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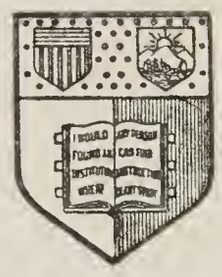

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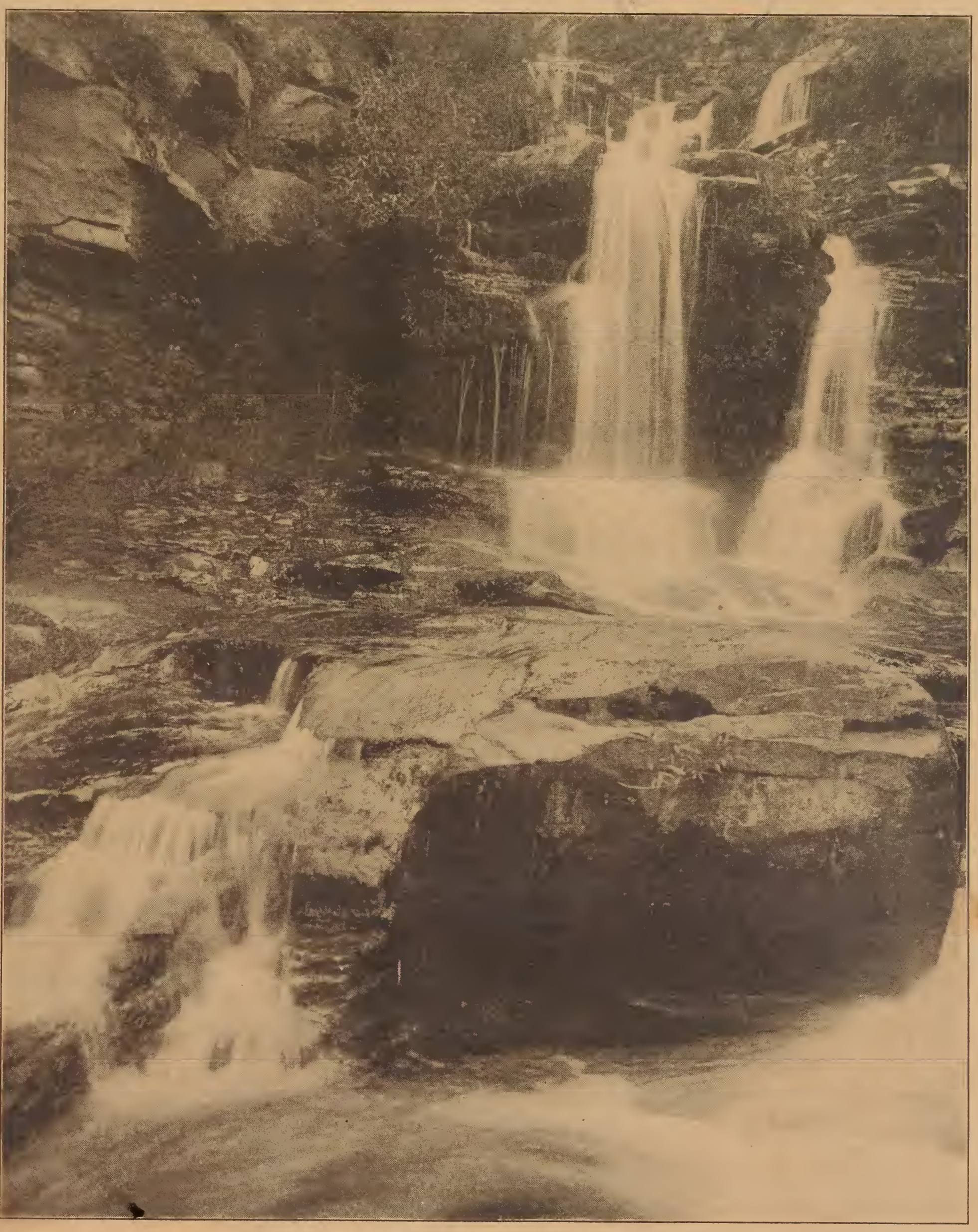

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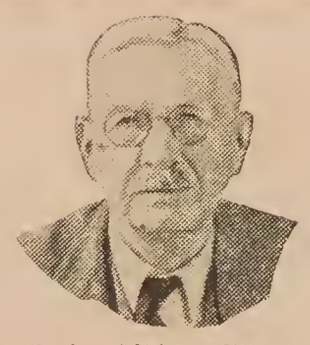

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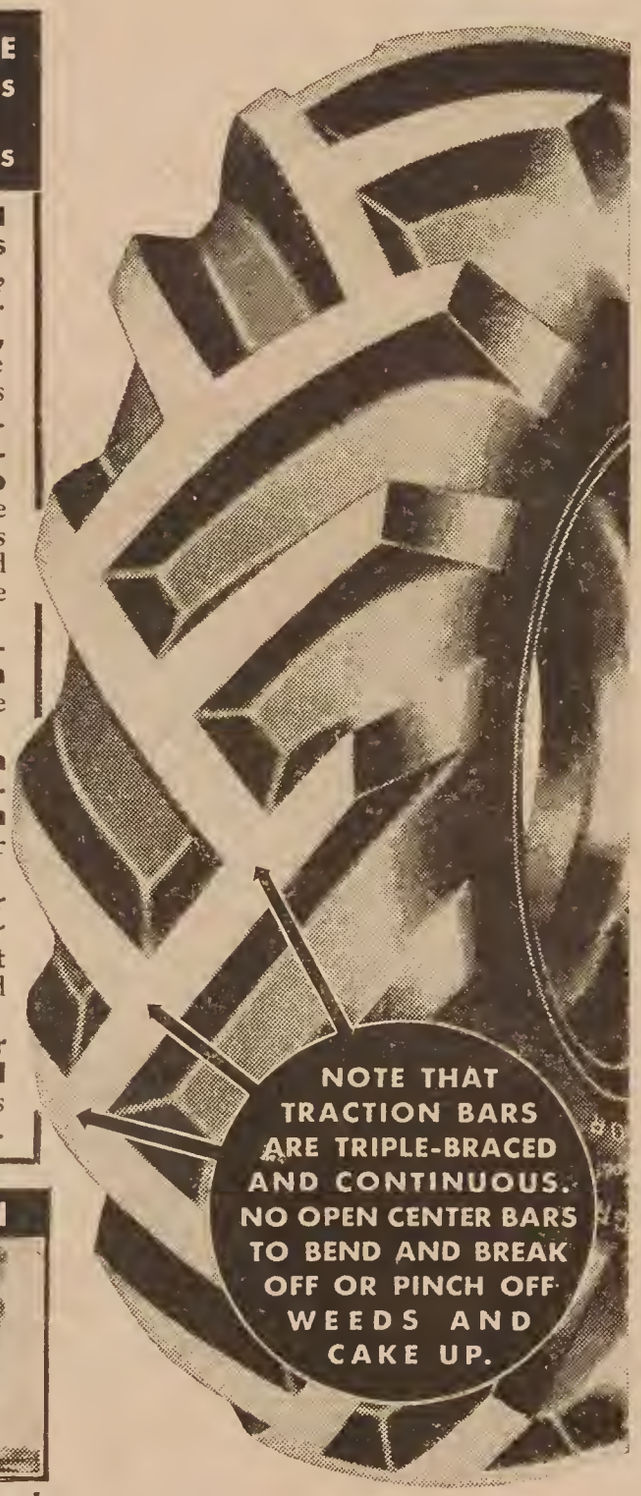
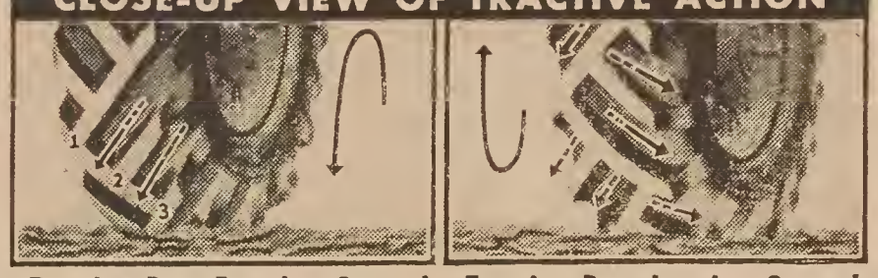


CLOSE-UP VIEW OF TRACTIVE ACTION



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Getting Acquainted with the Winter Woodlands

What an enchanting world is the snow-shrouded woodland even in its wildest mood! How few of us know its many intriguing secrets. Let us go tramping into its hushed depths with a spirit attuned to adventure. Take a kodak along to make some of its wild beauty a permanent possession. The rich silence, the exhilarating frosty breezes, the exquisite snow-draped landscapes will again send ecstasy through one's soul when he looks upon the snapshots.

Fill a basket with sweepings from the haybarn, a few ears of corn and some discarded apples for our little outdoor friends. Scatter these underneath evergreen trees or along the edge of a swamp where the birds and small animals can make cover instantly. Bring back some woodland treasures in the basket. The silken enwrapped chrysalids dangling from wild cherry and spicebush or hidden in hollow logs or briery tangles; the pungent pitch pine boughs adorned with rugged cones, sprays of juniper heavily dotted with blue berries; the interesting branches if witch hazel bearing last year's mature seed pods and this year's pods in their infancy. Gay winterberry and scarlet spicebush berries with the thorny gray branches of the thorn bush; fluffy sedges and fertile fern fronds make attractive bouquets which breathe eloquently of breezy fields and woodland solitudes.

How strong and self-sufficient the towering pines and oaks and hemlocks appear! They are an inspiration, indeed, as they stand elegantly draped in whitest velvet silhouetted against the gray sky. I sincerely hope that these magnificent trees will escape the lumberman's ax and will eventually attain the grandeur of those of our primeval forests. A soft thud of falling snow and a creaking branch disturb the heavenly silence as a breeze bustles through. The sharp call from the hairy woodpecker, the friendly note of the nuthatch and an influx of tumbling cheery chickadees give warmth to the wintry landscape.

An ice-smothered brook with subdued gurgling suddenly bursts wildly forth, its winding banks heavily embossed with ice crystals. How absorbed one becomes in the study of tracks upon the snow! Little stories that we try to ferret out. All the creatures are eagerly seeking food—but some become the prey of others. The mink and the muskrat invariably follow a stream; sometimes swimming a short distance underneath the ice, then again vanishing entirely. Rabbits, skunks and foxes frequent open areas. These are night travelers but interesting incidents can be unraveled by observing their tracks. Red squirrels and gray squirrels enliven our woods during the day. The necessity of caution makes them alert, as a goshawk or a weasel can easily catch those nimble creatures.

Supplement your excursions into the out-of-doors with browsing into some of the excellent nature books on the market and you will never again know a dull moment unconsciously acquiring a philosophical outlook upon life. N. B. V.

Ulster County, N. Y.

Demand for Fruits

A slight rise in 1940 is expected in the domestic demand for fruits from Western New York, according to predictions made by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics. This advance, however, was expected to be at least partially offset by curtailment of exports due to larger fruit crops and war conditions in Europe.

The average combined production of fall fruits during the next five years probably will be larger than the average for the five year period, 1934-38. Production in 1939 season is indicated to be well above the average for that period. During the next five years significant increases are expected in production of citrus fruits, and moderate increases anticipated for peaches, pears and cherries; grape production probably will increase slightly. The trend in apple production is expected to continue downward at moderate rate.

For the 1934-38 period the production of Western New York's grapes and cherries increased substantially, several thousand tons for each. The apple and peach production fell off slightly. During that period total production of 13 fresh fruits reached 13,338,000 tons for the United States. This was an increase of 2,000,000 tons over the previous five years.

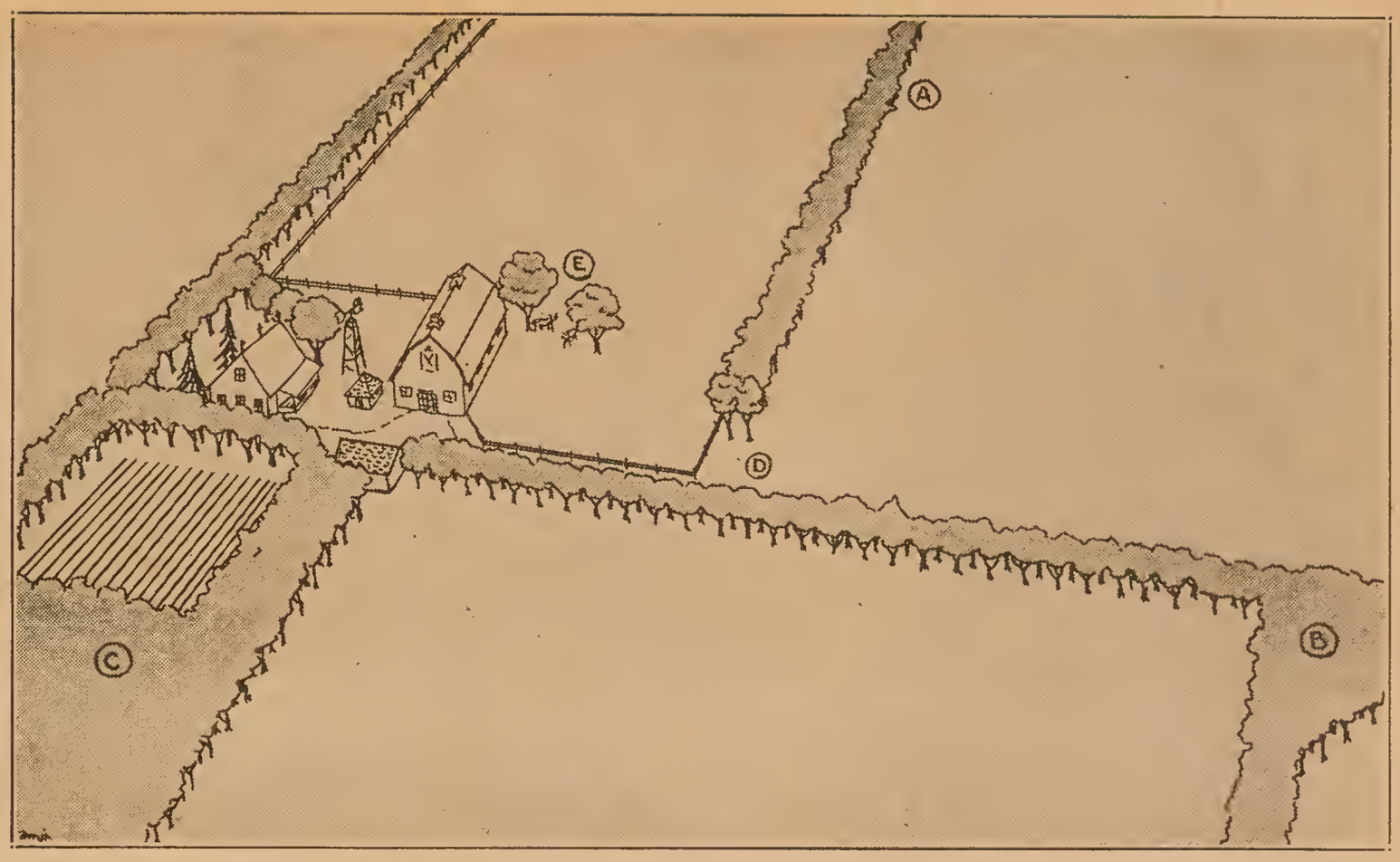
Trend of apple production has been moderately down, although several of the leading apple producing sections of the nation, including the Rochester apple country, have held a steady production and market. O.

Fence Row Forests

By Fred Miller Jr.

MOST farmers and far too many foresters are overlooking an approach to tree planting and small area "forest" maintenance which goes under the euphonious name of "fence row forestry." While foresters talk freely of replantation, filling cut-over and burned-over areas with billions of trees, encouraging farmers to develop acres of woodlots and in other ways seeking setting out of major tree plots, the unique approach offered by the fence row forest is just coming to their attention.

Many points advanced in support of major tree area planting apply to the fence row forests with practically equal strength. The single factor of not providing widespread occupation for many of the unemployed is offset by the ease with which these forests open up to farmers the fundamental processes and returns of tree growing as a farm practice.



Plenty of wood on this farm. A, typical fence row forest; B, modified corner where soil not of par value. C, woodlot and rows around garden plot; D, no rows to windward of service road; E, shade trees in pasture.

These "little forests," as their name implies, start with the well known farm fence row as an axis and from this straight-line origin grow and develop into important parts of the farm's fundamental structure and so of its economy. As they thus grow and expand, their values to the farmer also expand. Some of the values to him are obvious, others more subtle but none-the-less worth obtaining. Production of stakes, poles and firewood from growing plantings and lumber and other timber products from more mature trees are obvious returns to the farmer. So is the constantly improving value of fence row forests as windbreaks.

In addition to these values, however, there are others. Insect control would not at first seem to fit in well with plantations of trees but this is nevertheless important. Song birds find haven in the fence row's forest, find home sites, find shelter from enemies, find building materials. Once established they soon do their share toward control of grasshoppers, chinch bugs, Japanese beetles and other insect invaders whose depredations punch sizeable holes in farm income.

Erosion control is an important consideration in connection with fence row forests and in laying out plans for the tree establishment this factor should be weighed and size and direction of plantings governed accordingly.

Preservation of moisture must be recognized among the distinct benefits of the fence row forest. This was demonstrated with emphasis during the droughts of 1934-36. At several points in the devastated Great Plains, where the fringes of the wind erosion bowl allowed some little production of farm crops, there were farms manned by men with some appreciation of the values of trees. They had groves and well developed windbreaks—fence row forests—circling their fields which blocked out winds where they found the easiest coursing. Production records from these farms showed the little moisture which did fall in the area was held by these plantings and gradually fed to the enclosed fields, maturing crops of grains which ran from 25 to 75 percent above those of neighboring, unprotected and unfed fields. In winter the fence row's trees break the wind, forcing it to drop its load of blowing snowflakes. Heaped in drifts, these flakes consolidate, melt and in the shade of the trees give forth their water gradually, allowing more time for this precious moisture to soak in and benefit the spring opened ground. In planting the fence row forest this drift formation should be remembered so no rows will be located where their drifts will interfere with highways and service roads.

The farm nursery with rows wide so cultivation can be handled by one hores rig or small tractor.

Fence row forests give shade which is very welcome to grazing animals on hot summer days. In selecting trees for spots where cattle will seek their shade, however, care should be taken to pick tolerant trees. Evergreens are absolutely out of the question for they turn up their toes and die soon after their stands are invaded by cattle. Most trees dislike the browsing and trampling of cattle but there are some groups which stand up fairly well. Best criterion in selecting kinds for such spots is to look around your neighborhood and see what kinds of trees are surviving in your own and neighbor's pastures. By the way, men are not disinterested in the shade of good trees when time out from haying is called.

Fence row forests provide one solution for the untidy fence row. They can be kept clean cut with

Young Woodlot in a Corner — Pines Well Trimmed

little extra work after the trees attain fair size and the tree' clean trunks and spreading tops are much more attractive than weedy fence rows. Shade, too, will discourage some weeds. However, trees should not be looked upon as an entire solution of the weed problem.

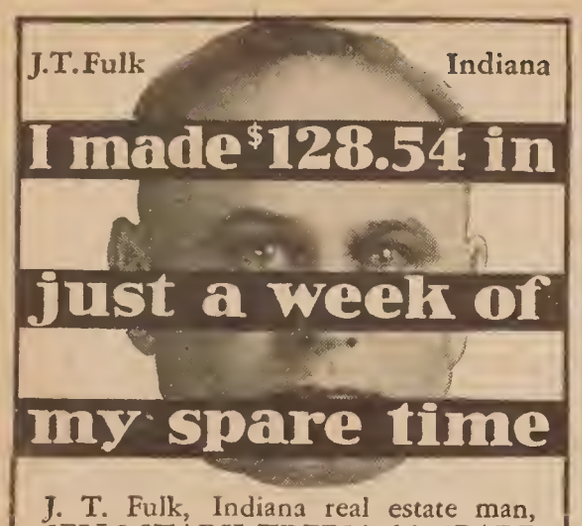
Tree by-products have been too often disregarded and need to be taken into the reckoning of returns now more than ever before. Food for man and beast can be supplied by trees of the right kinds in the fence row forest, such trees meanwhile filling all the other categories which make the fence row forest valuable. Honey locusts for the south and near south supply fodder through production of heavily sugared seed pods. Swine and cattle relish and do well on these pods. The locusts, being leguminous, are also soil builders. The oaks should not be overlooked when food values are considered. A certain amount of acorns in fattening rations supply abundant oils in the animals' diet and thus the trees by-products can be as valuable as the oaks' actual timber, posts and cordwood. Other nut trees like the chestnuts, walnuts and their improved, cultivated cousins supply food. A string of sugar maples in the fence row forest would be a good investment for as the wood is developing to the ultimate market value of timber there would be produced, after a few years, an annual sugar and syrup crop which would tinkle ready money in the farm till. Ramifications of this phase of the fence row forest are infinite and present knowledge of use of by-products is a small portion of what seems indicated for the future.

Such being the values of fence row forests and their expansions, how does one best start to develop this angle of a farm's possibilities? It can be assumed that a farm which has been tilled for some years has, through experience from trial and error and through study, come to be divided into more or less constant and fairly regular fields. Their location, size and shape are dictated by types of crops grown, kinds of rotations, availability to the farm yard and equipment buildings, limits of the farm itself and similar factors. Thus most fields, usually being of regular shape, can just be planted about with suitable trees, which, when decently tended, will expand and fulfill the farmers' needs and wishes. A good start, giving plenty of interesting work without an overload of the farm's facilities, is generally made with two or three rows to the field edge. Perhaps only one row will go in the first year, followed by others as time and personal energy direct. Perhaps all three will go in at the same time.

In selecting trees to fill the rows the immense field must first be limited to consideration of only those which will thrive under conditions of soil and climate in the farm's area. Naturally, the pines of the north would burn up in southern states, the locusts of the south would freeze to death in the north, the plains' trees would not do well under eastern conditions while eastern species would dry up and blow away under trying plains' environment. In this limiting seek the advice of a state or regional forester, who knows exactly the best trees for his region's climate. With the restricted list ready, further choice should be governed by returns desired from the trees—wood alone, speedy growth, by-products, etc. Some trees will be found to fill almost every desire, like the oaks whose wood is the best of fuel, fine for timber and whose acorns provide food. Others will fill only one niche. Enough trees can be found which fill multiple purposes so variety can be had in the plantings. Some berry and nut trees like beech, hawthorns, elders and wild plums should be spotted to attract birds whose appetities will include insects.

The original planting of the trees may see them placed but a few feet apart, superfluous trees being removed as growth proceeds. These thinnings will give stakes, posts and summer kitchen firewood of some value while making maximum use of the soil allotted the trees. Even after the "forest" is well developed the trees will not be spaced like orchard specimens. Some crowding makes for tall growth and consequently longer, more knot free saw logs in the ultimate harvests. Closely growing trees must be watched for damage from rubbing branches and similar crowding injuries. (Cont'd on Page 6.)

An Oak Planted Fence Row — Acorns supply a Fattening Ration.



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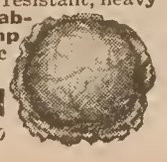

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Reflections on the Fruit Trends

By H. B. Tukey

"A better product and at a lower price" is the way the world states its demands — it makes no difference whether it be for an automobile or a pound of apples. And that is where a good share of our troubles begin, because we as producers quite naturally try to resist the change by such natural impulses as demanding what we call "cost of production" and "standardization." Further, we want to set our own terms for "cost of production" and our own standard for "standardization" unmindful of the tragic truth in that useful story told by Mr. Daniel Dean, of Nichols, N. Y., that when an iceberg and a ship meet, the "iceberg goes on just the same" — the iceberg meaning the demands of the market, and the ship meaning the producer who attempts to run cross-wise to consumer demand.

Such troubled thoughts poured into already troubled waters seem indeed poor help to fruit growers this season. But fruit growers have never been known as defeatists, and the writer does not believe they are done for now in spite of all the prophets telling them how badly off they really are. Fruit growers are born optimists — who else but a fruit grower could look at beautiful blossoms blackened by frost and see through into the hope for next year's bloom?

And so these words are written not in a patronizing vein and not to encourage growers to pity themselves, but in a challenging mood — to state a few facts as they come to mind, with full confidence that fruit growers do not lack the courage to face facts nor the ability to improve their situation. All of which brings us back to the original challenge that what the world is seeking is "a better product and at a lower price."

How, then, does this affect the planning by fruit growers? In the first place it means thinking more critically than ever before in terms of the variety because the variety is the basis of the industry. In fact the variety is so much the basis of the industry that we unconsciously think in terms of a single variety like the Montmorency cherry, when we attempt to discuss the sour cherry in general. Were Valdimer or Sklanka or Besserabian or Dyehouse, or one of several hundred other varieties of sour cherry the cherry found in place of Montmorency, the cultural and handling practices would be far different. Just now it is the McIntosh apple which lies in the minds of northeastern growers, and which prompts some of the younger group to criticize unfairly the practices of a generation ago when "apple" meant not "McIntosh" but Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Ben Davis, and Northern Spy.

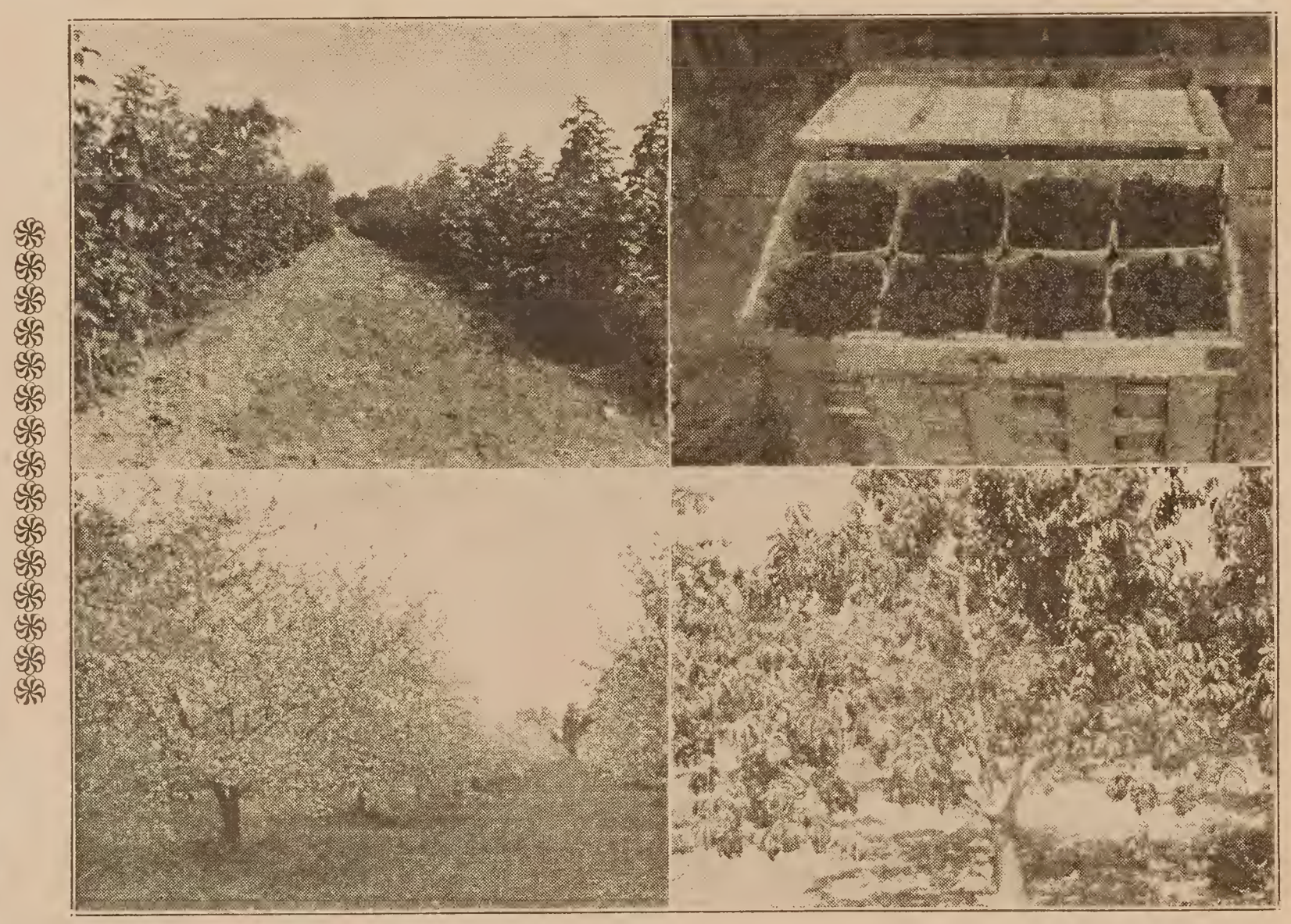
Further, horticultural history is full of instances of where the variety has established the industry. Witness the Concord and the Chautauqua grape section, the Bartlett pear and California, the rise of Western New York with the Baldwin and R. I. Greening, and the revival of the Northeast with the McIntosh.

The home cold storage and the roadside stand are indicative of eastern trends. Above: Home cold storage of Howard E. Brown, of Lydonville, N. Y., 11,000 bushels capacity, four rooms, and a sharp freezer. Below: Apparatus used by Jay Gelder at his highly successful roadside stand at Chazy, N. Y., for filling a paper bag with fruit.

If a variety is to succeed in the future it must first of all be a quality fruit — not quality in terms alone of flavor, juciness, texture, and aroma, but quality in the broad sense of size, shape, contour, finish, and attractiveness, in addition to flavor and texture. The public will accept Ben Davis, Northwestern Greening, and poorly grown Monarch, German prune, Lombard, Kieffer, and Elberta only until something better comes along—whether it be citrus or a better variety in the same class.

Attractiveness, however, does not always mean red color. The Golden Delicious, a yellow apple, has quality and attractive symmetry that finds it a place on many markets. Further, some varieties as Macoun and some red bud sports may develop too deep and too dark a red in some sections. A well grown Northern Spy with its red and yellow needs no improvement in color. Moreover, if because of earlier coloring a variety is picked prematurely, does a red sport become a step forward or a step backward? Are "colored added" and "sun coloring" forward or backward steps?

(Continued on Page 8.)



There is a tendency towards de-centralization and diversification, and towards nearby consumption of improved quality fruit. Upper left: Viking red raspberries; upper right: Dewberries from the Hudson Valley; lower left: Montmorency cherry orchard in Western New York; lower right: original sporting tree of the Howard Fisher peach.

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From Maryland's Hills

The 1939 potato crop in this section, northwestern part of Frederick County, was a fair one in quality as well as quantity. Being located so near the Washington County line a large part of the local crop is marketed in Hagerstown, as well as in Frederick City, our county seat. In both vicinities these "mountain potatoes", as they are called, are recognized for their superior flavor and quick-cooking qualities which we can only attribute to the predominating soil which is a mixture of loam and clay free from limestone.

Many of our successful farmers harvested large potato crops last season but I believe the blue ribbon goes to the farmer in the accompanying photograph. Just another testimonial of what can be done by careful preparation of soil, clean, disease-free seed stock, use of proper fertilizer and adequate attention during the growing season. B.

Maryland.

Harry Buhrman, of Foxville, Frederick County, Md., holding a bushel basket containing 31 Rural White potatoes from his 1939 crop. Mr. Buhrman harvested about 2,750 bushels of potatoes from eight acres of land in a farming section which has been classified as submarginal soil.

Those Mulched Raspberries

In the R. N.-Y. on page 526, is an article on the experience Mr. George Darrow has had on the mulching of raspberry plants. I would like to know more about the mulching of raspberries.

Clinton County, N. Y. C. W. B.

Mr. George Darrow mentioned in the article on mulching raspberries is connected with the Horticultural Department of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The raspberry tests were carried on at the Government Farm in Maryland near Washington. The special point in this test was the value of the mulch in locations where the heat of Summer is quite intense. There the mulch appeared to have a decidedly useful effect. Quite likely it is a good thing in a general way in many other localities as has been found out with mulching trees and plants, but the results in New York State for instance might not be so striking as those shown down there in Maryland. The climate of Washington and its vicinity is surprisingly different from New York in Summer. It may be quite cold in Winter and sometimes is, but it surely is much hotter during the Summer than New York State locations, so that such provisions for the protection of plants have to be considered.

Care of Tender Hydrangea

How can I handle a pink potted Hydrangea that was given to me for Mother's Day? Should it be taken in the house or left out in the yard for the winter? M. C.

Pennsylvania.

Your Hydrangea may be a tender one that would not be hardy in your locality, for some of the beautiful greenhouse varities cannot be considered fully hardy in the North. In any case it would be too late to plant it out now. We would suggest keeping it in a cool cellar over Winter, watering occasionally to prevent drying out, but keeping it dormant until early Spring. It may then be pruned quite severly, and planted out.

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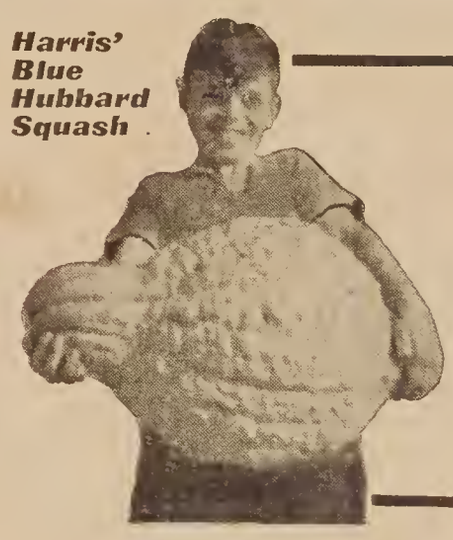

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Fence Row Forests

(Continued from Page 3.)

It may be that the farmer will, for economic reasons and for the fun of handling his own trees, start a little private nursery to supply his needs in the fence row forest. Starting with seedlings or small trees, he can plant them out in rows, transplant them as necessary to force the roots to grow in compact basal balls and then move them into the fence row forest as needed. If the trees do not come from his own nursery they should come from some other regulated planting rather than from the wild. Naturally produced trees send out far ranging roots and when they are dug to be placed in a different site too many roots are destroyed and the tree usually dies. The frequent handling in a nursery makes for more easily transplanted trees with higher percentages of survival. Woodlot and lining out stock in nurseries is not expensive and the cost of material will not be a serious consideration in a moderate planting.

After the first rows are strung out along the fence rows and have taken hold and started adding annual rings to their trunks, the next logical step in the fence row forest program is elaboration on the main theme. It will be found that there are spots where more than two or three rows of trees can be planted to advantage. Corners of fields can be expanded into small groves. Perhaps a shoddy spot along a field edge where low ground, rocky soil or some undesirable condition makes for unsuitable farming will be thrown into trees and a woodlot started. The farm woodlot should be squared off with the fence row forest and gaps filled with good trees. In any development of the fence row forest into an appreciable stand of trees care should be taken to fence off the lot from animals for it is poor management to allow cattle in a woodlot. Another point to watch is the fencing. Do not string wire by stapling to trees as they will be injured and the wire gradually becomes engulfed by the growing trees. Use posts.

With increase in size of the initial plantings' trees comes harvest of the main "forest" crops. First out, as mentioned, will be stakes, posts and firewood. As the untouched trees develop, poles and larger firewood will join the crop list and mature trees will give timber, ties and saw logs. Second grade materials from the second and third stages will serve as pulp wood, an expanding market in all tree sections of the United States today. Value of these crops should not be shrugged aside as inconsequential for their returns help and come from soil which would normally be just so much extra baggage on tax lists. Some idea of the dollars and cents value of fence row forests is obtained from the fact that farm woods—which are modified fence row forests—have many years been ranked among the "Big Ten" of farm crops in point of income, outranking several score widely recognized farm crops in returns to farmers. Average return for the nation runs around $65,000,000 a year, with states like New York, Georgia and Wisconsin valuing their crops at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 annually. An individual farm's record, cited for the farm of C. E. Johnson, of Rush City, Minn., shows that an aggregate of two acres of trees returned Johnson about $25 an acre over a period of years. An average-production record from soil conservation men in Wisconsin shows that 118 farms harvested annual crops of trees worth about $100 per farm.

With such direct returns being abetted by indirect farm aids like erosion control, moisture saving, insect eating bird attraction, etc., the venture into fence row forestry holds out distinct benefits to those farmers who will make the try.

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Pennsylvania Farm Show

The Pennsylvania Farm Show, the largest indoor farm products exposition in the United States and occupying the largest building of its kind in the world, will hold its annual exposition this year on January 15-19, at Harrisburg, Pa.

The State Farm Products Show Commission, of which Mr. John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, is chairman, at its recent meeting approved the program for the show which in addition to being a gigantic state agricultural exposition is the annual Pennsylvania round-up of statewide farm organizations. The programs show that 24 farm organizations are scheduled to hold conventions during Farm Show week.

Among the outstanding entertainment features will be an exhibition drill by the Pennsylvania Motor Police; a hotly contested polo game between the West Shore Polo Club of Camp Hill, Pennsylvania and the team of Philadelphia Post, 104th Cavalry, Philadelphia, Pa.; a horse-pulling contest; a horseshoe throwing contest and a rural dramatic and music tournament.

The Honorable Arthur H. James, Governor of Pennsylvania, will formally open the show on the night of January 15 in the arena building which will seat approximately 13,000 people. John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture and Louis Taber, Master of the National Grange, will be the other principal speakers.

While the exact number of entries can not be determined until the official entry list is closed, it is estimated that there will be upwards of 9,500 entries competing in the Farm Show for approximately 8,000 cash prizes with awards totaling between 35 and 40 thousand dollars.

Exhibits include large displays of handsomely groomed horses, sleek swine, white and wooly sheep and prize-holding dairy and beef cattle. There will also be shown a complete exhibit of small grains, potatoes, apples, edible nuts, vegetables and maple syrups and sugars. Poultry and turkeys will be displayed in large nnmbers. Eour-H Clubs will take a prominent part in the exhibits and contests.

The judging schedules of the horses, beef cattle, 4-H clubs. dairy cattle, sheep and swine will take up most of the time of the first several days of the show which will be followed by the Ninth Annual Harrisburg Horse Show.

Housed in a 10 acre exposition building and in a large arena building, The Pennsylvania Farm Products Show upholds the agricultural standing and reputation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Like all agricultural institutions that spring from the folk-life of the people, the beginnings of the Farm Show are hard to trace. As far back as 1838 a fair society for the promotion of agriculture held an exhibition for farm products and livestock. During the intervening years various agriculture associations held like expositious. Ultimately the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show was organized as a result of activities undertaken by various fair organizations and institutions.

It is expected that approximately a half million people will pass through the gates during the coming Farm Show. Upwards of 300 commercial exhibitors, as well as educational institutions and farm organizations have bought space on the main floor of the Farm Show Building and the Arena. The show, to which admission is free, also serves in the most comprehensive manner as a place where farmers may see the latest mechanical devices for use on the farm and in the home.

4-H Club Lamb Sales

The official list showing placings and purchases of show lambs exhibited at the Tenth Annual 4-H Club Lamb Show and Sale, held at the Buffalo Stock Yards on December 14, 1939, is as follows:

Grand Champion, Arthur Breiner, Monroe Co., 105 lbs., $1.15 per lb.; reserve champion, Arthur Coyne, Livingston Co., 100 lbs., 55c per lb.; 3rd prize, Kenneth Simpson, Livingston Co., 98 lbs., 40c per lb.; 4th prize, Clifford Jordan, Cayuga Co., 82 lbs., 35c per lb.; 5th prize, Thelma Knapp, Erie Co., 92 lbs., 45c per lb.; 6th prize, Marion Tyler, Genesee Co., 88 lbs., 46c per lb.; 7th prize, Clifford Jordan, Cayuga Co., 99 lbs., 40c per lb.; 8th prize, Harmon Wingate, Livingston Co., 110 lbs., 40c per lb.; 9th prize, Marvin Reynolds, Cayuga Co., 98 lbs., 35c per lb.; 10th prize, Gladys Flint, Wyoming Co., 71 lbs., 42½c per lb.; 11th prize, Carl Botsford, Cayuga Co., 79 lbs., 40c per lb.; 12th prize, Harmon Wingate, Livingston Co., 102 lbs., 40c per lb.; 13th prize, Gerald Winans, Allegany Co., 109 lbs., 35c per lb.; 14th prize, Leonard Woodcock, Niagara Co., 113 lbs. 25c per lb.; 15th prize, Harold Lebbert, Wayne Co., 75 lbs., 35c per lb.; 16th prize, Morris Zohns, Chatauqua Co., 88 lbs., 40c per lb.; 17the prize, Marion Tyler, Genesee Co., 75 lbs., 40c per lb.; 18th prize, Kenneth McBride, Wyoming Co., 87 lbs., 40c per lb.; 19th prize, Arby Swift, Allegany Co., 87 lbs., 40c per lb.; 20th prize, Sylvia Sloan, Allegany Co., 70 lbs., 40c per lb.

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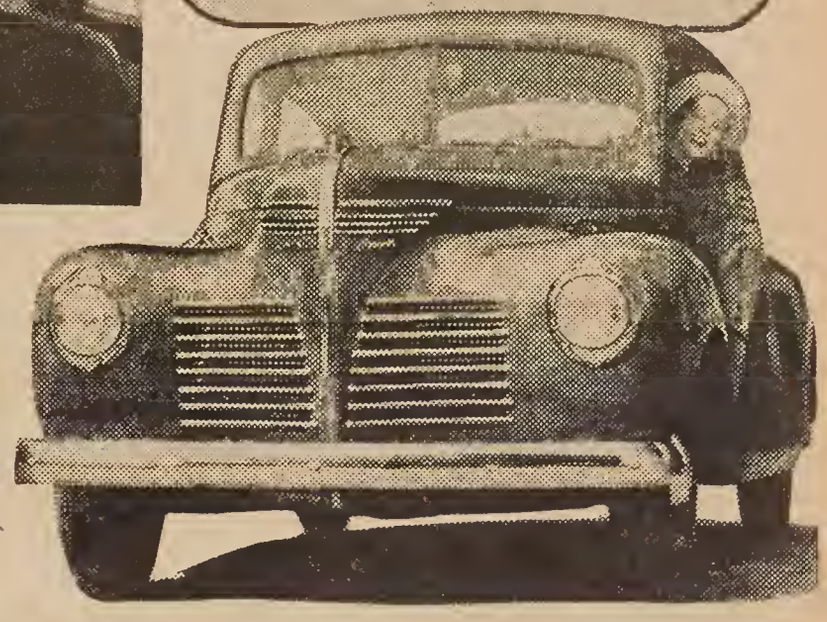

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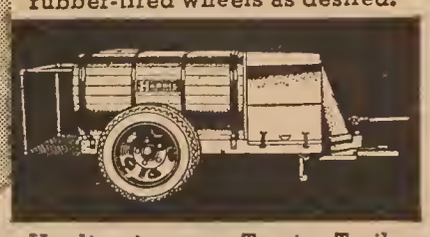

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Reflections on the Fruit Trends

(Continued from Page 4.)

In "quality," too, belong the problems of better grading and better handling, and picking with more regard to proper maturity and season of ripening. If this sounds like increasing the cost of production, there are growers who can show how they have cut handling costs and yet improved the quality of the product. The entire trend in eastern markets is towards a better matured, better ripened, more nearly "home-grown product," and those who can adapt it are fortunate.

A second important point is, is it a useful fruit? Does it have a broad market use? Is it a dual purpose variety with a wide range of market usefulness, or, does it have only a single virtue of either cooking or eating quality? Does it have a long season or is it of limited season? Does it fit new industries? If it is a strawberry, does it freeze well? If it is a peach, does it can well, peel well, or freeze well? Does it fit into the general trend towards decentralization, towards local markets, nearby consumption and roadside trade near large centers of population? Has it the necessary handling and storage features for the particular outlet desired? Would it succeed with the aid of a farm cold storage? These are only a few of the suggestions that call for keen analysis, remembering always what Abraham Lincoln so aptly pointed out that there are enough arguments on both sides of almost any question to demand a careful analysis to determine which is right.

Most important of all, perhaps, is it a low cost of production fruit? We like to say that McIntosh is succeeding in the east because of its high quality; but growers who have kept records will tell you that McIntosh is one of, if not the lowest cost of production variety of any major variety in the northeast today. Why is it a low cost variety? First of all because it is high yielding—some orchards yielding up to 700 and 800 bushels and higher per acre, compared with a State average of 125 bushels. Further, it is an annual bearer. Supposing the York does produce as high as 1,000 bushels per acre some seasons, what of the next year?

Is it a hardy variety? Is it adapted to the region? Does it set fruit at low temperatures like the Baldwin? Does it require carbohydrates so rapidly at high summer temperatures as do the Baldwin and Wealthy in the south, that they become pithy and worthless? Or, does it demand a high summer temperature as Grimes, Rome and Winesap? Generally speaking, a southern variety will grow better in the north than a northern variety will in the south. Does it have a small and early bearing tree, thus cutting the cost of production by hastening the profitable years, by facilitating spraying, thinning, pruning, and harvesting, and by favoring closer planting and a quicker shift to a new variety? Perhaps the answer to some of these problems will be found in the new dwarfing and semi-dwarfing rootstocks now under trial.

Is it disease and insect resistant, or does it require expensive nicotine sulphate for aphis, extra sulphur for aphis, extra sulphur sprays for scab and brown rot, parasites for the oriental fruit moth, and constant cutting out for fire blight?

In brief, and finally, is it a fruit that makes use of natural advantages or does it require artificial practices to make it succeed? Every artificial aid means an added cost and gives the competitor an advantage that may drive a section out of business in the long run. The more nearly the variety meets the natural environment, the lower is the cost of production. What are the natural advantages of your particular section and your particular farm? Is it standardization, diversification, cherries, apples, pears, plums, grapes, roadside stand? Should the apple orchard be taken out in the lower Hudson River Valley and should red raspberries take its place? Should fall bearing raspberries and strawberries be tried? What is the outlet for blueberries, for plums, for pears, for peaches, ripening in succession?

These, then, are some of the questions that trouble and perplex growers and which each must answer in his own terms for his own needs. Now is a good time to take stock and to think things through, but keeping always in the back of the mind the highly provocative challenge with which this article began, namely, "A better product and at a lower price."

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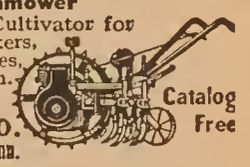

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New England Notes

From a Hillside Farm

Mice are very numerous in this section. There have been some reports of their girdling small fruit trees during the past summer. While they often gnaw the bark from trees in winter, we had never before heard of their working on tree bark in the summer. We have used poison bait in their runways in the orchard and about the fields and after snow came we tramped around our trees. Last winter the mice girdled the canes of several roses that we had laid on the ground for protection. The roses sent up new shoots from the roots but we did not have any bloom from them. We set out several hybrid tea roses last spring and just before the ground froze we buried these bushes with dirt. The little English walnut trees that we started from nuts in the spring of 1938 were protected last winter in this manner and although at the arrival of cold weather they were small and the wood was soft they came through the winter without injury. Now they are sturdy trees and we shall leave them this winter without protection. It was claimed that the trees that bore the nuts grew in the Carpathian Mountains and endured 40 degrees below zero without harm; if that is so, there should not be danger of injury to our little trees.

Reports come from far away Matanuska Valley, in Alaska, that farmers who moved there a few years ago had a wonderful crop of grain, potatoes and vegetables growing last summer. Then a cold wave struck them, the mercury dropped to 10 degrees below zero and a foot and a half of snow fell. Farming that far North is too risky business for us. It seems to us that right here, among the old New England hills, are better opportunities with fewer risks than will be found on the irrigation projects of the West or on Alaskan pioneer projects. True, we have hills and in many cases an abundance of rocks to contend with but while we are wrestling with the rocks we need not worry about the quality of the soil that we have or its adaptability to growing crops while on many of the reclamation projects the addition of irrigation water brings up strong alkalies from the subsoil and renders what was a very rich and promising surface soil incapable of producing crops or in some cases makes necessary the production of crops that are very resistant to injury by alkali. H. L. S.

Maine.

Countryman's Journal

It was good to read in the R. N.-Y. that the farmers of Plymouth, N. H., are insisting that the rural schools be kept open. The big, consolidated schools in town do not teach children that life on the farm can be the happiest and most satisfying of living. Our town schools and state colleges wean country youth away to the cities. Two things are needed in our country—first, a school system that prepares youth for useful and happy lives in the country; and second, a system of rural churches that will inspire and lead us to better lives.

I am starting to reread "Soils and Men," the Yearbook of Agriculture for 1938. Every farm family should have a copy of it and read it. It will bring before our minds the thrilling story of soil and what it means to mankind. It is good for us here in the East to see that the vast stretches of our nation in the south and west have their problems too. We are not troubled so much by spectacular erosion, but we need to learn how to use our soil, restoring its fertility. A grand old farmer of southern New Hampshire used to say to me, "A good farmer leaves the soil richer than he found it." Year by year, statistics show that farmers are using more lime. We haven't been able to find any scientific reports that tell us exactly what lime does, and how much. We know it counteracts acidity in the soil. But our experiments with vegetables and fruits, as well as with the perennial flowers, leads us to believe that lime liberates the chemicals in the soil so that more food is available to the tiny, feeding rootlets of the plants. In 1938, we spread a very heavy dose of hydrated lime over the vegetable garden, over the perennials, and over the asparagus bed. This past year our crops and the flowers were the best we have had. Our soil is a heavy loam. Last fall we started another experiment by spreading lime where we shall raise potatoes and sweet corn next season. H. S. P.

Massachusetts.

Tuber-Unit Green Mt. Potatoes

Away back in 1917 when our government having entered upon the World War, commenced to urge the farmers and potato growers to plant more acreage, and to urge citizens to plant home gardens, the people responded with a determination to at least attempt to do their part. I am reminded of the sorry attempts of some well-meaning but poorly equipped individuals and elderly couples to produce a garden from the virgin soil. They cut down small trees at the edge of the road (over which I passed as a mail carrier daily); they hacked and grubbed out the roots with a grub hoe, and toiled only to raise a meager return for their hard labor. Yet there was content in their minds that they were doing their best in the struggle to help their country win a "war that was to end all wars."

But what has this to do with the tuber-unit seed plot? Only this, that the potato grower with increased acreage found that diseases also increased as his acreage increased and was forced to find some way to meet these new problems. This meant more spraying; selection of better seed and proper treatment of that seed before planting, etc. As to the culture of the tuber-unit seed plot, the ground is thoroughly prepared, preferably sod ground which is known to be in a good state of fertility in which potatoes have not been planted for several seasons. The seed is carefully selected for size (medium) and form and freedom from disease. The seed is treated for possible unknown disease. It is taken to the field and each tuber is cut so as to leave but one eye in each cut portion. These pieces are planted, one piece in a hill as far as each individual tuber will plant. Say the potato was cut in five pieces, when these five pieces are planted, a hill is skipped and a new potato is cut and planted and so on until the field is planted or seed exhausted.

The usual careful spraying and cultivation are followed until the county agent comes to inspect the field. This consists in going over the field for diseased plants to "rogue out" plants showing disease. They must be taken, seed piece and all, and destroyed so that no possible infection may be obtained from them. This process is repeated until the field is pronounced free from disease and "certified" as the expression is or a very low reading of disease is found.

Maine. A. J. BROWN.

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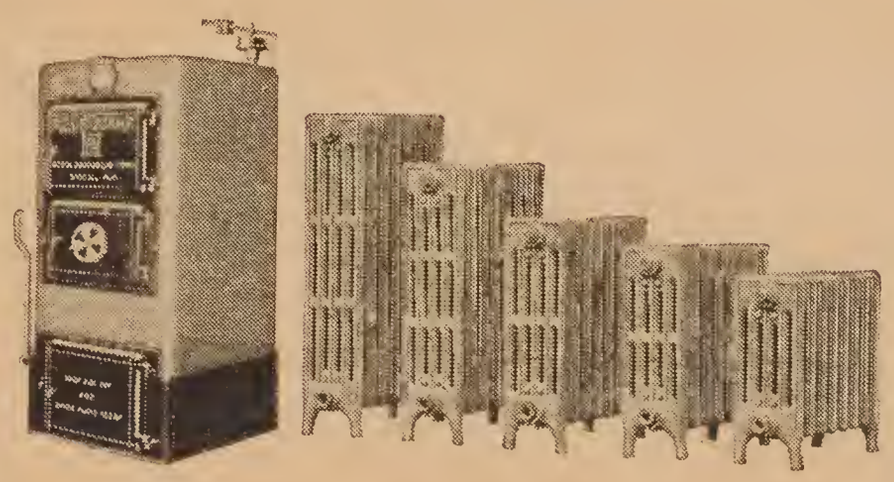

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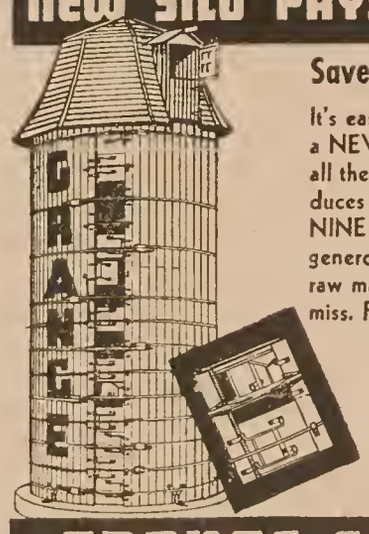

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Electricity on the Farm

Delco Systems

For those in the rural districts who have Delco Systems the original investment was anywhere from $350 to $1,000. The wiring usually was extra. At the present time, however, a large percent of rural homes which have Delco Systems are signing up with rural electrification. Their plant is valuable and under no circumstances should it be sold at a cheap price. It is worth anywhere from $50 to $300 depending on size, type, model, year and care.

No doubt you people who have this equipment feel that your home is wired sufficiently for the modern electric current. This is not so. These rural electric lines of 220 volts are much different from the 32-volt Delco. It is true, however, that major changes may be made with new equipment but it were better if the wiring were changed to the new cable type.

The subject comes up of how can I change this and that electrically. Do I need new equipment. etc.. This pertains mostly to poultry brooders, battery brooders, incubators, time switches, etc. In answering this type of question it is rather difficult to do it correctly unless one knows the kind of brooder, the size, current available and any other number of things pertaining to the equipment in question. I find it is far more successful to take each piece of equipment that you want to recondition for electricity and answer questions individually.

There are many questions pro and con about used equipment especially electrical, on the farm. Is it practical and is it successful, and above all is it more economical? I surely believe that such type of equipment as motors, compressors, dairy equipment, in fact almost anything purchased from a reliable source is a great saving. On any number of occasions farmers who want information on how to build their own equipment find it very successful if they are really handy, which most of them are, and those who care to study what it is all about and who will pay attention to small drawings.

It all boils down, if one knows what one wants to do; find out all about it and then go ahead. I find it quite practical in a rural district for a group of several who wish heavy electrical equipment, such as large motors, electric welding apparatus, to do cooperative buying. Let us say, six farmers invest in certain equipment and trade about, as we are well aware that the first cost of electrical machinery, especially portable, cuts a deep hole in the pocketbook.

Outside Wires

Many times are wires seen stretching from the house to the barn and other out-buildings, especially those equipped with Delco systems where the covering on the wire was ragged and the wires bare. This can be avoided by using wire that is weatherproof. Never use common rubber wire for outside installations. Be sure that your contractor plans your distribution circuits on a size of wire that is capable of taking care of future needs. This will eliminate a disagreeable condition later on. In some cases, however, when one wishes to avoid lines running between out-buildings, an underground installation is very satisfactory at a cost of 50 percent more. The law requires that a lead-covered cable be run through a steel conduit pipe to the point of distribution. It is to be remembered that each service to an out-building must be protected with a switch and fuse box working in conjunction with your central distribution panel.

Switches and Yard Lights

There is nothing quite so convenient as a well lit pathway between the home and the farm buildings. In the modern installation one pushes a switch and all the pathway is well illuminated. When one reaches his destination another switch will discontinue the lights. In other words, you can switch on and off the lights at will. A little extra wire and a three-way switch, weatheproof if outside, along with a shade and gooseneck lamp bracket will pay for itself many times over. In the arrangement of distribution wires from out-buildings including lamp brackets, wires should be strung on substantial brackets or approved insulators pulled up taut. Always avoid the use of hanging wires, drop cords, etc., those that you plug into an outlet. Keep electrical equipment clean. It's a known fact that farm machinery does not wear out. It rusts and rots out. Outlets should be placed conveniently, each one for the job it is supposed to do.

WINTER *DOUBLES* DRIVING ACCIDENTS

Don't Take Chances

When winter dumps snow and ice on roads and highways, the crash rate goes up. Lives are lost. People are injured. Cars and trucks require expensive repairs. Accident costs are tremendous. Even the most careful drivers are in danger. A quick, safe stop may be necessary any second. Play safe. Don't gamble. Keep tire chains in your car and truck and be ready for stormy weather.

Use WEED
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TIRE CHAINS

With WEED AMERICANS you can start easier, drive safer, stop quicker. And you get more than twice the mileage. Ask for the chains with red end hooks. American Chain & Cable Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., also makers of tractor chains and chains for all farm uses.

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1. Bar-reinforcements on cross links more than double the mileage.
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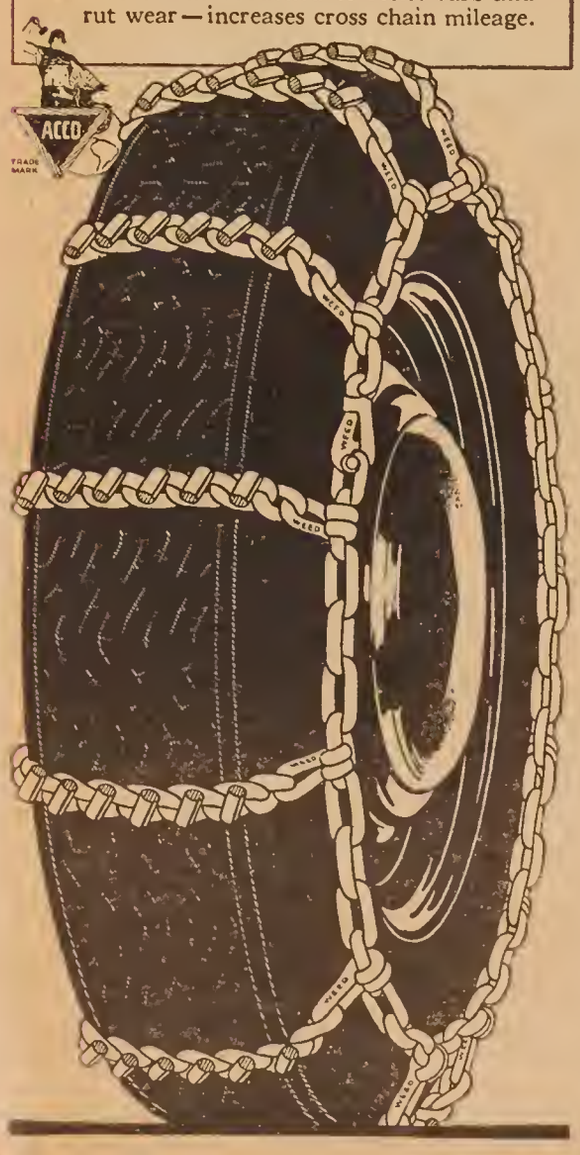

Circuit Breakers vs. Fuse Boxes

A circuit breaker or fuse box is the conventional thing to safeguard the different circuits throughout our home and buildings. This is required by law. When any appliance or circuit becomes damaged or overloaded, the fuse will burn or the circuit breaker will trip, thereby interrupting the service. If it was not for this protection, any one of several things might happen.

When a fuse burns it has been common practice to slip a penny or a piece of lead in behind the fuse to restore service. In a good many cases this link in the electrical line was heavier than the wire on the damaged apparatus and major troubles, such as fires, have originated from this cause. This carelessness has caused manufacturers to adopt a new type of non-tamperable fuse so that when one burns out it cannot be replaced unless the proper fuse is inserted.

In a period of months it has been found the cost of maintaining the conventional type fuse box more of an expense than the new approved automatic circuit breaker even though the cost of the installation of the former is less. The circuit breaker works on the principle of expansion and contraction of metals. Whenever a line becomes overloaded, a line will heat thereby causing the points to separate or trip. A mere flip of a lever on the circuit breaker will restore this service without any additional fuses provided the faulty appliance or wire is repaired. Circuit breakers can be purchased for any amount of circuits. It is well to remember to get one large enough so there are two or three extra circuits to take care of future expansion. A circuit breaker in service for any length of time has a tendency for the points to corrode. It is good practice to switch the levers in the off and on position every six months, in other words, to exercise it for satisfactory operation, especially so if circuit breaker is exposed or around uneven temperatures.

The circuit breaker or fuse box should be placed at an accessible place in the home, preferably in the kitchen or porch to act as a distribution center.

Query on Immersion Heater

I am thinking of trying to heat 20 quarts of water to 130 degrees Farhenheit. The purpose of this is to heat wax for the method of plucking chickens. The water will be placed in an open pan with wax placed in a smaller pan inside of a larger one. M. P.

For an immersion heater of this type for around five gallons of water, you would need about 1,500 watts or about 1½ kilowatts, depending upon the number of birds per hour you expect to dip. One of the main factors is your insulation. This is to conserve heat which is very important.

Most heaters are thermostatically controlled. In the remote districts this control sometimes gives a lot of trouble, therefore it is usually more practical to have three individual heating elements, each with a separate heavy duty switch control so one may control his heat in a manual sort of way. This saves a lot of current and is very satisfactory if a thermometer is used in conjunction. Several manufacturing companies make these immersion heaters. The question remains do you want the already built, or do you choose to build your own? If you purchase new equipment, get standard merchandise. To build your own, complete drawings could be obtained for a small charge.

Need for Inspection of Electric Apparatus

It must be remembered, if we plan to do anything, to do it right. When we wire our homes, we want to feel that we have eliminated all possible hazards, and therefore must wire with recognized underwriter-inspected material and seek the services of a contractor who has a reputation for doing a workmanlike job. The inspectors protect us against poor workmanship and it is not pleasant to think of the work that would be done if we did not have an electrical code to keep some of our would-be contractors in check. To begin with, poor workmanship invites a fire hazard. Insurance companies will vouch for this. Electricity is dangerous and many electrocution cases on record have been traced directly to a poorly designed, careless installation or to faulty equipment.

If any home is wired properly and is inspected, we will find it 100 percent safe providing we do not fool with anything that we know nothing about. When something does go wrong, it is always an excellent idea to call an electrician. A workmanlike job, plus the right type and kind of equipment, should eliminate all breakdowns and interrupted service.

New York. A. P. N.

"BEST OF ALL LARRO HAS GIVEN US UNIFORM PRODUCTION"

SAYS FRED PORT, Manager of Oak Hill Estate, Uniontown, Penna.

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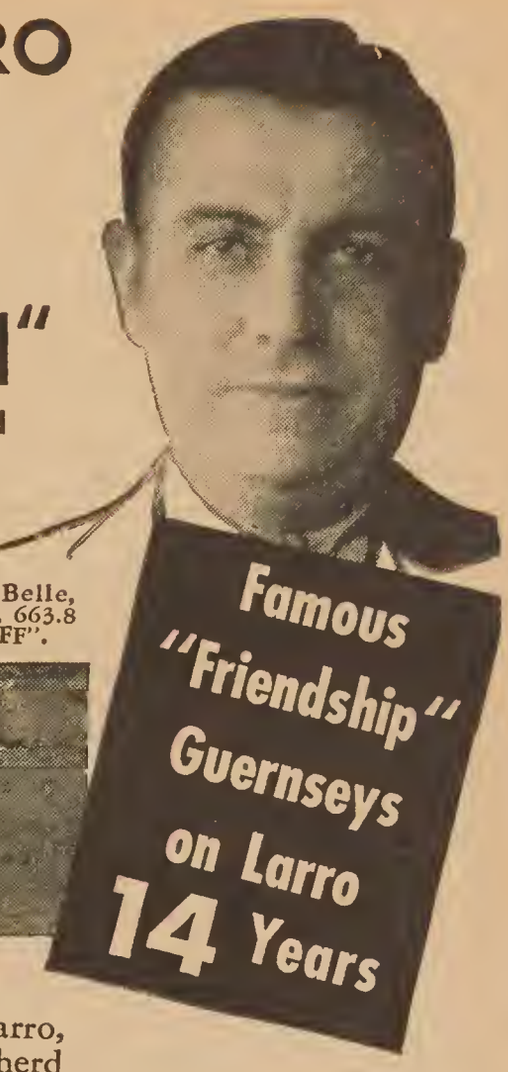

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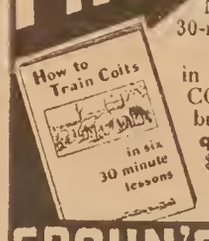

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

Established 1850

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

Our Inalienable Rights

PART III

PRIOR to the Revolutionary War the original 13 States had been colonies of Great Britain, and subject to the parent government. The Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 was notice to the world that the colonies proposed henceforth to be independent and free. The peace treaty of Paris on September 5, 1783 acknowledged the independence of the colonies and ended the Revolutionary War. The States operated during the war under Articles of Confederation. Its governing body was the Continental Congress, with limited powers. For a period following the war, the country was bankrupt. The Congress had no power to enforce its decrees or laws. Disorder was present and anarchy was feared. The Continental Congress called a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation. The members of that convention were men of education, experience and wisdom. They were statesmen of the highest order. They knew the history of the governments of the world. They knew the tyranny of Kings, the merciless brutality of bureaucracy, and the helplessness of slaves and peasants under all centralized governments up to that time. They had greater qualifications than these. They believed in a Divine Creator, they loved their Country. They recognized the fatherhood of God, and hence the brotherhood of all men. They recognized the importance and dignity bestowed on all men by their Creator, and they were resolved to create a government that would exist and receive its powers from the consent of the governed. Their revision of the Articles of Confederation became the Constitution of the United States of America, which was adopted on September 17, 1787, and became effective in 1789, after it had been ratified by nine of the 13 States as required by the Constitution itself.

The original Constitution was the frame work of a new political system based on the fundamental principles of equality, justice and freedom invested in the Declaration of Independence which is the soul and spirit of the whole instrument. It also provided the machinery and power to put its own principles and provisions into practice. The Constitution defined the rights and authority of government in general, including each separate State to which was reserved all rights and authority not ceded to the Federal Government by the Constitution. Wise provisions were made for amendments to the Constitution and for the precise way in which they might be effected. The Bill of Rights which embodied ten sections was the first amendment to the Constitution and was adopted on December 15, 1791, just about two years after the adoption of the original Constitution, and 148 years ago last month and year.

In all previous governments the people had no part. The rulers were supreme and all powerful. They made their own laws, judged them and enforced them; men were accused of owing debts, and whether rightly or wrongly they were cast into prison: and when released on condition of payment in work, they became virtual slaves for the rest of their lives, the debt running as an obligation to their children. The people existed for the State, meaning only for the rulers. Neither their homes, their families or their lives were sacred or secure. Men wasted and died in prison without knowing of what they were accused.

The principles of justice and freedom and equality defined in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution seemed to exclude these and many other abuses, but the people wanted to make their new found rights more specific and secure. Several of the State Conventions that ratified the Constitution made reference to these sentiments of the people of the States, which Congress noted in the folowing language:

"The conventions of a number of the States, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution."

Congress submitted the ten amendments in one bill to the people and it was promptly adopted. It was the first successful demonstration anywhere of the power of public opinion in the making of basic laws. The Bill of Rights was the first guarantee of individual rights. Such rights are denied us not because of uncertainty in the meaning of the law, but by failure to faithfully enforce the basic laws. Human nature has not changed. Many of our rulers of today are urged by the same lure of power and pelf that inspired the ruthless tyrants of all times. Holding our rulers to the letter and spirit of the basic laws is our only hope of maintaining our rights and our freedom.

Grange Master Sound on Child Education

IT IS highly pleasing that the tendency of some of our farm spokesmen, as well as our many industrial leaders, are beginning to turn aside from the recently popular roads of expediencies, experiments and emergencies and are returning to the less frequented lanes our forefathers trod with success and honor. An instance was Raymond J. Cooper, Master of the New York State Grange, in his annual address at Syracuse on December 12. In a paragraph on education, he said that the centralization of rural schools is leading to a situation in which more and more "the education of **** children is being taken out of parent's hands" and "is being taken over by others to decide, on the theory that the State alone is responsible for the child's education."

The Grange has been sound on the rural school question from the start. The experience is a lesson and a warning. The people pay all taxes, but, since a part of the school taxes pass through officials, bureaucracy claims all the credit, and demands full control. The education of children is the privilege, and the duty of parents. Master Cooper has done well to uphold the rights of parents in the education of their children.

Milk Control in Pennsylvania

EVER since Milk Control has been in effect in Pennsylvania there has been constant dissatisfaction over milk prices. Regulation of milk prices and sales has become a topic used in political campaigns and it has been openly charged that milk control "has proven to be a political instrument to aid the milk trust in gaining a monopoly of the milk industry."

Dr. Howard C. Reynolds, a former member of the Milk Control Board and now acting secretary of the Pennsylvania Milk Producers Association, contends that Milk Control has resulted in farmers receiving a lower price for milk, consumers paying more than before the Control period, and independent distributors and manufacturers being prosecuted or otherwise forced out of business.

From January 2, 1934 to October 31, 1939, the total expense of maintaining Milk Control in Pennsylvania was $1,365,714, of which sum $775,000 was appropriated by the Legislature and $590,714 represented money collected in fees and fines.

Expenses for the past six months are reported as follows:

June	$13,345.82
July	27,780.07
August	56,724.87
September	75,143.50
October	92,412.22
November	112,962.73
Total	$378,369.21

During the same period, the total amount collected from milk dealers in the form of underpayments and backpayments owed dairy farmers for milk was $5,066.78.

The figures collected by Dr. Reynolds indicate that underpayments and backpayments owed to producers by milk dealers, as on record in the Commission's offices on July 1, 1938, amounted to $1,200,000. The total amount of underpayments and backpayments collected by the Commission between January 2, 1934 and October 27, 1939, was only $57,391, thus leaving uncollected $1,142,609, which figure does not take into account any claims filed by producers since July 1, 1938, records for which are not available.

Pennsylvania dairymen not only are complaining of this disproportionate expense but have also come to the firm conviction that the recent juggling of price orders by the Commission discriminate completely in favor of the big dealers. The analysis on page 20 of this issue, made by a man who is thoroughly familiar with local conditions, establishes beyond question how farmers are holding the short end of the stick, even where so-called increases have been made in the producer prices. The answer lies in the manipulations permitted to dealers under the classified price plan. These ruses and schemes will never be removed until classification which is the cause and the real curse, is erased from the dairy dictionary.

What Farmers Say

SPACE is given to What Farmers Say because this is the only forum in which they find an opportunity for free and welcome expression, and because it is the beginning of "public opinion" which, when fully developed and expressed, at least still in this country makes laws, and achieves results in general policies. It is one of the safeguards of self-government.

THE STORK AND THE BABY

I live about eight miles from a southern city of 80,000 population and as a dairyman have become conversant with the trials and tribulations of dairymen here and in the North. I have wondered how the New York dairymen could survive under the low prices. It has always seemed to me that the strength of dairymen would prevail at the voting polls, but from here it seems that the big milk corporations have the producers "hog tied."

I learned something of the ethics of the big milk dealer. I sent Borden's a drawing for an advertisement of their condensed milk which was then selling at 30 cents a small can. The picture was a stork in flight carrying a baby with a can of the condensed milk.

They politely told me that they had their own advertising man and could not use my idea, but some years later they did use it on a big bill-board advertisement on a new bridge near the city. I wrote them but got only a jolly. If I had kept my previous correspondence, I might have collected something for it, but they always see to it that a milk producer never gets where he has money enough so that he can alone protect his rights against their millions in costly court proceedings. H. B. G.

South Carolina.

TESTIMONY AGAINST CENTRALIZATION

I can remember back to Cleveland's Administration, and we common farmers had more for our toil then than we have today. We only paid about one seventh the taxes that we must pay today and then we had the privilege of more true American liberty and freedom. The three greatest presidents of our country, namely, Washington, Lincoln and McKinley all warned us against the centralization of our government, because it would give us tyranny and high taxes. Today their warning is coming true. This New Deal, a centralized government control of the farmers of our country, is taking us back to the tyranny and high taxes of old Europe. I hope that Lincoln's words will come true, that fakers "cannot fool all the people all the time." I hope that the people will demand a government founded on common sense and simple justice and true American principles. Then all will be well with our country. J. HOLMES WILSON.

I congratulate the editor of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for the fine and interesting discussions therein contained week after week and also for some of the fine photos shown. For instance, the December 2nd issue had many interesting discussions in reference to farm life, etc., which no farmer should fail to take advantage of.

New York. CHARLES A. BARRETT.

In the December 16 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER appeared an editorial entitled "Not Wanted on the Farm." I surely want to congratulate you on publishing that article. It strikes at the very root of an evil that is progressing to a far greater degree than most people imagine. T.

New Jersey.

In a letter to the Binghamton *Sun*, Samuel Kayn, of Bainbridge said: "Read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for real facts." I am sending you the clipping. It must please you. It does me because we all know it prints only the unprejudiced facts, and it is a real comfort to have it in these days when some people print so much false propaganda that one fears to believe what appears to be the truth. It is wonderful the faith that plain, honest people have in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and it is because we have learned to trust it.

A TRUE FRIEND.

Brevities

WINTER was a little slow coming but it got here.

THERE is a sesible "resolution" suggested by a student of metaphysics: "To respect my body, study its needs, and intelligently supply them."

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of radium is being found in mines near Great Bear Lake, Canada, close to the Arctic Circle.

"WHATSOEVER things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." Philippians, 4:8.

UNION agricultural meetings are held in winter in several states. Specially good ones are the Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa., January 15-19, and the Vermont meeting, at Burlington, January 17-20. There is a community of interest in all of these various farm activities. It is a good plan to learn what others are doing in their special lines.

Democracy or Dictatorship

NEW YORK dairy farmers cannot be too much impressed with the sincerity of Governor Lehman's annual message to the Legislature. His central theme was virility in democracy but if the Governor believes that his administration has done anything to espouse or advance any demoeratie principles as applied to the dairy industry, he is sadly mistaken. There is no one branch of business or agriculture that is more lacking in observance of the democratic principles of freedom, justiee, and equality than the milk business; and this State has labored long to demoralize the dairy farmer, rather than to strengthen and vitalize him in the enjoyment of these rights.

The real purpose of the Federal-State Marketing Orders, which the Governor finds temporarily satisfactory, as well as every state dairy law, is to make a more perfeet and complete big dealer dictatorship. Under our present system the farmer delivers his milk to the dealer with no idea of the price he will receive. That price is ultimately determined by prices on midwestern cheese and butter exchanges and condenseries, all of them fixed by dealers. The official bureaucracy, and the Governor too, announees that farmers have approved the existing program through their cooperatives and the Bargaining Agency. The orgainzations which cast the majority vote in the Bargaining Ageney have been proven to be dealer dominated. So has the Bargaining Agency. They are not cooperatives. They are eoncerns run solely for private, personal profit. Farmer participation is limited to annual jamborees and backslapping, parades and brass bands, trips to the eity for a speeial few with all expenses paid, and then some, together with oecasional pie-baking and reeipe contests. Genuine farm control is not only absent; it is discouraged and prohibited. Operating under our State Cooperative Law, these organizations are run by small cliques, officers are elected in perpetuity, all business is eonducted by proxy vote, members are kept in line with threats of injunctions and damage penalties, and forever barred from obtaining any profit and loss statements of the operations of the very organizations which, it is claimed, are farmer-controlled. If the Governor approves that type of organization, then his policy stands for dietatorship and not for democracy. The August, 1938, bogus referendum was not an individual expression by dairy farmers. Although a 75 pereent vote of approval was required by law, only 59 percent vote was actually recorded in favor and of this 59 percent, 73 pereent was east by the cooperative officials, all individual ballots by members being rejected as illegal.

The Governor places his stamp of approval on this entire setup. He eannot rightly therefore announce himself as a sponsor of virile demoeracy in the dairy industry. His right hand knows too well what his left hand is doing. The eonspiraeies, discriminations, confiscations, and fraud which Judge Cooper found in the sworn record of the Federal District Court have never been ehallenged. Every state law that has been signed by the Governor gives to the self-appointed farm leaders an absolute and complete eontrol over farmers' rights and over their eeonomic interests. Thus has the Governor's administration enfeebled the individual rights of dairy farmers, not only by failing to protect them in their possession of these rights but by sponsoring a program whieh actually destroys them.

In 1937, Governor Lehman proposed the Rogers-Allen Law. He warned then that it might not work. In 1938 he sponsored the Federal-State regime and again warned that even this might not work. Now he seems to be pretty sure that it will not work because he warns farmers against overproduetion and his words of warning earry a hint of public utility. The Governor's fear of a possible overproduction is based on the "recently improved prices" whieh might tend to encourage farmers to buy more eows and make more milk. Rightly is this admonition given, but the suggested remedy is specious and futile. Production control is neeessary in every business but it must originate with the producers and not with the buyers or with armchair bureauerats. A plan was presented to the Governor three years ago which would have enabled farmers to voluntarily and sensibly control their own production: to sell the dealers their requirements of fluid milk and to set up maehinery whereby the remainder, if any, eould be made up at home into manufactured produets and distributed by farmers themselves. With New York dairies supplying only 1.4 percent of all butter shipped to the metropolitan market and only 6.2 percent of all eheese, the possibilities of a profitable farmer distribution of these products are limitless. Butter churns and cheese vats might again be put to good use. Under such a plan formers would know just how much milk was needed for the market and whether it would pay them to make up any milk into by-products; if not, they themselves could curtail their production, for it is only those who produce that have the right to control production. That plan is impossible of operation today since the classification system effectively deprives the farmer of any gauge by which to measure the demands of the market, and hence his own production.

Every last vestige of democracy would be trampled under foot if any production control program as suggested by the Governor were adopted. It would be eontrolled by the existing big dealer-monopoly and it would be their control program; no one else's. To date their schemes and projects have brought the dairy farmer eloser and closer to the brink of poverty and peonage. Their own reeord brands them as enemies of the dairy industry.

Farmers are not waters to be harnessed nor are eows turbines to be switched on or off at leisure. Farmers are rational human beings and their rights and privileges must be recognized, not destroyed, by their elected servants. If the administration in Albany is now willing to confess to the failure of the Federal-State regime, the path is still open to them to permit farmers to operate under a system which will eertainly be a guarantee of virile democracy on our dairy farms.

Twelve Milk Tolls

FOUR years ago there were six different agencies taking a toll out of the wholesale cost of selling milk. Three years ago, we counted seven. One year ago, there were 11. Last month another agency was announced, making 12. Each of these groups take a toll out of the proceeds of wholesale milk. The men who pay the tolls do not authorize them or know the amount of the tax. The names follow:

1. The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.
2. Dairy League Co-operative Corporation.
3. The League Regional Committee.
4. The League County Committee.
5. The Local League Branches.
6. The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Ageney.
7. The Central Milk Produeers' Sales Committee.
8. The State Department of Agrieulture.
9. The Federal-State Administrator.
10. State Milk Advertising.
11. The Producers' Settlement Fund.
12. Dairy Farmers' Information Council.

All of the milk of the State is not handled by this chain of agents, but the volume is large enough to fix the minimum to both producers and eonsumers in a free market. Under the main head there are numerous affiliates, subsidiaries, and propaganda agencies which, if included separately, would multiply the list many times. It confirms one's confidence in the strength of the milk business to know that it can pay the amount of these luxury tolls and still exist.

Harlem Valley Notes

Proserpine Pogis Emily, a purebred Jersey cow owned by Ida H. Ogilvie, of Germantown has qualified for the silver medal award of the American Jersey Cattle Club. In the 305 days of her test she produced 506.04 pounds of butterfat and 7,421 pounds of milk, averaging 6.82 percent fat.

At the International Livestock Show held at Chicago, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, won seven ribbons with their eight head of Aberdeen Angus. Myron M. Fuerst, also of Pine Plains, entered five Percherons at the Chicago International Livestock Show, and four of them reeeived ribbons.

A clock repairer of Hudson has a clock to repair that is over 100 years old. It is a large cireular clock and tells the day of the week, the month of the year, the week of the year and the sizes of the moon during its periods, besides telling the time. It can rightly be called a "ealendar clock."

December 7-16 was "Holiday Apple Sale Week." The chain stores, growers, retail distributors, and all interested persons cooperated to help distribute the apple crop. A reeeipt book "Make Mine Macks" distributed by the Department of Agrieulture and Markets, gives many suggestions for using McIntosh.

On December 15 the annual Columbia County wood chopping contest was held, this time at Kinderhook, on the J. B. Lloyd farm, operated by S. W. Davenport, Jr. Sherman Potts of Germantown won the contest by cutting an eight inch blaek birch log in 34.4 seconds beating Clarence Harvey, also of Germantown, by 6.4 seeonds. Jerry Conway was third, his time being 45. 8 seconds. Prof. J. D. Pond of the Cornell Forestry Department, demonstrated the method of "seleetive eutting" of the winter's fuel supply, to leave a better and more desirable lot of crop trees standing. By removing the crooked trees, others that were straight would prove valuable for lumber purposes. He also demonstrated a new tool with which one can trim dead limbs off young pines at a height of 15 feet, which will leave the tree in shape to grow a butt log of clear pine.

Many fruit growers from this section have made arrangements to be present at the New York State Horticultural Society Exhibition to be held at the armory in Kingston, N. Y., January 24-26. All space for this exhibition has already been taken. E. A. H.

Teeth in the New Insurance Law

FOR some time now we have been receiving hundreds of complaints every year from persons who have been duped into buying long-term subscriptions to the *American Agriculturist* along with cheap, limited accident policies issued by North American Insurance Company. Acting in a fietional twofold capacity of subscription agents and insurance agents, they are instructed to sell the poliey first and then later swing into a sales talk on the paper. The majority of those who write in to us state that the agents tell them they cannot have the policy without taking the subscription and so glowing are the coverage representations about the policy, that they take both.

In practically every case brought to our attention we have been able to secure a refund either of the subscription money, or of both, according to the specific request. But it is one thing to loek the barn after the horse has gone and quite another to tie up the horse safe in his stall. So we have constantly advised that these agents ean be forced to sell the policy without the subscription. Six years ago the State Insurance Department issued a ruling as follows:

> "**** if there is an active campaign to sell **** subscriptions to newspapers or periodieals, the insurance company is apt to become a party to a promotional plan.
>
> The use of a common sales representative where the principal object is a commercial promotion unquestionably tends to diseredit insuranee. This is ineonsistent with the general purpose of the Insuranee Law ****.
>
> In eertain respects an insurance agent owes a duty to the public of guidance and counsel in respeet to the intricate and complieated features of insurance. This is particularly so in the sale of limited or restrieted aeeident policies sold at low rates where misunderstandings as to coverage frequently arise. ****
>
> It is the general ruling of this Department that **** the various plans under which insuranee is sold **** by an agent actively engaged in solieiting **** subscriptions to a newspaper or periodical ****, are disapproved on the authority of the opinion of the Attorney General ****."

Despite this warning, these insurance-subscription sales continued unabated and since there were doubts as to the legality of eriminal proceedings for violation of a department ruling, no such proeeedings were ever instituted.

Beginning January 1, 1940, however, the new Insurance Law went into effect and written into this law is a specifie provision dealing with these types of transaetions. Section 193 (3) of the new law provides:

> "No authorized life, aeeident or health insuranee company shall directly or indirectly, or by any of its agents or representatives, partieipate in any plan to offer or effect any kind or kinds of insurance as an inducement to, or in combination with, the purchase by the public of any goods, seeurities, eommodities, serviees or subscriptions to periodicals, ****."

Although there can be no court interpretations of this new statute prior to its going into effect, it is our firm opinion that sales of the type indulged in by the *American Agriculturist-North American Insurance Company* dual agents are prohibited by the above statute. Violation of any provision of the new law is ground for revocation of the lieenses of the company and also of its agent and in addition, shall be a misdemeanor. The State Insurance Department advises that all cases deemed violations of this law, will be referred to the District Attorney of the proper county for immediate prosecution.

Something to Memorize

THE United States Department of Justiee is going back to the real foundation of our government for principles to sustain the fight against monopolies that encroach on individual rights. Here is an example:

> "As old as the common law is the right of an individual to the unmolested pursuit of any calling. If persons are to be employed and capital is to be turned to account, individuals must be free to embrace any industrial opportunity."

This is one of the principles included in the inalienable rights of the Declaration of Independence. It was expressed in the Supreme Court's definition of liberty. If Mr. Arnold lays a foundation of this material, he will have under his feet a base that his opponents will not be able to eraek or erumble. That is real American doctrine. It is so plain and simple it needs no explanation. It is one of the individual rights that should be memorized and often repeated by every person in America. Protect this right and there will be no dairy problem in Ameriea.

Means More Time Saved . . . . Less Waste . . . . Added Stock Profits

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germs are present in the udders of most cows . . . a potent menace to your profits. Protect your profits by *immediate and periodic* testing of each cow.

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For your dealer's name and address and number of cows in your herd, we send *free* 5 scientifically approved, accurate, easy to use Testers, each good for one cow, with folder on "Garget—its Detection and Treatment."

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Delmarva

As December drew towards its close, the mild weather which had drawn out the easy days of fall so far into the winter gave way to the push of the north wind. Heavy frosts were experienced during the last of the shopping days which preceded Christmas and that day was marked by a stiff half gale that kept exposed surfaces frozen. The colder weather was not entirely unwelcome. Habit has geared our people to frosty weather around the end of the year and all things were ready for it. There are still a number of mills which are run by water power, scattered over Delmarva. As things have been going these latter years it seems that we may lose our picturesque mills because our young men have not condescended to learn the knack of dressing a mill stone. For the art is one that is already in serious danger of being lost in this area. Our millers in our water mills are all men of advanced years. Yet modern machinery is no match for the old mills at the art of grinding corn into meal. Nothing but grindstones run by the steady push of water will crush and grind the grains to that silky texture which assures a flavorsome and easily digested corn meal.

This is no ideal claim. Persons familiar with corn meal are able to tell instantly by the feel of it if a sample was ground by an able miller who knew how to keep the stones in order and had pride enough in workmanship to feed the mill at the proper easy pace. And anybody at all, once he has felt the water mill meal, can tell instantly the meal which is put out by modern steel machinery.

The blanket of snow which fell over the peninsula during the 27th was welcome. It came without wind and was just wet enough to stay put. In sheltered places it crystallized rapidly on the warm land and even as the snow fell the ponds rose. Under the circumstances the snow did all possible good without bothering transportation at all. C.

Think it Over

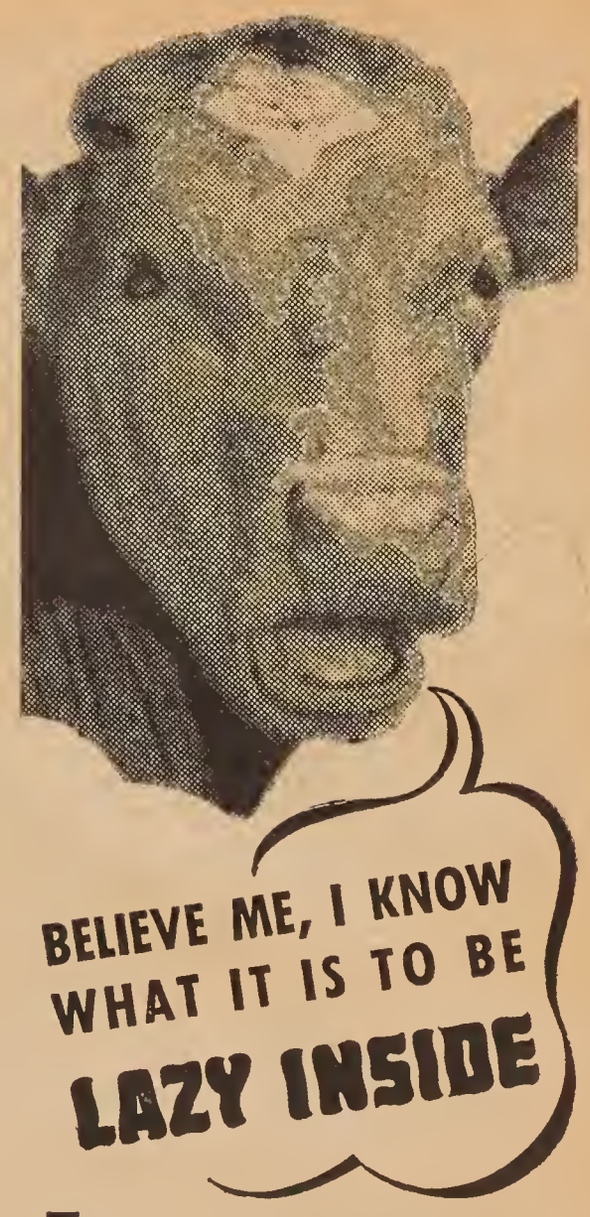
Many words and well known expressions of American thought have lost the meaning with which our founders clothed them and the landmarks of our progress are lost in the fog. The terms Liberty and Americanism have been maliciously wound around the most vicious Old World Propaganda that this Land of the Free has ever known.

The definition of Communism from a standard dictionary—"Common ownership of property and state control, religion and social relations." Compare this with Article One of our Bill of Rights. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The whole spirit of the Declaration of Independence breathes of our inalienable right to worship God as we choose. We are entitled to the dollar we have earned by the "sweat of our brow" and to enjoy our social relations with our neighbor.

Communism is a direct antithesis of Freedom. It denies every individual right which we Americans claim as inalienable. As a government it has been a failure throughout all history. It brought colonial Virginia to the starvation period where 88 percent of the people perished by hunger. In smaller units, such as Oneida Community of New York State, it found itself in conflict with American thought and disappeared. The Russian government used it as spring board to place in power dictators who ignored human rights as completely as did the Czars whom they displaced. Yet the Communists of this country are brazen enough to call Communism "20th Century Americanism," when it is not Americanism of any time or place. It wars against every principle which we consider sacred.

To promote its vicious doctrine in this country the Russian group has purchased outright those of feeble American thought, and are boring into our established institutions with the hope of wrecking them.

It is not sufficient to say that this potential menace must be stamped out. The communistic line of thought that is showing itself in much of our legislation must be absolutely eradicated by education or otherwise. Our greatest danger lies there. F. R. STEVENS.



The cow's system is apt to get tired during the winter months on account of dry feed and confinement. There's your cow off production because she's Lazy Inside.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic stimulates body functions by (1) whetting the appetite, (2) increasing the flow of digestive juices, (3) promoting assimilation and, (4) assisting elimination. Stock Tonic *also* provides essential minerals. This is important because the cow needs minerals—*grain and roughage frequently are low in mineral content.*

On the Research Farm our Tonic cows produce as much as 25 pounds more milk per 100 pounds of grain consumed. We find it pays to give Tonic to all cows regularly, but its use is particularly indicated when cows are Lazy Inside. Get Stock Tonic from your Dr. Hess Dealer—feeding directions on the package.

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Rambling Along at Long Acres

With the New Year day past, we look forward toward spring, so long winter evenings find seed catalogs interesting reading. It adds zest to gardening if each year we try something new, such as kohlrabi, English peas and new varieties of flowers. This year, I shall plant some Idaho potatoes as they grow well here and in the east even though the quality will not be so good. Out there they have a volcanic ash soil which grows ideal potatoes, clean, dry mealy, just right for baking but our soils will not grow potatoes of equal quality though of the same variety. My experience as a state potato inspector brought the conclusion that the Green Mountain variety is by far the best of them all for looks, size, and quality.

I like to buy those mixed packages of flower seeds, everything and anything, and then plant them in a row in the garden. It is a delight when hoeing to see those flowers. We shall not plant tomatoes on a commercial scale again as past experience proves it does not pay for the time and labor plus cost of plants. Too many have gone into it and the market is glutted each year with prices away down.

With the feed geting low, pocketbook looking as though it had been stepped on by an elephant, I found an opportunity to cut wood on shares. A 20 acre tract of old forest had changed hands and the new owner proceeded to cut the giant becches and maples for logs, leaving hundreds of tops. Son and I weut to the woods and cut enough to haul home 10 cords of beech wood for ourselves as our share and then began cutting by the cord. Sou works nights down town on part time, so his ambitiou for wood cutting was low. I went to a neighbor whom I knew was desperately hard up and asked him to cut with me either taking his share in wood or cash. He spent a full hour complaining over his financial condition but refused to work with me on the plea that cutting wood was too hard work for him, yet he is 15 years younger than I and a big man. My sympathy for him faded right there. Of course wood cutting is hard work, I come home each evening with feet dragging, and muscles stiff but a fine appetite and feeling better right aloug as I get used to swinging with the saw.

We have had a wonderful fall with only very light snow so far but when deep snow and biting cold does come, it is bad to have no fuel ahead and no money with which to buy. That woods will be clcared off for farm land but it is a shame to clear it as it is chock full of small maple and beech sprouts from a quarter iuch to three inches in diameter and if rightfully handlcd, would be a never failing wood lot for generations. Many people do not understand that a tree gets ripe just as a fruit and should be cut at that point. This woods was not so handled so many of those huge trees were hollow and had dead tops. They should have been cut years ago when in their fully ripened condition. Such bits of forest are rare in this county and it seems a shame to clear it.

Thank you folks for the very many greeting cards; it was fine to be remembered by so many R. N.-Y. friends. Here is hoping this will be a very good year for you and just remember that an hour of hard work helping yourself is worth more than a year of wailing over your hard lot. Get out and hustle, sing and whistle, feel good and eat good, moaus and groans only give your friends a paiu in the neck.

L. B. REBER.

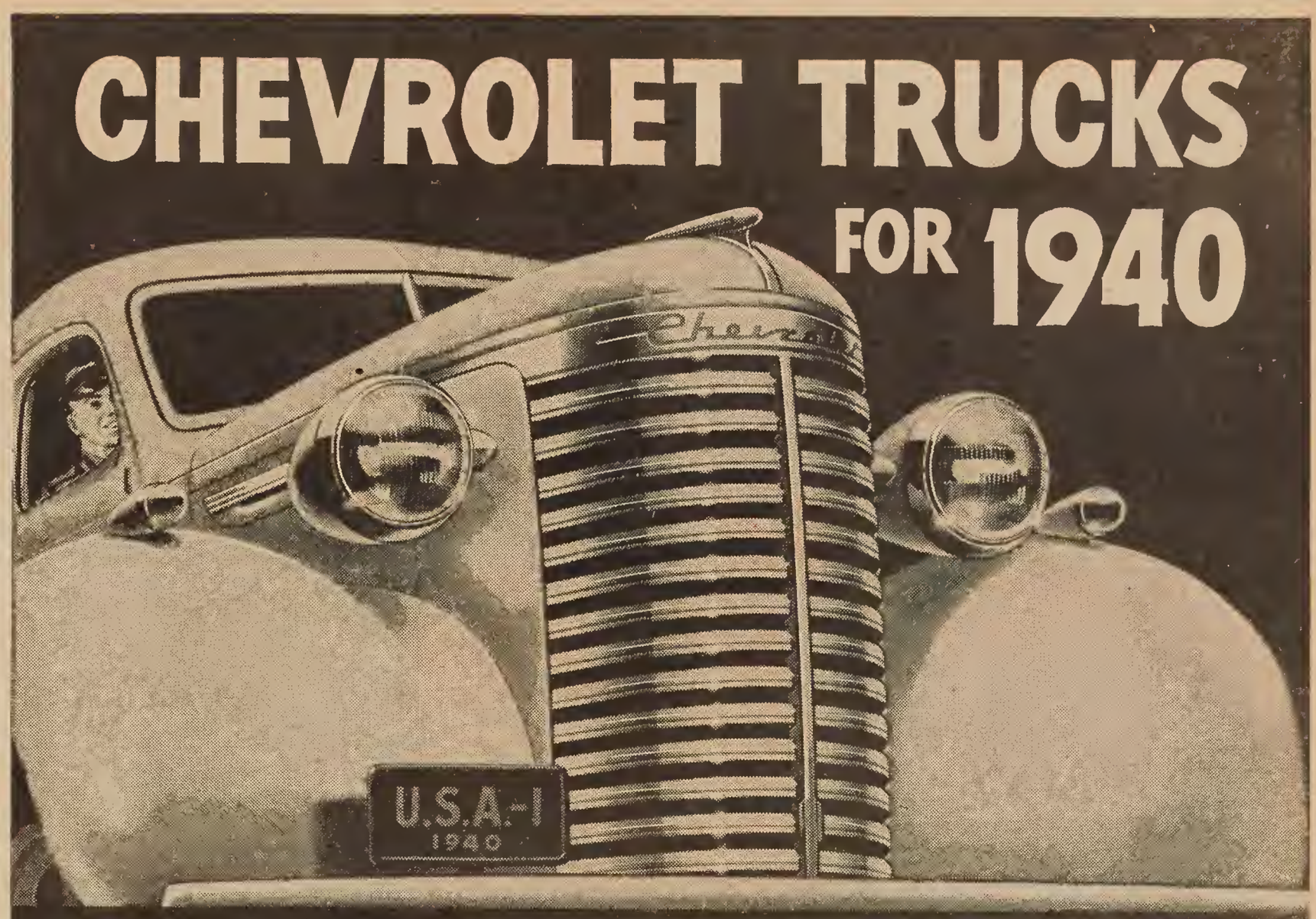
Berrien County, Mich.

Northeastern Breeders Favor Calfhood Vaccination

Broader plans for a Bang's control program in the North Atlantic States were advocated at a meeting held on December 20 at Springfield, Mass., under the auspices of the Animal Health Committee of the American Society of Animal Production, of which C. L. Clevenger, Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass., is chairman.

The entire group. which included leading cattle breeders, state regulatory officials and breed association represeutatives, were unaniuous in the opinion that calfhood vaccination has a place in Bang's control work in the Northeast, and unanimously adopted resolutions in furtherance of the program.

Considerable discussion concerning the present lack of uniformity in shipping regulatious followed, with the result that the body asked the chairman to appoint a committee consisting of a member from each state for the purpose of conferring with state officials concerning the establishment of more uniform interstate shippiug regulations.



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Extra-powerful Valve-in-Head Engines . . . extra-strong Hypoid Rear Axles . . . extra-sturdy truck units throughout . . . make all these new Chevrolets *gluttons for work,* whether you choose a Sedan Delivery or a Heavy Duty Cab-Over-Engine model.

And Chevrolet's famous six-cylinder economy . . . plus the exceptional dependability and long life of Chevrolet trucks . . . means that all of them are *misers with your money* when it comes to gas, oil and upkeep.

Choose Chevrolet trucks for 1940 and you choose the nation's greatest truck values . . . the trucks that have *proved* their quality leadership by winning volume leadership . . . the best haulers, best savers and "best sellers" in the entire truck field!

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Only Chevrolet Trucks Bring You All These Famous Features

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New Sealed Beam Headlights (with separate parking lights)
Full-Floating Rear Axle (on Heavy Duty models)

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You Save 40c (Get 4 Packets FREE)

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My New Seed Book Is Ready — FREE. 80 Pages—1379 Flowers and Vegetables. All the New Ones. Shows all Maturity Dates for Successive Planting. Earliest Producers, Disease-Resistant Strains. It's Yours for the Asking. Write me Today.

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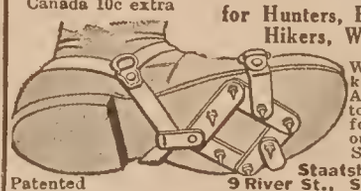
for Hunters, Fishermen, Trappers, Hikers, Walking on ice



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"JAY BEE" Portable Grinder

WORLD'S Greatest Capacity Grinder offers money-making **CASH BUSINESS** with big pay future. Farmers, feeders, dairymen want their feed ground at home. "JAY BEE" Portable brings complete feed mill to their barn—crib side.

MOST durably constructed. Most efficient. Practically indestructible. Grinds every grain—roughage grown. Big power unit. Assures long life, low operating cost. Big profits. Mounts on any 1½-ton truck. Many new, exclusive features. May also be equipped to make sweet molasses feeds.

Small Down Payment

We finance balance. Don't lose valuable time. Act now. Stationary Mills for Individual Farm Grinding. Get all facts—detailed information.

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News from New Jersey

The last week in December brought the first touch of real winter weather throughout New Jersey and brought an end to the fine farming weather we had enjoyed up to then. Temperatures dropped 15 to 20 degrees below freezing point and stopped most outdoor farm work. It is estimated, however, that fully 60 percent of the preliminary plowing for potatoes and other early truck crops has been completed. On account of the fine start farmers have already made, it is believed that there will be a big increase in potato acreage all over New Jersey.

Cows Establish Records

The New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association reports that three purebred Guernsey cows owned by Boyd Fullerton, New Brunswick, have recently completed new official records for production which entitle them to entry in the Advanced Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Ryckdaver Maria 557289, a two year old, bred and owned by Mr. Fullerton, completed her record in Class G. In 365 days she produced 6,861.8 pounds of milk and 327.7 pounds of fat on twice a day milkings. Millside Marion 356420, a seven year old, produced in 305 days in the Farmers' Division. 10420.0 pounds of milk and 509.0 pounds of butterfat. She was milked twice daily and carried a calf 251 days. Her record was completed in ClassA. A. A. Millyside Milly 356419, starting her record at the age of six years and 11 months, in 305 days produced 8,371.7 pounds of milk and 403.0 pounds of fat. Her record was also completed in the Farmers' Division, Class A. A. A. She carried a calf 248 days during her test.

New Jersey.

Bees A Good Sideline

As a rule, most of our farmers seem to overlook the importance of honey bees on the farm. The cost of their upkeep is very small in comparison with the returns that they give. Frank Finger who lives near Adams, N. J., says that he has found that bees are a profitable sideline on his small garden farm and he wonders why he did not give them a trial long before he did.

About six years ago Mr. Finger bought a few hives of bees which he gradually increased to 12 stands. His colonies are all Italian bees and are tractable workers. These 12 colonies produced about 500 pounds of honey this year. The strained honey is sold mostly in glass jars, also in five pound tin pails. Some sales are made in the comb. The bees gather their honey from surrounding clover and alfalfa; golden rod in the fall also proves a good source of honey for them. Mr. Finger has a small stand on road side where he markets most of his honey. He uses it in his own home. His small son has never eaten cane sugar. Mrs. Finger using honey as a sugar substitute.

Child specialists all agree that cane sugar is not desirable for small children or infants. Bees are hard workers and they charge you nothing for their services. A little winter protection of boards and a few corn stalks being about all the care they require.

Good Seed Important

At this season of the year farmers are making arrangements for their seed for spring planting. Obviously the importance of having good seed cannot be over estimated. All vegetable seed should be carefully treated before planting. Cabbage and cauliflower seed should be treated by the so-called hot water method consisting of holding the seed, tied in half pound bags, in a steady temperature of 122 degrees for 25 minutes for cabbage and 18 minutes for cauliflower. Weak seeds will not withstand this treatment.

Winter Care of Tractors

Tractors need extra care during freezing winter weather. Use of alcohol in the cooling system is not satisfactory because of its low boiling point. Kerosene or oil is not recommended because of danger of fire, odor and damage to hose connections. When anti-freeze is not used, the radiator, of course, must be drained each time. When re-filling, warm water can be used to get easier starting. The engine should never be operated with the cooling system empty for over-heating develops quickly and if water is added to a hot engine there is danger of cracking the block or head. A good light bodied engine oil should be used in the crank case. There are advantages in draining the engine oil after each run since it is then possible to add warmed oil when starting and since it removes the possibility of freezing the oil pump. Danger of freezing the oil pump isn't as foolish as it may sound at first for moisture collects in the crank case, especially in cold weather. If left in the crank case it has a chance to freeze around the pump causing possible breakage when the engine is cranked for the next job. To get easier starting use a high-test winter grade gasoline and if possible, disengage the clutch when starting so the gears will not be turned while cranking.

Profits of Poultry Auction

The report of the Flemington Auction Market shows that for the season of 1938-39 the yearly profit was $14,126.41. Yearly sales $1,943,207.35. Members selling eggs during the year have received 95 percent of the gross sales, the association retaining 4.57 percent.

Charles Cane is president, Wallace Suydam is secretary, and C. H. Stains the auction master. JOHN W. WILKINSON.

The white mare and her husky colt at feeding time on the Napes Farm, at Millbrook, N. Y.

Market Gardening in Pennsylvania

Sturdy horses with their owner, Rex R. Klepfer, of Laxtons, Erie County, N. Y. Mr. Klepfer bought this pair in 1916 and they have been his standby ever since.

The vegetable growing of 1939 is over; there is opportunity to take stock of the mistakes and failures of the past and resolve to rectify them next year. The successful operations are not to be forgotten, but continued until still better methods are devised. Perhaps some of our methods would prove of value to someone else, so I shall attempt to outline them briefly for the year.

The writer, with his father, is engaged in market gardening. A wide variety of vegetables is grown and offered for sale in the nearby town. Because of an unfavorable location, not many sales are made right at home, but the number is increasing yearly and we have ever reason to think that it will continue to increase. We are not over-looking this important method of disposing of our merchandise.

Vegetables must be of good quality and fresh. Quality must never be sacrificed. Our sales, both retail and wholesale, are increasing every year because we refuse to market inferior quality produce. We sell a large amount of vegetables directly to the consumers, and quality and appearance are the most important factors in the making of sales. To supplement this retail trade, we supply stores and hotels with vegetables in season. This requires a large amount of hard work but we have a nice trade started and plan to continue it.

At present the greenhouse is being remodeled and enlarged with a view to raising more and better vegetables for the early market. Everything is being put in readiness for the greenhouse work which begins about February 1. Plants for the early vegetables must be started in the greenhouse so they are large and sturdy enough to produce an early crop as soon as possible after the weather becomes warm. To do this requires a lot of time and work but there is not much else that can be done at that season of the year and so we feel that it is justified in order that we have something to sell in the spring and early summer. There is always some distinction in having the first home-grown cabbage or tomatoes to be sold locally.

Sweet corn continues to be the best seller each year. It has few rivals for popularity in the retail trade but, in order that repeat sales be established, it must be sold almost immediately after picking. Standing orders with us for a dozen of corn each time we offer it for sale (three times each week) are proof of the fact that the consumers appreciate fresh corn. If possible, it should be picked early in the morning before going to market. If you can truthfully say that "it still has the morning dew on it," a thousand ears of corn will soon disappear from the truck. Good corn always commands a premium price and people are willing to pay a little more if they have found that it is worth it. Hybrid corn of the yellow variety is grown exclusively. We now plant just three varities. They are: Marcross 13.6, Whipcross 6.2, and Golden Cross Bantam. As early in the spring as possible we plant a patch, as large as desired, of each of the three varieties on the same day. Every two weeks thereafter we plant Golden Cross Bantam. The Marcross 13.6, being the earliest, matures first. As soon as that is marketed, the Whipcross 6.2, is mature and ready fol sale. Immediately following that, the Golden Cross Bantam is ripe and, since we have planted that in two-week intervals from the first plantings, we have sweet corn for market all through the summer.

We are firmly convinced of the superiority of hybrid corn but some experimenting is necessary before the proper variety for each locality is found. Seed of hybrid corn cannot be saved from year to year but the small cost of buying new seed each year is negligible when the yield and superior quality of this corn are considered.

Vying with sweet corn for first place in popularity are peas. The season for peas is restricted to the spring and early summer. Laxton's Progress is the variety grown and we think they are the best as far as we are concerned, a very fine quality dwarf variety, and the yield is good. Alderman or Telephone peas have been tried, and are of fine quality and yield, but require more labor than can be given them at that season of the year.

Local markets prefer the pencil pod type of bean and, for us, Pencil Pod Black Wax and Tendergreen have proven satisfactory. Beans are planted every two weeks, starting as early in the spring as possible. This assures a continuous crop from July 1 until frost.

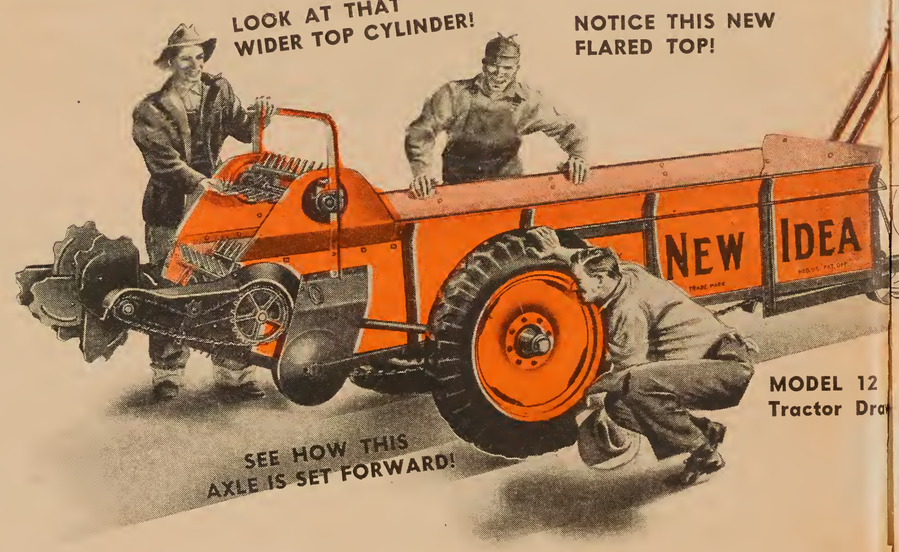
Five varieties of tomatoes were grown during the past year in an experimental attempt to find the most suitable for our conditions and market. Only two of these will be planted next year. They are Marglobe and Stokesdale. Stokesdale, although not an early tomato, does not possess the objectionable irregularity of shape and the concentric cracking so prevalent in the earlier types. If properly encouraged in the greenhouse and fertilized well when set in the field, it will mature early enough for our trade. Rutgers, a product of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is to be tried next year. Not much need be said about Marglobe. In quality and yield it is still holding its own as the best tomato we have ever grown.

Mistakes sometimes prove to be very beneficial although they are occasionally very costly. A mistake was made this

(Continued on Page 27.)

Two Great New Spreaders by NEW IDEA

With advanced features every farmer wants



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The new Model 10, for team or tractor, is a vastly improved spreader — from distributer to front wheels — from top cylinder to bed construction. The new Model 12, specially designed and built for tractor operation, is not just a 4-wheel job made over. It is completely new and different from start to finish. Two great new spreaders, each built for its particular job, each equipped with every improvement for easier, faster, better spreading at lower cost!

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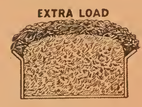

The flared sides are both stiffer and stronger than straight sides. They also assist in easier loading and enable you to pile loads higher. Non-choking design of bed makes draft lighter.

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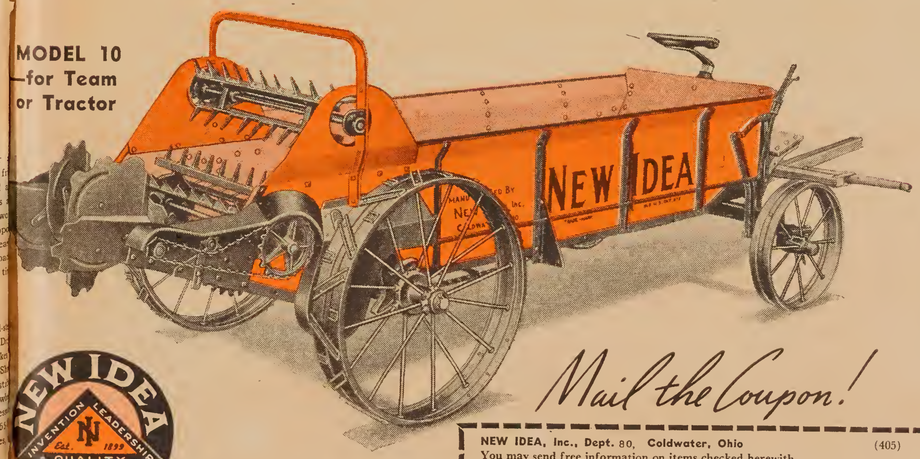

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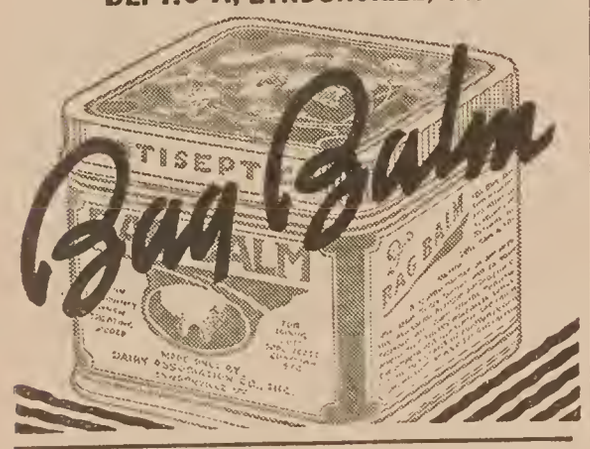

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Live Stock and Dairy

Sheep Projects and Programs

By R. W. Duck

Federal inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs for May through August, representing the first four months of the 1939 marketing season, was seven percent below a corresponding period last year. However, this year's lamb crop is only one percent less than 1938. The decrease in slaughter receipts would seem to indicate a comparatively large number of western lambs being sold as feeders. Receipts of sheep and grass-fats from Texas were lower than usual. It is anticipated that later receipts will be relatively large for western lambs in feeder condition. This together with general world economic conditions for sheep, lamb and wool prices presents a favorable outlook for sheep breeders and lamb feeders.

The British government has arranged for the purchase of the complete Australian clip, which has resulted in cancelation of their 1939-40 wool sales. The supply of raw wool in the United States is less than last August for a comparable period, and is below the last five year average, as of August 1. Continental Europe and United Kingdom supplies are believed to be fairly large. Domestic mill consumption for grease wool was up 60 percent for the first seven months of 1939 compared with 1938, and approximately 20 percent greater for a seven month corresponding period for the years 1928-37. With such favorable underlying economic factors it seems probable sheep will enjoy increased expansion and attention, especially as to their production possibilities when applied to eastern farms.

THE KENWOOD SHEEP FARM

You will remember I promised to present reports on the Kenwood Mills sheep farm flock as data was available from time to time. Professors F. B. Morrison and J. P. Willman New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell, Ithaca, have been kind enough to supply me with detailed information relative to this project. On a recent visit to the farm, located in Livingston and Ontario Counties, near Springwater, N. Y., I found the breeding flock and lambs in excellent condition, and was much inpressed by the absence of culls in the lamb crop. Their condition clearly demonstrates the value of parasitic control. This has been accomplished by drenching the lambs three times, and the ewes four times between lambing and weaning time. All sheep and lambs were also drenched about three weeks following weaning. The sheep were changed from one pasture to another about every two or three weeks throughout the grazing season. Such pasture rotation is an important part in preventing and controlling internal parasite of sheep and lambs.

The Kenwood Sheep Farm was purchased during the fall of 1937 by Kenwood Mills.; F. C. Huyck and Sons, Albany, N. Y., to secure information on large-scale sheep and wool production in New York and to determine whether typical hill lands in this State can be profitably used for this purpose. In addition Kenwood Mills is interested in producing the kind of wool that is not produced in large quantities in this country and is now imported for manufacturing purposes.

The farm is financed entirely by F. C. Huyck and Sons and the investigation is supervised by an operating committee consisting of Prof. F. B. Morrison, chairman; Profs. John P. Willman and E. L. Worthen R. W. Pease, County Agricultural Agent, Canandaigua, N. Y. N. F. Smith, County Agricultural Agent, Mt. Morris; Otto K. Landon, the farmer in charge of the sheep and the farming operations at Kenwood Sheep Farm; George L. Brown, Purchasing Agent of Kenwood Mills, as representative of this company. In addition there is an advisory committee consisting of E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. J. F. Roberts, sheep salesman for the Producers Cooperative Commission Association, Buffalo, N. Y. S. B. Whitaker, secretary of the New York State Sheep Growers' Cooperative Association, Penn Yan, N. Y.; F. H. Eldridge, general-manager and vice-president of Kenwood Mills; H. Eldridge, secretary and assistant treasurer of Kenwood Mills; W. S. Wooster superintendent of Kenwood Mills; and also the members of the operating committee.

This excellent Shropshire ewe held and owned by George Lohr, Waterloo, N. Y., was Champion Shrop. ewe at the 1939 Orange County Fair.

HILL LAND FOR SHEEP

There are thousands of acres of hill land in the east comparable to the farm used in the Kenwood Mills sheep project.

Experimental lambs sired by Cotswold and Shropshire rams out of white-faced Western ewes are on the Kenwood Mills Experimental Farm, Springwater, N. Y.

A discussion of this land area as given to me by Prof. Morrison shows that it consists of about 600 acres and has an elevation of about 2,000 feet. Most of the land had not been farmed for several years and was in a low state of fertility. There were located on this farm one large barn and a large farm house in fair condition and two other houses of little value. One of the latter was torn down, nothing was done to the other and the large house was prepared for occupancy. The barn was given a few necessary repairs and now provides room for tools, four horses, a cow, and enough space for about 400 sheep. About 1,600 rods of woven-wire fence have been erected.

There is some controversy relative to the future utilization of similar submarginal lands in the east. Some contend they should be re-forested while others feel they can be more profitably and economically used for the production of sheep and beef cattle. The results being obtained by the Kenwood Mills project will be of material assistance in helping to answer this important question.

FLOCK FACTS

A statement sent me by Prof. J. P. Willman, October 1939, says in part: "The original flock consisted chiefly of crossbred longwool-finewool ewes. They were selected from the feed lots of Genesee Co., N. Y., lamb feeders and were delivered at the farm in April, 1938. They were run on the native pastures of the Kenwood Sheep Farm during the summer of 1938." It seemed to me at that time and still does that this is an excellent source for the purchase of desired foundation western ewes, as they can be purchased at market price; they are healthy, generally free from parasites, have been vaccinated, and are acclimated.

Continuing Prof. Willman reports: "In the fall of 1938 they were mated with purebred Cotswold and Shropshire rams. A total of 160 ewes were especially sorted for body conformation and fleece production and were mated with three Cotswold and two especially selected Shropshire rams. It is planned to save some of the best ewe lambs from these matings for replacements in the flock.

"The ewes were fed about one-half pound daily of oats and barley from November 15 (about two weeks before the beginning of the breeding season) until January 1. The hay fed during the winter consisted of a small amount of clover hay, some soybean hay, some soybean and millet and some early cut timothy, grass and weed hay. From January 3 to April 15 a total of 35 tons of pea-vine silage purchased from a nearby cannery was fed also. One hundred of the ewes carrying the least condition were fed grain once daily after March 1, and grain was fed to all ewes after March 15. The amount of grain offered was increased after lambing time and up to the time the ewes were turned on pasture.

The flock was shorn on April 15-17,

These Western ewes are part of a band of 300, also owned by Kenwood Mills and on their experimental farm. The straw covered shed is economical and warm.

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1939. The average weight of fleece for the 299 ewes and nine rams was 8.7 pounds. Of the total wool shorn, 821 pounds were graded ¼ blood wool; 971 pounds ⅜ blood wool; 47 pounds braid wool; and 842 pounds, ½ blood and fine-wool. A total of 556 pounds of the ¼ blood wool had sufficient length of staple to command a premium of two cents a pound above the price received for the other ¼ blood wool.

The first lamb was born on April 19 and all but five ewes had lambed by May 30. All but six ewes produced lambs this year and 285 lambs were weaned. Because of the drought the pastures were short and therefore the lambs were weaned at an early age. The lambs averaged a little over 60 pounds each in weight at weaning time."

Drenching and Docking

Every fall a high percentage of farm grown lambs come into winter quarters "bringing their tails behind them." This is a costly procedure. Commission men at the terminal markets tell me that on a slow market undocked lambs frequently sustain a cut of 25 cents or more per hundred, because they do not show off to good advantage and may be very dirty behind. During the summer long tailed lambs suffer more from flies and frequently become infested with maggots. If docked at an early age, preferably at time of castrating, they sustain practically no set back.

During the spring of 1912 at the Missouri Experiment Station, two lots of nine lambs averaging 19.7 pounds and 19.9 pounds respectively were used to determine the effects resulting from docking and castrating. H. Hackendorn, in charge of the work, reported that the ewes and lambs in this experiment were all kept in the same lot, fed the same feed, and all other conditions were as uniform as it was possible to make them. At the end of the month when all the wounds were healed there was practically no difference in the weights of the two lots.

It has been found from many experimental trials that drenching sheep and lambs once or twice per year is not sufficient to keep internal parasitic infestation sufficiently controlled for best returns in gains and health. If the flock is not treated until definite symptoms of infestation are manifested it is usually too late to obtain or expect much benefit. Both experimental investigators and successful sheepmen have found it produces best results to drench monthly, especially when the flock is on pasture or forage. It is especially important to drench just prior to turning out in the spring, each time pasture is rotated, and also on returning to dry-lot. Condition and strength of the individual are more important in regulating dosage than age. Some prefer to keep the flock on light, but regular feed before drenching to avoid possible bad effect from the medicine. However, any vermifuge is probably more effective if it can reach internal parasites as near as possible in its administered strength.

Standard Treatments.

The combined copper-sulphate, nicotine-sulphate solution is generally conceded to be the most effective, because it helps kill and eliminate hookworms, roundworms and sheep stomach worms. Many prefer to alternate this treatment for increased effectiveness with the internal use of tetrachlorethylene, which may be purchased in capsule form under the trade name of Nema Worm capsules. Directions and dosage are specified by the manufacturers.

In preparing the combined copper-sulphate, nicotine-sulphate solution a glazed earthenware recepticle should be used to prevent corrosion. Dissolve one ounce, by weight, of fresh copper-sulphate, pulverized crystals, in one pint of boiling water, add sufficient cold boiled water to make three quarts of solution. Next add to this solution one fluid ounce of 40 percent nicotine-sulphate, sold under the trade name of Blackleaf 40. If the sheep are allowed no feed and water for 12 hours before and after administration it has been found that one fluid ounce of the solution just mentioned per each 35 to 50 pounds of live weight sheep is the most satisfactory dosage. Five fluid ounces is maximum dosage advised for any mature sheep, average dosage is three to four fluid ounces for ewes, lambs about half these amounts and young lambs about one fluid ounce. If the flock is kept in special pen or enclosure for 24 hours following dosing it will help control parasites by preventing their spread through the droppings. Ewes heavy with lamb should not be drenched. A long-necked bottle with sheep standing on all fours is satisfactory for administration. Adequate and proper feed is a necessary part of effective internal parasite control.

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An Analysis of Milk Classification

Manipulations Under Pa. Control Law Increase Dealer Profits

There is no doubt that Borden, National Dairy and the Dairymen's League are able to and do manipulate farmer and consumer milk prices under the classification plan of payment, jointly engaged as they are in the distribution of fluid milk in conjunction with the manufacture of ice cream and other dairy products, and with country receiving stations and manufacturing plants located as they are.

Take, for example, the Supplee-Wills-Jones Co. in Philadelphia, a National Dairy subsidiary. From this company's own figures it can be seen that the major factor of the profit-taking racket is the classification plan under which all dealers are permitted to buy large quantities of milk from nearby farmers at low surplus prices which they can resell to consumers as Class 1 milk, substituting in its place the manufactured products which they buy from producers at distant stations at Class 1 prices, crediting themselves with country plant expense and transportation charges which are never actually incurred.

This legalized robbery has steadily increased under the various changes made in the Pennsylvania Milk Commission's price orders during the past three years and the following figures establish that fact. For purposes of contrast two months are used—June, 1936 and June, 1939. The data for the first month were obtained by an audit made while the writer was a member of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Board; the June, 1939 figures are as reported in the August issue of the Interstate Milk Producer Review.

The prices received by the dairy farmer delivering 10,000 pounds of milk to the city distributing plant (called the nearby farmer) were:

FOR JUNE, 1936					
Class 1	— 6,100 lbs.	@	$2.50,	3.5%	$152.50
Class 1A	— 900 lbs.	@	1.80,	3.5%	16.20
Class 2	— 3,000 lbs.	@	1.54,	3.5%	46.20
TOTAL PRICE					$214.90
FOR JUNE, 1939					
Class 1	— 5,564 lbs.	@	$2.98,	4%	$165.81
Class 2	— 3,097 lbs.	@	1.40,	4%	43.36
Class 3	— 1,339 lbs.	@	1.01,	4%	13.52
TOTAL PRICE					$222.69
Less 20c a cwt. for difference in fat base					20.00
					$202.69

In June, 1939, therefore, the nearby farmer received $12.21 less for 10,000 pounds of milk than in June, 1936, although the Class 1 price was 48c higher. In addition, the Philadelphia consumer was paying 47c more, the price having been raised from 11c to 12c a quart during the three year period.

Now take the distant farmer. These large milk companies have made it a practice to set up receiving stations and manufacturing plants in distant producing areas. Under the Commission price orders, the companies are permitted to deduct from their producers' milk checks certain sums to reimburse them in the form of interest on investment and depreciation, as well as to cover the cost of transporting the milk or manufactured products to their various city distributing plants. According to an audit of its books in June 1936, Supplee-Wills-Jones operated 21 such country stations and plants. The prices which the distant producer received for 10,000 pounds of milk delivered to the company's most distant station in the 421-430 mile zone, together with the amount which the company was permitted to deduct in the form of country plant and transportation expense, for the month of June, 1936 as compared with the month of June, 1939 are as follows:

FOR JUNE, 1936					
Class 1	— 6,100 lbs.	@	$1.95,	3.5%	$118.85
Class 1A	— 900 lbs.	@	1.73,	3.5%	15.57
Class 2	— 3,000 lbs.	@	1.54,	3.5%	46.20
TOTAL PRICE					$180.62
Country Plant and Transportation Allowance					
	6,100 lbs.	@	55c a cwt.		33.55
	900 lbs.	@	7c a cwt.		.63
Total Allowance					$34.18
FOR JUNE, 1939					
Class 1	— 5,564 lbs.	@	$2.34,	4%	$130.20
Class 2	— 3,097 lbs.	@	1.31,	4%	40.57
Class 3	— 1,339 lbs.	@	1.01,	4%	13.52
TOTAL PRICE					$184.29
Less 20c a cwt. for diff. in fat base					20.00
					$164.29
Country Plant and Transportation Allowance					
	5,564 lbs.	@	64c a cwt.		35.51
	3,097 lbs.	@	9c a cwt.		2.79
Total Allowance					$38.30

Not only did the dealer pay the distant farmer $16.33 less in June, 1939, but he collected $4.12 more for an expense allowance.

An audit of the company's books for June, 1936 revealed that all the milk received from producers at the company's city plant must have been used by the company in filling their Class 1 milk sales; otherwise the company would not have had enough milk in fluid form to meet such Class 1 sales. Had the nearby farmer been paid for his milk under the classification in which the company used the milk, he would have received a total of $250.00 instead of $214.90, or $35.10 more. Similarly, if the company used all of the nearby farmers' milk in Class 1 during June, 1939, as was the case in June, 1936, the farmer should have been paid $298.00 instead of $222.69, thus representing an underpayment of $75.31 in June, 1939 as compared with a $35.10 underpayment in June, 1936. In other words, in June, 1936, the Philadelphia dealers was buying milk at $1.54 a cwt. and using it as Class 1, a hidden profit of 96c on every cwt. In June, 1939, the dealer bought the same milk for $1.01 and sold it as Class 1, thus netting a hidden profit of $1.97 on every cwt.

The audit of the company's books for June, 1936 disclosed that all the milk received from producers at its most distant plant was manufactured at the plant yet classified by the company as Class 1 milk, or milk utilized in the manufacture of ice cream. However, the same audit disclosed that the company paid producers supplying milk at that distant station for 61% of the milk in Class 1, 9% in Class 1A, and 30% in Class 2. By falsifying its utilization record in payng the distant producer, and by paying for a part of the milk in Class 1 and Class 1A while using all of it in Class 2, the dealer was able to deduct $34.18 country plant and transportation expense to which it would not have been otherwise entitled. To obtain this allowance the company had to pay the producer a higher price for milk purchased as Class 1 and 1A than it would have been required to pay for Class 2 milk; that is, the company made an overpayment of $26.72 to the distant producer, but with the $34.18 allowance there was a final net profit to the dealer of $7.46 on every 10,000 pounds. Add to this the $35.10 underpayment to the nearby producer, and there is a total profit to the dealer of $42.56.

If, for 1936, we deduct this $35.10 underpayment from $180.62, the total price paid to the distant producer, the total cost to the company for 10,000 pounds of distant milk is reduced to $145.52; and is reduced again by $34.18, the expense allowance, to $111.34. So the cost to the dealer for Class 2 milk at its distant plant was $1.11 a cwt., instead of $1.54 as fixed by the Commission.

June, 1939 presents an even worse picture. Deducted from the total price paid for distant milk—$164.29, are the $75.31 underpayment to nearby producers, and the $38.30 expense allowance, leaving a net of $50.68, which means that the company's total cost for 10,000 pounds of milk f. o. b. its distant plant, was $50.68 or 50.6c a cwt.

Thus, no matter which way one looks at it, Supplee-Wills-Jones, engaged jointly as it is in the distributing of fluid milk and in the manufacture of ice cream and other dairy products, was able, by manipulating the prices and provisions incorporated in the Milk Control Law and the price orders, to pay its producers a lower price for June, 1939 than for June, 1936. In addition, the company was able to utilize for itself the entire consumer price increase of 47c a cwt. for the milk sold in Class 1.

This comparison shows clearly that a high Class 1 price and a low surplus price are important factors on which the large milk companies are able to increase their unearned or hidden profits. It is completely substantiated by the Federal Trade Commission when in its Report to the 74th Congress it was stated (House Document No. 387, p. 35):

> "With the system of deducting less-than-carload rates on class 1 milk has grown up the practice on the part of the larger Philadelphia distributors operating country receiving stations of shipping milk from nearby stations for their class 1 purposes and retaining milk, if possible, at distant stations where it is separated into cream, and the resulting skim milk manufactured into powder and other milk products; or the whole milk is manufactured into milk products. ****these distributors allow all their producers to share in the class 1 sales, although the milk from some stations never reaches Philadelphia except in manufactured form."

If such companies were required to pay their producers one price for all milk purchased, less actual transportation expense, it would completely nullify the racket.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS.

Penna. Egg Laying Contest

Carried on by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. Report for week ending Dec. 23:

Ten high pens to date —	Points	Eggs
W.L.—Burr's Poultry Farm.	863.50	857
P.R.—Norman W. Amidon.	848.05	863
Reds—J. J. Warren.	839.65	810
N.H.—Hubbard Farm.	837.60	880
W.L.—Guy A. Leader.	827.55	856
Reds—E. B. Parmenter.	820.90	827
W.L.—Piho Brothers.	816.75	815
W.L.—Foreman Plty Farm.	814.40	825
N.H.—Thomas Mettler.	790.95	816
N.H.—Fuzzydele Farms.	781.00	750
Ten High Pens for the Week		
N.H.—Joachim B'd'g Farm.	77.60	74
N.H.—Thomas Mettler.	76.65	76
W.L.—Foreman Plty Farm.	73.85	72
N.H.—Fuzzldele Farms.	72.60	71
Reds—J. J. Warren.	70.55	66
Reds—E. B. Parmenter.	70.40	68
W.L.—Piho Brothers.	70.35	67
W.L.—Geo. M. Anthony.	70.05	67
N.H.—Fuzzydele Farms.	69.90	65
W.L.—Guy A. Leader.	68.75	68

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

Without Tortuous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address, and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps, that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For complete information —write today!

WILLIAM S. RICE, Inc.
64-K Main Street, Adams, N. Y.

Announcing a NEW
DELLINGER POWER-SAVING HAMMER MILL

THE No. 80

Dellinger's new No. 80 is especially designed to meet the growing demand for an easy running, easy feeding and inexpensive Hammer Mill. Farmers and dairymen with limited power ranges will find it ideal for use with the new small tractors. All the rugged features and advantages of other Dellinger mills.

Write for Free Bulletin.

DELLINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
731 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

Vermont's soil and climate favor grass and hay, but even after 150 years, its farmers are still learning new ways to use them. Milk from the Foster farm goes to New York. The farm includes 178 acres, 50 on the bank of historic Otter Creek.

Green Hills of Independence

ETHAN ALLEN and his Green Mountain Boys had to fight for their homes in the hills, right from the start. In 1761 they came to what is now Southwestern Vermont. They had paid New Hampshire for this land, but New York also claimed it. Life was precious, but liberty and justice were more so. Fight they would and fight they did.

Allen and his hardened veterans kept on with their battle for freedom when the Revolution broke. The New Hampshire grants were more than ever a dangerous place to live, but settlers went ahead to clear and build . . . to lay out towns and set up their own government. They learned to live in danger. Burgoyne swept their countryside on his fateful path to Saratoga. Their joy with his defeat was cut short in November '78, by Indians and Tories, who burned every building they could find. In Middlebury, only a barn and two houses were left.

America won its independence. The New Hampshire grants became Vermont. Hands that were deadly with the musket again took up the scythe and grain cradle. Addison county became a garden spot; in 1817, a bumper crop of wheat went to $2.25 a bushel.

When wheat went west, Addison county turned to sheep. By 1840, it produced more wool than any other county in the U. S. Just 100 years ago, Addison was the fine-wool center of the new world. Its Morgan horses were highly prized for their Vermont-bred endurance.

But change follows change, and brings its own new problems. Sheep profits dwindled, but cheese sold well. So did hay. In 150 years, Addison county has seen four distinct types of farming . . grain and beef, then Merino sheep and Morgan horses, then cheese, butter, and hay, and now market milk.

Most of Addison county is level or gently rolling. Some of it is mountains. Albert Foster was born in those mountains 75 years ago, five miles back from Ripton. He yearned for a farm easier to work, so when he was 28 he moved out of the hills and bought a place in Middlebury. He sold cream to the butter factory and fed skim milk to hogs and calves. He changed his farming to meet changing times. In 1917 he started shipping milk.

Albert's son Howard now owns that farm. He grows alfalfa and part of the grain for his 25 cows that average 10,000 pounds of milk a year. His maple syrup pays his taxes. This land paid for itself for Albert . . . is paying for itself again for Howard.

Just as it did a century ago, Addison county farming still takes hard work, good management, and careful spending; but it offers comfort and good living for Howard Foster and his young family. For them too, the Northeast is a good place to farm . . . still the green hills of independence.

This home was built 125 years ago, 3 miles south of Middlebury, Addison County, Vt. Here now lives Howard Foster with his young family and aging parents.

This is another of a series of advertisements, each

An Expression of Confidence
In Northeastern Agriculture

* * *

Half of the farms of the Northeast are free and clear. They have earned their independence. The others are mortgaged. For some 30,000 of these farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey, the Federal Land Bank is providing a type of mortgage that gives the greatest degree of safety for the man on the land. Ask for the folder "Farm Mortgage Loans Through the Federal Land Bank." It describes these mortgages in detail.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Serving New York . . . New England . . . New Jersey

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

MAKE SURE OF UNIFORM FLAVOR IN DELICIOUS HOME-CURED MEATS WITH

Sterling
T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SUGAR CURING MEAT SALT

YOU cure meats on the farm for two principal reasons — to preserve the meat safely for later use, and to give it that delicious flavor that only home-cured meats can have. Make sure that your meats will keep safely. You will get a really dependable cure, when you use Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. Here is a one-operation meat cure that was developed scientifically by the Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc. It not only saves time by curing, flavoring and tenderizing meats in one simple operation, but, in addition, it makes sure of uniform flavor. That is because Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt is uniform itself. It contains the highest quality meat curing salt, choice spices, saltpeter, flavory brown sugar and smoky flavor, according to the formula of the International Salt Research Department. Make sure of success, of delicious flavor. Ask for Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt by name. Buy it in cans of 2 lbs. 2 oz., or in 10 lb. cans, enough to cure up to 100 lbs. of meat.

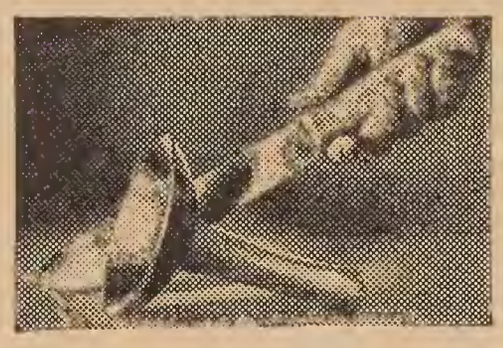
★ ★ ★ ★

WHITE GOLD FOR THE FARMER'S PROFIT!

Experts say that salt does more for the farmer than anything else bought for profit on the farm. That is why it is called "white gold". Adequate and proper salt feeding means better live-stock—increased milk production, fatter hogs, healthier calves, and more energy and stamina in work animals. The Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc., will answer any questions and problems about the use of salt on the farm.

★ ★ ★ ★

FREE BOOK! Write for "The Farmers' Meat Book". It is free. It tells and illustrates how to butcher and cure meat on the farm, and contains many recipes, and helpful household hints.



VALUABLE PREMIUMS — In each 10 lb. can of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt there is a coupon. This entitles you to secure—at about half the usual retail cost — a quality, carbon steel butcher knife, and a bell scraper for removing hog bristles. Get these time-saving tools for your next butchering.

STERLING SEASONING adds the right flavor to home-made sausage. Delicious, too, with roasts and stews, meat loaf, baked beans, poultry dressings. Buy it in cans containing 3 oz., 10 oz., or 7½ lbs.

STERLING TABLE SALT, PLAIN OR IODIZED — The generous size carton contains 1 lb. 8 oz., for 5c. Refined under the supervision of the Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc. The steam-sterilized salt has the tangy, zestful flavor of old-fashioned "salty" salt, with all modern improvements.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Inc.
Dept. RN 1-40 Scranton, Pa.

Please send a free sample of Sterling Seasoning for Sausage and a copy of "The Farmers' Meat Book" to:

*Name*_____
(Print Plainly)

*Street or R.F.D. No.*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

*My dealer is*_____

WOMAN AND HOME

Homesteads

Old houses have a fragrance all their own,
A scent of rose-leaves, spice and lavender;
Hand-braided rugs and samplers finely sewn,
And walnut highboys — things that always were
Cherished and set apart. One still may find
A gentle shadow back of each drawn blind.

Mehitabel rocks gravely in her chair
In green sprigged muslin, and Clarissa, too,
Bends to her knitting, while the black horsehair
Sets off her Flemish laces and the blue
Ribbon about her throat. . . Old houses hold
Fragrance the years increase a hundredfold!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS.

It's January 1940

Now that all the excitement of the holiday season and the end of the year is over, in many farm homes there will come a welcome lull in outside activities. There may be some butchering and meat canning to be done but that won't take very long and while the man of the house and the boys are doing odd jobs that there never seems to be time for at other seasons, mother and the girls can get in a good deal of sewing and handicraft, and the most ardent gardener can't do much about it right now but make plans, study seed catalogs and see visions of the perfect garden that will be theirs next summer.

But every year brings some changes in the winter life in the country, cleared roads that make it possible to get about more, for one thing, and within the last few years the increasing popularity of winter sports has developed a new trend and farm families in the "snow belt," that knew only summer vacation visitors before, are finding still further use for the spare rooms and the "tourist" signs stay out to welcome the week end, and longer, skiers and other winter sports devotees. Their wants are few—a warm room—a comfortable bed, and plenty of good hearty food. They furnish their own entertainment and the more snow the better they like it. Of course a good big fire place with blazing logs looks and feels pretty fine and pop corn and apples and cider are things that city people enjoy if they can stay awake after a day in the open. One good thing about this winter sport business is that the rural families themselves have time now to get out and join the fun with their city cousins, all of which makes for a better understanding and greater co-operation between rural and city families. C. B. W.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

There is a good deal of satisfaction in receiving letters from readers whose items have appeared in this column, telling of the friendships they have made and the pleasure they have received from the contacts. We have a record of the number each receives through this office—thousands of them—but we know that after the connection is made there are many more letters exchanged. Out of those thousands we have had not more than half a dozen complaints of any sort and those few have been readily smoothed out. This, we think, is a pretty good commentary on the kind of people who read the Rural New-Yorker.
C. B. W.

"I am interested in Swedish weaving and wonder if anyone has any designs in this work." MRS. H. G.
Rhode Island.

"I am interested in making quilts and now I am making one for which I hope to get a block from each state in the Union. Would be glad to exchange material with all who write me from other states. My pattern takes print material about 8x10 inches." MRS. B. R. M.
New York.

"My hobbies are reading, all kinds of fancy work, flowers and pen pals."
Ohio. MRS. G. L.

"I will gladly exchange crocheting or patchwork patterns. I should also like to hear from any woman planning to take the R. N.-Y trip." MRS. G. P.
Maine.

"I am a Grange Lecturer and would like to hear from others interested in our work with clippings and other material for my scrap book. Also news of farming conditions, taxes, etc., in different states." MRS. P. B.
New York.

Stews by Many Other Names

MEXICAN CHILI CON CARNE. — Melt one tablespoon butter in a frying pan and add ⅛ teaspoon whole pepper-corns and ½ pound chopped uncooked beef, two onions chopped, dash of cayenne. Cook until lightly browned; then add one can red beans, one cup tomato juice, one teaspoon salt, ½ tablespoon chili powder. Simmer gently for 20 minutes. This in interesting served in the colorful pottery bowls shaped with a handle like a skillet.

CHINESE CHOP SUEY. — Put into a frying pan one tablespoon butter, two pounds chicken cut in cubes, two cups sliced onions separated into rings, two cups mushrooms, sliced thin, two cups bamboo shoots cut into cubes, two cups bean sprouts. (The bamboo shoots and the bean sprouts may be purchased in cans). Cook gently for 10 minutes. Add hot water to cover and cook for 20 minutes longer. Season with salt, pepper and cayenne to taste and serve with Chinese sauce.

CHINESE SAUCE. — Dissolve one teaspoon cornstarch in two tablespoons cold water, add one cup chicken stock, ½ green pepper cut in strips, two teaspoons prepared Chinese sauce. Boil for 10 minutes and pour over chop suey.

RAGOUT. — For a Ragout one may choose lamb, duck, partridge, rabbit or venison. Melt two tablespoons butter in a frying pan, add one tablespoon olive oil. When hot add the meat cut in pieces. Cook until meat is lightly brown. Add four sliced onions, one cup meat stock, one clove garlic, one tablespoon vinegar, ½ cup chopped celery, one teaspoon salt, sprig of parsley. Simmer slowly until meat is tender.

HUNGARIAN GOULASH. — Put into a frying pan and cook until brown, 1½ pounds beef, cut in cubes, two tablespoons bacon fat, four onions, sliced. Transfer into a baking dish or casserole and pour over it three cups brown stock. Bake in the oven one hour and then add one teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, two cups cubed potatoes, one cup cubed carrots, one cup cubed turnips, one cup small whole onions, ¼ teaspoon paprika. Bake for another hour or until done. If the broth is too thin, thicken it slightly with flour rubbed smooth in water.

LOUISIANA GUMBO.—Place in a skillet ½ cup salt pork cubes, add meat of one fowl, cut into small pieces and cook until brown. Add one onion sliced, one quart okra, fresh or canned, one cup stewed tomatoes and two sprigs parsley, cook slowly for ½ hour. Add three cups boiling water and cook for two hours longer. When the chicken is tender add one cup boiled rice, one cup cream, salt and pepper to taste.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD'S PIE.—Arrange in a casserole or baking dish thick slices of partially cooked pork, beef or game. Sprinkle with one tablespoon chopped parsley, three onions chopped. Cover with one cup stock or water, salt and pepper to taste, three tablespoons catsup. The meat and vegetables should come nearly to the top of the casserole. Cover with any rich pie pastry and cut a large opening in the middle to allow the steam to escape. When the crust rises and begins to brown, lower the heat.

GERMAN SAURBRATAN.—Cut into one inch cubes two pounds beef, saute in frying pan with two tablespoons bacon fat, four onions sliced. Cover with four cups water, one cup vinegar. Simmer until nearly tender, add salt and pepper to taste; ½ cup raisins, one tablespoon cornstarch dissolved in two tablespoons water. Cook for 15 minutes longer or until meat is thoroughly tender. H. D.

Has anyone a recipe for small cakes much in use by Germans at the holiday season called "Wiberle." A subscriber asks us to get that recipe if possible.

Style at Your Needle Tip

4297—Unusual bodice flattery in a soft afternoon frock. Designed for sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 39 inch fabric.

4324 — Pert and crisp as can be, is this little cotton frock. Designed for sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 40. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards 35 inch fabric.

4308 — Well-fitting slip with panels down front and back. Designed for sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 39 inch fabric.

Price of patterns 15c each. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Portable Sewing Unit

Many an attic harbors old folding screens, some in two, others in three sections. We salvaged ours and covered the sections with oilcloth, cretonne or a gayly patterned print might be used.

On one panel two narrow nail-studded strips are fastened near the top to accommodate various spools of thread and, yes, darning cottons. Below these hangs a pocketed affair made of burlap and bound with bias tape; a deep central pocket for long scissors, shallow ones for smaller scissors, cards of snaps, buttons, tapes, measurement cards, tape measure, thimbles and various articles necessary to the craft. To one side, a pincushion, flat at the back, hangs on a drapery hook. On the lower part a large, heavy paper shopping bag is hung to take the scraps and stray threads. What a lot of picking up it saves! Once you acquire the habit it is just as easy to slip scraps into the bag, as it is to let them fall to the floor and far more tidy. Heavy cord runs through holes punched on either side of the bag and slipped over hooks, fastened on the panel frames, permits the bag to be removed for emptying.

The center panel is equipped with a series of pockets, large and small, in which may be kept patterns, materials and bits of unfinished work.

The third panel is provided with small hooks at the top for hanging up unfinished garments. I keep one or more hangers at hand here.

It takes but a jiffy to place this unit beside an easy chair in the kitchen; I can place it beside a sunny window; and it stands right beside my sewing machine as I sew—for most of the tools and materials have been removed from the drawers of the sewing machine. When not in use, the screen can be folded and set away; or, the back gayly decorated, it may serve to hide some unsightly object.

SEAMSTRESS.

Bathroom Curtains

I like my new bathroom curtains—a pair of gayly patterned Turkish towels and one equally distinctive wash cloth. They are so easy to launder and never wilt from steam. No ironing is necessary; when hanging them up to dry, I just pull the edges straight and in no time at all they are ready to hang again fluffy and bright.

My window is the short cottage type, so only two towels were needed. To match the color scheme, I chose a lovely peach and green pattern. Leaving about half an inch, for a tiny heading, I sewed tape at one end of each towel, wide enough to take a curtain rod. Tie-backs were made from one large peach wash cloth with two narrow black stripes on either end. Cutting it exactly in half, I slip-stitched the border over the raw edge, bringing the black stripes on top of the band. They add just the right distinctive dash to these lovely pastel shades.

For a long window, four towels will be necessary. Hem each one deep enough to slip a curtain rod through. Hang two towels at the top and two on the bottom rod. Tape or ribbon may be used for the tie-backs.

HOME DECORATOR.

Well Balanced Meals

It occured to me that perhaps some of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER readers might like to hear how our church society has planned well balanced suppers and what some of our menus are. I don't mean a supper to serve to the public to make money, although, with a few "frills," most of our menus can be used that way, but the suppers I mention were used during Lent when we women met in the afternoon to sew, and our families joined us for supper.

A former rector of our parish was present as guest one night at one of our suppers and he remarked that of all the places he had visited he thought we had the best food. Of course we were pleased as Punch and one of us said with pride, "Do you know why? Because our suppers are well balanced." To be sure good cooking is a great factor but most of our society members are good cooks and those of us who aren't are glad to donate the articles which don't require culinary talent.

Years ago we did have rather a hit or miss arrangement and, perhaps if the word had then been coined, our suppers would have been called "covered dish" ones, but after we had taken a course in meal planning we awoke to the fact that it would be far simpler and also much more in keeping, to say nothing of the health standpoint if we planned more careful menus. So some of us sat down and worked out a collection of menus which have proved most satisfactory. No more baked beans and macaroni and pie at one meal. To be sure we have baked beans, but with it goes a cabbage and carrot salad and applesauce. We have pie on another menu folowing a lighter first course. We always serve coffee for adults and milk for the younger attendents, and of course bread and butter and occasional relishes.

Here are some of the menus: California chicken (tuna fish escalloped with carrots and potato), cabbage salad, jello and cream for dessert with cookies; macaroni and cheese, green salad, canned fruit and cookies; scalloped fish, vegetable salad (potato may be used here), pie; corned beef hash, vegetable salad (no potato), tapioca fruit pudding; stuffed eggs on lettuce, escalloped potatoes, Washington pie with lemon filling. I mentioned the baked bean meal above. These menus are not hide bound. We often change them a bit but they are quite satisfactory for a parish supper. We never charge a set sum for our Lenten suppers but take a dime or nickel collection which covers incidentals and swells the society treasury. With cold ham the stuffed egg menu makes a favorite paid supper.

We are not converted yet. I felt such a sinking of the heart a few weeks ago when I attended a community supper and read on the neatly typed menu at my plate, baked beans, escalloped potato, Spanish rice, salads, rolls, coffee and cake. The one gleam of thankfullness was that it wasn't pie that topped off that menu fit for only a laboring man. The town chairman of our county extension service sat next to me and I simply pointed to the bill of fare. Her look was one of comical dismay as she said "After all our study of food values! I only hope Miss Blank (our county extension home demonstration agent) doesn't see this. She will be utterly discouraged."

M. G. B.

NOW—MAKE BREAD WITH MACA

New Form of Fast, Dry Yeast

MACA is a new form of yeast for home baking—new in name and form and in its combination of advantages. Announced in a restricted district less than two years ago, MACA *demand has grown by figurative leaps and bounds.* And this, mind you, with practically no sales effort or drive behind it.

What does this indicate? To us it seems an extraordinary endorsement of the product itself, mute testimony that housewives *like* it! Well, *why* do they like it so much? These may be the reasons:

(1) MACA *is a* dry *yeast, yet it works fast.* (2) *It is keepable simply on the pantry shelf.* That is, it retains its ferment quality for days or even weeks *without refrigeration.*

Women have written us that "MACA *gave me my biggest thrill in 14 years baking experience*"; that "MACA *has the good points of both dry yeast and wet or 'fresh' yeast*". Enthusiastic, genuine and honest expressions—maybe you'll feel the same way once you try MACA.

No tricks to work; no magic to perform; *nothing new to learn.* Just follow your favorite straight dough method and you should have successful baking results.

Try MACA YEAST today. You can get it at most grocers' or your store will gladly order it for you. If you want to try MACA before you buy, send the coupon below.

FREE OFFER COUPON

Answers to Questions About Maca Yeast

In addition to its baking use of course Maca can be eaten. It contains vitamins B_1 and G and the other vitamin factors of yeast, all naturally present.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
1750 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

RNY 1-13-40

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Our vigorous early strains of vegetables and flowers insure success for gardeners in the North whose seasons are short. Our early high yielding strains give better results wherever grown.

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RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880

1940 CATALOGUE *now ready*

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 31.

Fruits and Foods

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some; liquified, 5 lb. pail $1.25; 2 $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious 5 lbs 85c postpaid; 60 lbs. $6; fall flowers, Spanish Needle, 60 lbs. $4.20. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

TREE-RIPENED South Florida oranges, grapefruit, or mixed; $4.25 per crate (1 3/5 bus.); $2.50, half crate. Express prepaid. IDYLWILD NURSERIES, Fort Myers, Fla.

PURE HONEY, white clover, light amber, buckwheat, white comb honey; prices right; let us quote. WIXON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich, 5 lb. pail 85c; two pails $1.60 postpaid. CHAS B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

DELICIOUS INDIVIDUAL clover comb honey, something different to serve at that afternoon party or bridge. Package of 10 postpaid $1. E. J. COPE, Attleboro, Mass.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 60 lbs. $4.60; 120 lbs. $9; choice $4.30; $8.40; amber $4; $7.75; mixed $3.50; keg buckwheat 5½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

10 GALLON keg fresh sweet cider $2.50; express F. O. B. PECK'S FARM, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, our best clover $5.10; buckwheat $3.90; mixed $3.60. 20 lbs. clover delivered $3; buckwheat or mixed $2.50. Write for special offers. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SHELLBARK AND black walnut meats reduced to 65c per lb.; prepaid; hand picked and received. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

Country Board

FOR PEACE, quiet and rest, be a Winter guest in a modern, Christian farm home. Special rates. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

TOURISTS TRY Albert VanVoorhis home; good board; reasonable rates. CLEARWATER, Fla.

ELDERLIES OR others: modern suburban house; adults. Excellent food, beds, and heat. VALLEY VIEW FARM, Route 1, Claremont, N. H.

ELDERLY COUPLE, want board with plain, faithful, Christians. ADVERTISER 8207, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

WANTED — To buy for cash, a small milk route on North Shore, Long Island. ADVERTISER 8188, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — 1,000 feet of second-hand 1½in. black iron pipe, address, LAKESIDE HOUSE, White Lake, N. Y.

HAY—Timothy, alfalfa or clover mixed; oat or wheat straw; delivered by truck direct. Satisfaction assured. C. A. WHITE, Clinton, New York.

DIRECT FROM PLANTATION TO YOU

Be Thrifty!

JOIN THE THOUSANDS WHO SAVE UP TO 10c A POUND ON A&P'S FINE, FRESH COFFEE!

Here's your chance to economize without sacrificing coffee quality. A&P's own resident experts in South America choose the pick of the crops. We control every operation right through to grinding the flavor-packed coffee beans to your order in our own stores.

Because A&P brings it direct from plantation to you—eliminating many in-between profits and extra handling charges—you get this superb coffee at an amazingly low price. Try it—convince yourself!

EVERY 7th FAMILY IN AMERICA BUYS A&P COFFEE

Hand picked. South American girls go over each bag of coffee by hand to make sure no defective beans get by. So carefully is this done that a skillful girl can "edit" only three bags of A&P coffee during a day.

The sensitive palates of A&P experts make five separate taste tests of each batch of our coffee. The first test is made in South America before the pick of the plantations is shipped to A&P in the United States.

Mild and mellow

Rich and full-bodied

Vigorous and winey

A&P FOOD STORES

IMPORTERS, ROASTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF EIGHT O'CLOCK, RED CIRCLE AND BOKAR COFFEE

In Praise of Winter Time

Ardent gardener and lover of the out-of-doors though I am it is with relief and thankfulness that I see the first snowflake drift down upon my garden and know the last weed burned, the last seedling moved ready for spring, the last seed gathered for another year. And all this when I can hardly wait until April loosens winter's icy hold again and I can walk daily with my garden to watch its eager growing!

I appreciate all things that nature offers me, and I tramp the hills the year round. The summer woods are unsurpassable to me, and yet I sigh with peace again when storms blow around the corners and we huddle indoors, for, delightful as it may be, gardening is hard work. We need the rest, the respite, the change, to give us strength for another year's work. I believe that only with this relaxation, would we love our gardens so! I'm glad God planned it this way. I think He must have known how tired our backs do get, from April to November.

"You love your garden and yet you look forward to putting it away for the winter. You, who are eager to dig and weed and plant, yearn for five months when you can sit in the house and hold your hands!" Paradoxical but true, only I seldom hold my hands. I do the things that I seldom have time to do the rest of the year! For just when you think that you have gotten your garden all cleaned up and in order—the first border is already sprouting flourishing young weeds again!

How much chance for a busy housewife, in the summer, beset with flowers and vegetables to care for, to sit down and make that knitted suit, that afghan, that crocheted table cloth! Not much time, with long hours of preserving the first fruits of said garden, of jellying, jamming, pickling, mince-meating! No time at all until the last squash is in the attic and the last beet in the cellar!

So when the hard cold of a New England winter settles down upon the iron fields of the land, I hug myself with glee. Now I can spend long hours at my desk or deep in the intricacies of a new sweater stitch—or in some of that intensive reading for which there just hasn't been time. Winter of course, is the ideal time for reading. I cannot spread fertilizer nor lay brick walks nor move the herb garden to a new spot. I cannot even hoe the corn nor chase those Mexican beetles from the beans! Now we rest while the garden rests!

But this period of hibernation makes the coming of spring more delightful, more eager. That thrill of feeling warm earth again beneath your knees, of putting into it seeds and seedlings, would never be if it were a year-round job. And there are still the woods, calm and white, to tramp—and God never made a lovelier thing!

So I'm glad to see the snow blotting out my garden. I'm glad I can rest awhile for I shall have new energy for the first March snowdrop and the first April daffodil. F. S. L.

Try These Recipes

Applesauce Spice Cake.—⅓ cup shortening, one cup sugar, two cups cake flour, ⅔ cup seedless raisins, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, ⅓ teaspoon cloves, ¼ teaspoon mace (if you like it), one egg, one cup thick applesauce. Add sugar to shortening slowly, beating well. Add raisins, mix and sift together the dry ingredients. Blend into the creamed mixture. Beat the egg slightly and add to the applesauce, combine all. Mix thoroughly, pour into greased or wax paper lined loaf pan, and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for 40 to 50 minutes or until done.

Molasses Cake.—One cup molasses, one small cup butter or other shortening, three cups flour, one teaspoon soda (small), one cup sour milk, one egg, three tablespoons sugar, salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one pinch cloves, ½ teaspoon ginger.

French Cream Cake.—Three eggs, one cup sugar, 1½ cups flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, two tablespoons cold water. For the cream or filling for these layers use: one pint milk, two eggs, ½ cup butter, one cup sugar, two tablespoons cornstarch. Wet with a little of the milk, let milk and sugar come to a boil in double boiler, then add cornstarch and eggs (mix eggs and cornstarch) together before adding to milk.

Hickory-nut Cake.—One cup butter or other cake shortening rubbed to a cream with two cups sugar, ½ cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, whites of eight eggs and one pint hickory-nut kernels or half nuts and half raisins. Add flour and beaten egg whites alternately. Dredge the nuts slightly with flour. MRS. G. M. K.

LOW COST FLORIDA VACATION for FARMERS

You can enjoy a really low cost Florida vacation, packed with sunny pleasures, in Jacksonville. Living expenses are no higher than in your own community. A brilliant array of outdoor Florida pleasures is at your command . . . and most of them cost little or nothing.

Measured in pennies, not dollars, is the expense of playing on the world's widest, whitest motoring and bathing beach, catching deep-sea and fresh-water game-fish, visiting scenic and historic places. The golden Indian Summer climate; the salt-laden, balmy sea-breezes, and the health-giving sun are all free. Fifty cents a day covers greens fees on fine municipal golf links.

Come to Jacksonville this winter...a city of spacious parks, homes, churches and healthful pleasures. Hotel, apartment and boarding house accommodations are plentiful, good, inexpensive. Send coupon for further information.

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TOURIST & CONVENTION BUREAU
76 Hemming Park, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Please tell me how to make my vacation dollars buy more real vacation pleasure.
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Still Good for a SWAP on NEW ALADDIN

Sew, Cook, Study by Soft White Incandescent Light

Your lamp is worth real money, even if it is broken. Get the amazing new "Aladdin" light not surpassed even by electricity for whiteness and steadiness. Sew now at night, read fine print easily, help children get better grades and protect precious eyes against strain from weak, yellow light.

$1.00 for ANY OLD LAMP

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN MANY WAYS

Saves because burns 94% air —6% oil. One gallon kerosene (coal oil) burns 50 hours. SAFE for a child to operate. Your dealer now will allow $1.00 for your old lamp of any kind, in any condition.

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See your Aladdin dealer or write for his name and interesting folder of new Aladdin lamps and shades. Hurry! Swap that old worn-out or broken lamp now, so you don't miss this chance to get that dollar trade-in.

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Don't delay. Protect your idea with a Patent. Get Free Patent Guide. No charge for preliminary information. Write CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, Dept. OA11, Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

BATHROOMS (COLORED), Built-in Tub, Pedestal Basin, Low-down Toilet, Complete $52. Sink-tub $15. Steam Plants $117. Other bargains. Catalogue E. SCHLOSSMAN, 545 THIRD AVE., NEW YORK

ROLL DEVELOPED—8 Fadeproof Velox prints and 2 Professional Enlargements 25c. Trial offer. Overnight service. Young Photo Service, 43-C, Albany, N. Y.

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All kinds of new and reconditioned pipe for water systems, greenhouses, irrigations, fences, etc. Cut to sketch and stocked. Also —
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Write us your wants and let us quote you prices.
ALBERT PIPE SUPPLY CO., Inc.
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IF YOUR NOSE "CLOSES UP" TIGHT AT NIGHT

Hinders Breathing—Spoils Sleep

DOES YOUR NOSE fill up at night and spoil sleep? Here's a tip. Put a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril at bedtime. Then notice how it clears air passages, promotes freer breathing and so helps to pave the way for refreshing sleep!

THIS TREATMENT is so helpful because Va-tro-nol is expressly designed to bring relief in the nose and upper throat where transient congestion hinders breathing. Try Vicks Va-tro-nol tonight!

Splendid Cough Remedy Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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HEALTHY CHICKS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Barred Cross, Red-Rock Baby Pullets & Cockerels, Sex. Leghorns—100% Pullorum Clean

MAKE GREAT LAYERS

REPRODUCERS of America's finest strains—Kimber and Dryden Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Lake Winthrop and Dryden Barred Rocks. We have invested $10,000 in this stock but sell you the chicks at reasonable farmer prices you can afford to pay. We guarantee satisfaction to 30 days or your money back. We guarantee 95% sexing accuracy on Leghorn chicks and 98% on Red-Rock cross chicks. Our free catalog is one of the finest ever printed. Send for it today.

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HEN CHICKS FROM 2 TO 9 YEAR OLD BREEDERS

STERN BROS. Longevity LEGHORNS

LONG-LIVED MARATHON LAYERS OF BIG CHALK-WHITE EGGS

Bred on our own farm from 12,000 HEN Breeders and Selected Pedigreed Cockerels from 225 to 289-Egg Hens.

ALSO New Hampshire and Rock-Hamp Cross Chicks for Broilers, Roasters, and Big Brown Eggs (Sexing Service) 8,000 Breeders Pedigreed for Supreme Meat and Egg Quality.

Robust Health, Stamina, Longevity, High Production, Egg and Meat Quality are systematically bred into all our chicks. We supply many of New Jersey's largest egg and meat producers.

Mass Production Enables Us to Quote Lowest Prices on Highest Quality

Write for Free Folder and Price List

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SCHWEGLER'S THOR-O-BRED CHICKS

SEVEN WORLD OFFICIAL RECORDS WON During Past 3 Years in U. S. Contests

Plus three Championships and 1000 Official Awards in U. S. Egg Contests — provide ample proof of sound egg improvement back of Schwegler's Chicks.

Raise 'Special Quality' Chicks

from 200-324 Egg Sires, from World Record Hens. Free Catalog. Sexed Chicks. Easy Payment Plan. EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT.

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Leghorns
Wh. Rocks
Bar. Rocks
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—
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4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT

• BUY • CLEMENTS' Chicks this year and put yourself in line for profits. Peppy profitable chicks—all Maine-U. S. Pullorum Clean. Our White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, and the sensational Clem-Cross Baby Pullets have proven themselves leaders for high egg production. Sexed Pullets in all breeds available. Write today for catalog — tells about "co-operative savings." Send postal today.

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SMITH'S CHICKS

"LUCKY" MATING $6.95 PER 100

Big English Type White Leghorns
Buff or Brown Leghorns
Buff, White or Barred Rocks.....

N. H. or S. C. Reds $8.95; Hybrids $9.00; Heavy Pullets $9.95; Heavy Cockerels $6.95; Leghorn Pullets $13.95; Leghorn Cockerels $2.00; Turkey Poults 43c each. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Blood-tested.

Write for Prices on High Egg Production Matings.

SMITH'S LEGHORN FARM ROUTE 1, MARYSVILLE, OHIO

WEGATEPA REDS

Outstanding in livability feathering and growth. Also Rock - Red Crosses, Barred. U. S. Mass. R. O. P. carried on under a real family, progeny testing program. Pullorum Free by Official Test. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and attractive price list.

WEGATEPA FARMS, Box 9, Harvard, Mass.

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All Breeders carefully culled & Blood-tested. Order direct. Satisfaction & safe arrival Guar. Cataolg Free.

Will Ship C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Large Type	$4.00	$7.50	$36.75	$70
Barrred, White or Buff Rocks..	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds.....	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Red-Rock Cross Breeds.....	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Heavy Assorted.....	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
Large Wh. Leghorn Pullets....	7.25	13.50	66.75	130

Either Pullets or Cockerels, Heavy Breeds $1-100 extra.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD or HANSON LEGHORNS

Day Old Unsexed Chicks, Day Old Sexed Pullets, Day Old Cockerels. Write for Catalog & Prices.
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BLOODTESTED N. H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Five varieties; Poults, M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt. 2, Telford, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

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AA White Leghorns.....	$7.75
Utility Leg. & Heavy Mixed....	$6.50
New Hampshire & R.I. Reds....	7.25
Barred Rocks, White Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	7.25

Plum Creek Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Sunbury, Penna.

Improve Hatchability

When unsatisfactory hatches occur, it is quite usual to blame the machine or its operator. In many cases, however, disappointing results find an explanation in details of management quite apart from incubation operation. Two most important details are the true hatchability of the flock and the fostering of hatchability by proper feeding.

As a breeding project, hatchability may be definitely improved in a flock by using individuals whose records indicate high hatchability, which is an inherited characteristic. Dr. F. A. Hays at Massachusetts State College has found consistent improvement through selection of females with hatchability of 85 percent or over and of males whose dams have equal records. By progeny testing, and hatching from families in which high hatchability is evident, good progress is made.

Somtimes, however, through accident or mismanagement, the high hatching quality does not show up, and selection is difficult. Breeders should have a well balanced ration, and when possible, access to yards and sunlight. To assure adequate vitamin supply, both for production and hatchability, the ration should contain green feed or legume hay, milk products, and cod liver oil or other vitamin D supplement. When the breeders' ration is made up of about equal parts grain and mash, the mash should contain about 10 percent dried milk products, and about two percent tested cod liver oil, (85 vitamin D units per gram) or the equivalent in cod liver oil concentrates.

Flock matings of well-matured cockerels and pullets will give higher hatchability, although single male matings with selected old hens permit surer progress in breeding. Somewhat lower hatches must be expected from flock or pen matings of old birds, but the breeder will be prepared to suffer this loss, for the sake of other qualities in which old birds are superior. Chicks from old birds, more costly to produce, are worth the difference, through improved livability and for production quality.

Collect eggs for hatching frequently to protect from temperatures much below 40 degrees. Keep the egg storage around 50 degrees; temperatures of 65 degrees or higher, even for short periods, are dangerous. The embryo start to develop, but die at early stages, and often candled out as infertile. For best results, eggs should not be held over a week before setting.

Candling eggs before setting will disclose many which are unlikely to hatch but which do have some value. Among these are checks and cracks, porous shells, and loose air cells. Very large and very small eggs do not hatch well, nor do dirty eggs. LOCKE JAMES.

A PRODUCTIVE PULLET

The second egg laid by this six months old White Rock pullet weighed seven ounces and when opened, contained another egg with perfect shell along with a yolk and the white of still another egg at the Willett Farm in New Jersey.

That Strange Animal

The creature mentioned on page 554 as resembling a raccoon and a mink is identified by Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of Mammals and Reptiles of the Bronx Park, N. Y., Zoo, as a Bassarisk or Ring-tailed cat, Bassariscus astutus, also popularly known as the Cacomistle. This little carnivore, related to the raccoons, is found in southern United States, from Texas west. It is strictly nocturnal and feeds on small mammals, birds, insects and occasionally fruit.

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Largest R.I.Red Breeding Farm in the World

75,000 BREEDERS ON OUR OWN FARM
Pullorum Tested by Mass. State College

28 Years ago — over a Quarter Century — REDBIRD FARM was founded by its present owner, on a breeding flock of 48 production-bred Rhode Island Reds. Today, REDBIRD FARM is the largest Rhode Island Red Breeding Farm in the world. This ever-increasing popularity rests on a firm foundation of customer satisfaction. Thousands have found Redbird Farm Chicks more profitable than any they previously raised.

THE MOST THE BEST RHODE ISLAND REDS ON ANY FARM IN THE WORLD

REDBIRD FARM R. I. REDS are famous throughout North America for Fast Growth, Early Maturity, and their Large Brown Eggs. Customers report 3-pound Broilers in 10 Weeks, and 50% Production of 24-ounce Eggs from 6th-month Pullets. Our National Contest Records attest the tremendous laying capacity of the strain.

98% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED 1st FOUR WEEKS ON ALL SPECIAL, GRADE-A, AND GRADE-B CHICKS.

REDBIRD FARM ROCK-RED CROSS HYBRIDS

From cockerels of our own Pedigreed Strain of Pure-bred Barred Rocks, and hens of our rugged R. I. Red breeding stock. Nationally famous for the finest grade of Barred Broilers and Roasters.

REDBIRD CHICKS WIN For Customers

Kenneth E. Eadie, Rockville, Conn., won 1939 Chick-Growing Prize in POULTRY TRIBUNE Contest, with R. I. Reds.

Our REDBIRD FARM BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

originated from a world-famous strain and developed the REDBIRD FARM way, for our Cross Matings, and for High Production and meat qualities.

To Serve All Patrons For All Purposes REDBIRD WHITE LEGHORNS & BARRED ROCKS

Our REDBIRD FARM Strain of Production White Leghorns, Trapnested and Pedigree Bred, founded on one of the World's greatest production strains. Phenomenal Layers of Big Chalk-white Eggs. All breeders on our own farms.

Write for New Folder and Price List, with liberal Early-Order Discounts.

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Melvin Moul's
BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
New Hampshires

These profit-producing Brentwood Chicks are steadily becoming more popular year after year. Successful poultrymen know and recognize the tireless breeding behind all Brentwood Chicks—Breeding that has brought out such important and valuable characteristics as fast growth, quick and uniform feathering, extremely low mortality, early maturity and high egg production.

15,000 BREEDERS — N. H. STATE ACCREDITED
100% B. W. D. FREE — NO REACTORS

Buy Brentwood New Hampshires this year and realize a real profit. Free catalog tells all about our farm and stock. Write today.

Brentwood Poultry Farm, Melvin Moul, Owner, Box R, Exeter, N. H.

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES
MONEY MAKERS BECAUSE OF
BALANCED BREEDING

...Famed for their VIGOR, GROWTH, EGG PRODUCTION

Buy *Balanced Breeding* this year! Select the "profit-bred" strain—Hubbard's New Hampshires—chicks with all the money-making characteristics. Strong, big-bodied, officially Pullorum passed. They live, grow fast, mature early, become excellent layers. 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. *Sexed day-old pullet and cockerel chicks available.* Rock Cross for broilers. Write for free catalog.

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REG. 1.75 VALUE

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Wolf chicks are from A.P.A. Inspected flocks . . . all breeders BLOODTESTED for B.W.D. Reactors removed. 11 Popular breeds. Write **today** for low prices and facts on amazing brooder offer. Send for FREE CALENDAR CATALOG!

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GET FREE Calendar Catalog

FREE

Valuable new 32-page Book, sent Free, tells how to save up to 50% on cost of feeding new chicks to maturity. Yet with feed savings running as much as ⅓ to ½, this Ful-O-Pep Plan helps chicks develop sound health, sturdy growth, strong bones, good digestion, and a fine coat of feathers. Read how the famous Ful-O-Pep Plan helps poultrymen win extra profits.

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Jim Dandy is HARMLESS to humans and animals—but POSITIVE DEATH to Rats, Mice, and other Rodents.

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As many as 28 rats have been killed by eating contents of 1 bag of Jim Dandy.

15c Bag of 10 Pellets **$1.** Bag of 70 Pellets

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RAT AND MOUSE KILLER

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Day old and started Hatches the year 'round
ALLEN'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
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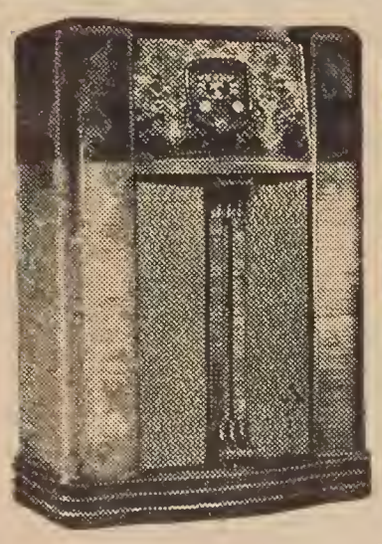
$2.50 A YEAR POWER CHARGING COST!

ONLY ZENITH HAS THIS!

You've never heard of anything like this before. $2.50 a year covers the power charging cost of the new Zenith ECONOMY Farm Radio—(per C.B.S.—N.B.C. survey average rural use)—using an ordinary 6 volt 180 ampere hour storage battery. Whether your home is wired or unwired, don't fail to see the Zenith line before you buy.

Country Reception is BETTER Than City with the RIGHT SET



ZENITH 6 VOLT STORAGE BATTERY RADIOS

(also—6 volt—110 volt AC-DC operation)
Over half a million farm folks are enjoying 6 volt storage battery Zeniths. NEW low drain—exceptional performance—in many styles. $24.95 UP*

ZENITH 1½ VOLT DRY BATTERY RADIOS

(also 1½ volt—110 volt—AC-DC operation)
Low drain. Consoles—table models—portables—wide range selection all complete with long life dry battery packs. $22.95 UP*

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Record players—and—phonograph radio combinations in many attractive styles—Zenith performance and quality. $19.95 UP*

ZENITH AC AND AC-DC RADIOS

In a great variety of models and styles—compact — table — chairside — console — period. What you want is here at the price you want to pay. $12.95 UP*

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Are not ordinary chicks! They are your best insurance for profit. Contest quality proven. Result of twenty-one years sound Pedigree breeding Pullorum free. Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, sex-link pullets. Interesting and helpful catalogue free.
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Whether it's a cow stable, milking shed, horse barn, hog or poultry house, machine shed, corn crib, granary, silo or hay storage, you'll be dollars ahead if you send for the Jamesway man. He knows farm buildings — gives you the benefit of his company's many years of experience.

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Have the Jamesway man stop in and see me. I am thinking of building or remodeling a cow barn ☐ horse barn ☐ hog house ☐ poultry house ☐

Name.....R.F.D.....

Address.....State.....

New Farm Licenses

I do not believe that the item in your December 2 issue "New License Laws" is correct because as far as I know, the law never called for any license on a tractor and I do not believe that the new law requires any such tractor license either. E. J. O.
New York.

I would like some information on the new $1 a year license on farm trucks and tractors. Can this license be used on a truck in use on and between farms operated by brothers? Also, could I use it on a truck to haul hay or other crops which I harvest on shares for neighbors? Is this or any license required on a tractor when used on the highway to haul farm machinery such as plows, harrows, threshers or silo fillers? G. L. S.
New York.

There was some confusion on the original interpretation of the new amendment to the Vehicle and Traffic Law. Originally it was understood that tractors had to carry these new $1 a year farm license plates. That is incorrect. The amendment, effective January 1, 1940, provides for a special $1 farm registration for "motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers operated by any person or his agents or employees, upon a public highway connecting by the most direct route any farms or portions of a farm under single or common ownership or operation."

A tractor used exclusively for agricultural purposes (and that includes hauling farm machinery) is not a motor vehicle and is therefore exempt from all license provisions, both old and new. The 1940 law applies principally to trucks and passenger cars operating between farms under single or common ownership, and the route to which a vehicle so registered is restricted, is set forth in writing on the face of the certificate of registration.

In the case of going to and from a farm run on shares, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles advises that this would seem to come under the term "common operation" and therefore a person operating his own farm and running another on shares, can under the new law operate his truck on the road between the two farms for a $1 registration.

Around the Calendar in Maine

Living out in the country on the most traveled highway in Maine, there is not a dull day in the year. Spring time brings the fisherman; while a few weeks later, boats on trailers and canoes on car tops tell us school doors are closed and carefree vacation time has arrived.

No calendar is needed to announce the opening of the hunting season, with deer and black bears securely tied on side, front, and occasionally, on the top of many cars homeward bound. The prize car this year was one bearing an out-of-state license with four deer on car and four black bears in small open trailer. Wonder how many times that whole joyful trip to the Maine woods was told and re-told to friends and neighbors!

It is good for man to roam the woods and fields. It brushes the cobwebs out of his tired brain. It steadies his nerve. Helps him to see clearly what are the really worthwhile things in life. The soul needs more room than the body.

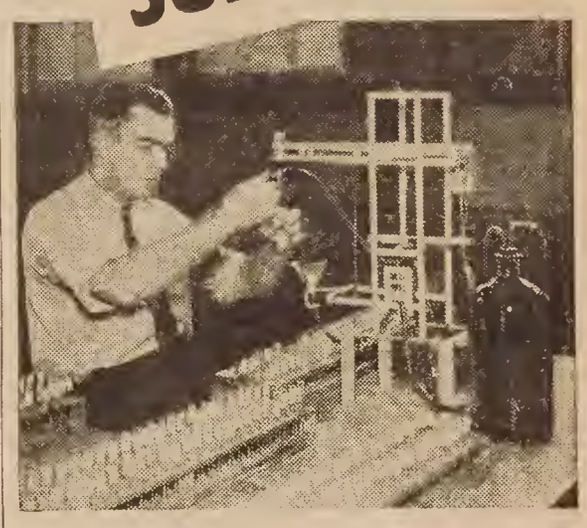
And now, the sun shines, icicles fringe the buildings, snow piles high on roof and post, like icing on a cake. The end of the year brings the most joyous season of all. This season too was foretold by the traffic passing our door. Trucks stacked high with Christmas trees, Boston bound.

And so, the old year closes with deep peace and joy in our hearts and we face the New Year with courage and confidence in the goodness of the human heart and renewed faith in God. MRS. F. L. T.

Claims Against Harris Gamble Company

Any shippers having claims against Harris Gamble Corp., 97 Warren St., New York City, must get such claims filed with the Department of Agriculture and Markets before January 20, 1940. The company's commission merchant's license has been revoked. All claims should be verified and the Department will supply the necessary blanks. Claims will be paid as far as possible from the proceeds of the bond on file in Albany, but only to those who have filed their claims before the above date.

ONLY THE FIT SURVIVE



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This testing, with years of breeding on our 240-acre breeding farm, guarantees increasing profits from Kerr's Lively Chicks. 32 years' honorable dealing.

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BRANCH OFFICES:
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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100
SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders, 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
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WORLD'S OLDEST, GREATEST STRAIN

Customers' CERTIFIED records up to 357 eggs in a year. 148 eggs 148 days. OLDEST CONTEST WINNERS. Our customers CIRCLE THE GLOBE, report excellent laying IN COLD ALASKA, HOT SOUTH AMERICA, FAR AWAY BURMA and ALL OVER U. S. Many foreign governments, dozens of experimental stations and thousands of leading breeders CHOOSE PARKS ROCKS. State Supervised, R.O.P. and Officially Bloodtested. *Eggs, Chicks, Youngsters & Breeders.* EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS- 50th annivi, cat. free
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	50	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English..	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G. .	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels $2.50-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free Lit.
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HUSKY CHICKS hatched with care. Breeders of famous strains in supervised flocks. Leghorns N. Hampshires, B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Crosses
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Are the product of a quarter century of importing and breeding from Tom Barron's Best. Old Hen Breeders.
Also a mating of Kauders Leghorns. We offer you husky chicks from our own healthy breeding flocks.
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REDS & RED ROCKS Sexed or unsexed. Parmenter and Winthrop double Pedigreed Strains. Trapped for large eggs. Circular. Kimball Poultry Farm, 172 S Main St., Milford Mass.

Red Cockerel Chicks bloodtested, $3.95 per hundred at farm, $4.25 delivered. Supply limited. REBEN POULTRY FARM SAWKILL ROAD, KINGSTON, NEW YORK

PARCEL POST EGG BOXES Non-returnable, cheap, as few as 25. Cheaper than using metal boxes. 2, 3, 4 and 6-dozen sizes. 8c postage brings free sample. N. J. CORRUGATED BOX CO., 48 Leonard Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Feeding Winter Layers

Feeding the laying flock is a matter for much thought and judgment at any season, but becomes doubly so in winter. Feeding at this season must be done not only with the aim of supplying the hen with the necessary egg-building materials, but of endowing her with the power of producing added body heat and creating abundant energy to carry on the vital processes under varying and adverse conditions. All this adds very materially to the difficulties of winter feeding.

We must consider the various nutrients in the feeds we are expecting to use, in order to provide a ration properly balanced in proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals. The common ration for layers consists of a commercial laying mash, grains or scratch feeds, and pure cool water. Such a ration, supplemented with special green feeds, meets just about all requirements of the laying flock, except that grit and oyster shell should be available at all times — the former for aiding gizzard digestion, the latter for supplying calcium for egg shell production.

Commercial laying mashes usually contain all necesary nutrients properly balanced; and when they are used one need not worry about vitamins, carbohydrates, proteins, and the like. The only needs to watch are the supplements to round out the ration, such as green feeds, grain, water, grit and oyster shell, with possibly the addition of some cod liver oil to a moistened mash, to be fed at irregular periods in small quantities daily as an appetizer and stimulant. The important thing in feeding laying mash is to select a good brand and stick to it. Nothing is to be gained in changing brands every few weeks.

There is no better grain feed for laying hens than shelled yellow corn, good quality wheat, mixed by weight, two parts corn to one part wheat and one part oats, that can be produced.

Green feed should be made available for winter layers. Of course, all good laying mashes contain more or less green feed in the form of leaf meals, but not in sufficient quantities adequately to meet the vitamin and mineral requirements of the layers. Sprouted oats, kale, cabbage, mangels, or clover or alfalfa leaves should be supplied daily in variety. Green feeds not only supply the required succulence in the ration, but they tend to keep the layers in better physical condition and help to keep up egg production.

Cleanliness and regularity are important. Feeds, feed troughs, and feed hoppers must be kept scrupulously clean at all times; and routine feeding work must come regularly, at certain periods each day. Laying fowls are quite sensitive to disturbance; and regularity in feeding tends to eliminate much of this unnecessary fussing with the birds.

Most poultrymen feed grain morning and evening, scattering it in the litter or placing it in shallow troughs. The morning feed is light, but the evening feed (which should come just before the fowls go on the roosts) is given in such quantity that the birds will just clean it up nicely. Laying mash is kept before the flock at all times in self-feeding hoppers, while the moist mash (which is given only at irregular periods as a stimulant and appetizer) is fed in shallow v-shaped troughs. Grains are fat producing. Watch the layers closely, checking weight occasionally, and spare no effort to keep them in good condition. If they show any signs of beginning to take on too much fat, cut down the quantity of grain. An overfat hen has no place in the profitable laying flock. Have plenty of clean water before the birds at all times. A laying hen in high production will drink a large amount. In unheated laying houses where the water fountains are subjected to fairly low temperatures it is advisable to take the chill off the water by heating; but never should it be heated beyond the cool stage.

The use of artificial light for increasing egg production, is unquestionably an advantage, in that it lengthens the daily periods of activity of the flock. Birds consume more feed, and consequently produce more eggs. When artificial lighting is used, however, extra feed and water should be available for late evening and early morning use.

WALTER S. CHANSLER.

Market Gardening in Pennsylvania

(Continued from page 17.)

past year which, at first, seemed very bad but later proved to be exactly the opposite. When cabbage for the early planting was seeded in the greenhouse last February the one in charge at the time seeded Penn State Ballhead, a late variety, instead of Golden Acre as I had previously instructed. A few weeks later I noticed this and immediately ordered that the Golden Acre be seeded. However, the Penn State Ballhead was not discarded but, instead, was treated the same as though it had been early cabbage and was planted in the field in April along with the Golden Acre. The season was very dry, and all of the cabbage matured later on that account but along about the second week in July all of the early cabbage had been marketed and the Penn State Ballhead, or late variety, started to mature. The yield was excellent, producing an abundance of very solid heads and at a time when cabbage was selling at a dollar a bushel. A nice profit was realized from that mistake! A feature of this cabbage which impressed itself upon us was the weight and solidness of the heads as compared to the early varieties and the fact that, no matter how long the mature heads were left in the field, no bursting or cracking of the heads resulted. This may have been due to the dry season but, at the same time, bursting was in evidence in the early variety even before it had become sufficiently solid to market.

Fertilizer is applied in bands on each side of the row before planting, using a potato planter to make the rows and apply the fertilizer in one operation. A high analysis fertilizer, 10-16-14, was used on most of the crops during the past year and with very good results. From five to eight hundred pounds per acre, varying with the crops, were applied in the above-mentioned manner and in no instance was any of the seed damaged or germination retarded despite the fact that the season was especially dry. We believe that the higher analysis fertilizers justify wider use because they are cheaper per unit of plant food and because less work is involved in applying the same amount of plant food to an acre.

FRED W. HEINSOHN.

Northampton Co., Pa..

Rise in N. Y. Farm Income

Cash income to New York farmers from the sale of their main products rose approximately seven percent last October to $27,460,000 from $25,768,000, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The rise compared with five percent increase for the country as a whole. For the North Atlantic Region, which includes New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, last October's farm income was estimated at $77,368,000 as compared with $69,850,000 a year earlier.

From the sale of crops, Empire State farmers realized an estimated total of $9,302,000 last October against $8,719,000 in October, 1938. From the sale of livestock and its products including dairy products, the respective receipts were estimated at $18,158,000 and $17,049,000. Government payments to New York farmers, in addition, amounted to $2,745,000 through last October, an increase of $53,000 over the corresponding period last year.

O.

Poultry Account Records

Would you please oblige by telling me when is the best time to start a poultry account book?

R. B.

The best time to start is at once. Some do not keep any special record, except in their heads, and depend on their judgment to know what to do. That may work sometimes, but it is convenient, if not necessary, to have a record showing amount of investment, expense and returns. There are special blank books designed for poultry records, or one may use a simple double entry system such as is used in business generally, charging the poultry with whatever is paid out for them and crediting with all returns. Thus it is possible at anytime to balance such an account and see how it is going.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Jan. 15-19.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 17-21. — Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden, Boston, Mass.

Jan. 23-26.—New Jersey Agriculture Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 27-28.—Willimantic, Conn., Poultry and Industrial Exposition. D. D. Cavanaugh, Manager. North Windham, Conn.

Everywhere women are saying "Pillsbury's...BEST!"

THOSE ROLLS WERE ENOUGH TO CONVINCE ME!

says Mrs. Elaine M. Altemueller, 111 Corcoran St., Durham, N. C.

"I am a regular listener to your program, 'The Woman in White,' and have become accustomed to hearing the praises of Pillsbury's Best. But I didn't think anything of it, because they always say nice things about products advertised over the radio. So I just enjoyed the story every day and forgot about everything else.

"One evening I attended a supper where we had perfectly delicious home-made rolls. Of course all the ladies wanted to know how to make them, what kind of flour was used, etc. Imagine my feelings when we were told, 'Pillsbury's Best'!

"Those rolls were enough to convince me, so the next time I went shopping, I purchased a bag of Pillsbury's Best Flour, and now use it exclusively for my pies and biscuits."

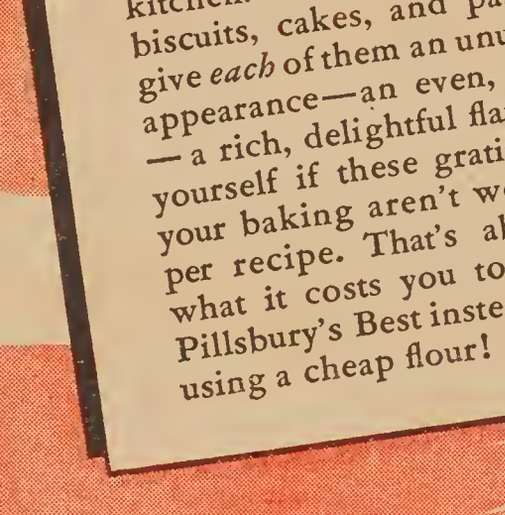
TRY PILLSBURY'S BEST AND SEE FOR YOURSELF!

Put this fine flour to the test in your own kitchen. Put it to *four* tests: use it in bread, biscuits, cakes, and pastry. See if it doesn't give *each* of them an unusually tempting appearance—an even, delicate texture—a rich, delightful flavor . . . Then ask yourself if these gratifying qualities in your baking aren't worth an extra 1/2c per recipe. That's about what it costs you to use Pillsbury's Best instead of using a cheap flour!

PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR

Helps you bake your best every time!

FREE. 500 Seeds



BEST SELLING TOMATO FOR MARKET. Large, heavy, smooth, deeper, solid. Fewer Seeds. Extra heavy cropper. Wilt and rust-resistant. Special! 15c Packet (500 Seeds) FREE with Maule's 80-Page Seed Book. Send stamp for postage. Mail Today.

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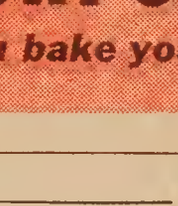

Shows days from planting to maturity (you get successive plantings just right). New Edition, 80 Pages, shows new hybrids, extra early strains, disease-resistant vegetables and flowers—Tested Guaranteed Seeds-Lowest Prices, Finest Quality.

WM. HENRY MAULE, 222 MAULE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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MOWS THEM DOWN WITH EASE

Rats pass up choicest foods to feast greedily on Rat-Nip . . . and DIE. It attracts them all,---even the wiliest old fellows. A success for 25 years.

Kills . . . or money-back! 35c a tube; easy to handle. At drug, hardware and general stores. Liquid Veneer Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.

THEY CAN'T RESIST IT

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KLUTCH holds them tighter

KLUTCH forms a comfort cushion; holds dental plates so much firmer and snugger that one can eat and talk with greater comfort and security; in many cases almost *as well as with natural teeth.* Klutch lessens the constant fear of a dropping, rocking, chafing plate. 25c and 50c at druggists...If your druggist hasn't it, *don't waste money on substitutes,* but send us 10c and we will mail you a generous trial box. © I.P. INC.

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It's a LAY or BUST feed, proved by years of use, praised by thousands of poultrymen, worthy of a trial by you.

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PARK & POLLARD LAY or BUST FEEDS PRODUCE RESULTS THAT PAY MORE PROFITS

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Report for week ending December 23. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns —	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	768	793
Foreman Poultry Farm	724	732
Creighton Brothers	692	698
F. J. Stumpf	683	731
Harry A. Schnell	663	690
Missouri Valley Poultry Farm	658	699
Creighton Brothers	621	620
F. J. Stumpf	607	643
Foreman Poultry Farm	606	617
Fred Heuer	599	646
Single Comb Buff Leghorns		
Charles A. Richardson	266	296
White Wyandottes		
Missouri Valley Poultry Farm	559	617
White Plymouth Rocks		
Miami Chick Hatchery	366	375
Faith Farm	290	318
Barred Plymouth Rocks		
R. C. E. Wallace	489	508
Victor H. Kirkup	467	508
R. C. E. Wallace	397	421
New Hampshires		
James H. Horne	536	519
C. D. Cummings	453	474
Moreland Thompson	343	363
Rhode Island Reds		
E. B. Parmenter	841	797
J. J. Warren	825	805
The Joachim Breeding Farm	735	713
Poplar Hill Farm	649	667
E. B. Parmenter	639	610
Crooks Farm	625	615
J. J. Warren	580	668
T. H. Mettler	573	567
Wegatepa Farms	540	550

Various Egg Auctions

FLEMINGTON, N. J.

White Eggs — Prices Dec. 29, 1939.	
Fancy, extra	$0.26½@$0.36¾
Fancy, medium	.21 @ .24
Grade A, extra	.24¾@ .29
Grade A, medium	.20¼@ .25¾
Pullets	.17 @ .21½
Pee Wees	.15½@ .19½
Ducks	.25 @ .29½
Brown Eggs —	
Grade A, extra	.23½@ .25¼
Grade A, medium	.20 @ .23½
Pullets	.17½@ .21¼
Pee Wees	.17

2,023 cases sold.

VINELAND, N. J.

White Eggs — Prices Dec. 28, 1939.	
Fancy, extra	.27 @ .32¼
Fancy medium	.21¾@ .26
Grade A., extra	.26½@ .31½
Grade A., medium	.21¼@ .27
Pullets	.20¾@ .22¼
Pee Wees	.20 @ .20½
Ducks	.30 @ .32
Brown Eggs —	
Fancy, extra	.25¼@ .27¼
Fancy, medium	.21½@ .23¾
Grade A., extra	.24½@ .25½
Grade A., medium	.21½@ .25
Pullets	.21 @22¾

1,593 cases sold.

LEHIGH VALLEY

White Eggs — Prices Dec. 29, 1939.	
Fancy, large	.25¼@ .27½
Fancy, medium	.21¼@ .26¼
Extras, large	.24 @ .26¾
Extras, medium	.20¼@ .25¼
Standard, large	.21 @ .24¼
Standard, medium	.20¼@ .23
Pullets	.19¼@ .21½
Pee Wees	.18¼@ .18¾
Brown Eggs —	
Fancy, large	.24½@ .26½
Fancy, medium	.20½@ .22
Extras, large	.23 @ .25
Extras, medium	.21¼@ .21½
Standard, large	.21½@ .22¼
Standard Medium	.21 @ .21
Pullets	.20 @ .20¼
Pee Wees	.17

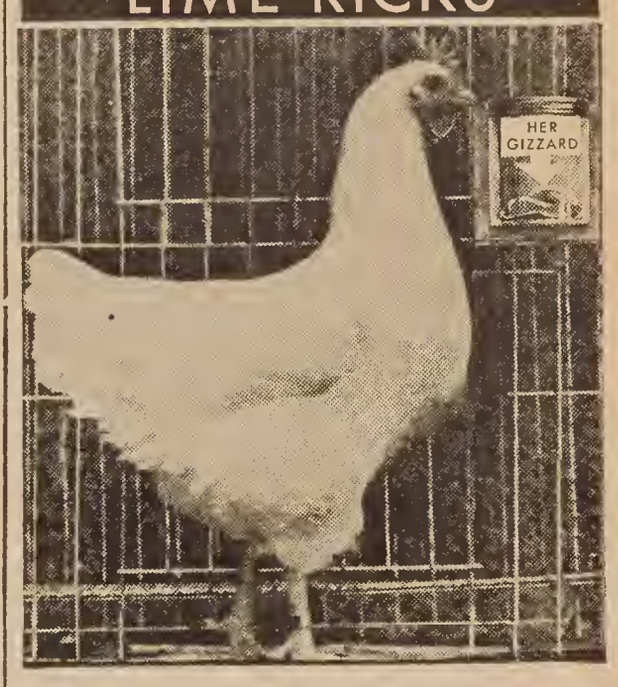
611 cases sold.

BUTLER, PA.

White Eggs — Prices Dec. 29. 1939.	
Fancy, large	.24 @ .27
Fancy, medium	.19½@ .22½
Extras, large	.23¼@ .28
Extras, medium	.19½@ .22¼
Standard, large	.23 @ .24¾
Standard, Medium	.20 @ .21¾
Pullets	.16 @ .16¾
Pee Wees	.14¾
Brown Eggs —	
Fancy, large	.23½@ .24¼
Fancy, medium	.19½@ .20¼
Extras, large	.23¼@ .24¼
Extras, medium	.19½@ .21
Pullets	.15½@ .16½

850 cases sold.

Lady Lime Crest's LIME-RICKS



Lady Lime Crest, mineral-wise,
Being Gizzard-ecto-mized,
Says she grew, and lays today
Due to common-sense—this way:

"Lime Crest 'grit', the Calcite Crystals,
Ground to Flour for Feed Mixers,
I-o-dized and man-gan-ezed,
Mineralize my daily feeds."

A SIMPLE MINERAL NUTRITION PROGRAM—First, buy mashfeeds mineralized *the Lime Crest way*. Many manufacturers use LIME CREST CALCITE FLOUR in their poultry mashfeed formulas. There is one near you. He will add iodine and manganese on request. Second, have available in poultry houses, runs, and yards, LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS which the birds can pick up as nature urges them to seek "grit" materials that can supply extra amounts of minerals.

Lady Lime Crest Booklet Free Address Box 126
LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA—NEWTON, NEW JERSEY

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WHITE LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, N.H. REDS, BARRED ROCKS, CROSS-BREDS, SEX. PULLETS

Every breeder individually selected for size, vigor, and egg production and bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.). Average weight of hatching eggs is 25 to 28 ounces per dozen.

We Guarantee 100% Satisfaction—Van Duzer chicks are individually examined and inspected before shipping. They reach you strong and sturdy, ready to grow. Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching.

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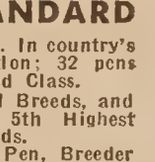

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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks
Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds
Sexed Pullets Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
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Heavy Mix, $6.50-100. All breeders bloodtested. 100% live del. P. paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 Free Cat. telling of our 30 yrs. breeding exp.
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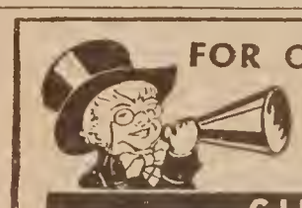

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N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified otherwise wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 30¼ to 31c; 90 to 92 score, 29 to 30c; unsalted, best, 30¾ to 31½c; storage, 29½ to 30½c.

EGGS

Nearby and premium Mid.-Wn., marks, 23½ to 25c; Specials, 22¾ to 23c; Standards, 22 to 22¾c; Firsts, 21½ to 21¾c; Undergrades, 20½ to 21c; Exchange mediums, 20½c; Commercial and fancy pullets, 18c; Refrigerator Specials, 19½ to 20½c; Standards, 17 to 17½c; Firsts, 16 to 16½c. Pacific Coast premium marks, 27½ to 37½c; Specials, 25¾ to26½c; Standards, 24½ to 25c. Browns, extra fancy, 23¼ to 24c; Specials, 23c; Standards, 22¾c; Mediums, 20½c. Duck eggs, 22 to 25c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls, 17 to 22c; chickens, 13 to 18c; turkeys, 18 to 22c. Prices a year ago; chickens, 18 to 21c; fowls, 16 to 22c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 19c; chickens, 18 to 26c; turkeys, 18 to 22c; ducks, 15 to 16c; squabs, lb. 35 to 48c.

VEGETABLES

Beans, bu. $1 to $2.25. Brussels Sprouts, L. I., qt., 10 to 14c. Cabbage, 50-lb. bag, 50 to 75c; Tex., white, ½ crt., $1 to $1.25. Carrots, bu. 50c to $1. Cauliflower, L. I., crt., $1.25 to $1.75. Collard Greens, bu., 30 to 50c. Dandelion Greens, bu., $1.25. Garlic, lb. 7½ to 8c. Kale, bbl., 50c to $1.50. Lettuce, Fla., Boston, crate, 40 to 65c. Lima Beans, bu., $3 to $3.50. Onions, 50-lb. bag, 40 to 80c. Parsnips, ½ bskt., 50 to 60c. Peas, bu., $1 to $2.50. Peppers, bu., $1.25 to $2.50. Radishes, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 60c. Spinach, bu., 50 to 65c. Squash, Fla., bskt., 65c to $2.75; Hubbard, 6-pk., 50 to 65c. Tomatoes, Fla., lug, 50c to $1.25. Turnips, bu., 25 to 30c; Canada, rutabaga, 50-lb. bag, 60 to 75c. Watercress, beh., 2 to 5c. Potatoes, 100-lb. bag, Me., No. 1, $1.75 to $1.95. Sweet Potatoes, bu., 50 to 60c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 35 to 40c. Butter, 32 to 36c. Stringbeans, lb., 12 to 15c. Peas, lb., 15c. Potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c. Sweets, lb., 5c. Spinach, lb., 5 to 10. Apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Pennsylvania Markets

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 31 to 35c; eggs, 25 to 28c; live fowls, 17 to 20c; chickens, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 16 to 19c; dressed fowls, 18 to 20c; chickens, 19 to 20c; apples, bu., 85c to $1.25; onions, 50 lbs., 65 to 75c; cabbage, 50 lbs., 60 to 65c; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.25 to $2.10; sweet potatoes, bu., 65c to $1.

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 30¾c; eggs, 23 to 24c; hens, 14 to 19c; chickens, 16 to 18c; geese, 16 to 17c; apples, bu., 75c to $.05; cabbage, 50 lbs., 65 to 75c; kale, bu., 55 to 60c; onions, 50 lbs., 75c to $1; potatoes, 100 lbs., $2.10 to $2.20.

Cattle: Good to choice, $9 to $10.50; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs., $8.25 $9; medium to good, 1200 to 1300 lbs., $7.50 to $8; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs., $8 to $9; fair, 900 to 1100 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; common, 700 to 900 lbs. $5.25 $6.25; common to good fat bulls, $5.50 to $7.50; common to good fat cows, $3.75 to $6.50; heifers, 700 to 1100 lbs., $5.50 to $7.75; fresh cows and springers, $35 to $85. Hogs: Prime heavy, $5.25 to $5.75; heavy mixed, $6 to $6.25; prime medium weights, $6.35 to $6.45; best heavy yorkers, $6.35 to $6.45; good light yorkers, $6.25 to $6.45; pigs, as to quality, $5.50 to $6.10; common to good roughs, $4 to $4.75; stags, $3 to $3.50. Sheep: Prime wethers, $4.50 to $5; good mixed, $3.75 to $4.25; fair mixed ewes and wethers, $2.50 to $3.50; culls and common, $1 to $2; culls to choice lambs, $5 to $9.85. Calves: Veal, $12.50 to $13.50; heavy and thin calves, $4. to $9.

LANCASTER

Steers, choice, 900 to 1100 lbs., $9.75 to $10.75; good, $8.75 to $9.75; medium, $8 to $8.75; common, $7.50 to $8; choice, 1100 to 1300 lbs., $9.50 to $10.25; good, $8.75 to $9.50; medium, $8 to $8.75; choice, 1300 to 1500 lbs., $9.25 to $10; good, $8.75 to $9.50; heifers, choice, $8 to $8.50; good, $7 to $7.25; medium, $6 to $6.25; common, $5 to $5.25; cows, choice, $7 to $7.50; good, $6.50 to $7; medium, $5.75 to $6.25; low cutter and cutter, $3.75 to $5.75; bulls, good and choice, $12.50 to $14; medium, $11.50 to $12.50; cull and common, $8 to $10; feeder and stocker cattle, good and choice, $9.50 to $10; fair to good, $8 to $9; medium to fair, $7.25 to $8; common and medium, $6 to $7.25. Hogs: Good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $6.50 to $7; 180 to 200 lbs., $6.50 to $7; 200 to 220 lbs., $6.50 to $7; 220 to 250 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 250 to 290 lbs., $5.75 to $6; 290 to 350 lbs., $5.50 to $5.75; medium and good, 350 to 500 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; good and choice, roughs, $4.75 to $5.25. Sheep: Choice lambs, $10 to $10.50; medium and good lambs, $8 to $9; common lambs, $6 to $8; ewes, all weights, $2 to $4.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter.—Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring, 31 to 31½c; extras, 30½c; creamery firsts, not quoted.

Eggs. — Nearby specials, 24c; medium, 20c; pullets, 18c; western hennery, no quotation; extra firsts, no quotations.

Apples.—McIntosh, 50c to $1 bx.; Baldwins, 40c to $1 bx.; odd varieties, 25 to 60c bx.

Dressed Poultry. —Native fowl, fancy, 18½ to 19½c; medium, 15 to 16c; native roasting chickens, fancy, 18 to 20c; medium 16 to 18c; broilers, fancy, 19 to 20c; medium, 16 to 18c; capons, 26 to 28c; native ducklings, 15 to 16c; western fowl, 30 to 35 lbs., 14½c; 36 to 42 lbs., 14½c; 43 to 47 lbs., 15½c; 48 to 54 lbs., 17c; 55 to 56 lbs., 18c; 60 lbs., up, 19c; western chicken, 31 to 47 lbs., 17c; 48 to 54 lbs., 18c; 55 to 59 lbs., 18½c; 60 lbs. up, 19c; turkeys, native, 25 to 29c; northwesterns, 21 to 22c; southwesterns, 18 to 19c.

Live Poultry.—Fowl, fancy, 15 to 16c; leghorn, 13 to 14c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 15 to 16c; 4½ lbs. up, 16 to 17c; broilers, 15 to 17c; roosters and stags, 10 to 11c.

Fruit. — Cranberries, ¼-bbl. bx., Howes, $2.25 to $2.65; grapefruit, $2 to $3.25 bx.; lemons, $5.50 to $6.50 bx.; oranges, California, $3 to $4.25 bx.; Florida, $2 to $3.75 bx.; tangerines, $1.50 to $2.25 bx.

Potatoes. — Green Mountain, $1.75 to $1.95 per 100-lb. bag; Chippewas per 100-lb bag, $1.80 to $1.95; sweets, 90c to $1.10 bskt.

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Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
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All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States; with NO REACTORS FOUND
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Two letters from the same gentleman

Dec. 27, 1937.

Here's my order for the 5th year. To date I have not lost a bird purchased from you in the 4 years.

(signed) F. E. P.

Feb. 15, 1939.

Here is my order for HALLCROSS Baby Pullets for the 6th season—ever since you advertised them in 1934 they have averaged 203.4 eggs per bird per year. Every chick I have bought has been raised to a laying pullet, except a few eaten on my table. They have paid me a larger profit than any birds I ever had in 50 years of poultry.

(signed) F. E. P.

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that more and more poultrymen each year are coming to HALL'S Chicks for more satisfactory profits. Mr. F. E. P. (name on request) is only one man out of thousands who could testify to the same qualities. Are those the kind of chicks that you would like? Send for our catalogue today.

We like to plan our hatches ahead. If you will cooperate with us by booking your order early, we will cooperate with you, by allowing you a

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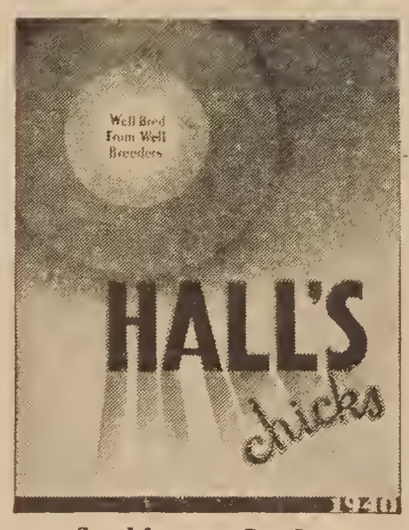
Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. **Pullorum free by State test since 1927.** Each year we sell more chicks than ever before. Over 9 million last year. **We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery.** Catalogue and Price List free.



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From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

Hatches Monday and Thursday	100	500	1000
Large Type English Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.	13.00	65.00	130
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
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H. Mixed, $6.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels, $3-100. 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad. or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and hatchery.
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2500 Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett, Black, Poults weekly. Baby Beef Type. Quality at Low Cost. White Pekin Ducklings. Folder Free.
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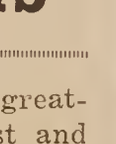

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BRONZE POULTS
From Maryland's Bronze Turkey Belt
10% DISCOUNT on ORDERS before FEB. 1
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BIG BREASTED TURKEYS
75,000 POULTS 1940
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
S. W. KLINE, Box 7, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

WHITE HOLLANDS BREEDING STOCK OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
Young Toms and Hens - Order Now.
LAUXMONT FARMS - WRIGHTSVILLE, PENNA.

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS
Order NOW and SAVE

ELMER H. WENE

REDUCTIONS Up to $40 per 1,000 — **NEW MUTUAL AID THRIFT PLAN** — **EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS** Up to $25 per 1,000

Giant Scale Production Brings New Economies and Savings — And New Thrift Plan Offers CUSTOMERS Unparalleled Opportunity

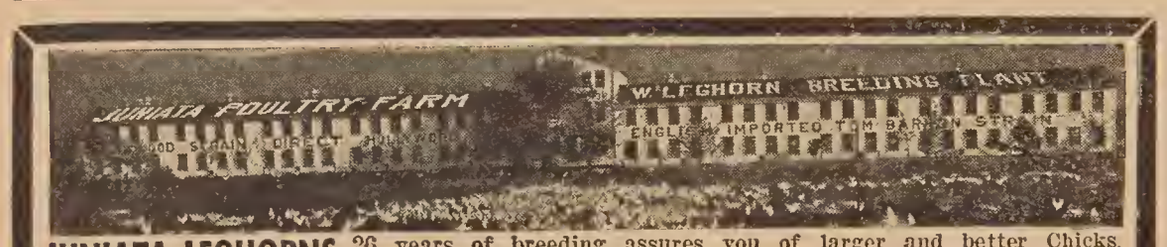
Prices Per 100 . . . Lots of 100 to 999 Delivery at any time up to July 1st.	UTILITY MATINGS	SELECT MATINGS	SUPER MATINGS	SUPER-X MATINGS
S. C. White (Big Type) Leghorns (Not Sexed)	$ 8.90	$ 9.90	$11.90	$13.90
Choice of Above Leghorns Sexed 95% Pullets	17.90	19.90	22.90	26.90
Sexed 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90	6.90
Barred or White Rocks / R. I. Reds or New Hampshires	8.90	10.40	12.40	15.40
WENE'S Wyan-Rocks—"White" / WENEcross Redrocks—"Barred"	8.90	10.40	12.40	
Choice of Above Heavy Breeds Baby Pullets 95% Guaranteed	11.40	12.40	14.40	
Baby Cockerels, 95% Guaranteed	9.40	10.40	12.40	
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40	
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Pullets	11.40	12.40	14.40	
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Cockerels	10.40	11.40	12.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas (Not Sexed)	10.40	11.40	13.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Pullets	21.90	22.90	26.90	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90	
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.90	8.90	9.90	

On lots of 1,000 or more, deduct 50c per 100 from above prices. Lots less than 100, add 3c per chick. Shipped Postpaid — 100% Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS — On orders mailed before Jan. 15th, accompanied by deposit of 1c per chick, deduct $1.00 per 100 on Utility and Select Matings, $1.50 per 100 on Super Matings and $2.00 per 100 on Super-X Matings. An additional 50c per 100 may be deducted when sending cash in full with order.

Write for new Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan thru which every WENE customer can cut his chick costs, even to zero, also FREE giant Catalog.

WENE CHICK FARMS BOX A 21 **VINELAND, N. J.**



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $6.50 per 100; Pullets, $13-100; Cockerels, $2.50-100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Box R **RICHFIELD, PA.**

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS
BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorns & Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
White & Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00	....	....
B. W. & Bf. Rks., W. Wyand., R. I. Red, Rd-Bk. Cross Pul., 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White & Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
B. & W. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Rd.-Rk. Cross, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00

Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels, $2.50-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels, $6.50-100.
All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for Cash Prices and FREE CATALOG.

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, R. T. Ehrenzeller. Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

New England's Large Egg Strain

Pearson's Nes-to-U ENGLISH LEGHORNS

FOR VIGOR — HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS

14 Generations Of Old Hen Breeders back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Order chicks now for your delivery date. Free Catalog. 32 Years Service for Eastern Farmers.

PEARSON'S NES-TO-U, Route R, KEENE, N. H.

Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS (95% accurate)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS.....$9.00-100; RED-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
Leghorn Cockerels, $2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25.00-1000. Assorted or Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX R. — RICHFIELD, PA.

SAVE on EMPIRE STATE CHICKS

SEXED PULLETS $11.90 UP PER 100

LOW BARGAIN PRICES on sturdy chicks from old New England stock. Rich in the direct bloodline breeding of some of New England's famous contest winning strains.

MALES $3.90 PER 100 UP

90% Sex Guaranteed

PUREBRED or CROSSBRED RUGGED, HEALTHY CHICKS

out of flocks that have never had a day's pampering These chickens pay a profit under everyday farm conditions. They are out on the range in the sunshine every possible day, building up stamina and endurance. No hen-cage birds used for breeders, but they have the vitality that spells months extra livability and egg production from our chicks raised for hen-cages.

Flocks Paying $1 to $2 per Bird Profit -- Averages High as 220 Eggs

We work on the principle that flocks paying their owners as high as $1 to $2 per hen profit annually have the right breeding for hatching our highest grade chicks. Our finest quality chicks attain a high standard. Many generations of 200-300 egg breeding of big New England eggs. Flock after flock averaging 180 to 220 eggs under general farm conditions.

2 to 3 cents per Chick Less

on popular kinds. Real New Hampshires, big Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds; also popular crossbreeds.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Let us show you breeding that is NOW PAYING A PROFIT. Chicks as hatched or sex-guaranteed; day old pullets and cockerels. Liberal guarantees. BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders. Big FREE CATALOG tells all —write today.

CATALOG FREE

VISIT OUR PLANT

Inspect our big, sanitary, spick and span organization. Talk to our poultrymen. Read our flock records. Heft our large, heavy hatching eggs. Watch the big, fluffy, vigor-charged, bright-eyed chicks we hatch out of such eggs. It's easy to reach us by car, and worth the time to see exactly what you're investing in. Phone 4-5316, Albany. Address, 276 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

EMPIRE STATE HATCHERY, Dept. 2514-A, 276 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Publisher's Desk

I would like at this time to express to you my appreciation of the courtesy and cooperation which your paper has extended to me in my efforts to investigate the affairs of the Milton Creamery Corporation. The fact that these efforts have not at this time brought any tangible results is not due to any lack of effort on your part. Such efforts as you have made in this and many other cases must certainly prove a valuable service not only to your subscribers, but to the public in general. H. W. B.

Delaware.

We print this letter because it gives us encouragement to pursue the work of Publisher's Desk, which does not always bring the success we would like and the adjustment to which a reader is entitled. But we use every effort possible and follow a matter to the last analysis but we find those who are indifferent to their credit standing are also indifferent to requests for adjustment, demands from us and from attorneys. In cases where judgments are obtained they still remain indifferent. Nothing can be done with such people except to give publicity as a warning to others. When our friends realize that our service to them is sincere and as complete as we can humanly make it, we feel a thrill and a pleasure in the work. In the case of the Milton Creamery, (Ben Valvo, president,) they failed to pay milk bills and moved leaving no address. Later we located Mr. Valvo and found that he was starting a cheese factory but creditors had filed a petition in bankruptcy against him. In one case checks were deposited in the bank at Milton, Del., to the order of the Milton Creamery Company, signed by cheese companies and supposed to be in payment of cheese. The checks were returned by the bank with advice that there were no accounts in the names of the makers. Mr. Valvo had left the jurisdiction of the State and there was no way to collect the checks. The whole picture was bad and complicated.

I enclose an advertisement of The Gold Standard Watch Company, Newton, Mass. They offer a watch free with every ring ordered and one year to pay for same. A friend sent to the company for a ring which she received C. O. D. $2 with the understanding that if she sent $2 more she would receive a watch. There was no response to her order and finally her letter came back stamped "out of business." Would it be possible to get the $2 back which was sent for the watch? MRS. J. P.

Massachusetts.

The $2 is lost. The company has gone out of business. There are similar companies making the same kind of a proposition but no concern could afford to send good jewelry on an order of this kind without checking up on the individual references and certainly would not fail to do so if they were allowing a year's time for payment. It is sure to be very cheap jewelry and we doubt if it would be worth even the $2. We tried to get trace of this company but they have simply disappeared.

Fraud orders have been issued by the Post Office Department against S. W. Pike, seedsman; The Globe Seed Company; The Best Gardens; Middle West Supply Company; and their officers and agents as such, at St. Charles, Ill. We have had considerable complaint against Pike and The Best Garden particularly as to the character of their seeds and the failure to send same after receiving the 10 names requested.

About three years ago I insured some farm buildings with Patrons of Industry Fire Insurance Company, of Onondaga and Oswego Counties, Pulaski, N. Y. A year ago I decided to withdraw and stopped paying dues. I got a postal card telling me that if the dues of $6 weren't paid in five days, my policy would be cancelled. I didn't pay. Then later I got a letter telling me my dues were $30, and if not paid in five days, my policy would be cancelled. I didn't pay. Later I got a letter that the company had gone into liquidation and I would have to pay. Last July I was served with a summons in a suit to collect $45, with interest. The company, represented by C. J. Gorman, got a judgement against me and are trying to collect. This is a terrible mixup and I wonder if you could help straighten me out? M. W.

New York.

From the wording of their own notices, this company does not appear entitled to collect any extra premiums or dues. We have written several letters both to Patrons of Industry and the attorney, C. J. Gorman, but neither has seen fit to reply or explain.

The Real Maté Tea Company, Chicago, Ill., was recommended to me. I wrote them and the letter was sent to the dead letter office and returned to me saying they had gone out of business. Could you locate them? W. H. F.

New York.

We have no record of this company and cannot locate them. There was a company in Brooklyn against whom the Post Office department issued a fraud order. The proprietor, Arthur Koppel, used the trade style Perez-Maté Company and it was said that he bought the tea in bulk at 10½ cents a pound repacked it and sold it at $2. The claims made for it were considered more of an economic success than a health agent.

Your letter received and I acknowledge receipt of check for $14 in payment in full of my account against Mr. B. I certainly appreciate your assistance in collecting this account. I know and so do you that it would never have been paid if it had not been for your assistance. If I am indebted to you, send me your bill and I will gladly pay it. H. T.

New York.

We have no bill and we are glad to have lent our aid to the collection of a just account.

In 1912 Marie Webb was a schoolmate of mine in Chicago Junction, Ohio. Later she went to California. I have some things belonging to her which I wish to return but I do not have her address. If you have any way of locating her, I would be greatly pleased.

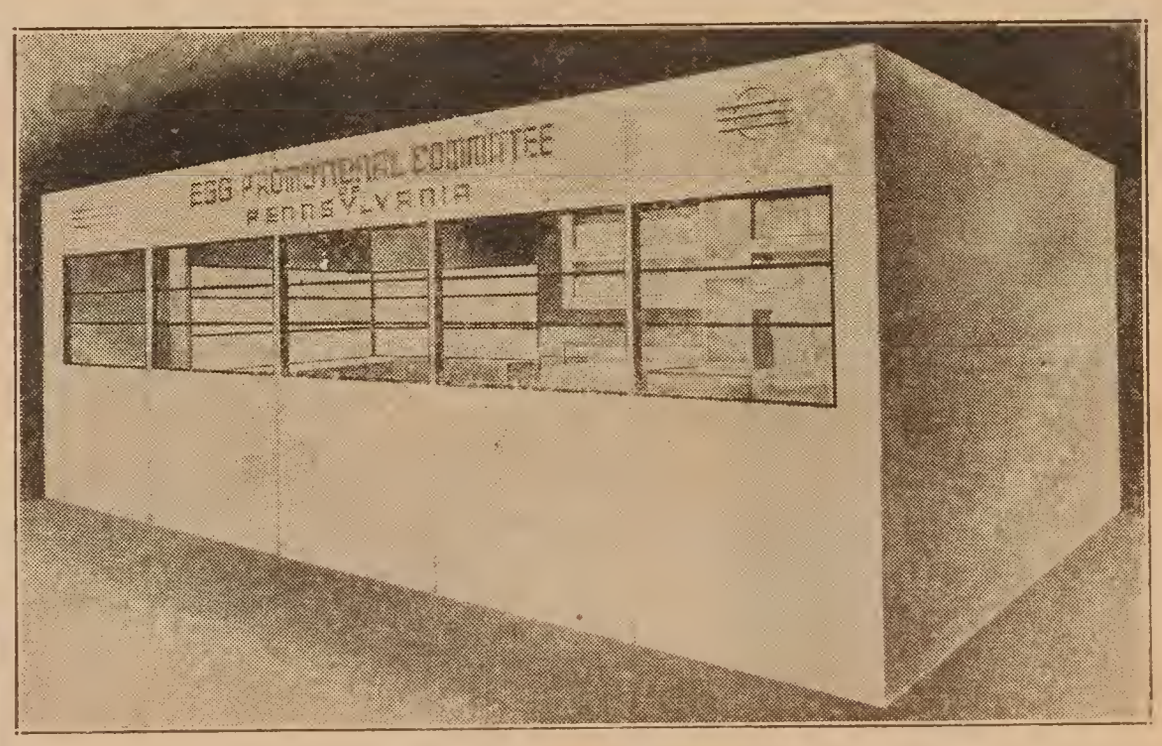
Minnesota. H. W.

If Marie Webb or her friends send the address, we will forward it to her school friend.

I want to thank you for helping me collect $4.95 from that firm in St. Louis for those eye glasses we had the trouble with in 1938. About two weeks ago I received the check for the amount in full. It sure was a surprise as I had given it up as lost. It must have been through your influence I got it.

New Jersey. S. V. H.

A pair of spectacles was ordered from the St. Louis Spectacle House, St. Louis, Mo. They were sent on a 10-day trial when they could be returned if not satisfactory and the money would be refunded. They were unsuitable, and returned. The company made several excuses for failing to keep the agreement but eventually we induced them to refund the money.



Attractive booth of Egg Promotional Committee of Pennsylvania, Frank H. Ellis, chairman, at the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg. Sponsored and financed by Keystone poultrymen, the exhibit is designed for consumer education and will have cooking demonstrations to show the appetizing food uses of poultry and eggs.

Outlet For Always — LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS

Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request.

KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.

Box 20, West Washington Market, New York City

WANTED EGGS

S. MEYER & SON, Inc.

300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

SHIP YOUR WHITE AND BROWN EGGS TO W. P. HENTZE & H. GRAU TO 17 Jay St. New York City

EARN UP TO $100 WEEKLY

commissions now and year around distributing our quality nursery products. Full or part time.

CHASE BROTHERS NURSERYMEN, Rochester, N. Y.

BEES—Good side line, pleasure, profit. Send $1 for book "First Lessons in Beekeeping" (new edition) and one year subscription. Catalog free. American Bee Journal, Box R, Hamilton, Illinois.

PRINTING—Free samples, 250 bond 6¾ envelopes, $1. KEITH'S PRESS, ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW YORK

Free Tractor Parts Catalog

1940 Edition now ready for you. 20,000 parts (new and used) for all makes of tractors. You'll save up to 75%. Write Today. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED: Side-line or full-time traveling representation on commission for Unadilla folding partitions for dairies (Pat. applied for). New—different from any other partition now on the market. Go in new or old barns. Sales clean-cut and quick everywhere. Wonderful winter-time item. Opportunity for handsome income or additional commissions. Write for proposition giving details about yourself. UNADILLA SILO COMPANY, Box N. R., Unadilla, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE — 17 88/100 acres, 5 asparagus, (young bed), balance hay, wood lot. Will build to suit or sell as is; Harding Highway and Victoria Road. P. O. BOX 21, Newfield, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM near Austin for sale; 435 acres, large barns and outbuildings; 25 head cattle, team, new tractor, and all equipment, modern house with electric lights; must sell; $12,500. Owner, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Austin, Penna.

WANTED—To buy or rent with option to buy, boarding house; New York State; acreage. ADVERTISER 8149, care Rural New-Yorker.

63 ACRES — New buildings, stock, tools and crops complete; $3,000. J. WALDSBURGER, Monticello, Fla.

FOR SALE—Commercial fruit farm, 335 acres; located in Northumberland, Montour and Columbia Counties, Pennsylvania. Will sell as a whole or by tracts at a sacrifice; inspection invited. THE MINER'S & LABORERS' BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION, 35 East Third St., Mount Carmel, Pa.

IDEAL LIVESTOCK, grain, tobacco farm; 533 acres; well watered; good fences, buildings, water and electricity. ARTHUR HARDY, Owner, Blackstone, Va.

ORANGE AND ULSTER County farms; free illustrated catalogue. W. E. BROWN, 167 Prospect St., Newburgh, N. Y.

VIRGINIA FARM and home opportunities; Blue Grass section; stock, dairy, general farms; Colonial estates. Free catalog; please state requirements. JOS. M. SAMUELS, Orange, Va.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list; 248 acre modern dairy farm; 32 cows, $16,000; 80 acre poultry, dairy farm, electricity, $3,900; country hotel, bar and grill, 5 acre park, $8,500; general store, gas station home, farm, $5,500; 30 acres small farm, cows, horse, hens, $5,500. Best bargains in Orange County.

WANT TO lease, 150 acres good alfalfa land on Ontario or Honeoye loam. CHARLES COLGIN, Rt. 2, DUNDEE, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Two room house in village; improvements; near churches, bus and stores; elderly couple desired. JACOB BOYCE, John St., Spotswood, N. J.

305 ACRES to rent; 50 cows; on highway; about $8,000 income yearly; $2,000 security. ADVERTISER 8182, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT TO rent, option buy; chicken farm, capacity 1,000 layers. Northern Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 8184, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—To rent with option to buy, farm; commuting distance New York. Suitable roadside market. Would also consider as caretaker. ADVERTISER 8187, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Electric milk cooler, 24 can Esco two compartment cabinet, 1½ H. P. Frigidaire compressor, Delco motor with circulating pump, $275; six foot surface cooler, two waterway, 24 one inch tubes with troughs, 50 gallon receiving vat with strainer and covers, $60. No. 17 DeLaval hand separator, $30. Babcock electric tester, $10, all guaranteed, will install; terms. H. HURLEY, 266 Highland Ave., Trenton, N. J.

MILK ROUTE wanted; American, 31, good health, sober, ambitious; 5 years same dairy; desires advancement. ADVERTISER 8180, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Half acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

VILLAGE DAIRY farm near Albany. Fully equipped; total 165 acres, 125 acres tillable; 36 head Guernseys, horses, tractor, truck; modern implements. Grade A barns; hold 50 head; Louden's equipment. Two full silos of ensilage. Electricity, running spring water all buildings; natural running spring enclosed, for cooling milk. Good wholesale milk market. Two hen houses, 10 room dwelling; city conveniences. All buildings perfect condition; central school. Will rent outright or shares to experienced responsible party. Reply detail. ADVERTISER 8190, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, 15 acres, dwelling, electricity, 2,200 capacity, pond site; $3,800, cash $800. MANN-GROSS, Brokers, 277 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.

LARGE INCOME property; cabins, gas station, private lake. Equipped dairy farm. U. S. 5, Vermont; exchange or sell; terms. ADVERTISER 8192, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Equipped dairy farm, Bradford Co., Pa.; 215 acres, level, good road, electricity; terms. ADVERTISER 8193, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM—For sale; $7,500; 135 acres, 10 room house with electricity, hot and cold running water with pump; large barn with 5 cows and 1 horse; farm tools and farm sheds; 40 hens and 3 geese with coops; 60 apple trees; running brook through land. First payment, $2,000. PAUL WEINSTEIN, Farm St., Caryville, Mass.

WANTED — Equipped, stocked, general farm; tractor worked fields; give good description buildings; improvements; location; price; terms. Route 4, BOX 100, Waldoboro, Me.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for family with grown children; completely equipped grade A dairy farm; 40 head; new tractor; all machinery; 145 acres land; $18,000. Will rent or share. Orange County. ADVERTISER 8198, care Rural New-Yorker.

HUDSON RIVER fruit farm, 20 miles from Albany, west side of river on county road; 80 acres, buildings nearly new, modern nine room house, electricity, hardwood floors; two car garage. Wonderful river view; few acres island with farm. Also adjoining about 20 acres with six room house, garage. Farms being sold due death in family. Write owner for full particulars. BOX 205, Coxsackie, N. Y.

200 ACRE dairy farm, stocked; modern convenience; $7,500; Wayne County. 2732 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

120 ACRE dairy and poultry farm; 27 stock; 250 hens; machinery; good buildings. Description free. $5,700; others. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

188 ACRE farm, good buildings; price $4,500, half cash. Situated in town of Argyle, Washington Co. Address, NEAL McINTYRE, Salem, N. Y.

TO RENT, opportunity to buy dairy and general farm; about 200 acres. Young couple with farming experience, agricultural school training; within 100 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 8203, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 200 acre farm, 40 head stock, crops, tools; $18,500; one-third cash; also 4 acres, old 5 room house, needs repairs; $3,000; others. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y.

A FARM stocked for general farming by practical farmer. ADVERTISER 8206, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, 6 acres; 10 rooms; improvements; equipment. A. T. MORRIS, Denton, Maryland.

FOR SALE — Gas station, corner, 3 pumps; house, 5 rooms, bath; garage; 1 henhouse; 4 lots. Busy highway; $1,500, cash bal., suit your terms. MRS. MINA SPARLING, Corona Ave., Southern State Parkway, Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRY OR truck farm; 20 acres, over half clear; price $400. FRANK YOUNG, Route 2, Freehold, N. J.

WARWICK, ORANGE CO., 180 acres, 100 in fruit. Warwick fruit farm, 100 acres, apples, cherries, etc., total 180 acres. 8 room house, improvements, complete; others; $22,500; half cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick N. Y.

FOR SALE—Country home, poultry farm; 6 acres garden soil; 6 room cottage perfect condition. New poultry house, feed house, equipment, electric lights; 350 leghorns; $2,500, terms; $1,800 balance; $12 monthly. BOX 31, South Seaville, N. J.

WANTED — Farm to rent option to buy for cash; suitable poultry; near bus or railroad. Nice view; electricity; good neighbors. Send all particulars, 2105 406 East 149th St., New York, N. Y.

ORANGE COUNTY farm sacrifice; 2 miles from Middletown, N. Y. Colonial home, fireplaces, electricity and telephone; 30 cow barn, 2 large henneries; fine brook, pond; $6,900. "DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y. Free list, dairy, poultry farms, stores, inns, hotels.

180 ACRE, 40 cow dairy farm; Franklin Co., Massachusetts. Seven miles from Greenfield cash markets; 70 acres loamy, productive tillage, 75 pasture, balance in woods. Estimated 100M mixed timber. Attractive 11 room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity. Superb view, spacious barns and outbuildings in very good repair; $8,500. Investigate long term purchase plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

Help Wanted

WANTED — Single man, good milker and teamster; steady job in New Jersey, $30 per month with raise. ADVERTISER 8092, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Two boys, non-smokers, for work on poultry farm; $25 per month and board. SCHWAB POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 3, Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—Married man, must have dairy experience as herdsman; experience and references necessary. EVANS DAIRY FARM, Hurffville, N. J.

WANTED — Married man without children to act as foreman on a vegetable farm; sober, willing and experienced. State qualifications and wages desired. ADVERTISER 8185, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; assist, care one child. $25 month; character reference required. MRS. WILKINS, Chappaqua, New York.

GOOD HOME, own room for willing young woman. Mother's helper; general housework. $30. MRS. S. PERELL, 57 Coolidge Ave., Stamford, Conn.

HOUSEWORKER—Young, capable; no cooking or laundry. Good home, own room in modern home near town. Two children, 4 and 10. Give full details and salary wanted. ADVERTISER 8189, care Rural New-Yorker.

FAMILY OF two in country want good cook and general houseworker. State wages wanted and references. Address Long Island. ADVERTISER 8191, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Couple to develop chicken farm, serving established route on shares. P. W. BABCOCK, Blairstown, N. J.

GIRL OR woman to help with housework; pleasant, modern house; $20 a month; references. MRS. ARTHUR ROSE, 92 Elm St., Maplewood, N. J.

WANTED — A graduate nurse for institution; address by letter stating qualifications and experience. ADVERTISER 8195, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER—White; sleep in; good home. References. MRS. J. ACHESON, 66 Forestdale Rd., Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEWORKER, $35 start, refined home, own room; 2 children. FRADKIN, 955 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUPLE WANTED, remote farm northern New Jersey; new separate house with bath, fuel. Man general worker, livestock, milk. Wife to cook for but not house farmer; $40. Will pay more if wife will assist in owners home. ADVERTISER 8200, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK, GENERAL houseworker; do anything; care milk canning. Large family remote farm northern New Jersey; completely modernized. Prefer farmers widow or retired school teacher over 45, but not a domestic servant; permanent home, own room. ADVERTISER 8201, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED—Man and wife, middle aged, no dependents, to become house father and mother for group in boys' school. Native Americans with farm experience preferred; write, SUPERINTENDENT, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work; good milker, teamster; steady job; start $25; room and board. ADVERTISER 8205, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, $7 weekly; Protestant; assist cooking; care of two children, 8 and 3. State age, inclose snapshot and references; write, MRS. ROBERT BENNETT, 69 Harding Drive, South Orange, N. J.

HOUSEMAN, GARDENER for suburban home; comfortable quarters, good food. References required; $25. ADVERTISER 8208, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Girl (white) for general housework in nice home, Summit, N. J.; own room; two adults, two children; $30 start; write. ADVERTISER, 8209, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED WOMAN to assist with general housework; plain cooking and selling eggs on poultry farm. Westchester Co. State age, experience, references and wages. ADVERTISER 8213, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL — Houseworker; excellent home; fond of children. State age, salary; photos exchanged. DAVIS, 604 East 26th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man; good milker, on dairy farm to work under foreman. House, milk, garden furnished and $50 per month. No liquor; write giving full particulars. HILLFIELD FARM, Red Bank, N. J.

COUPLE—No children under 15; woman cook and general houseworker; man general handyman, able milk, care for chickens, drive car, help with heavy work in house. References required. ADVERTISER 8215, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer, experienced, squab breeder; steady if satisfactory; $30 and found; advancement soon; no cigarettes. ADVERTISER 8217, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEALTHY YOUNG woman for general housework to take charge of one family house. Private room and bath. State age, experience and salary expected. MRS. H. DULTZ, 129 Mayhew Drive, South Orange, N. J.

YOUNG COUPLE preferred; general indoor, some outdoor work; cooking, driving. Send references and picture. Stamford, Conn. ADVERTISER 8216, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM MANAGER, life-time practical, scientific experience all branches, thorough knowledge, efficient management; profitable results. ADVERTISER 8103, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE — Superintendent or caretaker, chauffeur, gardener-farmer; A-1 mechanic, all repairs; poultry, cows, buttermaker; wife plain cook, waitress, chambermaid, laundress. ADVERTISER 8146, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MILKER, single, good board, room and pay. ADVERTISER 8179, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHARE BASIS, farm operator; specialty beef cattle and swine. Raise grain, forage, fruit and vegetables. Interested in large fertile well fenced motorized farm where knowledge, ingenuity and industry can be rewarded. Main highway near New York City preferred. Available soon. ADVERTISER 8178, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, Yankee, 31, single; experience on big breeder farm, includes care of layers and breeders, R. O. P. and pedigree work, grading and candling eggs, and incubator room work. Some experience on smaller scale with brooding and rearing. Clean-cut, honest, intelligent and good worker. ADVERTISER 8181, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE OR CAMP; superintendent, thoroughly familiar various phases agriculture, landscaping, road and building construction and maintenance; forestry and camp management; permanent connection desired. ADVERTISER 8183, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, wants work on farm for winter. BOX 58, Sudbury, Mass.

MARRIED DAIRYMAN, 3 school age children; wants position as herdsman or dairy work. A-1 milker, dependable, no smoke or drink; good personal habits; wife good cook and milker; references. JOHN VANWINDEN, Lonicera Farm, Douglassville, Pa.

SWISS AMERICAN with years of practical experience, general and modern farming; wishes position as gardener, farm manager. Will operate farm for widow or elderly couple. Sober; honest; chauffeur license; good references. WILLIAM STAUBLE, 305 W. 20th St., New York, N. Y.

MANAGER, MIDDLE aged, married, grown son; executive ability, unquestionable references, endorsed by national authority. Life experience Guernseys, Holsteins; bred champions, class leaders, A. R. showing. Economical milk production, pasteurizing plant, routes. Crops; poultry, hatchery; horses; swine; machinery. Specialties, disease control; organization; cost-accounting; handy tools; construction; landscaping. Not afraid dirty hands. Successfully reorganized 300 cow plant. Connected six years commercial dairy. Good salary. ADVERTISER 8186, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER — Refined American woman, (43); returning north wishes good position. BOX 495, Miami Beach, Fla.

MARRIED, EXPERIENCED poultry and dairy manager; 37; desires position, estate or commercial plant. References. JAMES ROBERTSON, 4 Cottage Pl., Bridgeport, Conn.

SINGLE, IRISHMAN, Protestant; experienced with hunting horses; gardens, poultry and farm work; references. ADVERTISER 8204, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE AGED woman, Belgian; desires position as governess; or companion to elderly person. Speaks French and plays piano. ADVERTISER 8194, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED, American couple cooking for farm boarding house; salary or so much per man; references. ADVERTISER 8196, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE, WORKING gardener, superintendent; American, seeks position. ADVERTISER 8197, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT OR assistant; institution, camp or estate; understands care of country property; animals; gardening. Boy's institution experience. ADVERTISER 8199, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, married man, age 29, one small child; wants work on farm or dairy, by February 15; prefer Orange County. No smoker or drinker; state wages and details in first letter. RAYMOND JUFFER, Hastings, N. Y., Oswego Co.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, young, happy disposition; comfortable home; 2 in family; $20 a month. ADVERTISER 8202, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN — Experienced, reliable, best references; farm school graduate; capable of taking full charge. E. FUNK, 357 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMER, SINGLE, 50; desires position on small place; caretaker; milk few cows; poultryman; teamster; gardener; all round farm worker. Dependable, sober, references. MEHREN, 20 N. William St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, late teens, Protestant, honest, ambitious; no liquor, desirous to learn tractorized farming; board; small wages; references. ADVERTISER 8210, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced; excellent cook; unencumbered; refined; fond children. ADVERTISER 8211, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FARM manager for sportsman estate or farm; life experience with thoroughbred horses, poultry, hogs, gamecocks, cows; general farming, etc.; 39 years old; married, family; reference. PAUL WEAVER, Boyce, Virginia.

PRACTICAL POULTRYMAN, single, 25 years experience all branches. Experienced management large private and commercial plants; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8218, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CHAUFFEUR, caretaker; sober and dependable; wife French cook, housekeeper; part time or give full care to elderly couple. business man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8212, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, reliable hatcheryman, poultryman with chick customers. ADVERTISER 8214, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE AGED poultryman; handy gardening; caretaker; conscientious; reliable. ADVERTISER 8219, care Rural New-Yorker

Fruits and Foods

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid, 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER honey, 4 boxes No. 1, $1; 5 boxes No. 2, $1; 24 boxes $4. 5-lb. pail 80c, postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

HONEY—Our best autumn bloom; 60 lbs. $4; 120 lbs. $7.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY — 60 best clover $5; buckwheat $4.20; amber, good flavor $4.20; 28 clover $2.50, not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.60; purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

THAT GOOD Pennsylvania honey, 5-lb. pail basswood or buckwheat postpaid 80c. C. W. MARSHALL, Trout Run, Pa.

AMBER HONEY in 60's, 5½c. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4; write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.25 gal.; sugar cakes, 45c lb.; maple cream, 2-lb. pail $1. Postpaid third zone. HUGH MACLAURY, Harpersfield, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Clover and buckwheat honey. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

OYSTERS—Chesapeake Bay's tasty salt water oysters; direct from producer. Stewing, $1.80; frying $2.20 per gallon, postpaid. LEATHERBURY BROTHERS, Shadyside, Md.

FINE POPPING South American corn, 35 lb. bushel prepaid 3rd zone for $3; good sample 10c. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE clover honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c.; buckwheat 10 $1.40; 5 80c. postpaid; 60 lbs. clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25; 5 lbs. chunk (liquid and comb) $1.25 postpaid into 3rd zone. Natures best sweet. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 23.

Pennsylvania Farm News

A huge barn constructed chiefly of steel and concrete has been constructed on the farm of Wallace Gates, three miles east of Tyrone on the edge of the famous Sinking Valley argicultural section. It is believed to be the only barn of its kind in the central section of the State. It has attracted widespread attention, with more than 3,000 persons from all sections of the State attending its recent dedication. The barn is constructed along the lines of a modren airplane hanger, with the roof constructed of trussed steel in semi-circular fashion with the sides also being of steel. There are more than 150 tons of steel in the barn. The floors on the ground and the second floors are of concrete, the whole reinforced with steel I-beams. Five hundred cubic yards of concrete were used in the building. The lower part is a model stock barn, while the upper floor is used for the storage of grain and machinery. The dimensions of the building are 121.5 x 65 feet. In case of an emergency, the barn could be converted into a model airplane hangar, with entrances both on the north and east with runways of almost a mile in either direction.

With the 1939 output of 36,239,000 pounds, Pennsylvania ranked first in the nation in the production of cigar leaf tobacco. Lancaster County is the leader among the half dozen counties in the State which produced any sizeable amount of tobacco. York, Chester and Dauphin Counties raise the same type of tobacco, Type 41, which is used for cigar filler. Type 53, used for binder, is raised in Clinton County and parts of Bradford, Juniata and Snyder Counties. Pennsylvania is second in valuation of cigar tobacco raised, giving way to Connecticut which produces a shade-grown leaf selling for three times the price of the Pennsylvania product.

Farmers of Pennsylvania planted 27,000 acres in tobacco, and the value of the crop was placed at $4,920,000. Pennsylvania ranks second in the production acreage and value of its buckwheat crop this year. It devoted 113,000 acres to this crop, produced 1,808,000 bushels and collected $1,121,000 for the crop.

A series of hearings in western Pennsylvania designed to provide the basis for a group of new orders fixing producer, retailer and consumer prices on milk will be scheduled soon by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission, Chairman John M. McKee has announced. Price fixing orders now are being prepared for the Erie, Reading and Harrisburg areas. Hearings still are in progress in Reading and a prolonged series of hearings was completed recently in Harrisburg. In the Harrisburg area, the Commission has been 'pioneering', approaching the new marketing orders from an entirely different basis with the milk companies appraised as a public utility, it was announced by the board. Auditors have been called to appraise the properties of seven large Harrisburg milk dealers and to establish a base for prices, with the differential to be distributed between producers and dealers.

The elm trees of Pennsylvania will be almost extinct just like the chestnut trees, unless an adequate program for control of the Dutch elm disease is launched. H. Gleason Mattoon, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, announced. The disease has killed 235 trees in Bucks, Lehigh, Northampton and Monroe Counties and since only superficial scouting has been done in Montgomery and other nearby counties, it is not unlikely that there are other cases. Pennsylvania has 40,000,000 elms, more than any one of the New England States, and their loss would be felt more keenly than was that of the chestnut since parks, streets and lawns are dotted with them.

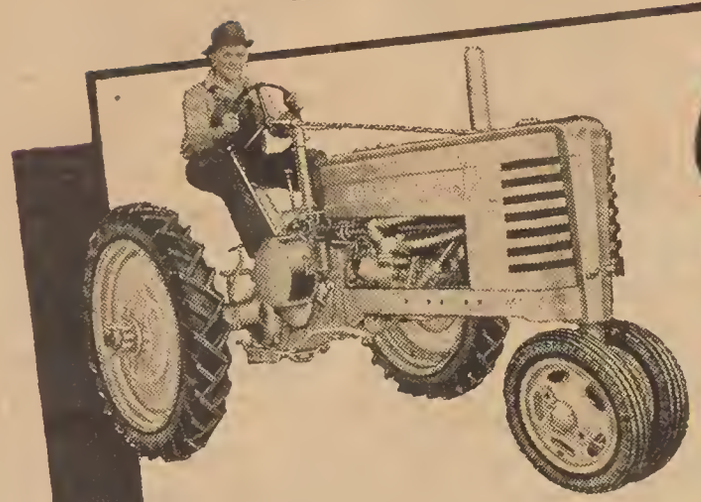
A Lancaster County wide baby chick show will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Lancaster County Poultry Association. The date of the meeting will be either March 5 or 12.

Market recipts of both dressed poultry and eggs are expected to continue larger this fall and winter than last. Storage stocks of eggs and poultry are now larger than last year and are expected to be above the 1939 levels early in January. Eight cooperative egg marketing associations in Pennsylvania marketed $2,844,100 worth of eggs and $254,650 worth of poultry last year. These returns, during the fiscal year 1938-39 were received for 11,050,000 dozens of eggs and 1,508,000 pounds of poultry. The average price per 30 dozen eggs received by the associations was $7.72.

F. Y. O.

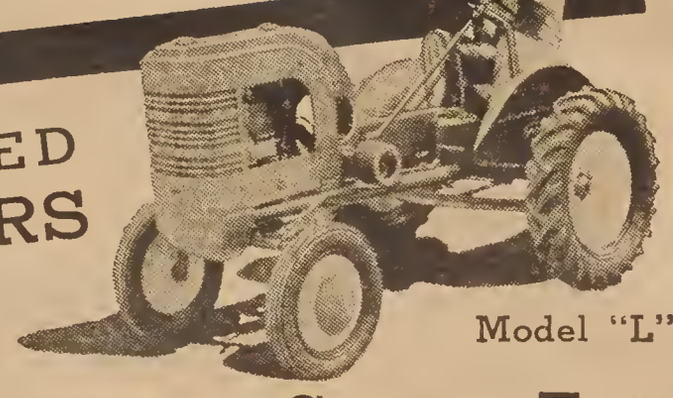
Pennsylvania.

NOW, ON THE SMALL FARM, TOO!



John Deere TWO-CYLINDER ECONOMY

Model "H"



Model "L"

2 SMALLER, LOWER-PRICED JOHN DEERE TRACTORS

Specially Designed FOR THE SMALL FARM

Smaller in size and lower in price, these two John Deere Tractors completely replace animal power and make tractor farming both practical and profitable on the small farm—put small acreage farming on a new basis of satisfaction and profit. Ideal as supplementary tractor power on the large farm.

Embodying the outstanding features of larger John Deere Two-Cylinder Tractors . . . designed and built to deliver the same economical, dependable performance, your work moves along faster. It is done better, in less time, with less effort. Crops are planted, cultivated, harvested on time. Yields are greater. Costs are lower—profits higher.

You owe it to yourself and your family to investigate fully the advantages of horseless farming with a Model "H" or "L" Tractor. Investigate, too, the complete line of integral equipment to go with them. No matter what the size of your farm—there's a John Deere Tractor to fit it, eighteen models in all, to cut your costs, increase your profits.

The John Deere Model "H"—A smaller, lower-priced, one-two-plow tractor of the tricycle type that plants and cultivates two rows. Embodies all the features of larger John Deere General Purpose Tractors. Unexcelled in vision, ease of handling, economical operation. Handles every job on the small farm and many jobs on the large farm. Has the daily output of four to six horses or mules.

The John Deere Model "L"—A four-wheel type, one-plow, one-row general purpose tractor. Ideal for the small farm, for truck gardening, working in greenhouses, in nurseries, and for the lighter jobs on the large farm. Remarkably economical. Adjustable tread. Has the work capacity of two to three horses or mules.

Send for Free Booklets

JOHN DEERE 2-Cylinder TRACTORS

John Deere, Moline, Illinois, Dept. E-37.
Please send me full particulars on:
( ) Model "H" Tractor ( ) Standard Tread Tractors
( ) Model "L" Tractor ( ) Orchard Tractors
( ) Larger General Purpose Tractors
Name.....
Town.....
State..... R. F. D.....

CHEAP FARM POWER

PULLFORD makes FORD or CHEVROLET Car into a POWERFUL ECONOMICAL TRACTOR

Plows 5 acres a day. Discs, cultivates, harvests. Does the work of 3 or 4 horses, faster and better. The PULLFORD unit is quickly attached to Model T, A or 1932 V-8 Ford; also to 1926-31 Chevrolet. It's simple, strong, built to last. Use your old car or buy one cheap, and get the advantages of power farming.

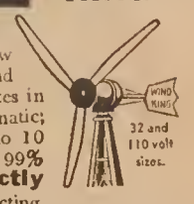
WRITE for FREE Catalog, pictures, letters from users, details and low factory prices.

PULLFORD CO., 2880 Cherry St., Quincy, Ill.

New 4-Wheel Tractor At Lowest Factory Price!

A NEW, all-purpose tractor, which costs little more than some of the walking type garden tractors, has been announced. It comes in 5 and 8 H.P. sizes and will do all kinds of farm work. Engine is air-cooled. It has an automobile type gear shift with three forward speeds and reverse. Travels less than one mile per hour for close cultivating and will do 7 miles per hour for road work. Plant clearance is 16 inches and the turning radius only 5 feet. High arch model has 24 inch clearance. The rear wheel tread is adjustable from 17 to 30 inches between tires. Engines can be equipped to use kerosene or fuel oil and will operate for 3 to 4 cents an hour. A factory-to-farm sales plan makes it the lowest priced, complete, riding tractor on the market. This manufacturer also offers a complete line of garden tractors, both walking and riding types, from 2 to 5 H.P. Complete information and prices may be had by addressing THE SHAW MFG. CO., Dept. 4701, Galesburg, Kansas; 668-F North 4th St., Columbus, Ohio; 5812-F Magnolia Ave., Chicago, Ill.; or 130-F West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

New Invention "WIND KING" In Wind Electric Plants



Sensational new governor, improved slow speed generator, make this greatest wind electric plant in entire industry. Operates in lighter breeze; simpler; entirely automatic; cannot fail. Specially adapted for 8 to 10 mile breezes that prevail in East during 99% of wind periods. **Governs perfectly in gale.** Now you can have perfect acting, dependable electric light and power FREE from the wind. Absolutely guaranteed. Made only by Wind-King Electric Mfg. Co., Merrill, Iowa. Displayed at Pennsylvania and New Jersey Farm Shows. Dealers wanted.

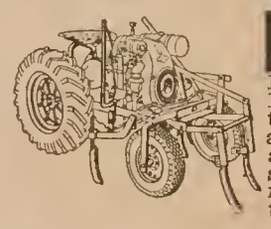
32 and 110 volt sizes.

Perkins Battery Company, Eastern Distributors
1601 Monroe St. York, Penna.

Learn AVIATION at LINCOLN

Now is the time to get into Aviation! Employment opportunities now better than ever, due to Aviation expansion. Graduates of this **LINCOLN GOVERNMENT APPROVED SCHOOL** are regularly taking good-pay positions in Aviation. Train here for your Government Rating as Pilot, Mechanic or as Aeronautical Engineer. We prepare you and assist Graduates in locating positions. Part-time employment for board and room while training. **WRITE TODAY** for complete information.

LINCOLN AIRPLANE & FLYING SCHOOL
2015 Aircraft Bldg. Lincoln, Nebraska



SPEEDEX GARDEN TRACTORS

Built to give years of service. Hundreds in use. Low factory to user prices. Several models available. 5-H.P. Riding type; also Walking types in three sizes. Light power cultivator now only $77.50. Write for free illustrated folder.

Pond Garden Tractor Co. Box 216, Dept. 121, RAVENNA, OHIO

ONE-MAN SAWMILL FARM MODEL $59

TURN TREES INTO MONEY WITH A BELSAW!

Makes Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Ties, Crates, Boxes, all Forms Lumber

Three capacities: 10, 14 and 20 feet. Accurate set works, positive dogs. Hand or power feed. Runs on low power—many owners use old auto engine. Pays for itself quickly—thousands in commercial service, everywhere. Write for free lumber handbook and catalog of mills, supplies, tools, saw blades and woodworking equipment.

BELSAW MACHINERY CO.
829-T Davidson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

9½ Cords in 10 Hours!

ALONE you saw down trees, etc., faster, easier than 4 men with 2 crosscut saws; Folds up like jackknife—easily carried. Saves money, time, backaches. Praised by farmers since 1883. New low prices. Write for FREE catalog today!

Folding Sawing Machine Co., M-3312, S. Western, Chicago

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee on editorial page.

ITHACA N.Y. SEP 7, 6P 1939

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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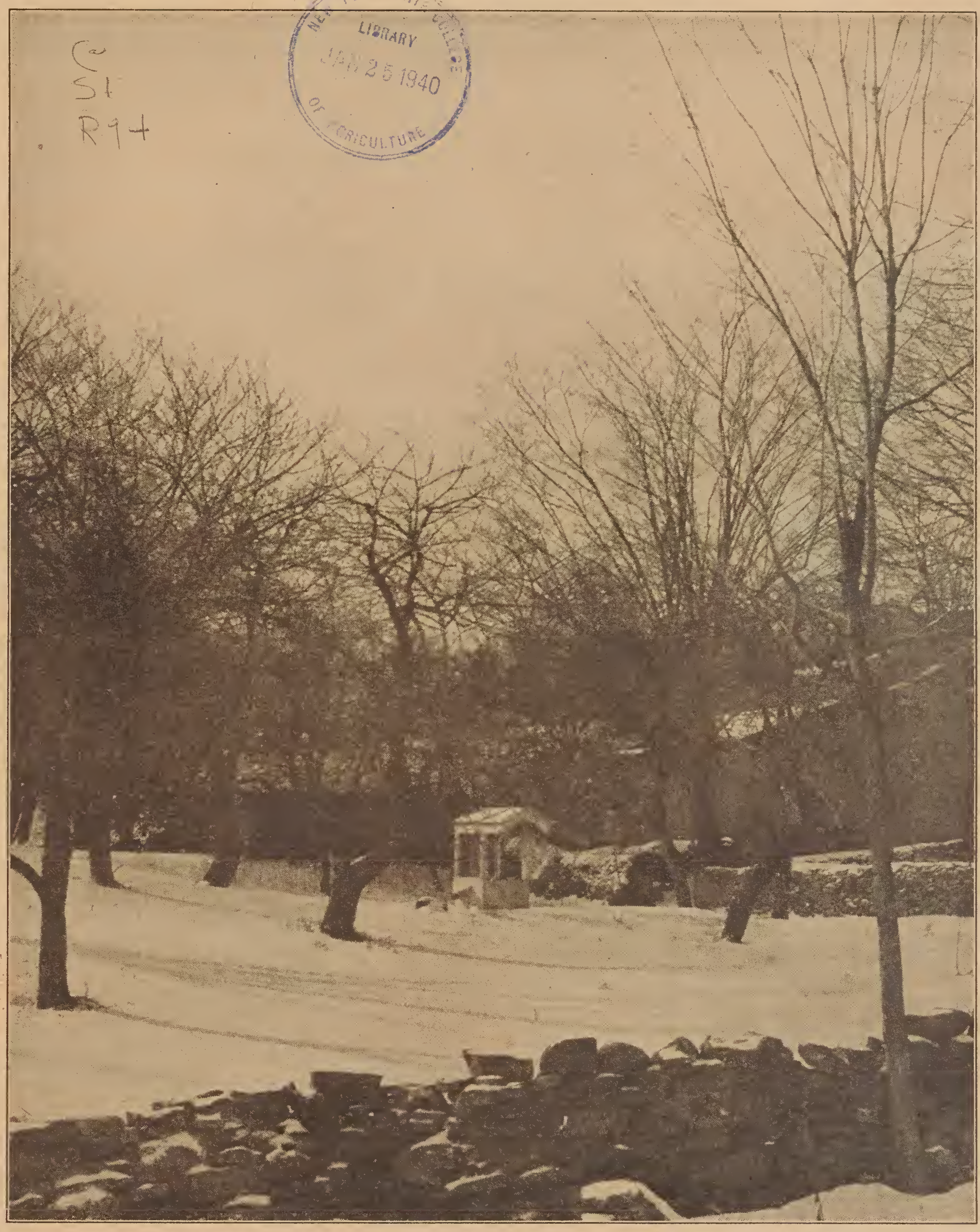
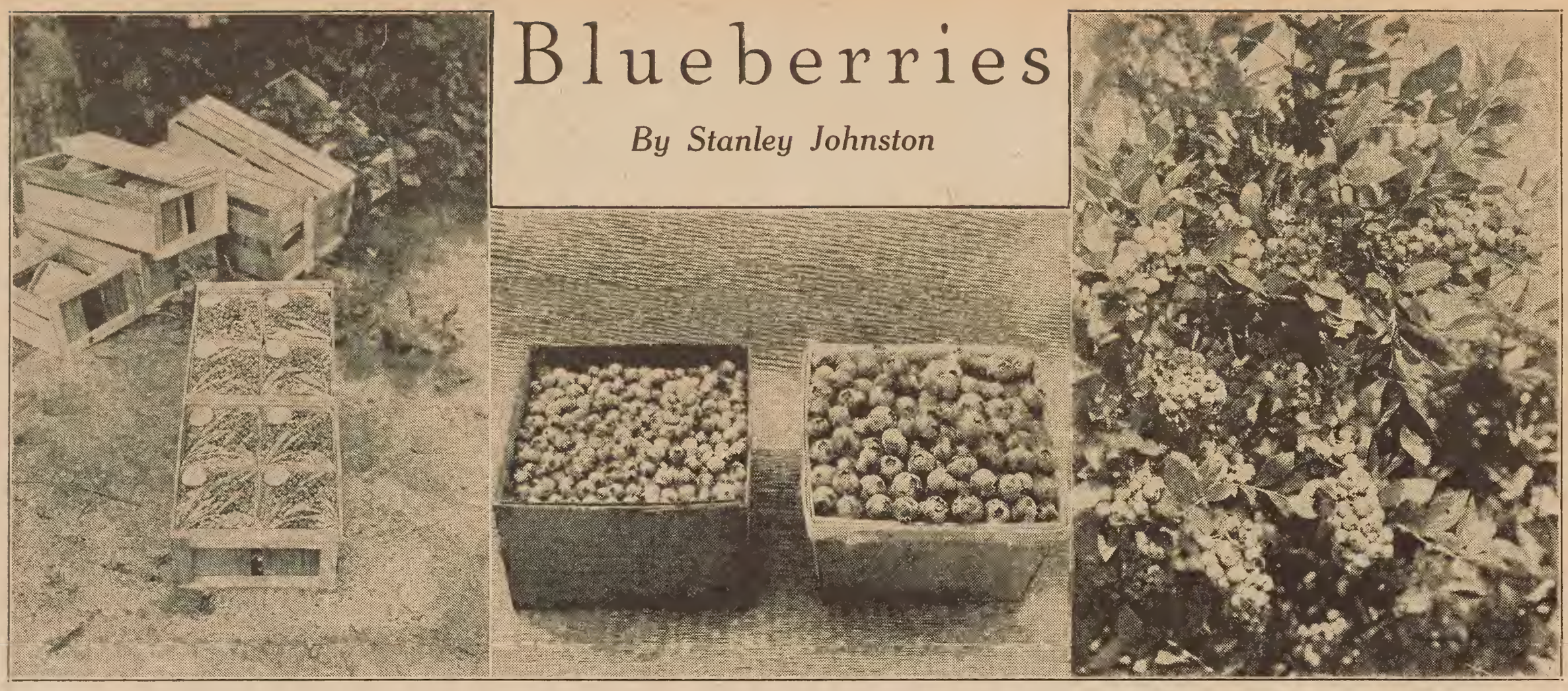


Raymond Pinch, Bethel, N. Y.

Winter in a Sullivan County, N. Y. Orchard Near Monticello

Blueberries

By Stanley Johnston



Left: Ready for market. Each cup is covered with cellophane and a seal to designate the grade. Center: On the left a box of wild blueberries. On the right a box of berries of the Jersey variety. Right: A close view of Rubel clusters.

LAST summer I walked into a grocery store and asked the clerk if he had any blueberries for sale. He replied that he did not have any blueberries but that he did have some choice huckleberries. He showed them to me and I purchased them—they were in reality just what I wanted—blueberries.

This is a typical example of the confusion existing in the minds of many people regarding the terms "blueberry" and "huckleberry." This confusion apparently first existed among some of our early settlers who commonly called both kinds of berries "huckleberries." While both are members of the same botanical family, they belong to different subdivisions of this family, and probably the easiest way to distinguish them is to examine the seeds. The huckleberry has 10 comparatively large seeds while the blueberry has a large number of very small ones. Horticulturists are not greatly interested in huckleberries as the large seeds are very objectionable. Blueberries, however, have been the object of considerable interest on the part of those interested in fruit culture, especially in recent years.

On first thought, it seems strange that the blueberry, which probably was the most valuable native small fruit found in this country by the first settlers, should be left practically untouched, as far as attempts to cultivate and improve it were concerned, for nearly 300 years. However, there were at least three reasons for this situation. In the first place, the native blueberry was so widely distributed and produced so abundantly, that there was a constant supply of reasonably good wild blueberries available. Secondly, early attempts to transplant the blueberry from the wild state to gardens was almost invariably accompanied by failure and the plant attained the reputation of being difficult to handle and that it would "pine away" under cultivation. Finally, it was found to be rather difficult to propagate and nurserymen preferred not to waste time on a plant that was hard to grow and for which there apparently was little demand.

Since the beginning of the present century, the wild blueberry crop has been rapidly diminishing. In northern districts where lowbush blueberry areas were once abundant, the second growth of timber has been protected so well from forest fires that the lowbush blueberry plants have been gradually crowded out. Farther south, where the highbush species grew naturally, many muck soil areas once occupied by these plants have been cleared and planted to other crops.

In 1908 the United States Department of Agriculture realized that the blueberry crop from wild areas was diminishing, and that this very promising native fruit deserved more attention than it had received previously. Accordingly, the late Dr. F. V. Coville started investigations on the problem and his findings regarding the soil requirements of the blueberry, and in producing varieties bearing fruit of exceptionally large size, laid the foundation for the cultivation of this fruit.

Another pioneer in the improvement of the blueberry who has made and is still making great contributions to the cultivated blueberry industry, is Miss Elizabeth White of Whitesbog, N. J. Miss White offered cash prizes to pickers who were harvesting wild blueberries for any plants that they could find which produced berries a half-inch or more in diameter. She secured several varieties of merit in this way, one of which, Rubel, is probably the most widely grown of all the cultivated varieties. Miss White also played a very important part in the early commercial development of the industry. At present her chief interest in blueberries is in the development of better varieties through plant breeding methods.

As a result of the work started in New Jersey by Dr. Coville and Miss White, an important cultivated blueberry industry has been established in that State where several hundred acres are now in production. Some New Jersey growers have started new plantings in North Carolina in order to supply the market with earlier berries. There is also a commercial blueberry development taking place in the Cape Cod section of Massachusetts and in southwestern Michigan, with smaller developments in other states. In all, probably 2,000 acres are under cultivation with a present average production of about 2,000,000 pints of berries, with the trend rapidly upward.

Interest in growing the improved varieties of blueberries has been growing steadily in recent years. While the growing of this fruit has many points to commend it as a valuable addition to our commercial fruit culture, it has very definite limitations which should be constantly kept in mind by the prospective grower. Most important essentials are a suitable soil and proper climatic conditions.

The soil must be acid—in fact, very acid. A PH. range of 4..4 to 5.1 seems to be best. (7.0 is neutral, 8.0 is alkaline, and 4.0 is very acid). If plants are set on slightly acid or alkaline soils they will make a very poor growth and are likely to die. Secondly, the soil must have the proper moisture conditions for ideal growth. It has been found that a water level in the soil, during the spring months at least, of approximately 14 inches is best. Blueberry plants will usually survive a flooded soil for some time during the dormant season, but if too much water is present after active root growth starts, the plants are likely to be injured, and if the excess water is present for too long a time, the plants will almost certainly die. It has been also observed that plants growing in poorly drained areas are more subject to heaving, and are more susceptible to frost injury. Too little moisture, on the other hand, results in smaller growth and decidedly lower yields. If sufficient moisture is not available, the plants will fail to produce fruit buds. A very great deficiency will result in the death of the plants.

Irrigation may prove to be useful on soils somewhat deficient in moisture, although only limited information concerning its value in blueberry growing is available at present. For commercial enterprises, it would undoubtedly be wise to select land naturally equipped with the proper moisture conditions rather than to select land deficient in moisture and to depend on irrigation.

The blueberry plant is almost always found growing naturally on sand or peat soils and soils of this type are to be preferred. However, it will grow satisfactorily on soils containing some clay, if sufficiently acid.

Blueberries can be roughly classified into two general types—highbush and lowbush. It should be emphasized that nearly all of the improvement work has been with the highbush blueberry, which is not found growing naturally in the more northern districts. For instance, it is doubtful if the highbush blueberry can be grown in northern Michigan, except possibly in a very few places where the climate is moderated by the influence of the Great Lakes. Attempts to grow the highbush blueberry in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin have not been considered successful. Any attempts to grow the improved varieties of the highbush blueberry in areas outside of its natural range should be on a small scale and considered as entirely experimental. Frost is a serious menace to the blueberry crop. It is always more prevalent and serious in depressions or "pockets" and such sites should be avoided. Wide open areas of large size are to be preferred.

Methods of propagation have now been improved to such an extent that much more satisfactory results can be obtained than in the past. Plants are propagated mostly from cuttings made in the early spring of dormant wood of the past season's growth. They require special handling and are rather slow in rooting. The rooted cuttings are usually grown the next year in the nursery after which they are ready for a field planting.

A number of varieties of the improved blueberry are available that offer a succession of fruit over a period of almost two months. Among the most important of these are June, Cabot, Weymouth and Adams, for early berries; Rancocas, Stanley, Concord, Pioneer and Dixi for midseason; Rubel, Jersey and Wareham for the late season. The prospective grower should investigate these varieties carefully to make certain that he is planting those best suited to his particular needs.

Planting distances vary from 8 ft. x 4 ft. to 10 ft. x 5 ft. The planting distance most commonly used in Michigan is 10 ft. x 4 ft. This planting distance requires 1,089 plants per acre. Two year old plants at present are generally selling for from approximately 25 to 30 cents each in commercial lots, depending on grade.

Once the plantation is established, cultural operations are somewhat comparable to those used with other bush fruits. The plants respond readily to proper pruning, fertilization and cultivation. During the first few years of commercial production, it was not necessary to spray, but at present the New Jersey growers are finding it necessary to dust for the control of the blueberry maggot, while in Michigan some dusting is being done to check the blueberry fruit worm. The necessity for spraying or dusting to control certain pests will no doubt become greater as time goes on.

Production begins in a small way the year after planting. A yield of 1,000 quarts per acre may be obtained the fourth year under good conditions. Plants reach full (Continued on Page 37).

A Baldwin apple tree.

Only You Can Save a Tree

Consumer spare this tree,
Preserve each lofty bough,
In youth it nourished thee
Pray help support it now.

This is one of many grand old apple trees whose owners are faced with the fact that changing times and tastes have lured the public's fickle fancy away from its fruit to other more fashionable foods. Today in spite of steadily dwindling numbers of apple trees, the demand for and resulting price of apples has fallen so low that it is no longer possible to produce apples at a profit on such large trees as this.

This happens to be a Baldwin tree as it appeared in 1937. Several hundred Spy trees, still strong and sturdy at 41 years, are being felled this year in an adjoining orchard. It is cheaper to destroy them than to apply all the special sprays necessary to produce perfect fruit and to fertilize, mulch, prune and thin for size and color that the public demands—but for which they will not pay.

This is no fault of the public. The fashion in foods, as in fabrics, is guided by the forsighted genius of enterprising producers. The style may change from the most useful and healthful to the bally-hooed novelty. It will in time, however, return to the truly useful and the wholesome product. The more worthy the product may be, the less likely that its smug producers will realize the danger of changes in demand. The consuming public has been constantly taught of values claimed for many fruits and vegetables that were rarely used a century ago. No effort has been spared to present these newer rivals in tempting and convenient form to an appreciative public. Every school girl can tell her mother the life history and good features of these fruits; how to prepare them and serve them. It is even suggested that without the constant use of this or that fruit or vegetable, babies cannot thrive or adults smile. It is true that we, in America, need more fresh fruit and vegetables than we have been consuming and that all have their values and places in the diet.

But who has heard of the lowly apple? And who has cherished its reputation and fittingly presented it among the stylish, finished products of today? Some there are who have studied the problem, starting with the consumers, to learn how best they may be served. Some sections and some individuals have succeeded splendidly in serving their public with apples that are a joy to all who handle them. In recent years a few idealists, if you will, have tried, like "voices crying in a wilderness" to turn their fellows from short-sighted, selfish disservice of their consumers to thoughtful, honest attention to their whims and wishes.

Truly, we no longer see the barrel of bruised apples in front of the fruit store. Its successor, the basket, has been found wanting as a safe package for tender sorts of apples and has been displaced in many markets by the eastern box. Too few, however, are the protective layer packs and too strong is the tendency to defeat the purpose for which the new box was planned—as an unbrnised pack—by using a tight, bulged pack. And too many growers sell to retailers who display a motley array of windfalls and rejected sortings that neither attract or satisfy the choosy housewife.

Teachers in our schools tell us that their pupils refuse to eat apples that are bruised or nicked. No one prefers to prepare battered or stale apples such as are found in many stores. *Why should they? Why need they?* The careful shopper can always find a merchant who knows his apples and who keeps them fresh and unblemished for the better satisfaction of his patrons.

The finer things of life cannot be casually come by. So it is with fine apples. But the reward in usefulness and satisfaction is worth the trouble and the collective demand of many wise searchers for good apples will result in general improvement in most stores. Good apples are worth, in useful value and in enjoyment given, the slightly higher price they must bring. And it is this better price that can make it possible for the hard-pressed apple grower to preserve and maintain the old trees and a few of the old time varieties that some folks still fancy.

And so, Mr. and Mrs. Consumer, the fate of many an old apple monarch is in your hands. If you can help fashion turn back to our old, reliable friend, the apple, there will be need for all the healthy trees of the better varieties that otherwise, must be destroyed.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

The Truth About a Quart of Milk

By H. A. Moon

Determining the cost of milk should be a simple matter of auditing and mathematics. Peculiarly enough, dozens of investigating committees have tried to determine milk costs and prices ever since 1916, and the public and the farmer are still trying to find the answer. The public has been educated as to the value of milk in the diet, has been led to drink and to use more, but that one simple fact "How much a quart of milk should cost" continues to be lost in a maze of figures, claims and counterclaims by the farmer, distributor and investigating committees, supposedly representing the public.

Investigations began in New York State in 1916 with the Wicks' Committee and have included studies in 1933 by a "Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Milk Industry" and later, studies by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets and by the Attorney General. Other states and municipalities have multiplied this number many times in the last two decades. Yet, the cost of a quart of milk is still a mystery to the farmer, to the general public and possibly also to many distributors. The New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets actually pointed out that if further information were desired on the question of the spread in the price between farmer and distributor, additional audits would lead nowhere. He suggested a combination of investigation plus intelligent presentation of accumulated data.

Meanwhile, the last two surveys (made by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets and by the Attorney General) apparently conflicted partly because of different definitions and methods used by the two different investigators.

It is not impossible that one would not understand why definitions should be important and why a determination of actual cost is so essential to developing a fair price to the man who produces the raw milk. The smoke screen that has surrounded milk production and distribution is seldom penetrated. Facts and statistics relating to cost of handling and distribution are not infrequently used to conceal rather than to reveal the truth.

For example, Safeway Stores, a chain store corporation in California, contemplated going into the milk bottling business in 1927. They were told by the milk distributors of Los Angeles and various milk experts that the milk business was a precarious one for anyone unfamiliar with it, and that the spread was so small that they were likely to lose a great deal of money before they were through with such an "experiment." In 1928, I was retained to make a survey of the milk handling business in Los Angeles for Safeway Stores. The findings were presented non-technically and indicated that the chain store organization could go into the milk handling phase of distribution. At the time of the survey, the farmer was receiving 90 cents per pound of butter fat. He was paid on the pound butter fat basis. This gave him 7.15 cents per quart for his base milk testing 3.7 percent. The retail selling price,

(Continued on Page 50).

[H. A. Moon is a dairy engineer with extensive experience both in technical work and practical management of milk plants. He has been associated, among others, with Alex Campbell Milk Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., Reick-McJunkin Dairy Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., Christofferson Dairy Co. Seattle, Washington, and Pennsylvania Milk Products Company, Harrisburg, Pa.]

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F. H. Ballou Retires

F. H. Ballou, Associate Horticulturist of the Ohio Experiment Station, whose name has been familiar to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER readers for 30 years or more, having reached retirement age, relinquished his active connection with the Station at the beginning of 1940. Mr. Ballou has been connected with the Station for more than 35 years.

For a number of years Mr. Ballou was located at the central Station at Wooster. More recently he has had charge of much of the pomological experimental work at the outlying district and county experimental farms. During much of the time he has lived on or near his Dale View Farms near Newark, Ohio, embracing 20 acres of orchard, which Mr. Ballou has used for a small experiment station in itself. This has been done as a sideline to his work with the Station and at all times entirely financed privately.

In addition to his important contributions to horticultural research work he has supervised the development and operation of his farm entirely with hired help and made the place more than pay its way. In addition to his collection of

F. H. Ballou, of the Ohio Experiment Station.

varieties at Dale View he has used the place to test out all sorts of spray chemicals and spray equipment. It is completely equipped with a stationary spray outfit; the realization of a dream of more than 35 years. Stationary outfits are now firmly established as a practical means of distributing spray materials. One of the better bulletins on this subject was written by Mr. Ballou a few years ago.

Mr. Ballou for many years was a prolific writer. Some of the most popular bulletins issued during the period he was connected with the Department were written by him. He was about the first Station worker to stress the need for weaker solutions of both Bordeaux and lime sulfur solutions. He demonstrated many years ago that disease control could be effected with what previously had been considered extremely weak solutions. As the solutions were weakened the finish was improved. The growers were not long in taking advantage of these diluted solutions and many from outside the State have benefitted from this work. His spraying experimental work ran all the way from a 4-6-50 Bordeaux solution when he began to a weak solution of wettable sulfur at the end of his Station service. Mr. Ballou says that the improvement in the machinery used for applying spray materials during his active career has been a big factor in getting better results from the modification of chemical formulae.

The first work reported in bulletin form by Mr. Ballou to attract the attention of growers in other States was on the mulch system of orchard soil management. The files of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for many years carry stories about this, which seemed to many like a revolutionary system of orchard soil management. These articles were both pro and con. The years have established the value of the system where mulching material is available and especially on hilly land.

Mr. Ballou was one of the first Station workers to discover the importance of nitrogen as an orchard fertilizer. Some of the first results he published were startling, showing as much as 10 times the yield on fertilized trees as unfertilized. These were extreme comparisons of course and such results were secured only in orchards where the soil was poor and tree vigor low when the experiment was started. However, these results did a great deal to focus the attention of many growers on the need for fertilizers and incidentally to show the need for more elaborate orchard soil management experimental work.

While Mr. Ballou has been more closely associated with mulching, spraying and fertilizing, he has also written bulletins on pruning, winter injury, orchard rejuvenation, small fruits and varieties. On his own Dale View Farm he has a fine collection of ornamental plants, a large natural rock garden and literally hundreds of different species and varieties of rock plants.

Mr. Ballou was for many years the Secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, serving at a time when the work of the Secretary was especially heavy incident to fruit shows. He has also served two years as President of the Society. He has worked so quietly and his disposition is so retiring that not many fruit growers, even in Ohio, know how much the results of his work have meant to them. He has found time to take an active interest in church work, using both his musical and artistic talent to good advantage for his church.

With his retirement he will have more time to devote to his orchard and rock garden. His friends are legion and they will find him easily accessible at his Dale View Farm southeast of Newark, Ohio. Our guess is that he will keep right on experimenting just for the joy of trying to discover something new. The fruit growers of Ohio and all the other States too send greetings and best wishes to Mr. Ballou and his splendid wife. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Delmarva

There is a deterioration of some sweet potatoes in storage always, and this year the loss is more than offsetting the increase in price since digging time. There has been a rather heavy movement to market of repacked sweets since the year began, but this will probably slow up as farmers get a little cash on hand to take care of daily needs.

The unsalable sweet potatoes do not go entirely to waste. They are carried home by their owners, and either thrown in a heap into the pound for the animals to help themselves to, or are cooked up and fed to hogs and poultry.

Hatcheries are not working at capacity at present, and farmers who supply hatching eggs are unable to sell their output. They must be content with the much lower price the egg market gives for most of what they have at present. Hatching eggs, when accepted, bring 30 cents a dozen. C.

Soil Expert for New Jersey

Dr. Firman E. Bear has been chosen professor of Agricultural Chemistry and head of the soils department at the New Jersey College of Agriculture. Dr. Bear has had wide experience as a research worker and teacher in this field and is very closely acquainted with the programs and personel of soil science departments in experiment stations and commercial organizations. He is the author of two widely used books "Theory and Practice in the Use of Fertilizers" and "Soil Management" as well as of numerous articles in scientific publications. J. W. W.

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Mulching Tomatoes with Straw

Last season we tried a straw mulch on some of our tomatoes. The soil is a rich Pennsylvania loam with a PH 6. We set out eight rows of Pritchard plants four feet by five feet apart, covering them with baskets to protect from frost. This plan saved the plants from a severe frost a week later.

We cultivated the tomatoes four times and used a 5-8-7 fertilizer at the rate of 800 pounds per acre on June 12. Protection from the flea beetle was secured with Rotenone dust. June 15 we spread 1,600 pounds of wheat straw around the plants covering the entire surface three inches thick, approximately ⅛ acre; four similar areas were left unmulched, but received identical care otherwise. There was very little rain during May, June and July. July 11, the mulched tomatoes showed a more vigorous vine growth and a heavier fruit set.

Picking started on July 11 and was continued every other day till September 2. From the start of the harvest the mulched tomatoes were yielding more and better quality fruit than the nonmulched rows and this was true right through the season. The mulched rows, approximately ⅛ acre, produced 5,351 pounds tomatoes or 21.4 tons per acre. The nonmulched rows produced 3,794 pounds or 15.1 tons per acre, an increase in yield on the mulched area amounting to 6.3 tons per acre. If mulch material can be produced on the farm cheaply the grower will benefit greatly by the increased yield of tomatoes at a low cost. Salt marsh hay wherever obtainable could be used instead of wheat straw.

Farm School, Pa. D. M. PURMELL.

Transplanting Wildings

I have tried for years to transplant wild ivy with very discouraging results. It has a wonderful growth, but the moment you disturb it, it stops; it will live and grow a little, but its natural growth and climbing is gone. D. F.

Many wild plants which grow luxuriantly in their native places are hard to transplant. In some places, the common Wintergreen and trailing arbutus grow luxuriantly in the woods, but efforts to grow them in a garden even in shady spots are likely to be very unsuccessful unless a large amount of earth is taken up with them so that their roots can be put in the new place without disturbing. That seems to be an essential in transplanting wild things.

Such plants are sometimes grown in nursery rows and sold to planters successfully for their gardens and rock gardens, but these nursery plants which are cultivated more or less, all make a more compact root system so that they can be taken up with a full amount of root, whereas under wild conditions the roots sprawl all over, so that only a small part of the root system of a plant is obtained.

Blueberries

(Continued from Page 34.)

bearing in from eight to 10 years. Average yields in full bearing, under good conditions should range from 2,000 to 3,000 quarts per acre. The bushes are usually of very long life—some plants being known that are probably 100 years or more of age and in good condition.

The blueberry is a very popular fruit wherever it is known, both for fresh use and canning. It is famous for pies and muffins. Most cultivated blueberries are put up attractively in quart and pint boxes, covered with cellophane. A very large share of the crop in New Jersey, North Carolina and Michigan is sold through the Blueberry Cooperative Association which has established certain grades and standards which all members must meet. This has proved to be an orderly, efficient and satisfactory method of marketing. Prices have averaged about twice as much as for wild berries but, of course, growing and packing expenses are considerably higher for the cultivated berries.

There is always a fascination about growing something new and no doubt many will attempt to grow cultivated blueberries who do not have the right conditions available. It is important to note that blueberry culture is a highly specialized type of fruit growing, at least in the light of present knowledge. Prospective growers should consult their experiment stations or successful commercial blueberry growers for advice before proceeding. By so doing, they may find that their conditions are not suitable for blueberry culture and thereby save themselves time and money. On the other hand, they may find that they have an opportunity for success in this interesting new addition to our commercial fruit growing industry.

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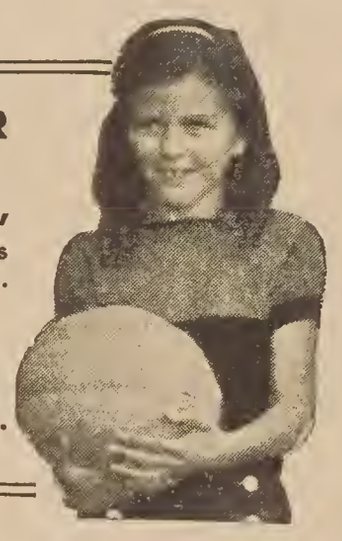

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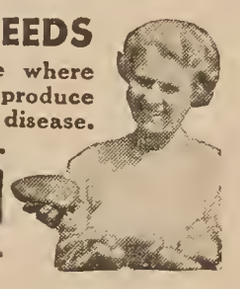

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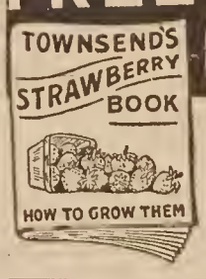

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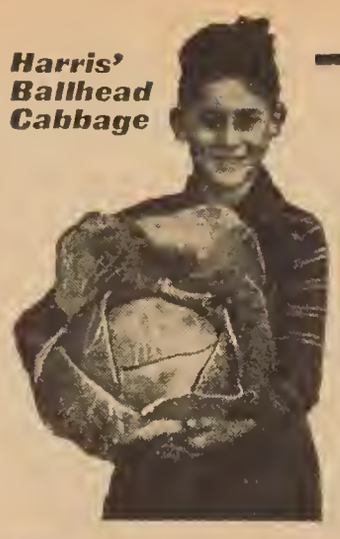
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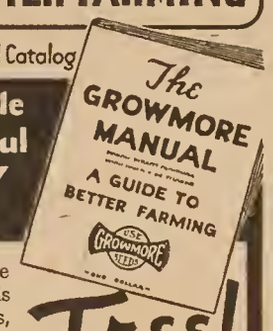

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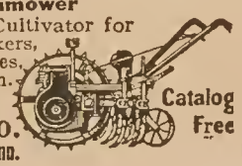

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News From New Jersey

Too Many Dream Farmers

During the past several years there has been a big influx of unemployed persons and part-time farmers from metropolitan areas to small farms in New Jersey which are purchased or rented. Most of them expect to find a quiek and easy road to permanent security by raising poultry, rabbits, pigeons, frogs and what not.

To be sure, country life offers many attractions and real advantages, but city people should not overlook the fact that it takes a lot of hard work and a good measure of good hard horse sense to succeed. Run down low-priced farms are generally eheap because they can't produee a living for their owners. City people should seek the advice of experieneed and successful farmers and of county agents before risking too much in these ventures.

Many amateur farmers seem to fail because they do not know how to sell their products, while a good many start on too big a seale with too much expense and unnecessary equipment with too much overhead cost.

Real estate men who sell the low price farms that seem to attract city buyers should make it a point to see that these buyers are properly informed and advised by reliable sources.

Poultry Experiment Work

Jersey farmers and home makers are interested in the New Jersey poultry experimental work with turkeys that is being conducted in the new turkey poultry experiment station opened recently at Millville, N. J.

As a starter it has been suggested that they work with such products as high quality pedigreed poults, trapnested breeding stock, turkey broilers, family-size eight-to-ten pound turkey roasters, smoked turkey products, quick-frozen turkey parts, and new small-bodied breeds which will be quickly grown yet fully breasted.

George C. Crandall, of Haddonfield has been appointed poultry husbandman to take charge of the turkey research plant. A native of Atlantic City, Crandall is a graduate of Syracuse University and formerly grew and marketed betwen 1,300 and 1,500 turkeys annually on a farm in Marlton.

Poultry in Hunterdon County

Hunterdon County Poultry Assoeiation's Chick and Egg Show has become an annual affair whieh will be held this year for two days, March 12-13. Show will be at Grange Hall at Flemington with educational programs eaeh afternoon and evening. There will be usual competition in chieks and eggs and commercial exhibits. Programs of particular interest to poultrymen are being arranged for each night.

The Annual Poultry Banquet of the Hunterdon County Poultry Association and Flemington Auction Association will be held Saturday evening, February 24 in the Franklin Township School at Quakertown. An hour and a half program is planned. Ticket sale is limited to the hall's capacity of 500.

New Jersey. JOHN W. WILKINSON.

From the North Country

Eighteen girls have formed a 4-H Club at Hammond, N. Y. Mrs. Francis Farquar, wife of a Hammond High School faculty member, is the local leader. The group, which has been named "Onward-Upward Homemakers" plans two meetings each month, one for business, the other a project meeting. At the organization meeting, Valida Cutway was named president; Bette Henderson, vice-president; Margaret Rodger, secretary; Ilene Hollister, treasurer; Theresa Lalone, song leader; Janet McLear, cheer leader and Anita Gordon reporter.

Edward F. Smith of St. Albans, Vt., stock breeder, and head of the Essex Junctions stockyards, was principle speaker at an agrieultural meeting of the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce held in Watertown, N. Y. on January 13. He discussed the work he and his associates have been doing in introducing blooded cattle for milking and beef in Vermont.

Bert J. Rogers, St. Lawrence County 4-H Club Agent, announced recently that free trees would be given to all county boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 20 who had not gotten trees before. Each boy and girl must agree to plant the trees and take care of them. Each boy and girl who applies will receive 1,000 trees which will set out about one acre of land when set six feet apart each way. Scotch Pine, Red Pine, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Fir, White Cedar, Japanese Larch, European Larch, and Black Locust are the kinds to be had this year. E. R.

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New England Notes

Countryman's Journal

It is a joy to see livestock that is well taken care of, clean, well fed, and contented looking. Every once in a while, the countryman has asked what is the best way to judge a farm. He even gets into arguments about it! Anyone who loves farm animals gets a thrill from a tie-up full of them. Plenty of sawdust or shavings is one of the secrets of keeping cattle clean. Through the Northeast there doesn't seem to be enough straw to last long. Driving through southern New Hampshire and certain parts of Massachusetts one sees all kinds of sawdust, the result of harvesting the hurricane felled timber. Farmers are using this for bedding for the barn. So perhaps we'll add to the ways of judging a farmer by asking how the livestock look in winter.

The general farmers of southern Canada raise a great many turnips which they slice and feed to their cows in winter. They raise oats and barley together, and after threshing, these are ground up; and this is the grain they use for both the milkers and young stock. With turnips, good hay, this makes an excellent ration except for a little corn meal which they buy.

We have been doing some pruning. Last spring we made a grape trellis for a background of the permanent garden, 80 feet long. The Concord grapes grew very well this past season. We will use the double T system of training, an arm of vine on each side of the main stem, on each of the two parellel bars of the trellis. Next season we hope for a good crop to make plenty of grape juice and jelly. Our "permanent" garden of asparagus, rhubarb, blueberries, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries gives us great returns for the amount of time and energy expended. We prune our apple, cherry and plum trees in midwinter. H. S. P.

Massachusetts.

Penobscot County Notes

Now that the evenings are long what comfort it is to pull off ones shoes and stretch out upon the sofa, munch popcorn, and read the papers, while ye' good wife washes up the supper dishes, tucks the babies into bed, and puts things in general to rights ready for the next morning. Indeed it sounds well, and doubtless would be comfort but no such luck for the lad with 15 to 20 cows to milk after supper. Such are the likes at White Birch Pond.

The large number of 4-H Club members attending the local Fairs, and their hundreds of exhibits represent a busy season for these youngsters, there being 792 projects enrolled in 50 clubs.

One of the valuable undertakings of the Extension Service the past summer has been the organization of the Central Maine Artificial Breeding Association. This I believe will enable the farmers, who ottimes would be unable to obtain the services of such superior proven sires to obtain better sires for their cows, and thereby build up their herds to better production, at a low cost.

The Central Maine Artificial Breeding Association has already purchased a farm known as the Ricker Farm in East Newport, where they have several Holstein bulls, and soon will have Jerseys and Guernseys. Many farmers are showing a marked interest in the Association and already they have several thousand cows enrolled. This does away with keeping a bull. When there are small children about the barn, this might easily prove a safety clause in life insurance, as well as a good business proposition, as it will cost no more to keep an extra cow, than it would to keep a bull, and the profits of a cow should pay all membership fees, and breeding fees. As we are told that a lifetime membership fee is only $5 and breeding fees are $3.50 these ought to be within the reach of all. F. L. P.

From Esteyvale Farm

My milk man received a Christmas present from me of, I should figure, about $30 and as far as I can learn, others used them about the same. We are all familiar with the song, "Sit Down and Write Yourself a Letter." Well, these milk men have that beat all over—"Just sit down and write yourself a check out of the farmers milk account," is their tune.

For some time I have planned on joining a cow test association anl my latest experience in being a victim of butterfat juggling will only hasten it as I plan to see the county agent at once for that purpose. Somehow I have never felt favorable to the N. E. M. P. A. It seems to me that any association that is supported by the farmer should spend all its time protecting the farmers and not playing double as some of its agents have quite clearly seemed to have done in the past.

This milk problem is older than I am and no nearer being solved until the farmer goes at it in a business like way; all working in one solid block, making their own price, and having their own tests taken in their own barns. We farmers ought to have the sayso of what a product brings when it happens to be a product which is so expensive to produce as milk.

Cows have been producing very well. Ours are comfortable in basement stables where the water never freezes. It is a pleasure to work around them in comfortable quarters these zero days. But I can remember other barns where milk froze on the pails when milking and calves born in January had to be well covered to keep ice off their wet hair. None of that here for a number of years.

The men folks used three of those nice fall days clearing five acres of woodland, half of which was plowed with the horses. An old mowing machine drawn by a small tractor mowed the tangle of blackberry, weeds and small bushes. Larger growth of course had to be removed by hand cutting. The land was formerly under cultivation when this country was first settled and is free from stone. Land in this section is a sandy loam which if well fertilized, produces heavily but runs out soon. If built up with heavy applications of stable manure and some bought fertilizer, this soil will grow more productive year after year, and it is our hope to be able in the near future to raise at least a part of the grain used by the dairy herd.

New Hampshire. MRS. C. H. E.

Doing Well in Connecticut

We are enjoying our winter-stored vegetables. Although the past season was considered a poor one by many farmers in this section, yet we certainly had a sufficiency of excellent vegetables. The one crop in our garden which was really poor in production and quality was lettuce, due to the fact that we had a prolonged dry spell just when the lettuce needed moisture. Next year we plan to plant the loose leaf type very early as it can stand the cold, wet weather of early spring. Then about the first of May, we will start putting in seeds of the crisp head variety at intervals of two weeks. We hope that this will give us good lettuce for the entire season.

It is a pleasure at this time of the year to gather the bitter-sweet berries and boughs of evergreens to decorate doorways and outdoor window boxes. We enjoy, too, gathering the various colored mosses, oddly formed twigs, and interesting stones and pebbles for use in making a terrarium. If kept moist the greens in the terrarium will stay fresh for a long time.

In a recent Grange Monthly, the National Secretary Harry Caton, says that three states out of four showed an increase in membership over last year. The Grange will celebrate its 75th birthday in two years. What a change in farming methods, and in farm homes and equipment has taken place since the first Grange was organized! E. P. P.

Photos—Ralph H. Pratt

WINTER WOODS IN NEW ENGLAND

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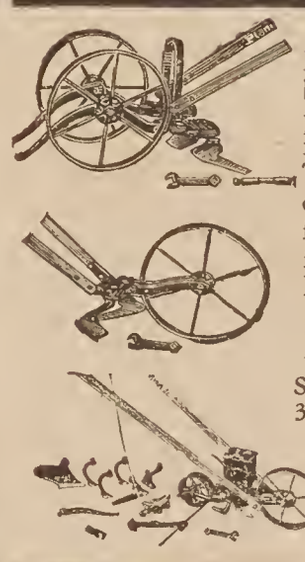

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FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

Ruralisms

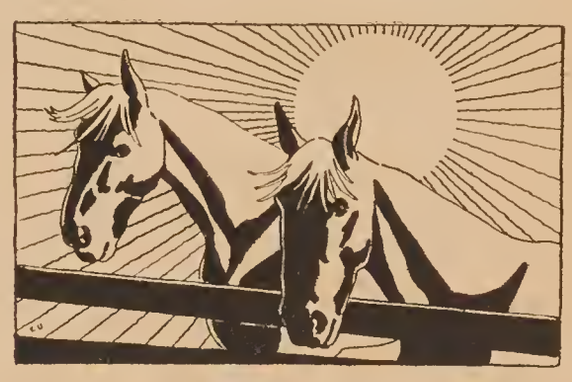
LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY IN FRUIT.—Every one knows the lovely fragrant flowers of the lily-of-the-valley but many who grow it are unfamiliar with its showy red berries. All flowering sprays do not form fruit, and in many cases the berries do not reach maturity, when they do form, but, in the late fall we always find our old plantings brightened by these scarlet clusters. Lily-of-the-valley is so familiar, that its needs are often overlooked. Unless it is thinned out occasionally the roots form such an impervious mat that the flower spikes dwindle in size, and are not produced with their usual freedom. We like to thin out and replant as soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow after blooming, but the work may be done any time in the fall. Spring planting or transplanting is not so satisfactory, as it disturbs the early bloom. When transplanting, set the crowns just below the surface of the soil. And do not replant weak roots; the plants multiply rapidly, and it is better to discard roots that are not likely to bloom well. Set about six inches apart. Gardeners always advise planting lily-of-the-valley where it will not be crowded out by other plants.

JIMSON WEED AND ITS RELATIONS.—Most country dwellers are familiar with Jimson weed, also called thorn-apple, mad-apple, and stinkwart. It is a coarse ill-smelling weed, poisonous when taken internally; some persons are also poisoned by touching it, a skin eruption resulting from contact. This plant, Datura Stramonium to botanists, came originally from the tropics, but is naturalized over a wide area in the United States, especially in the south. Its common name is a corruption of Jamestown weed; apparently it was first noticed as a weed in Virginia. As it is an annual, control is not difficult; clean cultivation, destruction of mature plants before they form seed, and burning of plants with seed pods will prevent its spread. However, this despised weed has some very handsome and aristocratic relations, that are prized as ornamental plants. One of them is Datura arborea, commonly called angel's trumpet; this grows into a small tree bearing trumpet-shaped flowers nine inches long, white tinged with green. The flowers have a musky odor. We sometimes see old specimens of this plant in private conservatories, as well as in public institutions. This Datura comes from the Peruvian Andes. Another showy variety is D. Metel, originally a native of India, but now naturalized in the tropics of both hemispheres. This is an annual growing to a height of five feet; the trumpet-shaped flowers are five to seven inches long, white tinged with violet on the outside. Occasionally the flowers are double, which gives them an extraordinary appearance. This is grown as a tender annual, though its size and growth give it a very permanent appearance. D. suaveolens, from Brazil, grows 15 feet high, and bears nodding trumpet-shaped flowers a foot long; this, like D. arborea, makes a fine conservatory specimen. Another perennial variety commonly grown as an annual, is Datura meteloides, a native of Texas, California and Northern Mexico. The flowers are long narrow trumpets, flaring at the top like a morning-glory, white tinged with violet, the seed enclosed in a very thorny capsule. It is not considered hardy in the north, but we have seen a specimen growing in a Northern New Jersey garden for several years. We have not been able to learn whether it really does live over, or whether it is grown as an annual; it makes a fine show in the same place each year. Having secured some seed we shall try our luck next year. It will call for a warm sunny situation with plenty of fertility. The older botanists called these ornamental Daturas Brugruansia.

THE JERUSALEM CHERRY.—The scarlet berries of this plant, usually at their best around Christmas, make this a favorite for holidty sales; it is often called Christmas cherry. Botanically it is Solanum Pseudo-Capsicum, a relative of the eggplant; it is easily grown from seed, and it is not unusual for window gardeners to reproduce it from the homegrown seeds. Commercially seed is usually sown in the greenhouse in February, the seedlings potted and then plunged outdoors or in a frame when warm settled weather comes. The seedlings are shifted into larger pots as required during the summer, usually reaching the five or six-inch size by September when they are brought inside. As house plants they are of simple culture, but they will not stand drafts; a sudden chill is very likely to cause loss of foliage. They are also very susceptible to leakage of coal gas or illuminating gas; however, such gas leakage is quite as harmful to human beings as to plants. In spring when the main fruiting season is over, a house specimen should be trimmed back quite severely; if straggly it may be pruned to within three inches of the main stem. As soon as the weather is warm the plant, left in its pot, should be plunged outside in a sheltered spot until the summer is over. It is possible to root some of the trimmings of firm wood as cuttings. Our own window specimen had ripe fruit when we brought it inside in September. A well-grown plant profusely fruited, makes a gay spot in the window all winter.

THE END OF THE SEASON.—We are always sorry when the garden season ends—when the last withered foliage is cut away and the final mulch applied. It is not wise to apply the mulch before there is hard frost and the evergreens that are likely to suffer from sunscale should be left to the last, for frosty days in November do not hurt them so much as the bright sunshine and cold winds of January and February. Our row of boxwood is curtained with burlap on the south side, leaves being loosely filled in around the plants. We put in stakes to support the burlap before the ground freezes; if this is not done it is rather difficult to set stakes securely in hard ground. Small Azaleas and tender Hydrangeas either have a bottomless basket put over them, or a curtain of burlap around them, the space inside being loosely filled with leaves. Our large broad-leaved evergreens, both Rhododendrons and Azaleas, are in shaded locations, where they only need a loose mulch of leaves over the roots. The decaying leaves not only give protection, but furnish the acid needed for the well-being of these plants. Oak leaves are of course the best for this purpose but any decomposing leaves will be found helpful. Where garden soil is light and sandy, peat moss will be found a helpful mulch, as it holds moisture, and also improves the condition of the soil when lightly worked in in spring. On a heavier soil evergreen branches are excellent for protection, and they are especially good to put over perennials that hold their leaves through the winter. Foxgloves especially are smothered to death if covered with a close mulch. The ideal plan with these and others like them is to put a handful of leaves loosely under and around the foliage, and then cover with an evergreen branch. The same plan gives us good results with the Madonna lilies, whose robust green leaves persist through the winter. Coal ashes are advised for covering Delphiniums, but are not procurable where oil and gas have superseded anthracite. Any wood ashes we may have from open fires or burning rubbish go around the roses and shrubs before they are mulched. Tender roses may always be protected by banking up with earth; this should be piled around the plant so that three or four buds are protected on each branch. We give no protection to the climbing roses beyond working in some leaves around the crowns. In a very exposed place, or where the winters are more severe than in New Jersey we should mound up the tender roses as described, and then cover the whole bed with leaves or litter, making a level surface. In a place much exposed to high wind a low fence of chicken wire is put around the bed to hold the leaves. Where winters are very severe it may be necessary to protect climbing roses by taking them off the trellis, laying them flat, and covering with earth—but it is a terrible job. Some of the choice plants in the rock garden are protected with a pane of glass laid upon bricks; some of these are hardy enough as far as cold is concerned, but will not survive a covering of ice over the crown. Our winters are destructive to some plants that come from much colder regions because our cold spells are intermittent and our snow covering uncertain; hence the need of careful mulching.

E. T. ROYLE.



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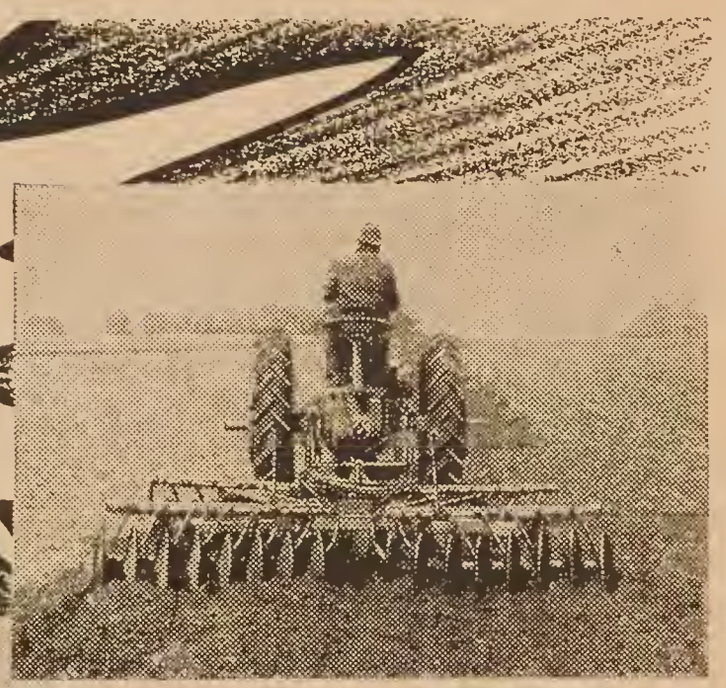

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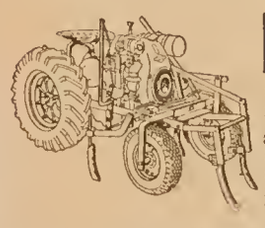

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A New Day for Agriculture

In a booklet received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture it was interesting to read Mr. O. E. Baker's list of five reasons why he wants his son to be a farmer. Mr. Baker is the Senior Economist of the Department. His reasons are: the farmer has more and better food and is more certain of a livelihood in a depression; the farmer has better health and lives longer than the city man; the farmer accumulates more property than the average city man; the farmer is more likely to enjoy his work; the farmer is more likely to rear a family and do his part to promote the welfare of the nation and the race.

Mr. Baker, in the booklet entitled, "Why I Want My Boy to be a Farmer" also makes some pertinent observations regarding German farming. He visited a number of middle class farm families, about 100 in all. He states his ideas of the European peasant and his farm were greatly changed. He found the farmers or "bauers" proud of their farms, proud to be farmers, and possessed of a spirit of superiority over city people. The houses and barns were substantial and strong. He could not recall a farm that did not have electric lights. The typical farm was from 20 to 100 acres and produced much more than comparable sized farms in the United States. There was no erosion, and each family took great pride in maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil. "The German farmer is keeping faith with the past and with the future. He is conserving both the natural and the human resources. He has a philosophy of life which I wish were more common in the United States today."

Agriculture in America is at a crossroads today, and all the political nostrums in the world will not remedy the situation. The common sense basis of the whole problem is that the farmer must receive more for his products in order that there may be a parity of prices between what the farmer sells and what he has to buy. The milk situation through the northeast is a good example. When the farmer receives far less than half of what the consumer pays, it keeps the farm family just at the ragged edge. Our distributing agencies take the hog's share of the price. If farmers got what they should, they would have money to spend for the many things farm families actually need. Many thinkers prophesy that the only way out is for farmer cooperation which will allow them to sell certain basic products, giving themselves more of the consumer's dollar and at the same time reducing the net cost of food products to the consumers.

One can grow dizzy trying to think a way out for country life in America! But we know that a firm farm basis is absolutely essential to the welfare of the nation. We know that the cities cannot absorb all the ambitious and enterprising young farm people. There are more farms today in the United States than ever before. Some of the brains and initiative that have built our great cities and huge industries must go to building a strong, worthwhile, cultural and economically sound rural life. Churches, schools, social centers, and cultural opportunities must be equal to city opportunities. Cooperative efforts must bring more money to the farm home. For half a century, our urban life has grown at the expense of rural life. Gradually a new era is coming and as it dawns, agriculture will once more play the important part it deserves if American democracy is to survive.

H. S. P.

Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ina B. Hoyt, of Clockville, N. Y., with her 10 months old Jersey heifer

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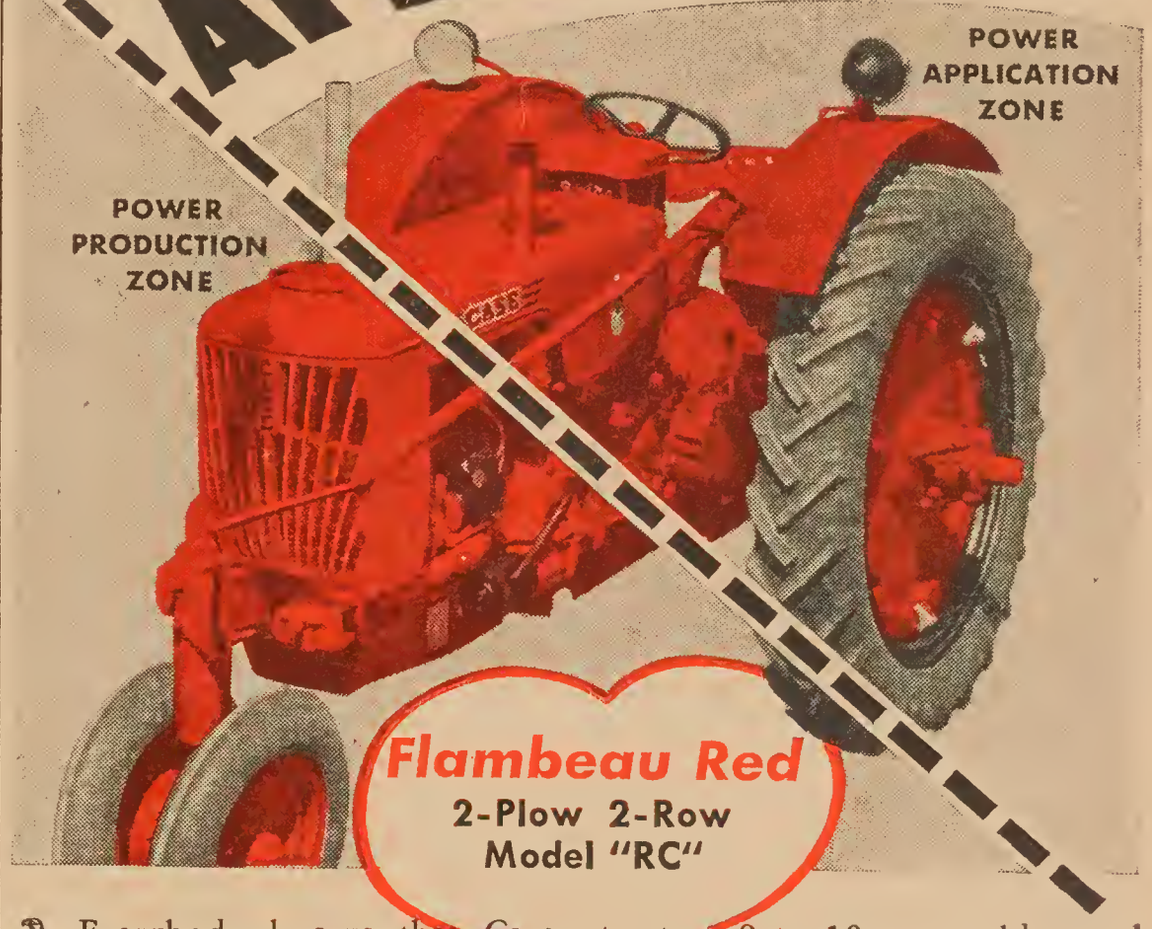

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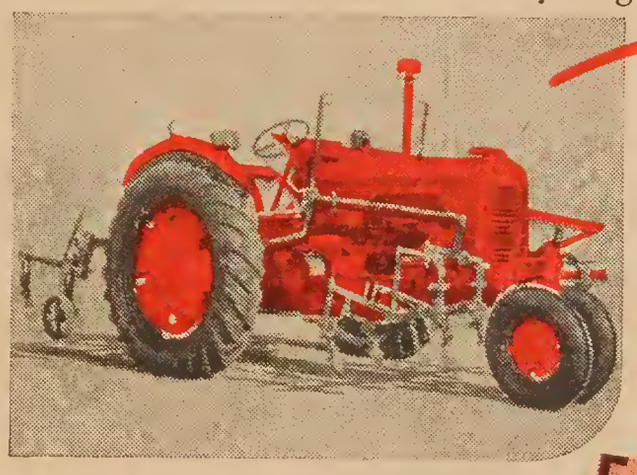

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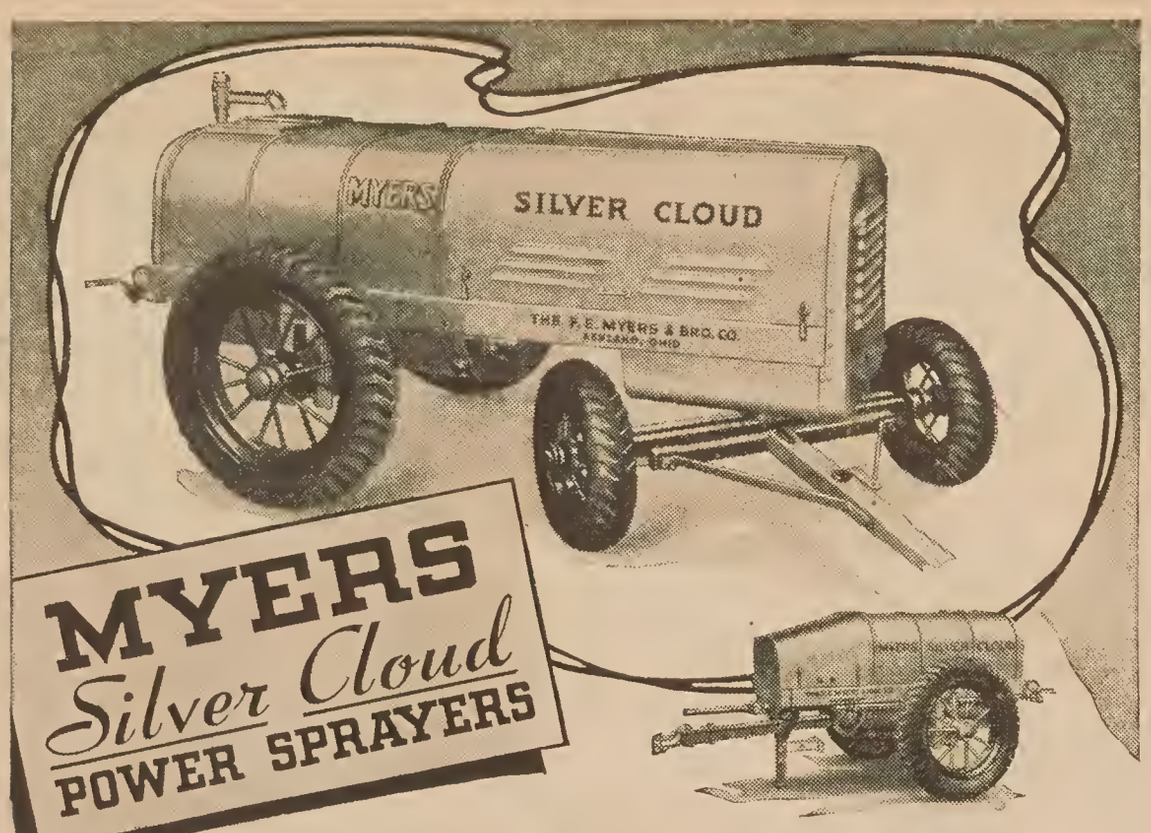

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Apple Grading and Marketing

It is only nine or 10 years since apple growers in Vermont were sending practically all of their apples to New York City in barrels. In 1929 the average net price for Vermont McIntosh, f. o. b. shipping point, was approximately $7.50 per bbl. This was after deducting shipping charges, storage and commission. As most of the apples came from relatively young orchards, the color was usually excellent and many growers were packing only two sizes of one grade, that is, a Fancy 2½ inch minimum McIntosh and a Fancy 2¼ inch to 2½ inch McIntosh. The demand for McIntosh at that time exceeded the supply, hence few complaints were made by receivers even though the grade and pack was not always what it should have been.

Most Vermont growers did not change from the barrel to the Eastern Apple Crate until 1931 or 1932. There was little incentive for such a change as long as the apples sold so well in barrels.

Neither was there so very much interest in apple grades until 1931 or later. McIntosh was the principle variety grown and so long as the demand exceeded the supply, receivers accepted all packs without question. Some packs were, of course, better than others and they sold accordingly. In other words, if McIntosh apples were marked Fancy grade 2½ inch minimum the receiver did not complain when most of the apples were not above 2¾ inch in diameter. He did not complain when the majority of the apples had only ⅓ to ⅔ color, instead of being solid red all over. He did not even complain very much about bruises. A considerable amount of bruising was accepted as necessary, especially on the McIntosh variety.

Today the situation is different. The supply of McIntosh is many times what it was a few years ago. The supply of competing fruits and vegetables has also increased many fold. In looking over my correspondence for the last two or three months, I find telegrams and letters, complaining about the grade, mostly on account of color. The following telegrams are fairly typical: "Too many green apples. High color pack would bring better prices. Ship Fancy 2½ inch up, nice color." And another; "Apples moving slowly. Ship another load Sunday night. Better color." The following quotation from a letter received in November is also fairly typical: "The apples are all in good condition but do not have the color necessary for higher prices at this time."

These comments indicate that the color requirements for the Fancy grade may be too low. Perhaps a Fancy McIntosh should have 66⅔ percent color instead of 50 percent. Experiments now under way indicate that we may all soon be spraying our trees with some chemical to make the apples hang on the trees longer. If these experiments prove out as indicated, we may be able to let our McIntosh hang on the trees for 10 days or perhaps two weeks longer. This will give us the increased color to meet the ever increasing demand for more and more color on McIntosh.

Now a few words in regard to what Vermont has done on apple grades. The Vermont Legislature of 1937 repealed the previous apple grading laws. The new law passed at that time provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall establish and promulgate grades of apples after hearings are held with the apple growers. This means that the Vermont apple grades can be changed from time to time upon demand from the growers without having to go to the Legislature each time. I believe this is a great advantage.

The official apple grades for Vermont, as declared effective by the Commissioner of Agriculture on August 2, 1937, have since been amended twice after hearings held with the apple growers. The Vermont official grades at present are the same as the U. S. grades, except that a Vermont Extra Fancy Grade has been added. The Extra Fancy Grade provides for an especially high colored pack for all red varieties. The McIntosh must have at least 75 percent color to pass the Extra Fancy Grade requirements. Personally I have used this grade only two or three times when certain small lots were nearly 100 percent color. But, if we are soon going to spray our apples to stick them on the trees longer, we may use this grade more extensively in the future.

The Vermont law is a compulsory law in that a penalty is provided for all who violate it, whether he be the producer, the distributor, the retailer, the roadside stand operator or what not. The law does, however, specially exempt the producer when selling his own fruit in open packages or in bulk. All closed packages and all open packages when sold by others than the growers must be marked and graded in compliance with the law. This exemption of the producer, when selling apples in open packages, may not be a good thing for the apple industry as a whole, but such a provision seemed necessary to get the law passed in the Vermont House of Representatives, which usually contains many general farmers, some of whom still grow apples in the old home orchard. Some of these producers did not want to be deprived of "their rights" in selling "just apples" or in trading such apples at the general store for other merchandise.

From the Northeastern viewpoint, I believe the apple grades in any one section of the country should be uniform (or at least very similar.) This becomes the more important when the varieties grown are about the same. I believe the apple grades should be compulsory. If compulsory, I think many more growers will honestly try to put up a better pack—one as good or better than the law provides. When the grades are optional I think the net result is a much greater variation in the quality of the different packs. We need a much more uniform, honest pack so that when any buyer is quoted a certain price on a certain grade he will know just about what to expect.

Personally, I think that each state should adopt the U. S. grades. I think there is a considerable advantage also if a state law provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture be empowered to establish the grades after hearings with the growers. This really leaves the matter in the hands of the fruit growers of the state or, perhaps, even with the State Growers' Association, as whatever changes such an association would recommend from time to time would of course be accepted by the Commissioner of Agriculture and this would avoid having to go to the State Legislature each time a small change was desired. Perhaps other State Legislatures are different from that of Vermont. Sometimes I have wondered if some of the Vermont Legislators did not in reality come from Missouri. At least many of them are generally suspicious of any new legislation and they have to be shown that it is good, or at least harmless, before they will vote for it. On the other hand, it might be a fine thing for this country if more of the legislators both in Washington and in the various states were like that.

There is one other question which might well be raised whenever apple grades are discussed, and that is the question of what to do with the cull, or the under grade apple. It is a most important question and one that should receive much consideration and study in the next few years. I believe the apple industry of this country would be in a much healthier condition than it is at the present time if all growers were required to keep all their apples below U. S. grade off the fresh fruit market. This is a strong statement and such a requirement would probably be impossible to accomplish in the near future. However, suppose that we start with the proposition that all apples below U. S. Utility Grade must be kept off the fresh fruit market. Government experts have estimated that over 11 percent of the 1939 apple crop was below utility grade. If such a requirement could have been put into effect this season, it would have meant that between 11 and 12 million bushels of apples would have been removed from the fresh fruit market, or more than enough to make up for the loss in our apple exports due to the war. The next step would be to keep the Utility Grade off the market. The quantity of Utility Grade produced this year has been estimated at between nine and 10 million bushels. Add these to the bushels below Utility Grade and the total is about 21 million bushels. If these 21 million bushels had been kept off the fresh fruit market this year, it would have reduced the crop from a little over 100,000,000 bushels to about 79,000,000 bushels.

Is there a fruit grower who would not have been willing to have dumped his Utility Grade, and poorer, if he could have been assured of, say 25 cents per bushel more on the balance of his crop? Just figure it out for your own crop and the result may surprise you.

I believe two of the great problems facing the Northeastern apple grower today are: 1. To place on all the general markets in the area a uniform, honest pack which is as good or better than the U. S. grade as marked. 2. To keep all the poorer grades of apples off the fresh fruit market. If and when these two problems are solved I believe the apple industry will be in a much healthier condition than it is at the present time.

Vermont. WM. H. DARROW

More on the Soy Bean

In order to grow soy beans successfully, a few essentials are required. In the northern states, where the frosts come early in the fall, many varieties do not mature sufficiently early. In New York State the Cayuga is grown more than any other variety, as it is an early variety which usually can be harvested before the killing frosts appear. The ordinary varieties mature in from 90 to 130 days. However, beginning with the season of 1940 a new variety called the Seneca will become available as seed, which, although two weeks later than the Cayuga, is a yellow bean, which is preferable when grown for processing.

Another essential for success is inoculation of the seed, but inoculation material can usually be obtained from dealers who sell soy bean seed. Necessary instructions will be found on the package containing the inoculation material. As to the amount of seed needed, the requirement will depend upon the use made of the crop. If planted with corn for ensilage, the proper proportion of the mixture is 11 quarts of soy beans to eight quarts of corn. Planters equipped with combination bean and corn seed hoppers work well for this mixture. See that the seed is well mixed in the hoppers. Any soil that will produce good corn will be found adapted to growing soy beans. Late May or early June is usually the best time to sow the beans. The seed should be covered lightly—about one inch is right. If used for hay, the soy beans should be sowed in solid drills at the rate of 1½ to two bushels per acre. When sown for seed or for grain, the beans should be planted far enough apart to permit cultivation. Where the land is clean the beans may be sown in solid drills as for hay. If sown in rows 28 inches apart, about 18 quarts per acre will be required.

To achieve sucess with soy beans, proper cultivation is essential, as well as thorough preparation of the soil in order to obtain a good seed bed. A spike tooth harrow or weeder should be used soon after the beans come out of the ground to break the crust. This treatment should be repeated frequently until the bean plants become tall enough to shade the ground. Cultivation should be stopped as soon as the bean plants come into bloom.

When grown with corn for ensilage, the beans are easily harvested with the corn. If grown for hay, the beans should be cut when the leaves are still green, with the pods about half developed. They may be cut with a mowing machine and cured in the swath until the leaves are well wilted and can be cured in the windrow or in small cocks. If harvested when ripe, the combine will be found to be the most satisfactory for harvesting the beans, as there is less waste from the shelling of the beans. But the beans should not be harvested with the combine until the beans are thoroughly ripe, and they should be dry when cut. If threshed in a regular grain separator, all concave teeth should be removed and the speed of the cylinder reduced. A bean puller should never be used. In case the beans are harvested with a combine, the beans should be well examined for removal of any green material like leaves or weed stems.

L. L. ALLEN.

New York.

Around the Farm in January

Now is a good time to get ready for next spring. Go over all the machinery and implements, oiling and cleaning them, making notes of any broken or worn parts that are needed, so that they can be ordered and repaired. All hoes, blades, axes, etc., should be sharpened.

I prefer to haul out and spread the manure rather than leave it in piles as it saves handling so much; also less danger of loss. A good place to put it is on sod land or ground that has been plowed but not harrowed as the manure will not wash away so badly. In sections where the winters are open some plowing can be done this month. The sod land should be plowed first, also the plow may be run about an inch deeper than usual if you desire; if the land should be a little wet it will not hurt as the freezing will pulverize it. An important item is the drinking water for the animals. Milk and eggs are a big part water. Growing animals need plenty of water.

Use plenty of bedding as this will not only make and save more manure, but help to save on feed by keeping them warmer. Where the corn fodder is kept outdoors, a supply should be stored under shelter to use when the feed outdoors is covered with ice or snow. Animals don't eat feed very clean when it is wet from rains.

R. C.

Virginia.

Built to fit your farm

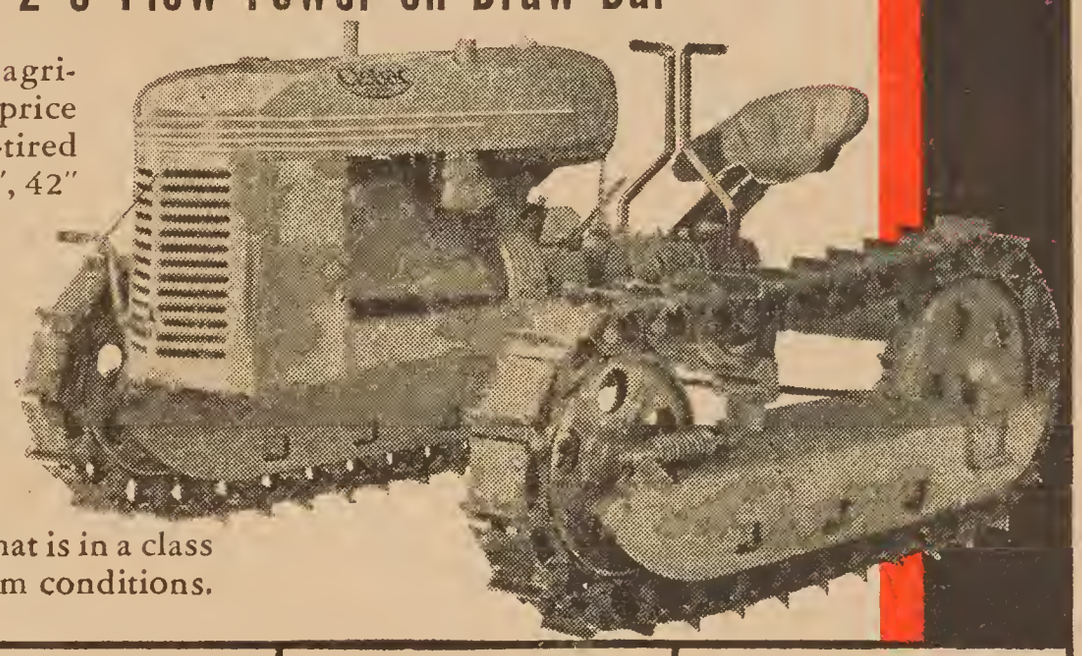
CLETRAC MODEL H

The Lowest Priced Farm Crawler

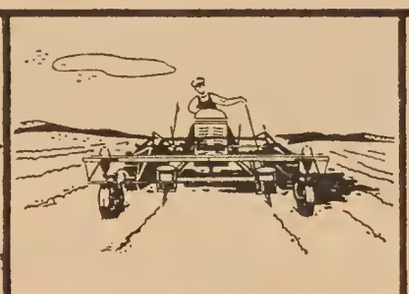
20 h. p. on belt 2-3 Plow Power on Draw Bar

CLETRAC MODEL H is the only agricultural *crawler* tractor in a price range comparable with a rubber-tired wheel tractor. Three widths—31", 42" and 68"—make this tractor adaptable for all row crop as well as for general farming. With "High Clearance" and mounted-on equipment Cletrac Model H can be used for fitting the soil, planting, cultivating, and harvesting.

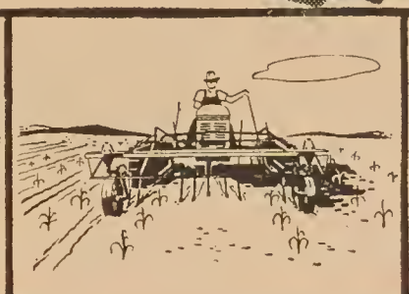
Whether it is in mud, muck, snow or on steep hills, here's a tractor that is in a class by itself with traction for *all* farm conditions.



IT PLOWS—2-3 plow capacity for any soil.



IT PLANTS—Accurate steering, positive traction mean straight, uniform rows.



IT CULTIVATES—With "full view" mounted cultivator for all row crop cultivation.

IT MOWS—"Full view" mower has cutter bar ahead of tractor.

Users are delighted with its performance

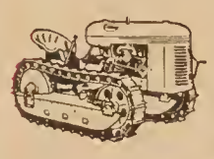
● "Can use my Model H for anything on a farm from plowing to mowing hay. Fine on hills." *Ed Sturgess, Troy, N. Y. 129 acre farm.*

● "My Model H uses only 1 gallon fuel per hour with two 12-inch bottoms. Heavy clay and dobie soil. Tractor easy to handle; plenty of power." *W. P. Ruetenik, Brentwood, Cal. 50 acre farm.*

● "I like my Model H because of its fuel economy, pulling power and ability to stay right side up on hilly ground." *Geo. Desrochers, Passumpsic, Vt. 165 acre farm.*

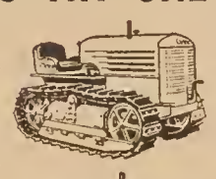
● "Cletrac Model H doesn't pack the soil and gets around in rainy weather." *J. W. Dempsey, Appleton, N. Y. 40 acre farm.*

DON'T BUY ANY TRACTOR UNTIL YOU TRY ONE OF THESE CLETRACS

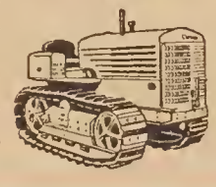


MODEL H—a cultivating and pulling 2-3 plow tractor in 31", 42" and 68" widths. 20 belt h. p.

MODEL E—a cultivating and pulling 3-4 plow tractor in 31", 42", 62", 68" and 76" widths—standard and high clearance models. 22 drawbar h. p. 30.5 belt h. p. Gasoline or diesel.



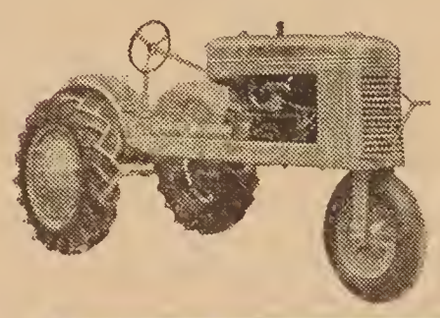
MODEL A—a pulling tractor for heavy work and tough conditions. 27 drawbar h. p. 34 belt h.p. Gasoline or diesel.



MODEL B—a pulling tractor of 35 drawbar h.p. and 44 belt h.p. Gasoline or diesel.

THE GENERAL

FULL VIEW



1-2 Plow, 2-row Planting, 2-4 row Cultivating Rubber-tired wheel Tractor

The General is a tractor that's cheap to operate—easy to service—and at a price no more than that of 2 or 3 good work animals.

It gives you *everything* you could want in a tractor on 9 out of 10 farms. You can plow from 4½ to 10 acres per day. You can cultivate from 10 to 25 acres per day. The General also has a power take-off for pickers and combines; you have 20 belt horsepower for silo fillers, small threshers, etc. It's a BIG tractor in *everything* but cost.

14 to 95 h. p. Cletrac Tractors Gasoline or Diesel

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO

Write name and address below and mail for complete information on The General.

Check here ☐ if you want complete details of Model H also. I farm ☐ acres.

Lamb Feeding in Western New York

Many of us have filled our barns and feeding pens with western lambs for the fattening process during the winter.

As in other recent years it seems to be increasingly difficult to secure the most desirable type of feeder lambs when we want them. More and more lambs are being finished off in the corn belt of the middle west, and consequently are not arriving in our eastern markets as feeders. They are butchered in the middle west and then come on east dressed.

While most of us prefer to fill our pens with the type of lambs to be found in the northern high altitude states of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, we have been obliged to take lambs coming from the southern section, including Texas and New Mexico. These may very likely run to the fine wools, carrying more or less wrinkles, to the displeasure of the butcher. However, we must take what we can get; consequently a carload consisting of 340 head was purchased in New Mexico, being shipped out of Vaughn at a weight of 61 pounds on October 30. They made unusually fast time on the way, and arrived at our station 40 miles east of Buffalo, on Sunday noon November 5, with only one casualty enroute.

Although only one-half mile from the unloading station, we deemed it best to truck them to our feeding pens instead of attempting to drive them over the highway, because of high wind with squalls of rain. In two hours time they were all under cover, where the feeding racks had been filled with mixed hay which they downed quickly. There were five feed bills charged up against these lambs on the way, totaling $18.30, this added to the freight bill of $174.42 made the final cost per head $5.35 delivered at our station. The weight on arrival was not taken, but it is safe to assume that 50 pounds would not be far from right, for, in spite of the several feedings on the road, the shrink on the trip would be about 10 pounds per head.

For the first two or three days, hay only was given them, then we began with a light feed of grain, consisting of one-half wheat bran, and one-half barley and oats, not to exceed 100 pounds of the mixture to the 340 head twice a day for the first week. By that time they were rested, their systems were in better condition and ready for a heavier ration.

This was made up as follows: 3,000 pounds of excellent quality barley and oats, 1,200 pounds of corn and cob meal, both of our own growing, 1,000 pounds corn distillers grains, 1,000 pounds linseed screenings, 500 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds salt and 1,000 pounds stock molasses. This mixture contains about all the molasses that can be carried and still handle to good advantage. After one month's feeding these lambs are now getting about three-fifths of a pound of the above ration per day in the two feeds. In addition to this grain ration they have mixed hay following their grain in the morning, and, after their night feeding, they have a roughage of unthrashed barley and oat mixture. They clean up all the grain, and quite a good share of the straw. The balance is thrown into the pens the following morning for bedding. At the end of another month they should be able to take a pound per day of the above ration, with more corn and barley and oats in proportion as time goes on. They should gain 10 pounds per month till finished. This means an average weight of 85 to 90 pounds per head. Fresh clean water must always be accessible, with particular emphasis on clean, for we know of no animal that is so fastidious in its habits of eating as well as drinking as these lambs.

In relating this program for feeding and handling these lambs it is readily conceded that this is not the one and only way of feeding. There are many other combinations of different grains that are used by other feeders, and these will differ from year to year, depending on the home-grown grains one may have, the current price of various feeds that must be purchased and the variety of roughage available. Among the various ingredients that are often used are: wheat screenings, hominy, mill oats, cull beans or peas, rice bran, gluten meal, rye, oil cake, etc. In fact when feeding lambs, almost any kind of sound sweet grain or mill product can be used to advantage.

In spite of all the skill and care practised by the most experienced feeders, it is inevitable that some losses will be met during the feeding process, although it is not unheard of for one to carry his flock throughout the entire winter with no death at all. Feeding lambs seldom put up any struggle for existence if taken sick from one cause or another. The most common source of trouble is due to overeating, causing acute indigestion with fatal results in a very short time—a few hours in fact, often before any illness can be detected.

In the past we were usually compelled to dip our lambs to exterminate ticks, but within recent years this has been taken care of on the range before shipping. Another trouble that often affects lambs on arrival or shortly after, is scabby or sore mouth; sometimes this becomes quite serious, but usually it is more distressing to observe, than alarming to the victim. It may interfere somewhat with their eating for a few days, but heals up in two or three weeks with no permanent ill effects.

With this system of winter work on the farm, we concentrate our livestock efforts during the portion of the year when not much is pressing to be done outdoors. Then as the spring rush comes on, our lambs go to market, and with them the major part of our chores are over, thus enabling us to attend to our field work without the interruption that is inevitable each day with dairying. The dairy provides a steady income throughout the whole year, while feeding lambs brings our entire returns in one lump sum. Both of these types have some advantages, but in deciding which line of work to follow, one must be guided by his own preference; some enjoy one line of work, while others may choose just the opposite. IRVING C. H. COOK.

Filter for Cistern

I observed an inquiry regarding building a cistern with a filter. Possibly my own experience might be of value. I have a very fine jug shaped cistern with a filter. It was built about 1876 and stands as a striking tribute to the skill of hands long since gone.

The cistern is of brick, plastered on the inside and terminates in a rectangular opening. This is about two by three feet and constructed of flag stones placed on edge. The opening extends from about four inches above ground to two feet below ground, so that the entire cistern except for the opening is covered by two feet or more of earth. The opening is covered by a heavy flag stone, too heavy to be pushed aside by accident or by curious children.

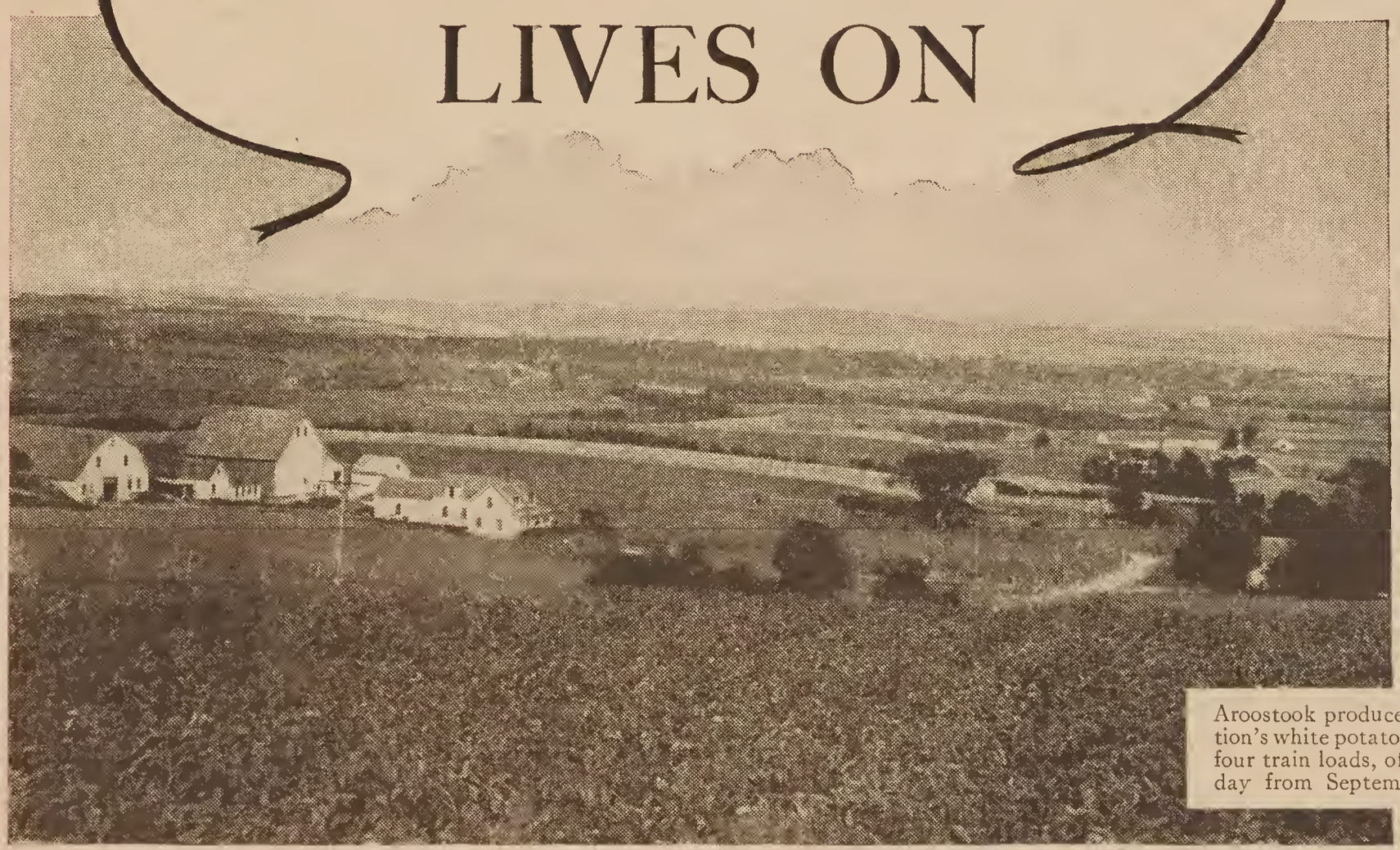
To construct the filter the builder erected a single brick partition from the bottom of the cistern to the bottom of the opening. In fact the flag stones which make the opening rest on the partition. The bottom course of bricks in the partition were placed several inches apart, leaving openings, large enough to thrust one hand through, the idea being that the water would pass through these openings, not directly through the bricks. The inlet naturally is on one side of this partition, the pipe from the pump on the other side.

Ten inches away from this partition on each side of the partition a wall 10 inches high was erected, making a trough 10 inches deep and 10 inches wide on each side of the partition with openings through the partition at the bottom. Into these troughs the filtering material is placed. We do not use the water for drinking and so have never been tremendously particular about the material used. I suppose the ideal material would be charcoal with sand and gravel on top to keep it from floating out. Our main object is to keep out leaves and other rather coarse objects and we find that medium fine sand mixed with gravel answers nicely. Since this debris is nearly all stopped at the top of the intake side it can easily be taken off and it is not necessary to change the entire filter frequently.

The overflow pipe is a few inches lower than the top of the partition so that the cistern cannot fill up to the point where leaves will float over the top of the partition. The overflow is on the pump side of the partition which prevents its becoming choked with leaves. This cistern is so absolutely tight that if a mouse or a frog wanted to get in he would have to climb up onto the roof and come down through the leader pipe.

One objection is to be noted. When the water is out of the pump side there still remains 10 inches of dead water on the intake side. This has to be dipped out when the cistern is cleaned. I could suggest two improvements. If I were building such a cistern I would raise the filter wall an inch higher on the intake side than on the pump side. Then when the water got out of the pump side I could take a pail and dip up the water on the intake side and pour it onto the filter. It would go through the filter and out the other side. With the filter walls of the same height it is quite as likely to come back where it started from as it is to go out the other side. I would also procure irons of suitable size and shape and build them into the partition to make a ladder to get in and out of either side. F. H. LACY

THE Pioneer Spirit LIVES ON



Aroostook produces a tenth of the nation's white potatoes—enough to make four train loads, of 60 cars each, every day from September 15 to May 15.

Aroostook County of Maine is big, almost as big as Massachusetts. It is north; Fort Kent is farther north than Quebec. Aroostook is as far from Boston as Boston is from Washington. Aroostook is young. Many a farm is operated by the man who helped cut it out of the timber. Aroostook takes its chance on one-crop farming while the rest of the Northeast is diversified. But like farming everywhere, it puts a premium on pioneer vigor and frontier spirit.

Nobody knew how big Aroostook was, a hundred years ago. Maine claimed everything to the St. Lawrence Highlands, but England said the line was just north of Mars Hill.

Timber was wealth in those days, and grain and hay were too, when they could be turned into cash. Boundary troubles in the 1830's helped change that. When the army moved in, to fight the Aroostook war, it built a highway direct from Bangor to Houlton, 135 miles through the Maine woods.

The war was a hot argument but not a drop of blood was shed. The soldiers marched away in 1839, and three years later the boundary was defined — a line famed the world over because it divides two nations and is guarded to this day only by a will for peace.

Faith in their own hard work, plus a reverent desire to be independent on their own land, beckoned pioneers into Aroostook's woods to clear, to build, and to grow. Commerce went over the Military Road, and cattle were driven out by drovers.

Somebody started to grow potatoes. A starch factory opened at Caribou in 1871 and paid 25c a bushel for them. Aroostook was in for a boom. As if touched by magic, it began to grow more and better potatoes than were ever seen before.

More than 40 starch factories sprung up. Acreage of potatoes tripled from 1880 to 1890. Next came the Direct Line railroad and the boom was on. Not every year saw a good price, but the crop crept up and up. The record was in 1934 with 47 million bushels, or 300 bushels to the acre for some 6000 farms. Every year Aroostook turns out a tenth of the white potatoes for the whole United States.

* * *

Stanley Annett is typical of many a good farmer in Aroostook. He started farming 24 years ago at Presque Isle with $400. Four years later he bought the farm where he now lives, just out of Houlton. Every year he grows potatoes and every year the job gets more technical. He's seen them worth $10 a barrel, and he's seen times when he couldn't sell them at all. That's the gamble of the game. Today, his place is free and clear and he aims to keep it so.

Like good farmers everywhere, hard work, careful spending and close study are his guides to success. On them he raises his family. On those principles he believes they too will succeed. For Stanley Annett, Aroostook is a grand place to farm . . . the Northeast a good place to live. The pioneer spirit lives on.

This is the Annett home near Houlton. Mr. Annett recently bought another farm nearby for one of his boys.

Another in a series of advertisements which are
An Expression of Confidence
In Northeastern Agriculture

Most farms in the Northeast have paid for themselves many times over. About half have done so for their present owners; they are now free and clear. The others are mortgaged. Some 30,000 farmers of New England, New York and New Jersey are using a type of mortgage which gives the greatest degree of safety to the man on the land. It is the Land Bank mortgage which requires small payments in any one year, gives a man a long time to pay out if he needs it, and bears a low rate of interest. Ask for the folder "Farm Mortgage Loans through the Federal Land Bank." It gives full details.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Serving New York . . . New England . . . New Jersey

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

Established 1850

Published Bi-Weekly by the Rural Publishing Co., Inc. 333 West 30th St., New York

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Foreign countries in the Universal Postal Union, $2.06.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Advertising rates, $1.50 per agate line—7 words. References required for advertisers unknown to us; and cash must accompany transient orders.

"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

Our Inalienable Rights

PART IV

Your editorial "Back to Proeessing Taxes" prompts a reply.

Our farm problem appears to me too grave to be merely the subject of philosophic utterings sueh as the last passage of your article, viz.: "Taking money from some and giving it to others is not new. It is as old as the tyranny and corruption of kingships. It is abhorent to justice and destroys liberty."

Have we not been doing this for years, giving money to industry through high tariffs and taking it from farmers? An economic system protecting industry while farmers had to sell their products whether for domestic uses or export at the free open world price, gets broken sooner or later.

If farmers could or would cooperate in their selling control, the same as large scale industry, the problem would be a simple one. They could agree on a priee for domestic consumption and dump any surplus abroad the same as industry.

Repugnant as it may be but having regard to the fact that the economic philosophy "supply and demand dictate prices" has been thrown overboard in so many industries, a fixed price for domestic consumption commensurate to our high industrial tariff seems to offer a solution.

For an export surplus the farmers have to take the open world market priees. If farmers eannot find their own solution, we all shall be burdened with the heavy expenses of extensive government bodies.

New York. H. FALKER.

YES, money has been taken from farmers through the tariff and other laws, and given to industry; and probably never more deliberately than now through the "Mutual Trade Agreements." It is our conviction too that such an economic policy will always break down sooner or later. We know only too well that the free play of the law of supply and demand has been and is defeated and thrown out of the window in many industries. We know the farmer has taken the world competitive market price for his surplus product.

We think we know that farmers can find their own solution, if given a fair chance. We think we know that farmers would cooperate to the benefit of themselves and consumers, if governments did not conspire with speculative combinations to defeat them. But we do not think it would simplify the farm problem to extend the privilege of monopoly to them to even up with "large scale industry." The small industries and consumers would still suffer. You cannot cure an epidemic in one group by infecting another group with the same disease.

What we said in the quoted paragraph above was not intended as abstract philosophy, but as a conviction based on what we believe to be proven facts and self-evident truths.

There is a quite general admission that the economy built up in this nation during the last 40 years is not fair to agriculture, that it has reached its greatest stage of discrimination just now and that if continued, will soon reduce farmers to the state known as peasantry in the old world. This is the condition that the farmers of our American system hoped and tried to prevent. Our forefathers thought they had secured thmeselves against it, when they accepted the Constitution of the United States of America.

What then to do? We have a group of self-named progressives and liberals who deny all spiritual existence here or hereafter and proclaim the material. They know only the material pleasures and they want to make the most of them. Theirs is the pagan philosophy of Marx, Hitler, Stalin and all the socialistic and communistic groups. They tell us that the government owes every person a living. What they really aim for is a policy that will bankrupt and destroy self government, create chaos, and allow them to set up their own dictator and russianize America. They are masked reactionaries.

The founders of our government gave us the most progressive and most liberal government known to mankind. It was founded on great fundamental principles and eternal truths, revealed by God, and exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. It glorifies the spirit over material things. America is a religious and a Christian nation. It is true that while the people have been busy making a living, our governing groups have violated some of its principles and repudiated some of its guarantees. They have granted special privileges to some classes with corresponding injustice and hardships to others. But this is the result of our neglect. The correction of these errors is not reaction. It is an act of real progress. The people of this country can have just the kind of a government they want. They will have the kind of government they merit.

Farmers have never taken kindly to regimentation, wasteful spending and doles. They know that in any national banquet of privilege and wasteful spending they get only the crumbs, while the steaming platters are reserved for the white-shirted bosoms of special privilege at the sumptuous table of bureaucracy. They are in a mood now to renew their faith in the doctrine that "all men are created equal," that "government is made for men, not men for government," and they trust that their "inalienable rights" will be restored to them.

THE stock of certified seed potatoes available is placed at 13,798,000 bushels by certifying agencies in 26 state. This is the second largest crop of such seed available, being exceeded only in 1937.

Irish Cobbler is the most popular variety, 30 percent of the certified seed being Cobblers. Other kinds in order were: Green Mountain, Bliss Triumph, Katahdin, Chippewa, White Rose, Netted Gem. Some of the minor varieties increased however, notably Chippewa, White Rose and Katahdin. The Chippewa and Katahdin are coming into favor in the southern commercial early potash area.

The consumer demand for potatoes is now more selective than in earlier years, when every family used potatoes. They took for granted that some would be very good and others not, but they bought steadily what they could get. Now potato eating with many families is a matter of getting just what they want. If they cannot, they use something else. It is a situation for growers to consider.

A Hopeful View

God will reward you for your long and seemingly hopeless battle. You and your staff have time after time published such plain and open facts, the truth has finally been hammered into the heads of the most timid dairymen. I am willing to state everyone of them is now ready to fight. They have come to see that they own their own milk and are going to do as they please with it. Many plants have started but my distriet is a little slow as the location is not favorable but a plant will be built in time. At present our milk is hauled to a farmer-owned plant but a long haul makes it too expensive. I ask THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for some suggestions how to get this milk, butter, cheese, also cream from these plants to the eonsumer at the least expense, and stop this double spread between producer and consumer. I am sure a sucessful system will be worked out when produeers take the job in their own hands. GEORGE GLASS.

New York.

MR. GLASS has made the best suggestion. Milk producers should be organized to sell all the fluid milk and cream consumers will buy at a price farmers can sell it for, with a minimum profit. They should also provide for the manufacture and sale of butter, cheese and other by-products, preferably locally. They have young men and women capable, able and willing to do the work. There is nowhere in the world a prospect of greater promise.

Two Reasonable Questions

(Reprint from editorial in *Monticello Bulletin*, Monticello, N. Y., January 9, 1940).

"There was a Dairymen's League meeting at the school house last week. We won't inquire into its purpose just now.

Since the League was organized the town of Thompson has ceased to be one of the principal dairy towns of the county. If they met to solve the farmers' problems they didn't do it. If we had been there and were not too bashful to ask we would liked to have had them answer these questions:

First— Experts tell us eight eggs must be eaten to get the energy value eontained in a quart of milk. Scores of egg producers are going to quit business this year because they cannot make a living profit with eggs at an average of 25 cents per dozen. If a quart of milk is equal in value to eight eggs and eight eggs are worth ordinarily 16⅔ cents, why isn't the milk worth 16⅔ cents a quart to the consumer?

Second—The statistical experts say that throughout the country, on an average, one-half of the milk price to the consumer goes to the farmer who produces it. If the consumer pays as much as 12 cents a quart, why doesn't the farmer get six cents for his milk? Did the Dairymen's League ever pay its members half of the retail price? Did it ever, in its power, establish a rule that, whatever the retail price, half of it should go to the producer and the other half be made to take care of distribution?

We don't want to be critical. We would just like to know. All the complicated talk about differentials may make speakers sound smart, but it doesn't make sense to us."

What Farmers Say

SOME OBSERVATIONS

A bulletin by V. R. Tompkins, Metuchen, N. J. ,has announced the organization of the Dairy Farmers' Information Couneil, headed by Stanley Piseck of Newport, N. Y., and made up of 12 "producers" and four "advisors." One of the alleged purposes is to combat Communism and the C. I. O. The bulletin states that the C. I. O. is interested in the dairy farmer to gain the trueking of his milk. If the C. I. O. gets control of the trucking of milk, the bulletin asserts, it will direet its movement and what dealers would get it; that the C. I. O. would have absolute control of Class 1 and 2 milk, and dictate control of the markets.

My first observation is that the R. N.-Y. has another name to add to its list of milk toll takers. My second observation is that the labor unions truck no milk and the Big 3 already employ union drivers on their milk trucks, and C. I. O. workers in their plants. My third observation is that this new group masquerading as friends of dairymen are merely 16 stooges of the Big 3. If they even did so much as to tell a few of the truths already offieially reported, they would lose their jobs.

My final observation is that Mr. Sexauer, the Big 3, and the C. I. O. have much in common. They aim for monopoly; their purpose and spirit is totalitarian; their administration is dietatorial. All three are abhorrent to the fundamental prineiples adopted by the founders of the American system, but for immediate results the union serves its members while Mr. Sexauer's organization exploits the producers it promises to serve. But when it comes down to practieal work in a soeial, economic and civic way, all of them follow Hitler and Stalin back to the Communism of the pagan Karl Marx. UPSTATER.

New York.

JUDGE COOPER NOT FORGOTTEN

Your editorial in last week's issue entitled "Master or Servant" does a serviee in calling attention to the autocratie attitude of the Government in conneetion with the enforcement of Milk Marketing Orders. It is not neeessary to go as far as Boston to find an example of how the Government's representatives deal with the matter. It must not be forgotten that Judge Cooper pointed out in the Jetter case how the Marketing Orders operated for the benefit of the large organizations who were active in putting the plan into effect. The Supreme Court did not question the correctness of the facts as found by Judge Cooper, who refnsed the Government's request for an injunction. The Supreme Court, in the majority opinion, said: "If ulterior motives of corporate aggrandizement stimulated their activities, their efforts were not thereby rendered unlawful. If the Act ond Order are otherwise valid, the fact that their effeet would be to give cooperatives a monopoly of the market would not violate the Sherman Act or justify the refusal of the injunction." Or, as Mr. Justiee Roberts said in his dissenting opinion: "As the order is drawn and administered, it inevitably tends to destroy the business of smaller handlers by placing them at the mercy of their larger competitors."

Your attitude towards the Government Marketing Orders seems to be more and more justified as time goes on. S. R.

New York.

MORE GRANGE MEMBERS?

I understand that they want to increase Grange membership—what for? Dues? Perhaps I hadn't ought to say anything for they are a very old and honored society, but I come from a milk region and I can't see as they have in public or heard of their doing anything for the cause of milk. Why should people like us join when they won't use our dues to help us get anywhere? What is there in it for the farmer and his livelihood?

Just so the Farm Bureau. Doesn't it strike you funny to have Mr. Wallaee paying them out West not to raise stuff so hungry folks can eat, and then paying us to better our pastures so we'll raise so mueh milk that dealers won't pay for it?

Yes, and there is the Home Bureau. Women like to get together I suppose, but they pay women to run around teaching our women to make things to save themselves money which they never have, being our wives. Now, if the organizations would only work for us to get a square deal, we'd have some money for our wives and they need not learn to do more work when they already do more than a city man's wife.

ONEIDA COUNTY FARMER.

A GOOD AUTHORITY

I was interested in the article in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER entitled "Less Laws and More Freedom." Chief Justice Hughes said six years ago that every state legislature should meet every two years and repeal thousands of fool laws now on our statute books, but not put any more on. Still the "wise ones keep on adding to our burden year after year.

Connecticut. FRED H. BARNS.

Beeause of what you are trying to do for the farmer and espeeially the dairy farmer in his struggle to maintain his rights in the face of powerful forces striving to rob him, we appreeiate THE RURAL NEW-YORKER very much and have never ceased to recommend it. Neighbors on both sides of us here in Alexandria take the R. N.-Y., and they too appreciate it fully. N. K. W.

New Hampshire

Brevities

A NEW JERSEY mineemeat factory uses 12.000 bushels of apples yearly.

HOUSE plants frequently suffer from over-watering. A good soaking once a week is often enough in many cases.

INTERESTING article about cultivated blueberries on page 34. This business has promise if developed in a conservative way.

WINTER Nelis is a wonderful pear for home use—juicy and sprightly in flavor. It keeps until the middle of January here in good condition.

THE Baldwin apple is still on the job. Excellent specimens of the variety are now available in New York retail stores at five cents per pound.

"SEEK him that maketh the seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night: that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth: The Lord is his name." Amos 5:8.

One Face Turned Two Ways

MR. FRANK GANNETT, Rochester, New York.

DEAR SIR: Your letter and four page reprint from American Agriculturist are received. To be candid with you, I think the whole thing is a most transparent political trick. You and your chief associates in the New York milk ring, namely, E. R. Eastman, H. E. Babcock and Fred H. Sexauer, have, it seems to me, vainly attempted to alarm farmers with a scarecrow so that in their fright you might wave the charmed wand and induct them into your political haven. Stripped of fancy and hysteria, your grievance is that Secretary Wallace asked for the resignation of Mr. F. F. Hill, a protege of your local gang. You want Mr. Hill put back on the job which you well know is a vain demand. You say your group consented to the bill placing "Farm Credits" under the Secretary of Agriculture because Mr. Hill was to remain as its head but the law does not make your ring a dictator of "Farm Credits" forever. Your ballyhoo against the Secretary simmers down then to your oversight in not having your dictatorship confirmed in the law. Did you expect that Mr. Hill had a perpetual lease of official life? Or that no one but your particular political ring is capable of selecting a competent head of "Farm credits"?

Mr. Eastman says with your approval and his italics:

On the contrary, few employees, out side of Civil Service, be they high or low, no matter what their qualifications, can today secure a position in the United States Department of Agriculture without the approval of some political boss.

Who then was the political boss who secured the place for Mr. Hill? Your gang devised the law putting milk in Secretary Wallace's control. What political boss made Mr. Harmon administrator?

During the last year a group of independent farmers applied for a loan from one of the Cooperative Banks, operating under Mr. Hill's Farm Credit Administration. The farmers complied with every regulation and condition but the loan was denied because they were not part of and refused to become part of the monopoly ring. All this happened while Mr. Hill was in charge of Farm Credits. You and your associates are identified in interest with the monopoly. Do you know any other reason for the refusal of a loan to this independent group? Mr. Hill must know. Did he get his orders from the Secretary or from your racket group? I do not wish to discredit Mr. Hill, but I recall that Dairymen's League had a large loan from the credit system at one time, and I am trying to find out if it had influence enough to block a loan to any other cooperative.

I am fully convinced that you and your author associates, Eastman, Babcock and Sexauer, do not understand the Farm Credit system, or that you all deliberately attempt to deceive farmers with reference to it. You all try to make it appear that Farm Credit is or was cooperative. I was on a committee, headed by Myron Herrick, when the system was devised. He and I worked diligently to make it cooperative. We were defeated. The majority wanted Federal control and got it. That was before your counterfeit scheme of cooperation was devised. But the Federal legislators used no intrigue. They put up government money to finance the banks, and they insisted on government control. Nor was the success so rosy. True, the government loan was about paid up before the depression but the government had to put up more than 50 percent again and that is standing. Moreover, the government then guaranteed payment of the bonds. Your talk about farm control is mere piffle. To put Farm Credits back under farm cooperative control today would cancel the government guarantee of bonds, require farmers to pay the government stock loan and hunt up money loans to replace the present mortgages at a higher rate of interest. That would bankrupt every mortgaged farm in the whole country. And I do not mean maybe If you, and Eastman, and Babcock, and Sexauer do not know this, you are ill-prepared to advise farmers; if you do know it, your four pages of propaganda are deceptive and outrageous.

For a year or more you have been sending me criticisms of the conduct of the Federal government including waste of money, willful destruction of wealth, regimentation, centralization, dictators and general violations of the principles of American government. In many of these criticisms, I concurred, but at the same time here in New York State you were abetting, upholding and promoting the very abuses you were denouncing in Washington. You fostered and upheld the dairy system in New York, which violates all accepted principles, the Divine and civil truths of our American government, and the inalienable rights guaranteed individuals in our Federal and State Constitutions. You have fostered and encouraged a counterfeit system of cooperation that has stripped dairy farmers of their inherent rights in property and most of their money. It gives bogus corporations the power to cast their votes, to collect their money, to fix the price of their wealth, to deny them a market, to deny them an accounting for a trust and to expose them to reprisals. Unchallenged testimony convicts this system of misrepresentations, coercion, intrigue, conspiracy, and fraud. It is openly accused of operating as a racket and a monopoly, exploiting dairymen. All this you condemn as applied to the Federal government. When you asked me to contribute money for your campaign, I requested you to explain your apparent inconsistency of operating a nursery to propagate in New York the subversive policies you condemned in national affairs. You replied evasively, but made no explanation or justification or denial.

Your national theories just don't click with your state performance. JOHN J. DILLON.

P. S. Since the above was typed, you have confirmed my suspicions of a political trick by opening your campaign for your nomination for the presidency. You may as well scratch my name off your sucker list. So long as you fight for individual and property rights in Washington and conspire and fight against the same rights of dairy farmers in New York I shall regard you as two-faced and fight you as such. J. J. D.

Laws on Sale of Meat Products

I wish to gain some information relative to the marketing of home-made sausage. For some time I have marketed my own product to local customers, but this year have planned on advertising and marketing by mail. If I do advertise my product using my farm name, will I be subject to any Federal inspection laws? C. S.
Pennsylvania.

Under the most recent amendment, effective June 29, 1938, to the Federal Meat Inspection Act, a farmer may sell meat or meat food products, clearly marked with his name and address, in interstate commerce without inspection or special permission from the Bureau of Animal Industry, provided the animals were slaughtered on the farm and the meat product was prepared on the farm. A "farmer" is defined as a person chiefly engaged in producing agricultural products on whose farm the number of cattle is in keeping with the size of the farm.

If a person does not come under this definition of "farmer," but is engaged chiefly in the business of trading in cattle, slaughtering cattle for food purposes, or buying and selling meat or meat products not prepared by a farmer on a farm, he will be classified as a "retail butcher" or "retail dealer" and, as such, may not sell or transport such products in interstate commerce unless he obtains a certificate of exemption issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The certificate may be obtained upon filling out and filing the necessary application form which can be obtained from Washington.

How Classification Works

ON page 20 of our January 13 issue, Dr. Howard C. Reynolds showed how, under the classification system and provisions of the Pennsylvania milk law, Philadelphia dealers operate a milk racket to their own profit. Dr. Reynolds gave figures for June 1936 compared with June 1939. For June 1936 the Board price for Class 2 milk was $1.54, but under the racket system it cost dealers $1.11, or 43 cents a 100 pounds less than the Board price.

In June 1939 the profit to the dealer was 50.6 cents a 100 pounds. This was a gain for June 1939 over 1936 of 7.6 cents a 100 pounds. Besides, the 1939 price to the consumer was increased 47 cents, making a total gain of 47 cents plus 50.6 cents, or 97.6 cents profit per 100 pounds in the manipulations of the classified system approved by the State law.

Yet the dealers and their country puppets assure the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York that milk producers approve the classification plan!

* * * * * * * * * * *

Administrator Harmon had reported $2.16 as the so-called uniform price of 3.5 percent milk for December 1938 as against $2.02 for December 1939. The consumer paid .5875 more in December 1939 than in December 1938, netting the dealers 44.75 cents extra spread for the month against the producers 14 cents. The 14 cents hardly pays for the increase in the cost of feed.

One Grade of Milk

ON January 9, the New York City Board of Health tentatively approved the sale of only one grade of milk after September 1, 1940. Authorities admit that the purity and safety of Grade B milk are in no way inferior to Grade A milk, and that 85 percent of the Grade B milk sold in the city would pass as Grade A. The truth is that the manipulation of grades of milk has reached the proportions of a racket. Grades have served more as a price discrimination than for any other purpose.

The requirement for the new Grade is not yet available and it is impossible to determine the loss or gain in the proposed change until this is definitely known. That the change could be made to benefit all producers and all consumers we do not doubt, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of city officials to shape it to that end. The big dealers are fighting the change.

In a stupid defense of the alleged benefits derived by Grade A producers from the sale of Grade A milk, Borden President Marcussen claims that, of the $4,500,000 extra paid by consumers for Grade A, the producers of that milk receive $3,500,000. The three cent premium is $1.41 a cwt., which would mean that producers are paid a $1.10 premium. Again, the same official says that Borden's profit on the three cent A premium is 15/100 of one cent, the processing cost 75/100 of one cent, and the payment to the farmer 2.1 cents. In terms of cwts., this means that the farmer is claimed to receive 99 cents, the processing cost is 35 cents, and the dealer's profit is seven cents. Such was the information contained in large advertisements appearing last week in all New York City newspapers, the cost of which will no doubt be charged against the Grade A producer. (Certainly, with only a 15/100 of a cent margin, Borden couldn't possibly afford to pay for the advertisement itself). The more Mr. Marcussen talks on milk figures, the more justified is the farm criticism against dealer manipulation. Every time the Borden president stirs the muddy waters of milk mathematics, he gets himself completely splashed from head to foot with his own dirty silt. Whether the farm return is $1.10 for the A premium, or 99 cents (an unexplained difference), is of little moment; because, no matter which figure Borden stands on, where is the Grade A producer who has ever received either the 99 cents or $1.10 extra a cwt. for his A premium that Borden claims it pays? The farmer doesn't get, where does it go?

Mayor LaGuardia charged that the figures in the Borden statement are inaccurate, that Borden's are great figure jugglers, and his experience last summer indicates that it is painful for them to tell the truth. He called the profit figure a scoundrelly misrepresentation, and recalled that Attorney General Bennett showed in his report to the Governor that the Borden Company had a profit of 2.8 cents on Grade A milk when the price to consumers was one cent a quart less than it is now.

Penna. Milk Hearing Feb. 6

THE report on page 60 by Mr. W. K. Moffett of the typical "railroading" tactics of the big milk dealers commands the attention of all Pennsylvania dairymen. The dairy industry in the Keystone State is subject to a Milk Control Law but this law and the regulations promulgated under it are packed full of dealers' frauds and ruses. Dairy farmers are unable to keep up with the special rulings and price orders made by the Commission. The complexity bewilders them, and it is designed to accomplish just that purpose. The pending amendments in the price orders are completely and solely in the interests of the big dealers and were probably prepared by them and there cooperative bellboys. Dealing mainly with changes in the various classifications, these amendments will make the current cheating even easier and more widespread.

Likewise, the attempts to choke off all sales of milk at the farm and unreasonably ban the sale of raw milk are both inspired by the monopoly.

It appears indeed fortunate that the farmers were able to obtain an adjournment of this hearing until February 6. This will give them an opportunity to prepare their case in opposition and at the same time enlist the aid of thousands of other dairymen, all of whom are just as seriously affected. There is no doubt that the Milk Commission will be interested and impressed if on February 6, the hearing room is jammed to the doors by men and women from the farm giving the required support to the men whom they have personally chosen to present their case. Equally important, it would throw down the farm gauntlet to the milk politicians and stooges to remain in the corridors outside or better still, to stay away altogether.

Live Stock and Dairy

Feed Considerations

By R. W. Duck

In many eastern areas the 1939-40 winter will find dairymen with less good roughage on hand than their usual farm average. More significant and important than reduced quantity is the fact that available roughage will in many cases be below normal quality, due primarily to last summer's drought.

Probably considerable more coarse roughage will be fed than is customary. Molasses diluted with an equal volume of warm water and poured over such roughage will make it more palatable and stimulate consumption, particularly of corn stalks or straw. Where roughage shortage exists it is good practice to take inventory and calculate available supply. When this is known it is then possible to estimate with a fair degree of accuracy the extent to which it may be necessary to resort to corn stalks, stover or straw as a supplement to hay and silage. It it usually more satisfactory and profitable to use the good hay and silage if limited in such manner; they may be fed in some quantity until next grass comes, supplemented by coarse roughage, rather than feeding out all the better quality hay and then using straw or corn stalks alone.

Calculating Capacities

If a hay mow is 42 x 30 feet (floor space) and there is an average hay depth of 15 feet, its cubic foot capacity would be 42x30x15 feet equals 18,900 cubic feet. A ton of hay in the mow if fairly well packed will on the average occupy 500 cubic feet of space. The mow mentioned would then contain slightly under 38 tons of hay. Hay mow tonnage capacity may also be computed by multiplying the length by depth by width in yards, and dividing by 18. If the hay is loose or shallow divide by 20; for extremely deep, well cured and packed hay divide by 15; on the average 18 will come within five percent of being accurate. The quotient will represent the approximate number of tons. Applying the mow figures previously used and dividing by 18 shows the capacity to be a little under 39 tons.

Silo capacity may be calculated as follows: (Square of the radius. (one-half the inside diameter) by height or depth of the silage) by 3.1416 equals cubic feet. Corn silage will average about 34 pounds per cubic foot for a 30 foot depth. If a silo has an inside diameter of 20 feet and a silage depth of 30 feet its tonnage capacity, based on the formulae mentioned would be: (10x10x30 equals 3,000 by 3.1416 equals 9,424.8 cubic feet by 34 pounds equals 320,443.2 pounds divided by 2,000 equals 160 tons.

Husked ear corn occupies an average of about two and one-half cubic feet of space in the crib. The number of bushels of ear corn stored may be computed by multipyling the cubic feet involved by four and dividing the result by 10. If the corn has not been husked there will be approximately 20 percent less corn, on an ear corn basis. Shelled corn, oats, barley and wheat on the average require about one and one-fourth cubic feet per bushel. The amount stored in the bin in terms of bushels may be calculated by multiplying the cubic feet occupied by eight and dividing by 10.

Figuring Feeds

Let us assume the case of a milking 20 cow dairy herd, with an average weight per cow of 1,000 pounds, producing a daily average of 21 pounds milk testing four percent, for a period of six months and figure their total roughage and concentrate requirements based on use of fair to poor quality roughage.

The optimum rate of roughage feeding for dairy cattle in production has been shown by numerous feeding trials and compiled cow testing results to be two pounds of good hay or one pound of good hay and three pounds of good corn silage per 100 pounds liveweight. The dairy cow needs in addition sufficient nutrients in concentrate form to meet her individual production requirements, which are influenced by the quality of roughage consumed, butterfat percentage of the milk produced, and within variable limits the individual physiology and inherent ability of the cow to efficiently convert feed into milk.

In the herd under consideration, using poor quality roughage, or perhaps a limited amount of good hay and silage, with the rest of the roughage ration to consist of corn stalks, stover or straw, sprinkled at each feed with one to two quarts of dilute molasses, starting it gradually it will require one pound of suitable concentrates for each two and one half to three pounds of four percent milk produced. If clover or alfalfa is used for the good dry roughage a 19 percent concentrate mixture would be suitable, but, if the hay is mixed or timothy a 22 percent mixture would be advisable.

Tests have shown the optimum usage for poor quality hay or its equivalent to be at the rate of one and one half pounds, on a dry roughage basis, per each 100 pounds liveweight. This rate is on the basis of consumed and not offered roughage; unconsumed corn stalks and coarse stemmy roughage are of no nutrient value to the cow, such refused material is of value only for bedding or in muddy lofs. If then 10 pounds of poor quality dry roughage and 20 pounds of corn silage is consumed daily per head by these cows, they will require a daily suitable concentrate consumption of 8.4 pounds to maintain production and physical condition. Their total dry roughage on a consumed basis needed for six months would be 18 tons, 36 tons of silage, and 15 tons of mixed grain feed.

The rolling topography of the Catskills makes a beautiful background for this group of excellent Guernsey heifers owned by Mrs. C. Louise Borden, Catskill, N. Y.

These Ayrshires are owned by Anthony Ochsner, Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York. Good pasture plus adequate supplemental feed in accordance with requirements keep them in good condition and production.

Mixed Feeds

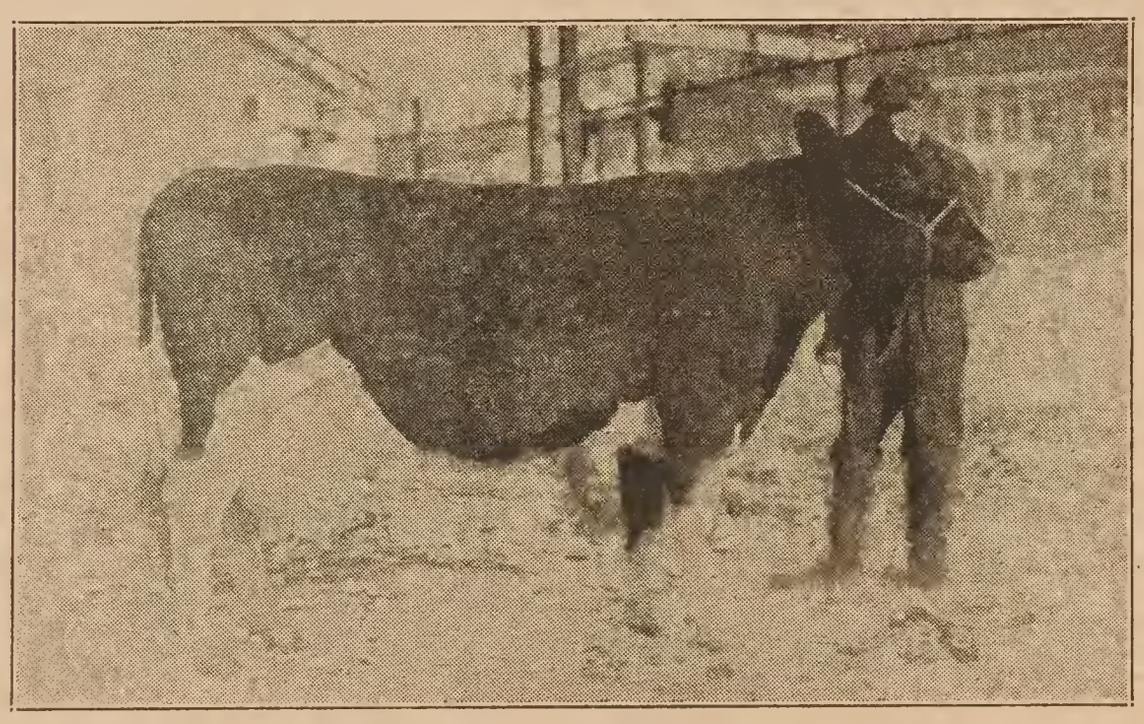
This winter there is in general considerable buckwheat available for feeds in some sections. If used it should be fed ground and not to exceed one-third of the grain mixture. One containing approximately 19 percent total protein could be mixed as follows: Ground buckwheat 400 pounds, hominy feed or corn 200 pounds, barley or oats 400 pounds, corn gluten feed 400 pounds, distillers' dried grains (corn) 200 pounds, soy bean or cottonseed meal 200 pounds, wheat bran 200 pounds. Prices of steamed bone meal have advanced materially; this may result in some sales of inferior or improperly cured bone being used. Dicalcium phosphate is a satisfactory substitute, combined in the ratio of three parts dicalcium phosphate to one part ground limestone. This mineral mixture may be added to the concentrates discussed to the extent of one percent or at the rate of 20 pounds per ton of feed.

In purchasing and combining the various ingredients used in a home mixed dairy concentrate ration availability and price may influence the amounts used. Barley, oats, corn or hominy feed may be substituted pound for pound as needed or desired. If the various protein supplements are used in their same respective amounts the nutritive ratio of protein to carbohydrates will not be appreciably affected.

A mixture containing about 22 percent total protein may be made by using the ingredients previously mentioned except the dried distillers' grains may be eliminated if high in price and reducing the corn, oats or barley 200 pounds total. By adding this reduced 400 pounds of the ingredients mentioned in the form of 200 pounds additional of corn gluten feed and 200 pounds more of cottonseed or soy bean meal the mixture would be increased by approximately three percent total protein content.

If buckwheat is not avaliable and corn gluten feed is relatively high in price a 22 precent total protein feed may be mixed by using the following ingredients: Hominy feed 400 pounds, oats or barley 300 pounds, dried distillers' grains (corn) 600 pounds, wheat bran 300 pounds, cotton seed or soy bean oil meal 400 pounds, plus 20 pounds of the mineral supplement mentioned. It is a good plan to also add and mix in thoroughly 20 pounds of salt.

These Ayrshires are owned by Anthony Ochsner, Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York. Good pasture plus adequate supplemental feed in accordance with requirements keep them in good condition and production.



This Holstein-Friesian cow, Morrisville Sadie Vale Rose, owned by The New York State School of Agriculture, Morrisville, N. Y., has an official record of 20,249.1 lbs. milk, 703.9 lbs. butterfat.

Hay is High

During November good hay in some sections of New York State was selling at $20 per ton baled, at the farm. At the same time most of the standard commercial 20 percent concentrate feeds were selling at about $30 per ton. On a comparative total digestible nutrient basis at these prices they just about equalized for economy in terms of t. d. n. This situation is very unusual and is one which should be given careful consideration in a feed program where most of the concentrates and hay are purchased, or even where it is necessary to buy hay. Whenever hay sells at much more than two-thirds the price of standard concentrates or grain which carries approximately 1,500 pounds of total digestible nutrients per ton as compared with an average of 1,000 pounds per ton of good hay, it is just as economical to purchase grain or a concentrate mixture. It may thus be more economical to reduce roughage feeding and increase grain fed.

If good quality alfalfa or clover hay is available and maximum utilization of home grown grains is desired the following feed mixtures figure to from 14 to 16 percent protein. While they might all be classed generally as fitting rations, due to low protein content, this may be increased as desired. If 100 pounds of protein concentrate is added per ton, and the grains reduced by a corresponding amount the protein content will be increased about two percent. One of the best fitting rations, suitable for dry cows, growing heifers, horses, brood sows, breeding ewes, or cows in milk which are not high producers, when combined with good hay, consists of corn 600 pounds, wheat bran 600 pounds, oats 600 pounds, linseed, cottonseed or soy bean oil meal 200 pounds, or equal parts each, steamed bone meal 20 pounds, salt 20 pounds. One which carries a higher percentage of home grown grain is made up as follows, corn 450 pounds, oats 450 pounds, buckwheat 450 pounds, barley 450 pounds, protein supplement, as mentioned, 200 pounds, plus minerals as suggested. If corn and oats alone are available, or corn and barley, they may be mixed equal parts, using 900 pounds each and 200 pounds of the protein supplement; this will average only about 12 percent total protein.

High Protein Feeds

If considerable amounts of corn stalks, straw or poor quality hay are fed it might be desirable to use a 24 percent protein feed. If the hay is good quality legume an 18 to 20 percent protein concentrate feed is sufficiently high. The usual tendency with dairy cows in milk in eastern areas is for dairymen to feed too much protein. When fed in excess of body requirements, provided other nutrients are being regularly received, the excess protein is excreted as nitrogen, it is of no feeding benefit, and may actually be injurious. However, there are cases such as mentioned where a 24 percent protein feed would be needed.

Again keeping in mind the maximum utilization of home grown grain one could be made as follows, corn 400 pounds, oats 400 pounds, wheat bran 250 pounds linseed 250 pounds, soy bean meal 250 pounds, cotton seed meal 450 pounds steamed bone meal 20 pounds, salt 20 pounds. Another mixture which takes advantage of home grown corn consists of, corn and cob meal 600 pounds, wheat bran 500 pounds, or oats may be used instead of wheat bran, soy bean meal 450 pounds, linseed or cottonseed meal 450 pounds, bonemeal and salt.

Experimental evidence has shown that while feeding high protein concentrate feeds does not cause mastitis they do produce a stimulation of the milk glands which causes them to become more active, and due to much activity and excessive working may thus predispose toward the udder becoming infected. To the practical dairyman it amounts to the same thing. The cows may have been on a low protein feed with no udder trouble, the change to a higher concentrate feed may increase production with glandular activity also increased, with the frequent result that the herd may begin to have udder trouble. In many such cases the females might have been in a latent or chronic condition for udder infections, but the fact remains the final result to the herd may cause a flare-up through increased susceptibility.

Mastitis Cow Gets Dairyman In Trouble

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References Gladly Furnished.
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Estimating Cattle Weights

I once saw a girth weight chart for cattle, can you tell me something about this? G. B.

The following figures are sometimes used and furnish an approximately correct estimate for ordinary cattle. Have the animal standing squarely and put a tape measure around the body directly back of the front legs. The first figures given are the girth in inches and the second estimated weight: 30 inches, 101 pounds; 40—208; 45—294; 50—394; 55—501; 60—637; 62—700; 63—732; 64—766; 65—800; 66—835; 67—871; 68—908; 69—947; 70—987; 75—1,117; 80—1,423; 85—1,463; 90—1,883.

Feeding Young Calf

Would appreciate full information concerning feeding of seven week old calf. Also whether crimson clover pasturage is beneficial for said calf. T. T. V. S.

Where it is desired to raise dairy calves on a minimum amout of whole milk it is generally recommended that they be placed on a calf starter mixture, which should have been gradually added to their milk ration from about the second week.

At the end of the 16 weeks they should be gradually changed over to a fitting ration. Calf starters and calf meals and pellets may be purchased locally from your feed dealer.

Best quality hay should be fed, and after 16 weeks some corn silage may be used. R. W. D.

Weaning the Colt

I have a colt born June 14, and as the mother has been bred again, would like to know the proper time for weaning. Also what, and how much to feed, and any other information. This is my first experience and am anxious to do the right thing. H. L. B.

New York.

Colts may be weaned at from five to six months of age. Giving them access to equal parts corn, wheat bran, and oats plus best quality hay in a creep away from their mother will help. They should be receiving all the grain and hay desired right from the start, the weaning will then be easier.

Make the separation complete and all at one time. Do not return the colt later; this has been found more advisable than so called gradual weaning. The colts should be placed some distance away from their mothers, preferably in a roomy box stall where they will not injure themselves if they become unruly. Keep salt before them at all times, coarse flake salt is best. R. W. D.

Welsh Ponies

I would like your opinion about Welsh ponies, and all things being equal, up to what age are they useful for driving and riding? Are they subject to any unusual illnesses or diseases in their declining years which make them a bad investment after a certain age? Perhaps you can direct my attention to some article, magazine or book through which I could learn more about Welsh ponies? E. G. K.

Welsh ponies are noted especially for their hardiness and longevity. They are no more and probably less susceptible to horse ailments than any other breed. A good book which contains some material relative to Welsh ponies as well as all other breeds of livestock is one called, "Breeds of Livestock in America," by Prof. Henry W. Vaughn, published by R. G. Adams and Company, Columbus. Ohio. R. W. D.

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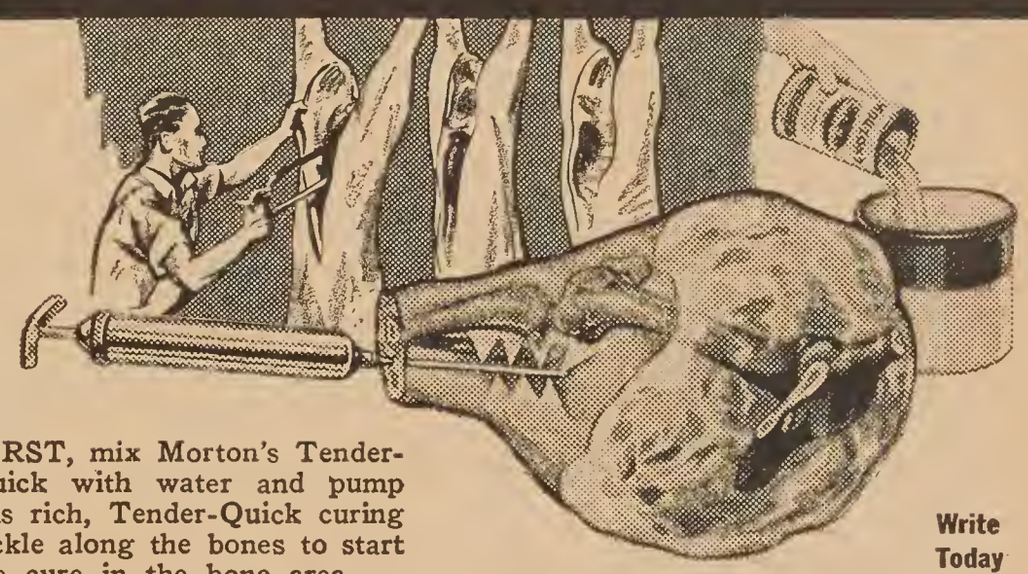

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	2⅛ lb. can	.25
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Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators apply this same treatment for removing inflammation from the milk canal of cows' teats. They carry antiseptics and healing agents into teat canal to combat infection and promote healing. The dilators themselves are sterilized, soft, absorbent dressings which protect the inflamed area, absorb inflammatory exudates and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

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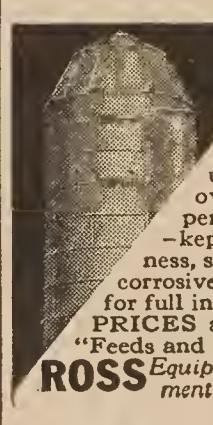

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The Truth About a Quart of Milk

(Continued from page 35)

either over the counter, or delivered to the customer's door, at the time, was 15 cents per quart for Grade B milk. Dealers were therefore operating on a 7.85 cent spread retail and on a spread of 4.1 cent wholesale. Yet the dealers and dairy market experts had warned Safeway Stores that the milk business was a precarious one, and unprofitable. But Safeway went into the the business and found it so profitable that they reduced the wholesale spread from 4.16 cents to 3.85 cents and still made a satisfactory profit. They reduced the price per quart over the counter to the consumer by two cents and continued to pay the farmer the standard rate paid by the others to the farmers in that area. Safeway is still in the business and an important factor today in the Pacific Coast dairy industry.

From this it is evident that there was considerable misleading information being passed around. The most misleading of all information that has been developed in milk terminology for the benefit of officials, investigating committees, companies who might contemplate going into the milk business, and last but not least the farmer, is the term "milk equivalent." There is nothing seriously wrong with the term. The difficulty develops over its application. In New York State, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets based the audit on an interpretation of that phrase, "milk equivalent," as showing the percentage of butter fat content as the common denominator in all milk, cream and milk products. Thus, if a quart of 35 percent cream is figured as the "milk equivalent" of 10 quarts of 3.5 percent milk, one quart of 35 percent cream and one quart of 3.5 percent milk are figured as 11 quarts of "milk equivalent." If the milk returns 15 cents retail and the cream 72 cents retail, the total return is 87 cents. But the return per quart of "milk equivalent" is only 7.909 cents. This is so because the 11 quarts of "milk equivalent" must be divided into the 87 cents gross return.

Of course, leading distributors make statements of profit or loss on milk handling that appear at first glance to be clear and accurate. But in commenting on such statements made in 1937 by both the Borden Farm Products Division of the Borden Company and also by the Sheffield Farms Company, the Attorney General took occasion to point out that both statements were utterly meaningless (see Bennett's report, pages 99-106). Neither statement was representative of profit or loss on fluid milk, either at retail or to the stores. It was the Attorney General's conclusion that neither the Borden nor the Sheffield statistics were based on prices received from milk such as the public buys, but were based on "milk equivalent."

Naturally, the question arises as to how much difference there is between the actual milk base and a "milk equivalent" base. By using the "milk equivalent," several misleading results are brought about. First, the selling price of a quart of milk, either at retail or at wholesale, appears to be lower than the money received from the sale. Next, the cost price of the quart of milk appears to be higher than the money actually paid for it. Third, an artificial spread results from the false selling price per quart and from the false cost of a quart of milk.

As an example of this, suppose we compute a given case of the "milk equivalent" method. Under this method, 10 gallons of 36 percent cream are equivalent to 100 gallons of 3.6 percent milk. The 10 gallons of 36 percent cream actually contain 29.88 pounds of butter fat. One gallon of 36 percent cream weighs 8.3 pounds; 10 gallons weigh 83 pounds; 36 percent of this 83 pound weight is butter fat, or 29.88 pounds of fat in 10 gallons of 36 percent cream. Since the 100 gallons of 3.6 percent milk will weigh 860 pounds (one gallon of 3.6 percent milk weighs on an average of 8.6 pounds), the butter fat in that milk will weigh 30.6 pounds (3.6 percent of 860 pounds). The "milk equivalent" method makes these two weights of butter fat, 29.88 pounds and 30.96 pounds, equivalent to one another.

Obviously, there is something wrong right there. We are trying to reconcile two given unequal things and make them equal. Naturally, this cannot be done even by the most complicated or intricate form of mathematics. The 100 gallons of 3.6 percent milk contain 1.08 pounds more butter fat than the 10 gallons of 36 percent cream. Although it is true that approximately 100 gallons of 3.6 percent milk are needed to make 10 gallons of 36 percent cream, as a matter of actual fact it only takes 98.03 gallons of 3.6 percent milk to make 10 gallons of 36 percent cream.

To clearly illustrate between the actual and the "milk equivalent" basis, suppose the following case:

The farmer sells 100 pounds of 3.6 percent milk to the dealer to make up into cream. Under the present marketing order system, this nets him $1.94 a cwt., or 4.17 cents a quart, for this Class 2 milk. The farmer also sells 100 pounds of 3.6 percent milk in Class 1 and the price is $2.82 a cwt., or six cents a quart. His blended price for these 200 pounds of 3.6 percent milk is $2.38 a cwt., or 5.06 cents per quart.

The dealer makes the following sales of this milk:

47 qts. of milk, 3.6%, at 15c per qt. ..$7.05
4.7 qts. of cream, 36%, at 76½c per qt. . 3.5955

$10.6455

Forty-seven quarts of milk weigh 101.05 pounds (2.15 pounds per quart). These 101.05 pounds of 3.6 milk contain, therefore, 3.6378 pounds of fat (101.05 x .036). 4.7 quarts of cream weigh 9.7525 pounds (2.075 pounds per quart), which, in turn, contain 3.5109 pounds of fat. Combining these two sales we find that the dealer has sold a total of 7.1487 pounds of fat for $10.6455, or one pound of fat for $1.4891. Since one quart of 3.6 milk contains .0774 pounds of fat (2.15 pounds x 3.6 percent), the dealer sold each quart of milk for 11.526 cents per quart ($1.4891 x .0774).

However, an entirely different result is obtained when we use the "milk equivalent" method. The dealer reports as having sold 94 quarts of "milk equivalent" for $10.6455 which is at the rate of 11.325 cents per quart of "milk equivalent," a fictitious price, actually .201 cents per quart less than the price at which the milk was actually sold.

Having received $10.6455 for his total sales, and also having received an actual price of 11.526 cent per quart, it follows that the dealer sold 92.36 quarts of milk in the form of milk and cream. The difference between the 94 quarts originally purchased and the 92.36 quarts actually sold is represented by 1.64 quarts of skim milk remaining after separation and on which there is an undisclosed profit.

Of the 92.36 quarts so purchased (or 198.574 pounds), the dealer used 47 of these quarts or 101.05 pounds for bottling. He used the balance, 97.524 pounds, to make 4.7 quarts of 36 percent cream. At $2.82 a cwt. for Class 1 and $1.94 a cwt. for Class 2, the dealer paid the producer a blended price of $4.74. Since the dealer's total receipts were $10.6455, his total spread on the 92.36 quarts was $5.90. In terms of quarts, the actual cost was 5.13 cents, the actual selling price 11.526 cents, and the actual spread 6.39 cents.

But again, when we use the "milk equivalent" method of determining spread, we find a further disparity. The dealer says he buys 94 quarts of "milk equivalent" at 5.06 cents per quart, or $4.76. He then takes this figure and divides it by the actual number of quarts used in the sale, namely, 92.36, and gets 5.15 cents as the cost per quart. Using this "milk equivalent" cost of 5.15 cents together with the "milk equivalent" selling price per quart of 11.325 cents, we get a spread of 6.175 cents on the "milk equivalent" basis as against an actual spread of 6.39 cents. In other words, on the "milk equivalent" method, a dealer can claim that his spread is .215 cents per quart less than it actually is, with no accounting made for that 1.64 quarts of skim.

Another obstacle in getting at the facts in milk costs is the method of arriving at a "profit." The Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets stated that unnecessary profits should not be made by the dealer, if there is to be harmony between the farmer and the dealer. There is nothing wrong with this statement, but it brings the question of what a necessary profit is and how it is computed.

To see what this does to the farmer, suppose we take an average milk-handling company that takes 20,000 quarts of pasteurized milk per day. Assuming the total capital invested is $250,000 and that the investors want to make an annual profit of 20 percent; $50,000 net profit must therefore be made. If 20,000 quarts are sold daily, 7,300,000 quarts will be sold annually, and to net the required profit of $50,000 each quart must return about 7/10 cent profit. Assume that the farmer will receive five cents a quart for his milk. By the method of operation today, dealer costs in the country, in the city plant and for delivery are seven cents. On this basis, a retail minimum price of 12.7 cents follows. This is a case wherein the operating company is netting 20 percent on the capital ($250,000) and selling 20,000 quarts per day.

It has been said that large milk dealers would be satisfied with a 0.333 cent profit per quart. Let us see if it is possible to operate pasteurizing plants of

5,000 to 20,000 gallons output a day at that return. Take the 20,000 quart daily capacity plant representing an investment of $250,000. The daily operating expenses are:

Country Plant Expense (per day)

Labor	$15.	
Rental	5.	
Refrigeration	10.	
Fuel	5.	
Expendible supplies	3.	
Depreciation, etc.	10.	
Power	3.	
Country expenses	$51.	.255c per qt.
According to Bennett Report, country freight and hauling is		.727c per qt.

City Plant Expense (per day)

Refrigeration	$20.	
Fuel	10.	
Power	20.	
Water	2.	
Expendible supplies	10.	
Containers	49.	
Depreciation on mach.	60.	
Plant labor	175.	
Incidentals	10.	
Depreciation on bldgs.	7.	
Insurance and taxes	70.	
Milk loss	7.75	
Office help	75.	
Office supplies	10.	
Ice and sundries	21.	
City plant expenses	$546.75	2.73c per qt.

Delivery Expense (per day)

Labor	$240.	
Depreciation	40.	
General	210.	
Total delivery exp.	$490.	2.45c per qt.
Total dealer expense		6.162c per qt.
Dealer profit (own fig.)		.333c per qt.
Farmer price		5.000c per qt.
		11.495c per qt.

A net daily return of 0.333 cent per quart profit on 20,000 quarts is a daily profit of $66.60, and an annual profit of $24,309. This is a profit of 9.72 percent on the invested capital of $250,000.

There is no justification for a sales price of a quart of milk at retail, in New York City, at the present price of approximately 15 cents per quart.

Recently, a leading newspaper in New York City reported that a new plant had been finished at a cost of $2,500,000. This plant has a capacity to handle 256,000 quarts of milk a day. Assuming the company makes a profit of 0.333 cents per quart, then its annual profit exceeds $300,000, which is a 12 percent return on the investment.

A profit of 0.333 cents per quart on a 20,000 quart per day sales at 11.495 cents per quart retail can give the investor a return of approximately 10 percent on the capital invested even under the present unwieldy system of distribution. The Attorney General of New York State contends that the largest companies in New York City have been making 1.5 cents profit per quart on retail as well as on wholesale. This would give a plant of 20,000 quart capacity a profit of $300 per day, or an annual profit of $109,500. This profit is 43.8 percent on an investment of $250,000.

The Attorney General of New York states that the large dealers protest vigorously his findings in his survey of 1938. Here he stated that the profit on a quart of milk sold at retail and at wholesale, was 1.5 cents. That problem resolves about the subject of "surplus," which the dealers contend was not handled properly by the Attorney General in his report. The contention of certain large dealers is that the milk they buy from the farmer is not the same milk that is drunk by the city consumer. They claim that some of the milk does not reach the consumer, and that a great deal of the milk (sometimes as high as 40 percent) lacks a buyer. Some of the farm milk is transformed into other products, such as evaporated milk, cheese. butter and by-products. For these by-products, large dealers contend they do not get as much as for the part consumed as milk. This all touches on the general matter of "surplus." Milk that is produced as surplus need not be charged off the books as loss and, as a matter of fact, never is. It is the big dealers' largest source of profit.

Watch Production Costs

One appreciates receiving their regular copy of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for its general opinions which open up new thoughts to the reader that ofttimes take him into far fields. Such a field opens to me at this time and that is: The prosperity of the milk producer cannot be based upon indifference to production costs.

My prosperity, being a feed salesman, is tied up with the general prosperity of our dairy farmers to such an extent that it has become a very serious problem. At this moment, I find a vast indifference on the part of the milk producer to give serious study to his costs to produce his milk. Seemingly the mere fact that his price received for his milk is the only thought in the average mind and, this price boost having been obtained, Mr. Dairy Farmer will accept the situation and go to sleep without further thought as to how he can still better himself and become solidly entrenched against further raids upon himself and his family. I say, upon himself and his family, because most of his past ability to hold on has been based upon the fact that it was held by his unpaid wife's and childrens' unpaid labor and accepting less than market value for the roughage, etc. that he has raised. In other words, his family has received no remuneration for labor expended; his cattle have eaten up his own labor profits. The majority of our dairymen have existed upon what they got for their product without the advantage of the average city laborer who at least gets so much per hour and knows in advance that he will receive a certain return per hour for his labor.

As much as I hate to say it, continued indifference to business like efforts by him will lead to further raids upon him in the future. irrespective of the efforts of Archie Wright or of the Holy Bargaining Agency.

Let us take the average herd in our state today. According to Cornell figures (I quote from memory), a cow to be profitable, must produce 8,000 pounds of 3.5 percent milk to make a fair labor return. This bulletin can be obtained from our Department of Animal Husbandry and every dairyman should make it a point to obtain this bulletin and study it throughout its many pages, not alone for the matter contained in it but in what manner he can apply the information contained to his own future benefits.

While I have other thoughts upon the situation, I hesitate in taking up more of your time. However, might I suggest that you throw open your paper to a discussion of matters pertaining to his problems that some good might come of such efforts that might lead to a betterment and awaken him to the seriousness of indifference to his cost of production, profit per animal, in other words—Weed. Feed and Breed for lower costs and better practice.

New York. ONEIDA COUNTY FRIEND.

Eleven year old Darwin Shay, Middlesex, N. Y., shown with his yoke of young Ayrshires on his uncle's Canandaigua Lake farm in Ontario County.

1. PERHAPS you *can't* get away from it all. But one simple, inexpensive, *pleasant* habit will help to counteract high-tension living, overwork, late hours. Drink a big glass of fresh milk *every night* before you go to bed. Let the ALKALINE REACTION help you while you sleep, help you wake refreshed.

2. WINTER ills attack when your defense is low. Drink fresh milk every day for vigor and for cold-fighting VITAMIN A. For better health all winter long, drink milk every day.

3. BEAUTY from a bottle? Yes, a milk bottle! Try taking beauty treatments internally. Drink milk daily, get the CALCIUM skin specialists prescribe, and watch your complexion gain a new clear radiance.

4. JOAN FONTAINE, now appearing in David O. Selznick's production "Rebecca," agrees with other stars that fresh milk every day means increased vitality and no extra pounds.

WORRIED about food prices? Give the whole family more milk, better nourishment at less cost. No food you buy gives you so much value for your money. Order more NOW.

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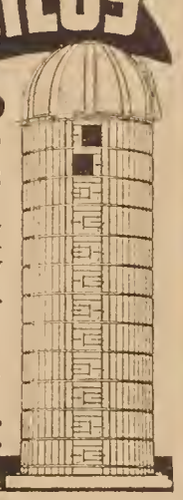

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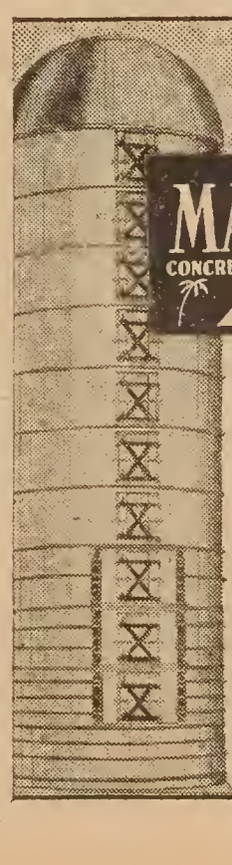

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Planning for Tourists

This is the season of the year when farm families have time to make plans for the rest of the year. Many a rural woman, with more rooms in her home than the family needs, may be thinkng about making the unused ones available for tourists, either to add to the family income or for extra money for herself. Each will go about it in her individual way but those who succeed will be businesslike and systematic about it, as well as friendly and hospitable.

The first thing to decide is whether taking tourists will be profitable in your particular location. Is there enough travel by your home to make a fairly constant patronage likely, or are you too far off the main highway? Is your farm attractively situated so that tourists will want to linger?

Aside from having the space, have you other necessary equipment to make the weary traveller content? Are your beds comfortable and the rooms simply but tastefully furnished so that they meet the main need of rest and comfort? Are rooms near the bath and will there always be plenty of hot water, good big bath towels and other comforts?

Does your main living room match up so that if guests wish to sit there for a little while, they may be comfortable?

If you plan to serve breakfast and dinner, or supper, will your garden and your dairy supply the fresh vegetables and milk products that city travellers especialy look for in a farm home? Or if canned products must be used, will they be of your own canning, not the canned things that can be had in any city groeery? I have heard bitter complaints from tourists who were all set to have a good farm dinner only to find that most of the food came from the nearest chain groeery. And don't forget the homemade jams, jellies, and pickles that will be sure to make a hit. Simple food, well cooked, well balanced and attractively served is what most travellers want.

If you decide that you can do it and that you and your family are the sort of people who can take tired strangers into your home and make them glad they stopped, then you are ready to hang out your sign. This should be attractive enough to make people slow down and look at the house, before they reach the gate or driveway. When they stop, the rest is up to you and if you have planned well, you will succeed. C. B. W.

Indoor Gardens for Winter Cheer

Indoor gardens are easy to arrange and once started need little attention. A boone to the busy housewife and a source of perennial joy to the shut in, they bring bright touches of woodland beauty to our living rooms when Northers sweep the winter world.

Best of all they need not cost one cent. Any clear glass bowl or aquarium on which one may place a sheet of glass or plate will do. The glass from discarded alarm clocks is especially suitable. Carefully wash and polish your contianer and then you are ready for a trip to the woods with basket and trowel. Sphagnum moss, that loose, fluffy gray-green specie makes an ideal base, There should be other attractive bright green mosses, gray lichens, tiny seedling spruce, rock poly pod, princess pine, and always plenty of the graceful vines of the partridge berry with their beads of red fruit; rattlesnake plant adds a touch of the exotic. Acorns, and the little cones of hemlock are among the interesting things one may find. Sometimes one is fortunate enough to discover a small, yet sound limb completely encrusted with a fine lace of moss. Indeed half the joy of creating is in the gathering of material. One bowl garden we saw had a trailing Arbutus in bloom long before its' wild brothers were awake.

Everything assembled, wet your sphagnum moss thoroughly and then squeeze nearly dry. Use a handful or more as needed for your first layer; a few bits of charcoal underneath will help to keep it sweet. Next place your mosses and lichens for a foundation and then comes the most fun of all, the imitating of the woodlands. We use a pencil to make holes to set the plants in. There should be due deliberation to see if your plants look natural. Always bearing in mind that overcrowding is never desirable. Sprinkle with water to make damp, cover and set in a warm sunny window. A few days will be needed for the plants to get well established; after that they need little attention unless they stem up badly, a condition that is remedied by removing the cover for a short time.

New Hampshire. NORMA ROBERTS.

WOMAN AND HOME

Housekeeper's Psalm of Joy

I can have my lunch when I want it,
For there's nobody home today:
I don't have to have it at 12 o'clock
Because somebody wants it that way.

I don't have to fix Ann a salad
Or make noodles for Jim and Jay:
Why, I can do with no lunch at all
If I happen to feel that way!

ELIZABETH NEWELL.

Building Lifetime Teeth

It is shocking to see the number of 'teen-age boys and girls, the ones who are still in their twenties and thirties. and the great number not yet sixty, who have false teeth, decayed teeth or just no teeth at all.

Nature never replaces a lost "second" or "permanent" tooth. Such a loss not only has a bad effect on health but throws the muscles into abnormal positions, changing the natural lines and spoiling the contour of the face. Nor will Nature repair a tooth which has started to decay. Reconstruction work goes on continually in all other parts of the body, but the teeth are not included.

Decay and root abscesses are held responsible for many diseases which so often occur in the 'teens. Crippling rheumatism or arthritis with stiff, painful joints and heart conditions which restrict activities, are among the obstacles which neglected teeth may hurl into the pathway that leads toward success. Even irritable dispositions, so-called "laziness" and failure to pass school tests have been traced by some scientists to teeth.

Preventive dentistry is the safeguard against such handicaps. If, twice every year, a good dentist cleans and carefully examines each tooth. filling cavities and removing the tartar which is so bad for your gums, there should never any trouble develop—barring accidents.

An inexpensive series of X-rays will always clearly show the conditions of the roots. (This information is needed since infection may exist there and yet not show any signs through gums or teeth). If these precautions were taken by everyone today, toothache would be practically unknown.

Teeth, as living tissues, must be fed. Dental decay will result if your diet does not nourish them richly. Orange, lemon or grapefruit juice is needed daily to supply required vitamin C. Milk helps give calcium, while whole grain cereals, fresh fruits, green vegetables, eggs, cheese, meat and fish are also all essential. Sunshine and irradiated foods will take care of the vitamin D needs, except in winter when cod liver oil or its concentrates may be added.

Too much sugar in the diet injures teeth in two ways: Not only does it "take the edge off the appetite" reducing the desire for and interest in foods which are necessary for tooth nourishment. but it tends toward a continual bath of sweetened saliva which has an acid reaction very harmful to the gums.

And the gums must be kept healthy. It is well to massage them with table salt on your tooth brush so as to stimulate their blood supply. From the blood, of course, comes all their nourishment. Some dentists advocate chewing bread crusts and tough meat to give gums exercise. All say: "Never drink from a common drinking cup lest dread trench mouth develop."

Healthy gums are firm, dense, clean, smooth and light pink in color. They hold the teeth securely in place. Unhealthy gums are soft and spongy; have irregular edges bordered with yellow or white. They are red and ready to bleed upon slight provocation. They recede from the teeth and in time the teeth will loosen.

A discolored tooth is an eyesore. If ever from concussion or a blow, a tooth in your head is made to tingle severely, even though it is not loosened or dislodged, have an X-ray taken to make sure all is well. No harm, perhaps, was done, but it's best to find out, since, if the root was injured, discoloration may sometimes be prevented.

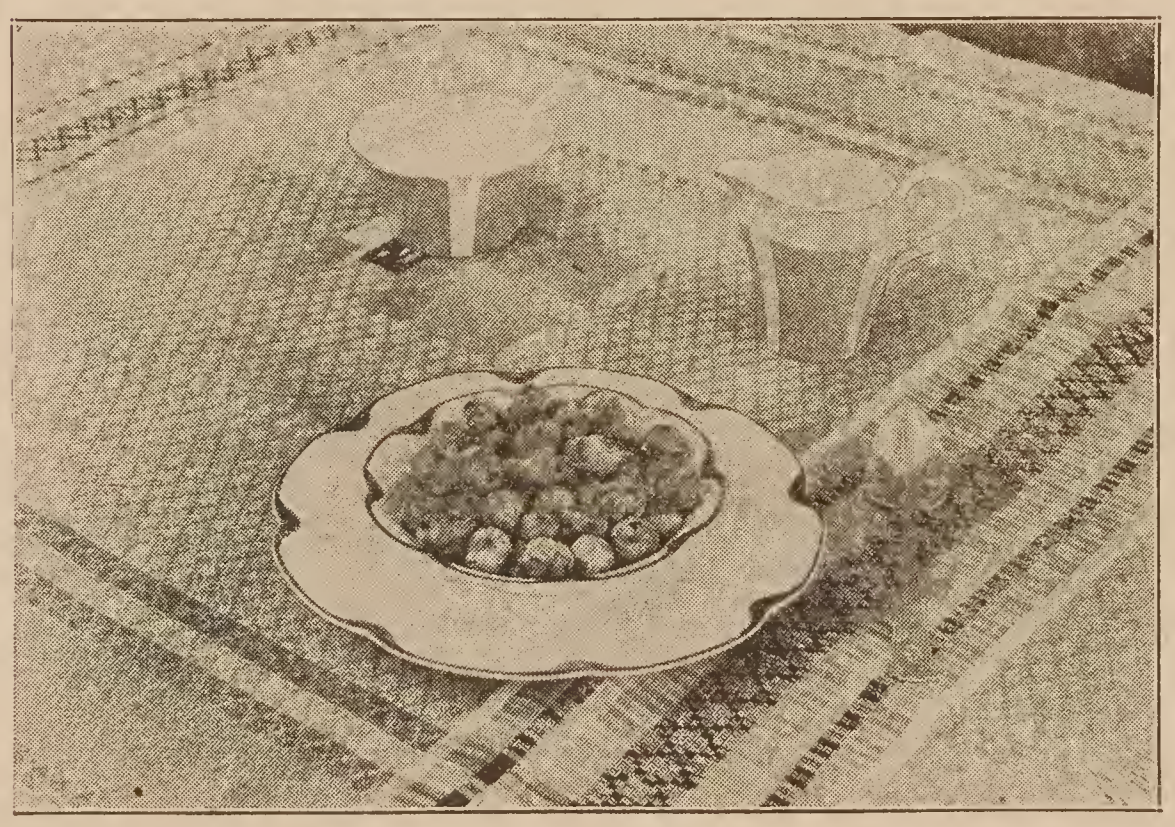
You can help prevent discoloration by keeping your teeth clean. If they show a green stain at the base, scrub their necks well with peroxide one part to two or three parts of cold water. If they seem to look dull, polish, once or twice weekly with Willow charcoal. spread on your dry tooth brush. Baking soda or milk of magnesia are good cleansing agents.

Brush your teeth twice a day and brush them vigorously, not neglecting the gums. Use a brush with firm, upstanding bristles set wide enough apart to get in between the teeth well. Buy a new brush often. Wash it once a week with a mild soap and luke warm water. (Never put it in hot water at all). Rinse it well and sprinkle it with table salt. Hang your brush in the air and sunshine to dry, always washing out all tooth paste or tooth powder first.

If you are in your 'teens now, you may feel at times that "teeth don't really matter. They're there; that's that. Why all this talk and bother"? Well, your teeth may some day make or mar your fortune.

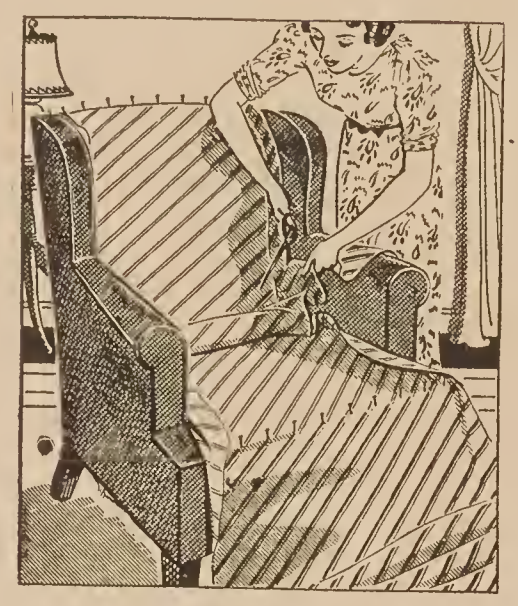
Not long ago an employer said to me: "What's the matter with the young folks today? They don't take any pride in their looks," "Last June I interviewed hundreds of high school students eager for vacation jobs. I turned down some promising young folks because of their teeth." For these three reasons: "The positions I had to offer call for contact with the public. Success depended upon the first impression made. If a girl or boy couldn't laugh or talk without showing neglected teeth, the sale would be, in most cases, killed. Futhermore, I was looking for reliable, dependable workers. Now I ask you, could I expect a high school student, indifferent to his or her appearance, to give strict attention to details of interest only to me? My third reason was, I wanted boys and girls in perfect health. Lack of 'pep,' lack of endurance, lack of patience, minor ailments with 'off days' and days off—you know what I mean, one with decayed teeth couldn't be a hundred percenter."

BEULAH FRANCE, R.N.



Who doesn't like the lucious blueberry—fresh or canned—used in all sorts of ways. The article about them on page 34 will interest every housewife.

Handsome Slip Covers are Simple to Make



Making your own slip covers is a joy when you fit them the easy pin-on way. No fussing with patterns. You simply smooth material neatly over chair, following the lines of upholstery, and pin firmly every three inches. Leave four inch tuck-in between seat and back to allow for strain. Cut outside pin line, allowing 1½ inches for seams. Baste and try on.

To give your cover a trim custom-made air use zipper fasteners to close placket openings. Bind seams with a contrasting fabric or cover them with an ornamental cord that matches the color of your rug.

Send 10 cents for your copy of How to Make Slip Covers to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

Garden Experiences

It has been suggested by one of our good friends that we have a little corner for brief garden experiences and I think that is a good idea.

For instance, Mrs. H. N. says, "I read about people having trouble with ants. If they save all the left-over coffee grounds for a few days till there is a quart or two then stir it good and pour all over the ant hill, it will kill every one. It is also a good fertilizer, I have used it a long time."

Mrs. M. I. P. says, "I have a lot of my geraniums in boxes and tubs and various other containers, and I put them down in the cellar as they are, changing the dirt every second year and I have beautiful and many blossoms, also the plants grow larger than when put in the ground and then taken up."

What experiences have some of you other gardeners had that might help your sisters? Please make the items brief because we haven't much space.

C. B. W.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

Mrs. M. M. T. who has received so many letters in response to her itein asks me to explain why she has not replied to all of them. Her hsuband, who had been ill for some time, passed away on January 3rd. She has enjoyed your letters and will answer them when she can. C. B. W.

"I am interested in tatting and would like to exchange handkerchiefs with anyone." MRS. F. M. L.
New York.

"I would like to hear from anyone interested in flowers, and garden and house plants. I have Iris, Lilies, shrubs and climbing roses which I would like to exchange for Lupins, Delphinium seeds or plants, house plants or perennials."
New York. MRS. L. K.

"House plants being my hobby, I would like to collect new slips, and gladly exchange for some in return."
New Jersey. MRS. E. M. J.

"Who collects different kinds of Iris and Chrysanthemums? I also am a stamp collector and would like to hear from all near and far." MRS. E. E. S.
New Jersey.

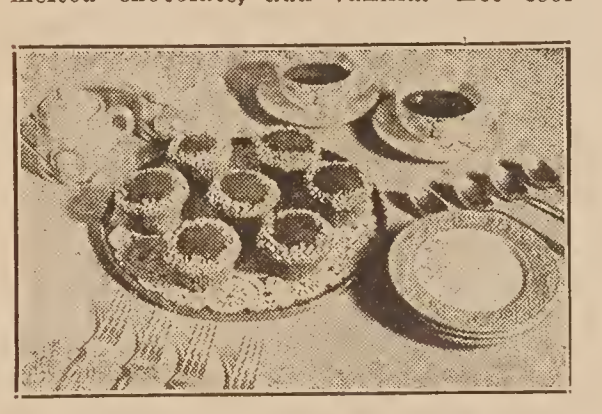
"I would like to correspond with others interested in geraniums, begonias and foliage plants for house."
New York. MRS. C. R. S.

"I would like to correspond with women who enjoy little children, like to keep house and who are interested in hearing from someone in Oregon."
Oregon. MRS. F. C.

Recipes Using Honey

GOLDEN CUP CAKES. — One-half cup butter, one cup brown sugar, one egg, ½ cup honey, ½ cup sour milk, 2½ cups sifted cake flour, one teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon allspice, ¼ teaspoon cloves, ½ cup ground raisins, ½ cup shredded cocoanut and one cup broken walnut meats. Cream butter and sugar together, add well beaten egg and honey, then the sour milk; mix well. Sift dry ingredients together, add and mix well. Add fruits and nutmeats; mix well. Fill muffin tins or paper baking cups two-thirds full. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees 15 to 20 minutes.

HONEY CHOCOLATE FROSTING. — One cup confectioners sugar, one egg, two tablespoons honey, few grains salt, two squares unsweetened chocolate and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Add sugar gradually to the slightly beaten egg, add honey and beat until smooth. Stir in salt and melted chocolate, add vanilla. Let cool



For a very special treat try these golden cup cakes with soft honey chocolate icing.

before spreading. It it becomes too thick while spreading, add a few drops of water.

STUFFED HAM. — One 10 to 12 pound ham, four cups bread cubes, one cup honey, one cup crushed pineapple, one cup seedless raisins and one cup chopped walnuts. Heat pineapple and pour over bread cubes. Add honey, fruits and nuts, mixing thoroughly. Fill cavity and truss tightly. Wrap loosely in brown paper, place, fat side up, on open baking pan. Bake in slow oven, 300 degrees, allowing 25 minutes to the pound. One hour before cooking is completed, remove paper, score fat and rub with brown sugar and cinnamon. Stud with whole cloves and finish baking.

HONEY CHOCOLATE PUDDING. — Two cups milk, 1½ squares unsweetened chocolate, ¾ cup honey, ½ teaspoon salt, four tablespoons cornstarch, two egg yolks, one teaspoon vanilla and ½ cup pecan nutmeats. Scald milk over rapidly boiling water, add grated chocolate and beat with rotary beater to blend. Add honey and salt, then the cornstarch moistened with a little milk, stirring constantly. Continue stirring until mixture thickens. Add small amount of mixture to egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored, mix well and stir into pudding blending carefully. Cook, stirring constantly until mixture thickens again. Stir in vanilla and nutmeats.

HONEY TAFFY. — One pound honey, one cup sugar, ½ cup very rich milk and one teaspoon vanilla. Combine honey sugar and milk, cook in a heavy iron skillet very slowly to prevent scorching. Cook to hard ball stage. Add vanilla and pour on buttered platter. When cool enough to handle, pull and cut in small pieces with buttered scissors. Wrap in wax paper.

HONEY DATE CUSTARDS. — Two eggs, few grains salt, two tablespoons honey, two cups milk, ⅛ teaspoon nutmeg, four tablespoons honey and four tablespoons chopped dates. Beat eggs; combine with salt, honey, milk and nutmeg. Put tablespoon of honey in each custard cup, top with dates and fill with custard mixture. Bake in pan of warm water in moderate oven, 325 degrees for one hour.

HONEY ICEBOX OATMEAL COOKIES. — One-half cup honey, ½ cup brown sugar, ½ cup butter, two cups quick cooking rolled oats, ⅓ cup milk, two cups sifted cake flour, ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Cream together honey, sugar and butter until light and fluffy, add oats. Stir in milk and vanilla gradually and beat until creamy. Sift dry ingredients together and add to first mixture. Mix well. Chill thoroughly, then shape into rolls. Wrap in wax paper and store in icebox until needed. Slice thin, bake on well-oiled cooky sheets in moderate oven, 350 degrees, for 10 to 15 minutes. Z.N.

Amber Jelly. — One grapefruit, one orange, one lemon. Shred or chop fine rejecting nothing but seeds and core. Measure, cover with three times the amount ot cold water. let stand until the next day, boil 10 minutes then let stand until the next day, measure again and add an equal amount of sugar and boil until it jellies. This makes a very delicious clear jelly and in amount will be about 12 glasses. MRS. G. M. K.

Cornmeal in Winter Dishes

CORN BREAD.—There was a time when we thought corn bread needed sour cream to be really good but since we have been using this recipe, we have decided the cornbread is better than ever. Use one cup of yellow cornmeal, one cup flour, four teaspoons baking powder, three tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon salt, one and one-half cups milk, two tablespoons shortening, one gg. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk and beaten egg. Melt shortening in the baking pan, pour in the batter and beat well. Bake in a 400 degree oven, 25 minutes.

APPLE CORNBREAD.—Three-fourths cup cornmeal, three-fourths cup flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one and one-half tablespoons sugar, one-third teaspoon salt, one egg, lightly beaten, three-fourths cup milk, two tablespoons shortening, three-fourths cup apples, finely diced. Sift and measure cornmeal and flour, add baking powder, sugar and salt. Combine egg with milk and add to dry ingredients. Stir until smooth, then add melted shortening and fold in apples. Turn into greased shallow pan and bake 20 minutes in a 375 degree oven. Serve with bacon crisply fried.

Cornbread is made more tasty by adding nuts, chopped dried fruit, or bran to the batter. Or with a top mixture made of one tablespoon butter, three tablespoons flour, two tablespoons sugar, and half a teaspoon cinnamon. Cream the butter and flour thoroughly, then mix in sugar and cinnamon, and sprinkle over the dough in pan, just before putting in the oven.

Two cups white cornmeal, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, two eggs, one tablespoon flour, two cups buttermilk, three tablespoons melted shortening. Mix dry ingredients and sift into a bowl. Add milk and well beaten eggs, then shortening, and stir well. Have the pan sizzling hot, as this insures the bottom being nice and brown. Cook 15 minutes until brown, either in oven or on top of hot stove. MRS. H. E. C.

Baking Soda for Household Emergencies

I wonder how many housewives really stop to think of the real value in a pound of baking soda. I remember I used to think of soda as something that was only good to use in cooking some kinds of food.

Later when I was larger and could cook myself, I soon began to learn that there were many other uses for soda. I first learned it's value as a medicine, when my father called a veterinarian to see a cow which had lately freshened and her udder was very badly swollen, and inflamed.

He told my father to give her a heaping tablespoonful of common baking soda in her grain twice a day; in a few days her trouble had all disappeared. We have always used it ever since when we have trouble in this way, and with the best results.

After the rage of the influenza in 1918-19, I learned that doctors were recommending soda for colds. Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water as soon as the cold is felt coming on, and if toward night oftimes one or two doses at two hour intervals before going to bed will result in finding the cold entirely gone in the morning. Or take six doses the first day, four the next, and two the next, following by taking a dose each morning before breakfast, until all signs of a cold have disappeared. This has proved very valuable in many cases of grippe, often breaking it up entirely, and always greatly reducing the fever. My husband is subject to an attack of the grippe once or twice a year and the soda method has saved us dollars many times.

I also have used it to relieve poisons from insect bites and stings, with valuable results. It is also a valuable laxative when given with an equal amount of Cr. Tartar, in a glass of cold water; usually from one-half to a whole teaspoonful taken at bedtime or before breakfast, will give the best results. The same dose helps indigestion, or gas in the stomach, and headache, and I have never found a better tooth paste than common baking soda. It is a valuable softener when added to water in the bean pot and set on the stove to boil a few minutes it will greatly loosen what is stuck onto the sides. MRS. F. L. P.

Maine.

Scissors are the most valuable item in my kitchen equipment. For chopping dates they do the job in half the time required with a knife. Cut marshmallows with a scissor dipping the scissors in cold water occasionally. They are also handy for chopping up bits of parsley directly into the soup, for cutting pimento into the desired strips, for cutting lettuce and chipped beef G. A. R.

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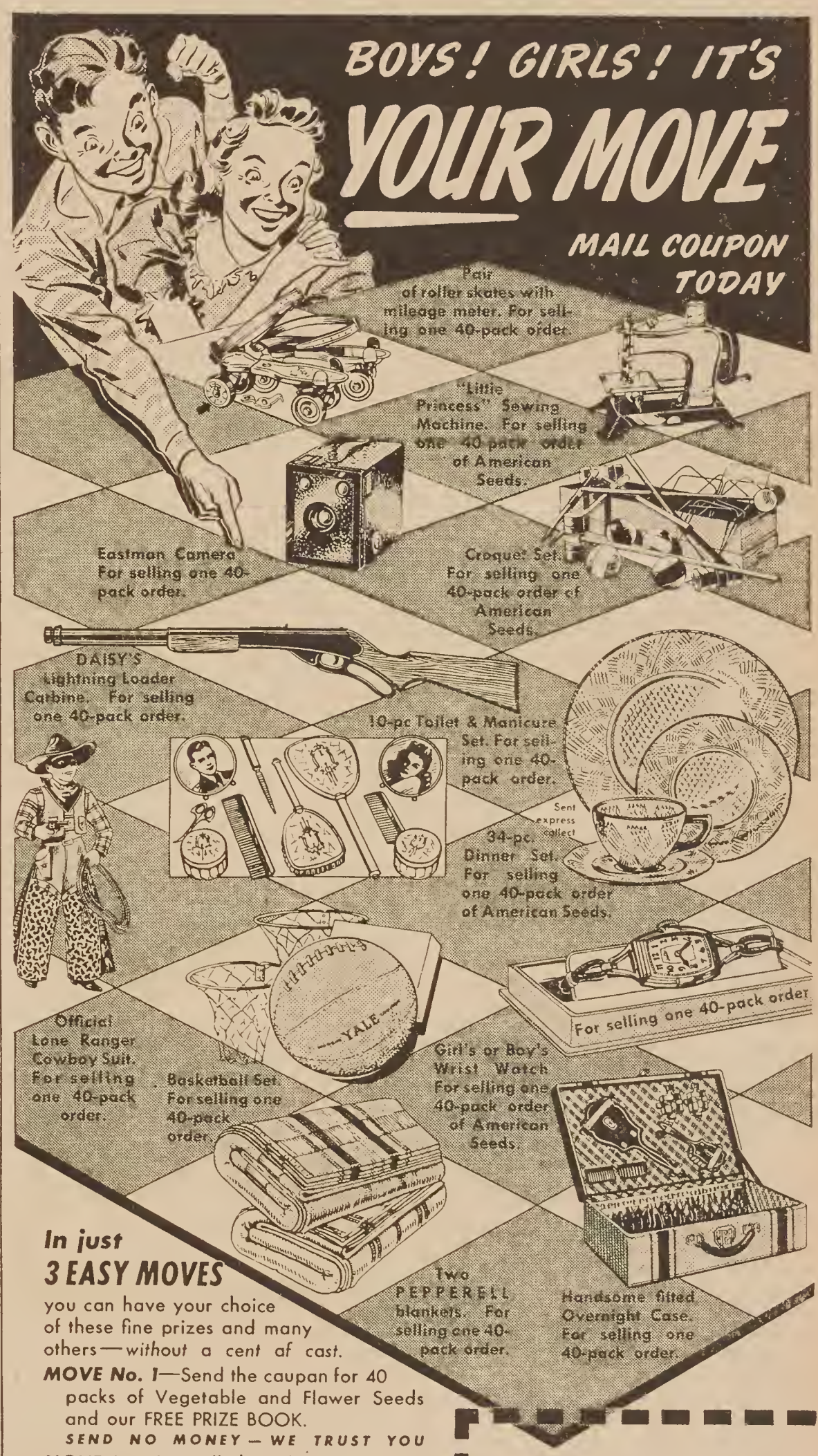

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Drawn By Alice Moineau, New Hampshire

MEMORY VERSE

FRUITLESS PRAYING

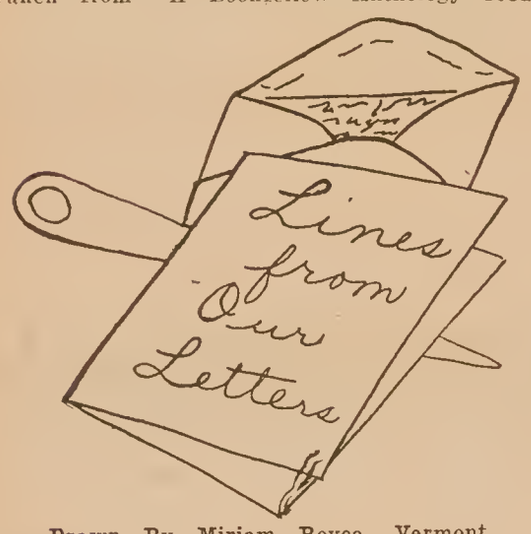
It's strange we pray for favor,
For things we do not earn;
Expecting love and riches
To come because we yearn.

Oh, yes, we pray with ardor;
Our lips with words beset,
Entreating God for blessings
That we must work to get.

We want all joys and sunshine,
For them we pray with pride
To build a fine exterior
That hides the soul inside.

—By Naomi B. Meakin.

Taken from "A Bookfellow Anthology 1931"



Drawn By Miriam Boyce, Vermont

Dear Friends: I'm sorry that I haven't written to you before but I have been working out all summer and haven't had time to do much of auything. This is probably the last contribution I'll get to send in as I will soon be 20. Time seems to go so quickly.

Carol Aiken's drawings are nice and so are the rest of them and the diarys and poems.

I wish you all lots of success and happiness. —Lena Miller, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I wonder if you remember me yet? I've had a few sketches and poems printed in Our Page during the past years. However because of the lack of time or ambition, I've contributed very little. But I can scarcely wait until the end of the month for the Page and honestly think it should be printed twice a month instead of only once.

My compliments to Rufus Quinn for his interesting sketches and poems. Keep up the good work.

I'll be looking forward to the next issue.—Josephine Wukitsch, New York.

Dear Our Pagers: I have two of the grandest pen-pals in the world, whose pictures I have recently received. It certainly is fun writing to strangers and learning the experiences of boys and girls in different places.

So please, fellow comrades, how about a little cooperation? Let's have so many letters flying back and forth that the United States mail will have to take on more helpers. — Eloise Briggs, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I always look forward to the day when The Rural New-Yorker comes, as I am interested in Our Page.

I am a freshman in high school and take English 1, Biology, Civics and Business Training. The last time our report cards came out I was on the 89 percent list.

I got a new pair of skates for Christmas and I have never been on a pair before in my life, so when I go wish me luck. I would like pen-pals around my age, which is 14, from any state . Am interested in all sports, especially basketball, cage ball and skating, maybe!—Marion Jantzi, New York.

A Farewell to Our Page

Dear Our Pagers: It seems so long since I have written to Our Page that when I really get around to it, it's practically too late. With much regret I reach the 20 year mark this month.

I wish the best of luck to those who will contribute to Our Page. I will still be a constant reader as I have been for many years. Through Our Page I have made many pen-pals and I have hopes of seeing some of them some day. One of todays best Our Pagers spent this summer here in the town where I live at the University summer session of Art Just one street away is the nearest that I have come to meeting an Our Pager. Too bad we didn't know each other at the time. So in leaving I wish you all the great happiness! ("Ho-Hum")—Iris Leonard, New York.

An Unexpected Race

One warm summer evening shortly before sunset, I saddled Beauty, my pony for a ride across the prairie, also taking with me my hound dog Bugle, following closely at her heels.

We went trotting along slowly as I was in no hurry to get back. I rode for almost an hour until the sun shone its last rays in the evening sky. I turned Beauty around and headed for home; as I did this I heard howling and yelping. At first I thought it was Bugle or some other dog barking, but then I realized there were no other dogs on the prairie except Bugle and she wasn't barking. I pulled Beauty to a stop and listened; the howling came closer. As I looked behind me on a near by hill I could see about 20 small creatures racing madly toward us. For the first time I realized they were coyotes; fear struck me because the creatures were hungry for not long ago there was a prairie fire that killed many jack-rabbits, which were the coyotes favorite food.

Beauty sensed the danger; her ears went forward as she pranced nervously around. Bugle also understood; she whined and crawled on her stomach through the grass. I loosened the reins on Beauty's neck, leaned forward to give her more speed and pressed my heels into her sides, as I called Bugle to follow.

"Home Beauty!" I yelled as her feet struck out wildly to make it. She kept that pace for quite awhile, but as I turned around I noticed Bugle slacking. I called to her, but instead of running, she went into a trot. I knew if I left her the coyotes would tear her apart, there was only one thing to do, go back and get her. I tried to turn Beauty's head but she refused. I became desperate. I pulled with all my strength on the reins and screamed, "We've got to save her, We've got to save her." She turned and galloped back now, we were racing toward Bugle.

It was like a game. Which side would win? The coyotes put on more speed, Beauty did too. About 20 feet from Bugle I pulled out a pistol which held six shots; I was told only to use it in emergency, this was. I aimed and shot, the bullet hit the dirt. I steadied my hand for Bugle's sake and fired again. I hit and killed the leader who was about to spring upon her.

The rest of the coyotes were about 10 feet away. Was there time to save her? Could I make it without Beauty and me being killed too? They were the thoughts that flashed like lightning through my head.

I reached down out of my saddle with one hand on the horn and the other on Bugle's collar and jerked her up. Beauty swung quickly around, but not quickly enough. A coyote leaped for her throat, I yanked her head aside as I shot him, and beauty trampled him with her feet. The blood dripped down on her warm black coat, but it was not a serious wound as it was in the side of her neck instead of her throat, as I turned her head in time. Other coyotes nipped her legs and almost tripped her up. In spite of the pain she suffered, she fought on and on in the race with death.

We kept our distance for five short minutes of strenuous racing. Beauty tired fast now with the weight of the heavy saddle, Bugle and I on her back. The coyotes knew this too, for their yelps were happy excited ones like those of the victor. "Beauty," I said, "We can't let them win after all our struggle and fight." She seemed to understand what I said and tried again, but the strain was too much for her. After gaining a little I pulled her to a stop, leaped to the ground and threw off the saddle. Then I climbed on again clutching Bugle closely to me. I pressed my knees tightly to Beauty's side and let the reins free, this time she started off in a much faster pace. The coyotes were still coming fast but in a short time Beauty put much distance between her and them. One by one they dropped out until at last they were completely out of sight.

When I trotted her up to where the cowboys were sleeping I lowered Bugle to the ground and jumped down. I slipped the bridle over Beauty's head and she lay down exhausted. We too lay down beside her and I said, "Thanks lots Beauty you're a game little horse." Bugle agreed as she licked Beauty's wound with her warm tongue.

Beauty whinned in answer to our praise and this woke the cow boys up. They wanted to know where I was and how Beauty got hurt. I told them the story and they were very much interested and praised me for the bravery of saving Bugle.

After the excitement was over the cowboys went back to sleep, and although I tried to sleep it was impossible until a few hours before dawn, as the howling of the coyotes were still ringing in my ears. — Marion Duesberg, New York.

Drawn By Dora Reed, Vermont

FOR MY MOTHER ON HER BIRTHDAY

She slaves away frum morn 'till nite
And putz up lunches, to.
An' never gitz kine wirds frum us
Tho she is offen blue.

We do not do the werk she duz
And think she don't wirk hard.
We laze around while her pure hanz
Frum wirk are offen marred.

She wirks away in iss ole house
An' has to git her wood in,
While we jes sit around and loaf
An' eat our chawlit puddin'.

She offen feels quite sad fir us
Becauz we 'wirk mutch harder.'
We don't git up to build the fire
An' oft' stray flames hev scard her.

I rote this on her birthday cuz
I feel so sorry for 'er.
We'd best saw up an' split sum wood
For her to birn to morrer.

—Charles Morey, New York.

THE WEST

I like the west best.
Where the grass grows long
And the wind blows free
That's where I roam
My pony and me.

The cattle they wander
Way over there yonder,
One grumle of thunder
And they're off like a shot.
Through fields and village and western lot.

The cowman tries his best
To head the leader and the rest.
But the stampede's so great and so sure is his fate—
God has already opened the the Golden Gate.

—Marion Duesberg, New York.

Pen and Ink — By Dora Reed, Vermont

Fido — By Dorothy Vail, Connecticut

A.G.S. 1939

We All Do the Same!
Drawn By Anne Simonds, Vermont

1940 — By Barbara Marshall, Massachusetts

Bucking Bronco — By Lena Miller, New York

Hi — By Mary Anne Totten, New York

Getting His Dinner—By Lena Miller, New York

THE ANCIENT PINE

When I try to sleep in the night so deep,
The wind seems to moan 'till my branches groan,
And they quiver and shiver and shake.
And my limbs have grown from the blasts that have blown
All tangled and twisted and snarled.

When the snow's sifted 'round with a feather-like down,
'Till it blankets my rugged old roots.
I look up in the sky at the moon riding high
In her white, frosty, cloudy-mist gown.
And she looks down at me, just a lonely old tree,
And smiles her old, sad, misty smile.

—Catherine Tupper, New York.

CONTENTMENT

Just when the day is done,
And flaming sets the sun,
The thought of work well done
And happiness is one.

Then in the twilight hours
Amidst the scented flowers,
Beneath the nights' blue towers—
This joy of life is ours.

—Emily Passera, Vermont.

EARTH'S SLEEP

Each night at dusk
When Nature puts the Earth to bed,
She lays the fog, a soft and silken coverlet,
Across its slumbering form.
To keep the prying stars
From gazing at the sleeping beauty, Earth.
At dawn she lifts that pearly screen,
And paints an aureate masterpiece
Across the neutral-tinted sky—
For earth to gaze upon.
And sends the golden-throated birds
To sing a reveille.

—Anna Kemesies, New York.

DREAMING

I dream too much in the forest glow;
When I hear the wee forest folk come and go
And though I know that this should not be for now—
For a dreamer to sit on a bending bough —
To look at the sky as the rolling clouds go skimming by;
With tinted glow from the setting sun,
That sets the shadows to dance and run.
Sometimes I wonder how long I dare stay
'Till the time when my tasks shall call me away?

—Marion Harvy, New York.

WAR

Havoc wrought for miles' around:
Buildings demolished, and people,
Homeless, poor, fearful of the future,
Desolately await the end.
Cynical soldiers, wounded, gasping their last breaths,
Lie thinking of starving wives and children.
The one who commands, resplendent in spotless uniform,
Orders fatigued and weakened patriots to fight.
A country, built upon foundations of centuries of existence,
Is barren, torn asunder by bloody battle.
Up above, in a peaceful haven,
The Great One sighs, and His Heart aches
At sight of gruesome bodies on gory battle-fields.
And broken-hearted families left unsupported.
The strength of the war torn nation dwindles.
And the one who ruthlessly commanded, will be dealt with
On Judgement Day.

—Felicia Walewska, New York.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES

Under a lilac tree, gnarled and old
We found him there, so cruelly killed—
His feet protruding grusomely
Among the grasses, lonely—chilled.

In warm old earth, scented and clean
We laid him softly-so
While over head the grass waved green
And the lilac bush bent low.

The whispering breeze, softly sweet,
Our wavering voices heard;
We wondered if way up above
He would take the little bird.

Only a little sparrow, tis true—
But we were children, heart whole,
And under that lilac, twisted and bent
First knew the meaning of soul.

I have often wished, as the years passed by
And I grew cynical cold
For the child's blind, unreasoning, faith
To make me safe to the fold.

—Lillian M. Wimet.

LETTERS WANTED

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading should be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., with the name and state for whom the letter is intended on the outside of the envelope. The address will be completed and the letters sent. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

Hazel Morgan (18), Pennsylvania; Phyllis Dewey (19), New York; Eloise Briggs, New York;and Marion Jantzi (14), New York.

WRITE TO OUR PAGE

This is the first "Our Page" of 1940 and let us aspire to have many more pages in the years to come.

The western story moves along quickly and does not bore the reader with long descriptions and such and yet one is able to get a very clear picture of the whole incident. We should like to see more stories. It is a lot of fun to write them as you can make a good story out of one of your own experiences or by interweaving an incident of one of your friends. It's really just as much fun as drawing.

Charles Morey has done his bit in a different way. His poem to his mother on her birthday is exceptionally clever as it contains much humor and a sort of philosophy. It must have brough a smile on that birthday.

And now about Rosalie. She has been receiving a few letters but let us make it a lot. As you know she cannot answer them but at least you know that it will make her happy to know that she has so very many new friends.

Send all contributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., before the fifth of the month if intended for that month. Contributions received later than this must be held over until the next issue of Our Page.

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W. W. Kerlin
Owner-Manager

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Selling Hatching Eggs

Owners of farm breeding flocks are finding hatchery operators their best customers for the sale of hatching eggs. Eggs are contracted to hatcheries in large quantities at premium prices. This is a sharp contrast to the former method of advertising the breeding flock and selling eggs in small orders at a somewhat lower price.

To hold the best customers for hatching eggs, flock owners must give more and more attention to the doing of the things that aid in satisfying both the hatchery owner and the purchaser of the hatchery chicks. That partnership relation between flock owner and hatcheryman in which each understands the other's problems, and each party aids the other to make a satisfied and permanent customer out of the buyer of baby chicks, is needed.

Where is the best place to buy baby chicks? The answer is where you can know you are getting good disease-free stock. The nearby hatchery offers the advantage of the chance to inspect the parent stock as well as personal contact with hatcheryman and grower both before and after the sale. Most people can buy as satisfactory chicks near home as they do buy from outside. Why, then, do people import chicks from great distances? The answer to these questions is that prospective buyers become disgusted when they go to inspect local flocks from which they might hope to buy chicks.

The challenge to hatchery owners who wish to cultivate the home market and win repeat orders is to keep their flocks under such conditons and management that they can send customers to them with pride. Flock owners must realize their responsibility to their best customer, the hatchery operator. Flock owners must form a partnership relation with the hatchery and aid them to win and hold the local trade. Fair dealings are needed from all parties.

Specific suggestions for owners of farm breeding stock would include these six important steps:

1. Make building and equipment modern to lower disease hazards.
2. Keep buildings and yards clean and attractive. The show window of a good store creates a desire to own.
3. Keep the flock in a healthy condition by following the standard system of feeding and management. Cull the flock continuously to remove unsightly, undesirable birds, reduce death losses and increase average egg production.
4. Follow the system of growing chicks which reduces death losses, promotes rapid growth, and insures rapid development and vigorous pullets.
5. Keep complete records with which to back up the statements of production. These records must be summarized into usable form.
6. Adopt the attitude that attractiveness of a poultry farm is one's best advertisement.

E. R. G.

Change for the Best

When Route 202 of the New York Highway System near Suffern, Rockland County, was improved, many families making a living from the operation of gas stations were removed when the development of a new road detoured a little distance from the original road. George Gainor who always made a living from the operation of his gas station was one of the few who retained his property and is now a successful poultry farmer.

Mr. Gainor now has over 300 layers and is making sufficient money selling the eggs and broilers to a number of neighbors, and to a few small resturants. Through a few of his customers he has developed a very profitable tourist trade with the few extra rooms that they have. Their attractive and well kept simple home is an attraction for many, and the people that stop over always add a number of dollars to the family's income. Their modest home offers its greatest attraction by its simplicity and its interesting floral displays. The poultry business and the few tourists that stay at their home offer them all the money that they need to live comfortably.

There are many people in these times that have been quite unsuccessful in farming and have the intention of trying to sell their homes. They then resort to moving into the cities and working under adverse conditions, and not living in as rounded a fashion as they did on the farm. With a few acres of land to raise a few crops plus some good honest determination, there is always a possibility of making a living from what is had.

Mr. Gainor's success under trying conditions has been unusual since the removal of his main income. By changing to a few hundred chickens and a small tourist trade, it only shows what determination can do.

E. D.

There's no money in DEAD CHICKENS

Keep your coops more sanitary with B-K POWDER

Help prevent the spread of roup, colds and bronchitis with B-K POWDER

Save time and work by dry dusting method with B-K POWDER

Every day add B-K POWDER to your birds' drinking water

B-K is inexpensive. On sale at dealers everywhere

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DUSTING BETTER THAN WET SPRAYS

Poultry experts prefer B-K because it is so easy to use, and because the *mass* dusting method not only saves time and work but also avoids the too-much-moisture risk you may run by the use of a liquid spray in the coop in cold weather.

ADD B-K TO FLOCK'S DRINKING WATER

Dust your flock frequently with B-K Powder, but be sure, also, to *add B-K to your birds' drinking water every day.* Helps maintain a higher degree of sanitation and prevent spread of disease among the flock. It's inexpensive, so use it REGULARLY.

FREE SAMPLE! MAIL NOW!

GENERAL LABORATORIES DIVISION
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Dept. RNY
Widener Building, Phila., Pa.

That dry dusting method with your B-K Powder sounds good to me. Send me a FREE SAMPLE so I can see for myself what it does.

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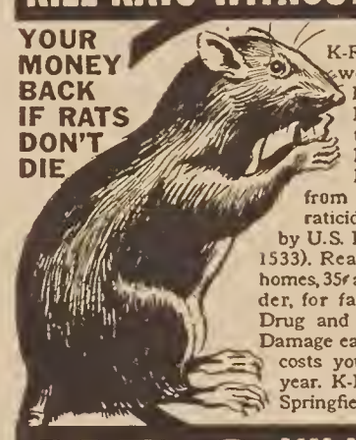
YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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More Large EGGS—Feed fresh-cut market bones—the greatest egg producer known. Catalog free. **F. W. MANN CO., Box 13, MILFORD, MASS.**

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Are the product of a quarter century of importing and breeding from Tom Barron's Best. Old Hen Breeders. Also a mating of Kauders Leghorns. We offer you husky chicks from our own healthy breeding flocks.
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Wh. Leghorns, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, W. Giants, Mottled Anconas & Red-Rock Cross. Every Breeder Bloodtested & graded for high egg production, color & size by Mr. Woodcock a grad. of State College.
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Jasper Chicks, proven by thousands of steady customers to really have what it takes to produce profits. Backed by generations of pullorum free breeders. Breeders whose early maturity, high livability, large egg size and high egg production have made Jasper Farms famous for quality profit-producing chicks. Write today for catalog and prices. Don't delay.

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Every breeder individually selected for size, vigor, and egg production and bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.). Average weight of hatching eggs is 25 to 28 ounces per dozen.

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Big English Type White Leghorns
Buff or Brown Leghorns
Buff, White or Barred Rocks..... $6.95 PER 100

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RHODE ISLAND REDS
On Any Farm in the World

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Throughout this Continent REDBIRD R. I. Reds are famed for Fast Growth, Early Maturity, and Large Brown Eggs. Customers report 3-lb. Broilers in 10 weeks, and 50% Production of 24-oz. Eggs from 6th-month Pullets. Our National Contest Records attest the tremendous laying capacity of the Strain.

98% *LIVABILITY GUARANTEED 1st FOUR WEEKS ON ALL SPECIAL, GRADE-A, AND GRADE-B CHICKS.*

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(Both Sexes BARRED)—From males of our Pedigreed Barred Rocks, and select hens of our rugged R.I. Red Breeding Stock.

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Barred Rock females of our own breeding mated with vigorous R. I. Red Cockerels of our original strain. Either sex, 95% true.

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Our own strain perfected through several years of breeding from famous foundation stock.

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Imagine! Big, electric brooder, capable of starting 150 day-old chicks . . . **for only 50c**—plus postage!! Wolf's amazing offer for 1940! All you do is book your order for Wolf Chicks 3 weeks in advance.

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Wolf chicks are from A.P.A. Inspected flocks . . . all breeders BLOODTESTED for B.W.D. Reactors removed. 11 Popular breeds. Write today for low prices and facts on amazing brooder offer. Send for FREE CALENDAR CATALOG!

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14 Generations Of Old Hen Breeders back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Order chicks now for your delivery date. Free Catalog. 32 Years Service for Eastern Farmers.

Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

PEARSON'S NES-TO-U, Route R, KEENE, N. H.

REDS, ROCKS, HAMPS Cobb's Chicks

Are not ordinary chicks! They are your best insurance for profit. Contest quality proven. Result of twenty-one years sound Pedigree breeding Pullorum free. Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, sex-link pullets. Interesting and helpful catalogue free.

ROBERT C. COBB, Old Pickard Farm
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BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm. Entire flock 100% B. W. D. clean — one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guaranteed. Write for new catalog — tells all.

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CHICKS AND PULLETS

4 and 6-weeks-old pullets; Caponized sexed started cockerels; Day-old or started chicks leading breeds, including Buff Minorcas, White Giants. Low prices: Leghorn males $3; Light Assorted $5.40; Heavy Assorted $5.90. 17th consecutive year Blood-Testing. All produced by Rusk's Famous 7-Point Breeding Control Program. Write for **Free Literature** & early order prices.

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There is money to be made if you get off on the right foot this season. The POULTRY ITEM gives you all necessary helps.

10 cents brings you this **Leading Poultry Magazine** 4 months. Best writers. Highly illustrated. Free letter service to readers.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER **4 mos. only 10c.** Subscribe now. Get Big Winter Bargain Issues. Lots of pictures—better stories

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FOR Breeding and Production Flocks - Recognized by the Poultry Industry of the World. 35,000 Breeding Birds. Pullorum Passed, with No Reactors. **Order Chicks Now!** New Hampshires and Chris - Cross Barred Hybrids for Winter Broilers. Early Spring Layers, and Spring Delivery on Date Specified. Hatches every week. Catalog and Price List.

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New purchases of best Parmenter-Anderson grades make our 1940 chicks an extra good buy. Pullorum clean, Barred Cross or sexed baby pullets. Free cir.

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Outstanding in livability feathering and growth. Also Rock - Red Crosses, Barred. U. S. Mass. R. O. P. carried on under a real family, progeny testing program. Pullorum Free by Official Test. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and attractive price list.

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Steadily raised in **ONLY 25 DAYS.**

Why breed for ordinary trade when **luxury** markets want **all the squabs you can ship, every day in year?** Go after this desirable, profitable trade now. Write postcard. get eye-opening **free business guide.**

RICE FARM, 205 H. Street, MELROSE, MASS.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Milk and Egg Situation

Countrywide milk prices at local shipping points and creameries average less than 4½ cents a quart, even in winter, while consumers pay mostly 10 to 15 cents. The milk, reaching the city, costs the city wholesale dealer generally five to six cents. Then comes the doubling of the price to consumers. This margin, usually six to seven cents, seems worth looking into. The retail price varies from 11 cents in Manchester, N. H., to 15 cents in Providence, R. I. In the Middle Atlantic region, the range is from 10½ cents in Reading, Pa., to 15 cents in New York. In the west, from eight cents in Lincoln, Neb., to 13 cents in Chicago. In the south, from 11 cents in Dallas, Texas, to 17 cents in Miami, Fla. Milk prices of all kinds are higher in the east and south than in the west, but in all sections occurs the wide retail margin at a level about twice the wholesale buying price and about three times the price paid the farmers.

Cost of milk delivery is high. Drivers in the great cities are closely organized and get high pay, $40 to $50 a week, amounting to nearly four cents a quart on a route of average size. This cost looks big to a farmer who gets only about that much for his milk and who reckons it will pay his grain bills and leave something for his hay and fodder, without considering his time doing chores worth anything.

No doubt the consumer would pay less, yet a greater margin could be reserved for the producer, if the milk were sold at the grocery and provision stores, cash and carry, or delivered along with the butter, eggs, meat and vegetables. Now that so many city families have refrigerators, there is much less need of daily morning delivery. Few consumers now expect or desire to get their milk fresh from the cow. They know it has been kept cool throughout a long journey and they expect it to keep until used. To buy it separately from their other food, seems more of a habit than a need. It is the cost of special delivery from perhaps half a dozen competing trucks in a city block, that makes milk too expensive to be used liberally. Cheaper milk for consumers would increase the demand to the advantage of farmers as a class. Experts on diet say the consumption of milk should be doubled, for health. That would take care of that troublesome surplus.

To bring the demand to where it should be, and to induce the consumer to buy, the retail price would have to come down but organized producers could get their share. Even a cent a quart more would make a notable difference in living conditions on the farms, since in many sections, milk is the main source of farm cash income. A change in retailing could be made with benefit to all, except a few hundred milk distributors and their helpers. It may come about gradually through competition or it may mean a fight with union labor and the big dairy concerns and sometimes with unwise local milk regulations. Consumers would need to lend a hand for their own benefit. Some farmers may favor the restrictions in certain states which prevent the stores from selling lower than the peddlers, but in the long run the better demand and lower distributing costs brought about by the store selling system would afford a strong basis of better terms for producers. The present system skims the cream for the middlemen, keeps the milk farmers poor and drives too many consumers to the poorer flavored but thicker canned milk selling at about the same price per quart. The consumer who wants a fancy, high priced product can buy specially delivered Grade A, or vitamin treated milk, or milk otherwise labeled to get very high prices for rather doubtful additions to quality. But the main market is for the standard grade, which, with possible cuts in cost of distribution, could be sold cash and carry, in paper cans, probably at least two or three cents cheaper than now, after paying the farmers one or two cents extra. More and more food is sold on the pay-and-carry-home plan, as anyone may see who notes the increase of the "giant markets" and the processions of loaded automobiles at their doors. Consumers who want delivery and credit must pay for them, but even so the cost of delivering milk with orders would still show a big saving over the milk route system. If competition results in the stores getting a much larger share of the milk trade, it will be up to the consumers to see that the dealers do not choke off the store sales by legislation, or otherwise, and up to the farmers' organizations to see that the producers get their share of the saving, in shape of better prices at country shipping points. G. B. F.

HUBBARD'S PROFIT-BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES

FREE CATALOGUE SEND FOR YOURS

Famed for their
VIGOR...GROWTH GOOD EGG PRODUCTION

For more profits—select the "profit-bred" strain...direct from the breeding source... Hubbard's NEW HAMPSHIRES. Through an 8-point Balanced Breeding program, these chicks are big-bodied, strong, officially Pullorum passed. They grow fast—mature early—become excellent layers. Try a flock. 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. *Sexed day old pullet and cockerel chicks available.* Rock Cross for broilers. Write for catalog.

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Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

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NEW VICTORY PENNANTS for the WARREN STANDARD

STORRS — Highest Red Pen. In country's hottest competition; 32 pens competing In Red Class.
FARMINGDALE — Highest Pen, All Breeds, and 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Highest Hens, All Breeds.
WESTERN N.Y. — First High Red Pen, Breeder Class; Second Red Pen, Regular Class.
RHODE ISLAND — Second Red Pen, in stiff competiton.
PENNSYLVANIA — High Red Pen, in 2-Year Class; and High Red Hen, same class. Lifetime Records.
VINELAND — High Pen and High Hen, 2-Year Class, Lifetime Records.

NOTE: The High Hen in the 2-Year Class, Lifetime Records, at Vineland was the World-Famous "Miss North Brookfield," the "HEN OF THE YEAR" of 1938, on a record of 341 eggs, 370 points. She is now in the 3-Year Class at Vineland. **THE MAJORITY OF WARREN Winners are WARREN Stock Birds.** All Laying Contest Pens that have won all the trophies and honors for Warren, and are still competing for further honors, all over the country, were selected right out of stock, of the same blood and breeding that supplies almost a **Million Chicks annually** to WARREN customers. One Grade of Chicks, and One ONLY, has built the World-wide Reputation of the WARREN REDS, and "Miss North Brookfield," in her 3rd Year of Championship Honors, is just one representative of WARREN'S FAMILY SYSTEM which produces Champions and the Finest R. I. Reds in the World.

Straight R. I. Red & Barred Rock-Red Cross Chicks U. S.-Massachusetts Pullorum Clean since 1929

Hatching every week. Now Booking Spring Delivery Orders. Write for Illustrated Literature and Price List.

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Bonded Against B.W.D.

SAVE ½

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KILL 'EM THE JIM DANDY WAY!

Jim Dandy is HARMLESS to humans and animals—but POSITIVE DEATH to Rats, Mice, and other Rodents.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

JIM DANDY is made from Red Squill, recommended by U. S. Dept. Agr. Bulletin No. 65. It comes ready to use. NO FUSS! NO MUSS!

As many as 28 rats have been killed by eating contents of 1 bag of Jim Dandy.

15c Bag of 10 Pellets **$1.** Bag of 70 Pellets

At Hardware, Drug, Grocery and Seed Stores, or write us.

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4 Main St., Utica, New York

JIM DANDY
RAT AND MOUSE KILLER

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We import direct from Tom Barron in England. Large Hens Mated with R.O.P. Males. Lowest prices ever quoted as follows: Straight Run **$6.50** 100; 95% Pullets $13.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100. Cir. Free. **North Side Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.**

MONEY CAN'T BUY THESE BOOKS—BUT

...THEY'RE YOURS FOR THE ASKING!

Here are two books you'll be mighty glad you wrote for! "The Soil and its Tillage" is packed from cover to cover with useful information about soil cultivation while the new "Cutaway" Catalog (just off the press) describes and pictures a wide variety of "Cutaway" Disk Tillage Implements, famous since 1865 for quality and lasting service. To get these valuable books, just write your name and address PLAINLY in the margin beside this ad, clip out, together with the ad, and mail to The Cutaway Harrow Company, 53 Main Street Higganum, Conn. (Use a penny postal, if you prefer.) You'll receive the books promptly without any obligation to you. Do it right now!

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.
53 MAIN STREET HIGGANUM, CONN.

BACKACHE, LEG PAINS MAY BE DANGER SIGN

Of Tired Kidneys

If backache and leg pains are making you miserable, don't just complain and do nothing about them. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.

YOUR SOCIETY CAN EARN MONEY

Here is a way your society can earn money, try for a $200 prize, help stop the coughing that disturbs your meetings.

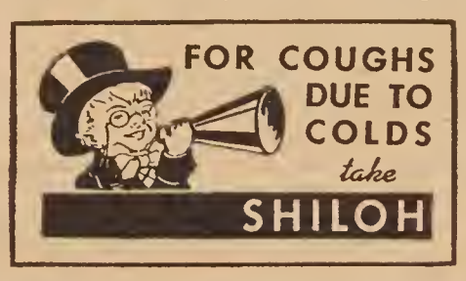
Shiloh has been helping check coughs due to colds for over three generations. Pleasant tasting, its thick, syrupy base packed full of helpful medication clings to the throat and soothes the inflamed tissues, giving amazingly quick relief from that tickling sensation. Shiloh is sold in 30c and 60c bottles by general stores and druggists under a *positive money back guarantee.*

EARN MONEY THIS WAY

Simply send for a few of the cards (illustrated below) and distribute them during meetings to members who have disturbing coughs. (A copy of this announcement will be printed on the back of every card so the coughers will know what it's all about.)

Then to the society whose members turn in the most empty Shiloh Cartons, we will send our check for $200 to its Treasurer. In addition, we will send our check for $1.00 for every 10 empty cartons sent us. So, no matter how large or small your society, it can earn money.

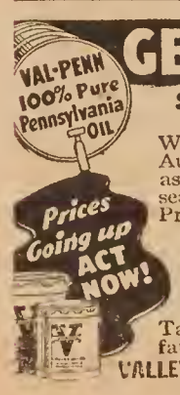
You do not have to be an officer to get this plan started. Write for a few cards today and talk the idea over at your next meeting.



NOTE: When members buy Shiloh, they should keep the red pasteboard carton, hand it to the Treasurer or some officer who can save and send the cartons to us any time up to May 1st, 1940 (when the contest closes), and collect 10c for each carton returned. The $200 prize will be awarded June 1st. In case of a tie, prize will be equally divided among the tied contestants.

S. C. WELLS & CO., LE ROY, N. Y.
Also Makers of RAMON'S for Your MEDICINE CHEST

GET OIL on CREDIT



SAVE MONEY—PAY LATER
WE SHIP ON TRIAL

We'll ship you 10 gallons or more of finest Auto, Truck or Tractor Oil **on trial.** Take as long as 5 months to pay. Order your season's requirements for LESS MONEY. Prices rising—act now for biggest savings.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

Over 100,000 satisfied farm customers have found Valley Oils are best and cost less. If not satisfied, return at our expense. We stand freight and Federal Oil Tax. New steel containers and leak-proof faucets free. Write today. No obligation.

VALLEY OIL CO., Dept. 421, Cleveland, Ohio

1939 Christmas Bird Census at Locust Ledge Sanctuary

Not as many birds were seen this Christmas as in previous censuses, due no doubt to the fact that several mammoth trees were removed by the hurricane, and by cutting down following the hurricane; also much of a brook was dry for a long period.

Only one flock of crows was seen, but it was a large flock; perhaps 100, and the sentinel perched, as is usually the case, on the big locust that survived the hurricane period and is the largest of the locusts. There were many chickadees in a flock. These are seen almost every day near the house, where they get food in the form of crumbs put out for them.

There were only 20 purple grackles. We like to see them swing on the crab apple and pear trees in the yard for they have a funny way of flapping their wings as they swing and sing. I can sit within three feet of them and they will not fly away. One slate colored junco, we generally see them in pairs; this one was on peach tree on the knoll south of the house. A pair of white-breasted nut hatches was noted on the two maple trees known as the "bridal trees," near the roadside. By the screeches we heard after 6 P. M. there must have been four screech owls. They seem to be numerous this season, and can be heard almost every night. If the moon shines, the old rooster will "crow" when they screech.

This is the first year we heard no partridge, nor saw a pheasant. This is due to the numerous hunters. I fear they have the last of them nearby the house. There were plenty of them around near the house previous to the hunting season being open. We could see pheasants daily and several had their nests within 100 feet of the residence. No robins seen either. Only one starling flock of about 200. Two big flocks of snowbirds, arriving at about the same time, probably totaled 200.

This made a total of only 14 varieties and estimated 709 birds, the smallest number of varieties and birds in over 25 years, of our census taking. E. A. H.

New York.

Think it Over

Many words and well known expressions of American thought have lost the meaning with which our founders clothed them and the landmarks of our progress are lost in the fog. The terms Liberty and Americanism have been maliciously wound around the most vicious Old World Propaganda that this land of the Free has ever known. For that reason in discussing Communism I quote its definition from a standard dictionary—"Common ownership of property and state control of labor, religion and social relations."

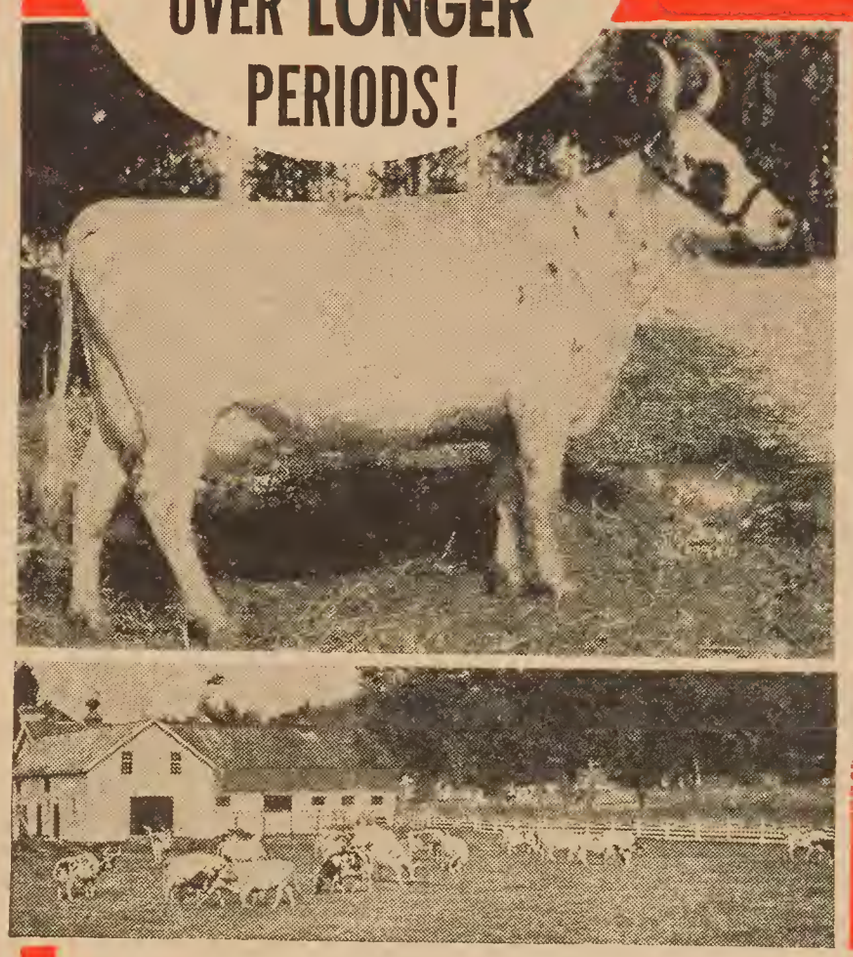
Compare this with Article One of our Bill of Rights, the anniversary of whose birth we recently celebrated. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The whole spirit of the Declaration of Independence breathes of our inalienable right to worship God as we choose. We are entitled to the dollar we have earned by the "sweat of our brow" and to enjoy our social relations with our neighbor.

Communism is a direct antithesis of Freedom. It denies every individual Right which we Americans claim as inalienable. As a government it has been a failure throughout all history. It brought colonial Virginia to the starvation period where 88 percent of the people perished by hunger. In smaller units, such as Oneida Community of New York State, it found itself in conflict with American thought and disappeared. The Russian government used it as a springboard to place in power dictators who ignored human rights as completely as did the Czars whom they displaced. Yet the Communists of this country are brazen enough to call Communism "20th Century Americanism," when it is not Americanism of any time or place. It wars against every principle which we consider sacred.

It is not sufficient to say that this potential party must be thrown out of our country if Freedom is to continue, but the communistic line of thought that is showing itself in much of our legislation must be absolutely eradicated by education or otherwise. Our greatest danger lies there. F. R. STEVENS.

HIGH MILK PRODUCTION *Maintained* OVER LONGER PERIODS!

***This Famous* AYRSHIRE HERD makes high 3-Year Record on BEACON *Test Cow* RATION**



Penshurst Charming Elma #134534—the world's youngest Ayrshire Cow to qualify for the 100,000 lb. club at 8 years, 8 months, 25 days. The present lactation will be her highest. In 327 days she has 19,007 lbs. of milk and is still milking over 40 lbs. daily.

Photo shows part of Iroquois Herd at Cooperstown, New York. This herd uses Beacon Rations exclusively.

The proof of a dairy ration is in the results you get over a long period. And that goes for Beacon Test Cow Ration. Introduced in 1936, this ration has proved that it not only helps secure maximum production, but it also helps *maintain* high production during the entire lactation period.

Iroquois Herd, of Cooperstown, New York—with George Jackson as herdsman—has proved it. Mr. Jackson was one of *many* progressive dairymen to put his herd on Beacon Test Cow Ration 3 years ago.

During this period, his herd has made the following outstanding record:

Year	Milk lbs.	Fat lbs.	Test %	No. of Cows
1936-7	10,436	425.03	4.07	26
1937-8	9,738	412.46	4.24	21
1938-9	10,671	450.33	4.22	26

All but one animal in present milking herd has been bred on the farm.

The reason that Beacon Test Cow Ration helped Mr. Jackson, and many other dairymen, to reach new highs in milk production over longer periods is because it was developed especially for this purpose. Many different formulas were studied in different herds for a number of years before Beacon Test Cow Ration was put on the market.

The result is a ration which meets the most critical demands of feeding: (1) It is extremely palatable, bulky and safe, (2) It is high in fat content —4¾%, and, (3) It is low in fibre—less than 9%. This combination of high fat and low fibre results in a ration *high* in total digestible nutrients. That is why it is especially valuable for *quality dairy herds.*

Investigate the many advantages of Beacon Test Cow Ration. Give it a *trial* under your *own* conditions on your *own* herd. And notice how it helps you to MAINTAIN high milk production over longer periods. See your local BEACON DEALER TODAY.

We also make feeds for chickens, turkeys, ducks, game birds, horses, hogs, beef cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits and dogs.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.
We make a complete line of specialized dairy rations to meet every requirement

BEACON *Dairy Feeds*

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home remedy your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it make breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

Protect Your Gun

from rust and pitting. Use Hoppe's No. 9 and Hoppe's Patches for the quick, sure removal of leading, metal fouling and powder soot. Your dealer sells them or send 10c for sample of Hoppe's No. 9. Write for booklet on Gun Protection.

FRANK A. HOPPE, Inc.,
2332 North 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Clean with Hoppe's No. 9 and Hoppe's Patches. Hoppe's Oil lubricates. Hoppe's Grease protects.

WALL PAPER

FREE CATALOG **WHOLESALE PRICES**

Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large collection of actual samples of borders and ceilings as well as side-walls. Scores of beautiful designs in the newest styles and colors. Save one-half to two-thirds of your papering costs with our high-grade papers at lowest wholesale prices.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 98 Philadelphia, Pa.

One of Van Horne Farms' consistently high producers: Ormsby Pony Pontiac, 19,305 lbs. milk, 710.5 lbs. fat.

"OUR RECORDS SHOW THAT B-B CONSISTENTLY INCREASES OUR MILK PRODUCTION"

-Van Horne Farms, Van Hornesville, N.Y.

Frank Hemenway, Herd Manager at Van Horne Farms, Van Hornesville, N. Y., finds that B-B Dairy Rations, which he has fed for several years now, keeps his cows in such splendid condition that their production consistently increases. "And here are my records to substantiate my claims," he writes. "Take, for example, Van Horne Onyx Aquin. Here's her record:

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
At 2 years	14,960	547.5
At 3 years	18,863	733.9
At 4 years	19,539	763.7

"And she has completed 3 months as a 5-year-old at more than 100 lbs. of fat per month with every promise of making a much better record as a 5-year-old.

There is a B-B Dairy Ration suitable for every grade of roughage. Ask us or your B-B dealer for a free copy of the "B-B Complete Dairy Feeding Program."

"Here's a couple of others, taken from a large group of consistently improving performers:

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
Onyx Andora	14,836	554.1
	16,339	687.6
	19,702	716.1
Denver Abby	17,912	624.0
	19,397	714.4
11 months of current record	23,129	866.2

"We are satisfied," adds Mr. Hemenway, "that B-B keeps a cow in top physical condition and high, profitable production. We recommend B-B to every dairyman."

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

This Year **PLAY SAFE** with your **POULTRY PROFITS**

Have You Heard Egg Prices are Down?

If so, don't forget: (1) Priees follow law of supply and demand. (2) When priees drop hundreds of casual raisers eut down their flocks. (3) Results next summer and fall: supply is low, prices go up. (4) Steady poultrymen are in marvelous position to make extra profits.

You Can Get in on These Profits!

And you can do it the SAFE way because: (1) Our priees are low. (2) Our chicks have high-production breeding. (3) Such chicks make some money even in a low-priced period. (4) When prices go up in summer and fall you'll be all set for a killing—with lots of big premium type eggs. High prices are on the way beeause industrial activity is livelier, employment bigger, wages higher. You've got everything to gain by raising Pennsylvania Farm chicks this year.

Our Chicks Still Further Improved

We are largest State supervised hatchery in Pennsylvania. Every breeder is selected, legbanded, bloodtested by official of Penn. Dept. of Agrieulture. 11 steady years of adding now blood-lines, building up livability, health, vigor, superior egg production, finer meat qualities. Example of improvement for 1940:
2000 Penna. R.O.P. Wh. Leghorn Sires with Oam's Records from 200 to 312 Eggs
A gigantic list of well satisfied customers means we can offer this superior breeding at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

ORDER NOW! Big type White Leghorns (sexed or straight run), New Hampshires. Two perfeeted Crossbreds—Hamp-Rocks for eggs, Rock-Hamps for broilers. Also White and Barred Roeks, R. I. Reds, and White Wyandottes.

FREE! Get Our Big New CATALOG telling about our super values.

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STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $6.50 per 100; Pullets, $13-100; Cockerels, $2.50-100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Box R **RICHFIELD, PA.**

CHERRY HILL CHICKS FOR 1940

Twenty-three years of Breeding. P. P. Prepaid — Live delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

Sexed Pullets guaranteed 95% accurate. PER	100	500	1000
Large English Type Single Comb White Leghorns	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
Bred To-Lay Single Comb Brown Leghorns	13.00	65.00	130.00
Unsexed — White or Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
Barred Rocks, White Roeks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires	7.00	35.00	70.00
White Leghorn Cockerels, $2-100; Light Assorted, $5.50; Heavy Assorted, $6.00.			

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM. Wm. Nace (Prop.), Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS (95% accurate)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REOS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS.....$9.00-100; REO-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
Leghorn Cockerels, $2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25.00-1000. Assorted or Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX R. — RICHFIELD, PA.

Storrs Egg Laying Contest

Carried on by the Conneetieut State College at Storrs. Report for week ending January 6, 1940. Leading pens are:

New Hampshires —	Eggs	Points
Ebenwood Farm	1011	1084
Pine Top Poultry Farm	912	972
White Roeks —		
E. A. Hirt	937	942
John Spangenberg	943	927
Barred Roeks —		
R. C. Cobb	950	939
Dryden Pltry Breeding Farm	935	864
Fuzzydele Farms	891	853
Rhode Island Reds —		
J. J. Warren	1081	1095
E. B. Parmenter	1084	1076
J. J. Warren	1027	1034
Ralph W. Anderson	1021	1017
L. D. Bartholomew	999	972
White Leghorns —		
J. A. Hanson	1120	1112
J. A. Hanson	1095	1107
Wm. L. Gilbert Home	991	1023
Guy A. Leader	981	975
Foreman Poultry Farm	965	956

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agrieulture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Report for week ending January 6, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns —	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	903	924
F. J. Stumpf	825	885
Foreman Poultry Farm	821	826
Creighton Brothers	806	808
Missouri Valley Poultry Farm	795	832
Harry A. Sehnell	757	781
F. J. Stumpf	723	756
Creighton Brothers	717	710
Fred Heuer	715	762
Single Comb Buff Leghorns —		
Charles A. Richardson	348	380
White Wyandottes —		
Missouri Valley Poultry Farm	617	675
White Plymouth Rocks —		
Miami Chiek Hatehery	469	485
Faith Farm	374	403
Barred Plymouth Rocks —		
R. C. E. Wallaee	626	643
Vietor H. Kirkup	579	621
R. C. E. Wallaee	514	535
New Hampshires —		
James H. Horne	638	616
C. D. Cummings	595	613
Rhode Island Reds —		
E. B. Parmenter	1009	952
J. J. Warren	960	932
The Joaehim Breeding Farm	862	832
E. B. Parmenter	778	741
Poplar Hill Farm	765	777
Crooks Farm	764	736
J. J. Warren	713	683
T. H. Mettler	698	686

Penna Egg Laying Contest

Carried on by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. Report for week ending January, 6. 1940.

Ten high pens to date —	Points	Eggs
W.L.—Burr's Plty. Farm	1003.60	991
P.R.—Norman W. Amidon	994.70	1005
Reds—J. J. Warren	969.80	931
N.H.—Hubbard Farms	963.95	1004
W.L.—Guy A. Leader	963.70	986
W.L.—Foreman Plty Fm.	962.10	966
Reds—E. B. Parmenter	958.25	959
W.L.—Piho Brothers	956.70	948
N.H.—Thomas Mettler	932.30	955
N. H.—Fuzzydele Farms	924.20	883
Ten high pens for the week		
N.H.—Thomas Mettler	79.65	78
N.H.—Joaehim Bdg Farm	77.60	73
P.R.—Norman W. Amidon	76.35	74
W.L.—Foreman Plty Fm.	75.90	72
W.L.—Guy A. Leader	74.55	73
W.L.—Piho Brothers	73.95	70
N.H.—Fuzzydele Farms	73.50	68
W.L.—Graybill's Plty Fm	73.35	70
Reds—Crook's Farm	73.00	69
Reds—R. O. Wagemaker	72.55	73

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED from Blood Tested Breeders
Cash or C. O. D. Non Sexed Pullets Cockerels
Large Type Eng. or per 100 per 100 per 100
Hanson S.C.W. Leghorns... $7.00 $13.00 $2.50
Sexing guar. 95% aceurate. We pay all postage & guar. 100% live arrival. Spee. price on leading heavy breeds. 4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 30c each shipped express collect. Order direct or write for FREE Circular & Priees.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box I, COCOLAMUS, PA.

HANSON WHITE LEGHORN MALES

mated with 2 to 5 year old Hens. Expertly culled, bloodtested, large Eggs, low mortality. Baby chieks. Cireular. Chas. Kleinmann, Box 189, Toms River, N. J.

MCLOUGHLIN LEGHORNS — Beauty - Production - Longevity. Progeny-test breeding sinee 1929. 6 times New York R. O. P. champions in average production. Pullorum free, state tube test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, N. Y.

Warm-Dry-Draftless POULTRY HOUSES

IF YOU LINE THEM AT LOW COST WITH SISALKRAFT

Healthy hens and more eggs result when poultry houses are made warm, dry and draftless with Sisalkraft — the wind and watertight lining paper. Easy to install, Sisalkraft more than pays for its low cost as protective lining in all kinds of old and new farm buildings, hog houses, barns, etc.

Fine for House-Banking and Screen Door Covers —keeps snow and cold wind from getting through—adds comfort—saves fuel. Screen doors covered with Sisalkraft make effective storm doors. See your lumber dealer or write direct for test sample and interesting booklet "New Ideas in Poultry Housing".

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Excelsior—Wood Wool
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Non-returnable, cheap, as few as 25. Cheaper than using metal boxes. 2, 3, 4 and 6-dozen sizes. 8c postage brings free sample. N. J. CORRUGATED BOX CO., 48 Leonard Street, Jersey City, N. J.

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All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed P'l'ts C'k'ls

Will Ship C. O. D.	100	100	100
White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$12.50	$3.00
Bl. or Buff Leg. Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	7.50	9.50	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	7.50	9.50	7.50
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	9.50	11.00	11.00
Grade A Chicks — From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	10.00	15.00	3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy Ckls.—our choice—no del. guarantee			6.00
Light Breed C'k'ls.—our choice no del. guar.			2.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHICKS - PULLETS

BROOKSIDE

	100 CHIX	300 CHIX
HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BARREO ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, R. I. REOS	$8.25	$24

HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
DAY OLD...$16.50-100; 4 WEEKS OLD 30c ea. 6 WEEKS OLD 40c ea.; 8 WEEKS OLD 50c ea. All Chicks from carefully culled Bloodtested Stock. Pullets raised on Free Farm Range. Send for Booklet and Complete Priee List.
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E. C. Brown, Prop., Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

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All Chicks hatched from fully-matured selected hens BWD tested under personal supervision.

Lehman's Eng. White	100	500	1000
Leghorn Pullets, 95% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Lehman's Str. run Eng. Leg.	6.50	31.25	60
Barred or White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70
N. H. or R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75

Light Mixed $5; Heavy Mixed $5.50-100; Leg. Ckls. $2. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. postpaid. Cat. Freo.
LEHMAN'S POULTRY FARM, Bx R, McAlisterville, Pa.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS

Seven World Official Records in U.S. Egg Contests. Raise "Special Quality" Chicks from this same breeding—sired by 200-324 Egg Sires. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Rock-Red Cross, Ducklings. Sexed Chicks. FREE CATALOG.

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Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Hanson Wh. Leg. Plts. 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Leg. Ckls. $2.50-100. Str. Run W. Leg	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross	7.50	37.50	75
H. Mixed, $6-100; Rock-Red Cross	8.00	40.00	80

Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Write for Free Catalog, giving full details on our breeders.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box R, McAllsterville, Pa.

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BLOOD TESTED SELECT $7.95 PER 100
White & Blaek Giants, Lt. Brahmas,
N. H. Reds, White & Barred Rocks.....
Dark Cornish, 12c ea. Mixed above Breeds, $5.95-100
Send no Money. Chicks & Postage C.O.D. 100% Alive.
EWING'S HATCHERY, BOX 7, McCLURE, PA.

UNUSUAL VALUE—Sexed Pullet Chicks, Edgehill Reds, 90% sex guarantee. Pullorum clean stock, bred by Fisher System. Also Edgehill Cross 15c. F. O. B.
EOGEHILL POULTRY PLANT, Petersham, Mass.

Purebred or Hyhrid chicks as hatehed. Sexed. Diseount on orders booked now. Free Folder. Assorted Pullets $7. Live del. guar. Wayne Hatchery, Wayne City, Ill.

2000 NARRAGANSETT Poults weekly — from Blood-tested stock. Quick maturing. Special discounts for early bookings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS—High producing runners. Superior Mammoth Pekins. BURNHAM'S DUCK FARM - North Collins, N. Y.

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HEALTHY CHICKS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Barred Cross, Red-Rock Baby Pullets & Cockerels, Sex. Leghorns—100% Pullorum Clean

MAKE GREAT LAYERS

REPRODUCERS of America's finest strains—Kimber and Dryden Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Lake Winthrop and Dryden Barred Rocks. We have invested $10,000 in this stock but sell you the chicks at reasonable farmer prices you can afford to pay. We guarantee satisfaction to 30 days or your money back. We guarantee 95% sexing accuracy on Leghorn chicks and 98% on Red-Rock cross chicks. Our free catalog is one of the finest ever printed. Send for it today.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
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HEN CHICKS FROM 2 TO 9 YEAR OLD BREEDERS

STERN BROS. Longevity LEGHORNS

LONG-LIVED MARATHON LAYERS OF BIG CHALK-WHITE EGGS

Bred on our own farm from 12,000 HEN Breeders and Selected Pedigreed Cockerels from 225 to 289-Egg Hens.

ALSO New Hampshire and Rock-Hamp Cross Chicks for Broilers, Roasters, and Big Brown Eggs (Sexing Service) 8,000 Breeders Pedigreed for Supreme Meat and Egg Quality.

Robust Health, Stamina, Longevity, High Production, Egg and Meat Quality are systematically bred into all our chicks. We supply many of New Jersey's largest egg and meat producers.

Mass Production Enables Us to Quote Lowest Prices on Highest Quality

Write for Free Folder and Price List

STERN BROS., Dept. E., So. Vineland, N. J.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous selected stock. At $9.00 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. Sexed pullets $18 per 100.

Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
Write for Catalog and Early Order discount.

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IN STEELMAN'S
Twelve Months Income Plan

WRITE FOR FREE COPY, TODAY. Our Pioneer Strain of New Hampshires averaged over 284 Eggs at Storr's Contest—Records up to 315 Eggs. Customer reports our Leghorns averaged 231 eggs—profit $2.68 per bird. We offer All Popular Breeds. Chicks Sexed or Unsexed Buy on our Budget Plan. All explained in beautiful illustrated catalog. New low prices — Chicks 8½c to 11½c each. Write

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TAYLOR'S CHICKS
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks
Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds
Sexed Pullets Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you.
Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box R, LIBERTY, N. Y.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rocks Cross	8.00	40.00	80.00
White & Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.00
White & Black Minorca Pullets	14.00	70.00	140.00

Heavy Mix, $6.50-100. All breeders bloodtested. 100% live del. P. paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 Free Cat. telling of our 30 yrs. breeding exp.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Sexed or Started
PULLETS and COCKERELS
From **Old Hen Breeders.** Rugged, Large Size, Large Eggs, Heavy Laying Leghorns. *Send for circular.*
LUKERT LEGHORN FARM
Phone 427. East Moriches, N. Y.

HOLLYWOOD or HANSON LEGHORNS
Day Old Unsexed Chicks, Day Old Sexed Pullets, Day Old Cockerels. Write for Catalog & Prices.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 34, Richfield, Pa.

• FRIENDLY CHICKS •
Four pure breeds, two crosses from world famous strains, hatched carefully from specially supervised flocks. Our chicks are sold with a friendly interest in you and are good friends to your pocketbook. Small orders appreciated. GREENVILLE HATCHERY, M. L. Huested,
Box A, • Greenville, New York

Pioneering in 1940

Up in the hills, one mile off the state road, on an abandoned farm, we started out to make a living last Easter. The summer was spent getting in the hay and crops planted in the spring. There was timber to cut for lumber to make a livable place for the pullets and heifers we had purchased. Our neighbors looked on and shook their heads. all giving us advice altogether discouraging, but no one seemed able to tell us what else we could do that would tide us over the bad break of no job.

Because our summer was so full of the many repairs, we could not get up a supply of fire wood. Now we are burning green wood in a house where the walls are not too air tight. We are pioneering in 1940! Perhaps some of you know the little tricks of keeping comfortable under such circumstances. If you do not, you would learn them living as we do. There is the stick of baked wood from the oven to lay on the floor to keep your feet warm during breakfast. There is the planning to bake but once a week for you will need the oven to bake your wood most of the time and when you bake, be sure you plan to iron after the baking is in the oven. It takes special wood to heat enough to do those duties.

There are the refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, electric sewing machine, washer, mangle and radio that one does not like to look at where there is no electricity to use them. Our advice on them is to store them with some friend or relative who can use them.

Our condition, we find is very common. Hundreds have gone back to the farm to seek a livelihood. In a small college where one of the children was able to start her work, there are many young people whose parents have gone back to homesteads for a year or two and many are on them now. Some of the parents are back to their old professions. We know our land is good but the discouraging part is that the seeding is run out. If we stay, we must repair the buildings and gradually we will, no doubt, get the comforts we once had.

We hear so much about what the solution of our economic crisis is and no one seems to exactly know. "The back to the farm movement," leading economists tell us, is not going to help and when eggs go to 20 cents per dozen it is hard to disbelieve them. Fortunately, our pullets laid early and did well when prices were high. The heifers freshened and now they carry us along. When incubation starts up, we look for the price of eggs to go up. Many other businesses are having just as many problems as the farmer.

Our young people adjust themselves to the new environment better than we older ones do. The farm for the boys, who would be idle in town, builds strong, hardy folks. Our bigger strong fellow fixed the slippery clay driveway by drawing stone in; a place where cars mired down constantly. He dug the new cesspool and worked with the plumber installing the bathroom. If we had paid for that course in plumbing, it would have cost us more than the bathroom. That 50 bushels of potatoes he grew and stored away for higher prices seem like a fortune to him—if he were in town he would spend $50 on shows and whatnots. We needed heat and he went out after a stove and found one at the price of $1.00, rushed it home and struggled the stovepipe up — much the same as grandfather used in the old days.

There are the friends too; one never knew how fine and true they were until reverses struck. They drive miles and spend hours with us. The neighbor comes to see if we can get through the drifts or brings our special deliveries to us. There is the butchering day sharing of meat. the short job the neighbor tips us off on. It just can not be put into words what those friends mean to us. The old associates — the banker the lawyer, and minister — plus the new neighbors, are always mindful. The friendships that grew from our decision to go back to the old homestead is the most wonderful experience of this year.

Delaware Co., N. Y. E. M.

Warren Wins State Contract

J. J. Warren of North Brookfield, Mass., has just been awarded the 9th contract in 9 consecutive years, to supply Warren Red baby chicks to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for 8 State Institutions in which practical poultry plants are maintained. The annual awards of these contracts are made upon the bids submitted by poultry breeders with due consideration given to the quality of the breeders' flocks.

In 1938 the averages per hen for the Warren Red pullets, ran from 179.31 to 235.16, with a mean average of 220.82; and the record for 1939 shows a mean average of 226.67 eggs per hen.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Two letters from the same gentleman

Dec. 27, 1937.

Here's my order for the 5th year. To date I have not lost a bird purchased from you in the 4 years..

(signed) F. E. P.

Feb. 15, 1939.

Here is my order for HALLCROSS Baby Pullets for the 6th season—ever since you advertised them in 1934 they have averaged 203.4 eggs per bird per year. Every chick I have bought has been raised to a laying pullet, except a few eaten on my table. They have paid me a larger profit than any birds I ever had in 50 years of poultry.

(signed) F. E. P.

Only one man's experience—but he brings out in a few words the key to our success. Few, low, or no losses, heavy production—better profits. It is largely because of these things

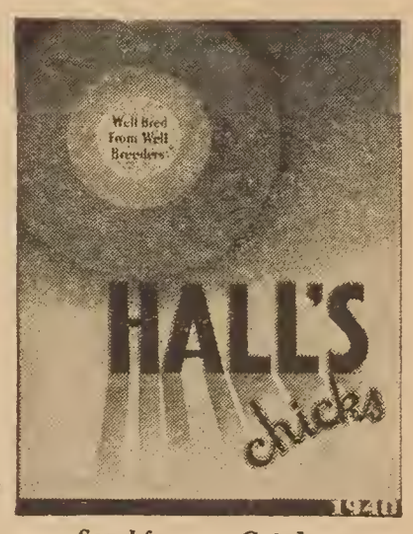
LIVABILITY • PRODUCTION • PROFITABLENESS

that more and more poultrymen each year are coming to HALL'S Chicks for more satisfactory profits. Mr. F. E. P. (name on request) is only one man out of thousands who could testify to the same qualities. Are those the kind of chicks that you would like? Send for our catalogue today.

We like to plan our hatches ahead. If you will cooperate with us by booking your order early, we will cooperate with you, by allowing you a

5% DISCOUNT For Early Orders

Let's cooperate this season, for your greater profits. New catalogue, price list and discount terms free on request.



Send for new Catalogue

Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum free by State test since 1927. Each year we sell more chicks than ever before. Over 9 million last year. **We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery.** Catalogue and Price List free.

Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS
From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

Hatches Monday and Thursday	100	500	1000
Large Type English Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.	13.00	65.00	130
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
N. H. Reds, Rd.-Rk., Rk.-Rd. Cross.	8.00	40.00	80
H. Mixed, $6.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels, $3-100.			

100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad. or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

HIGH-CLASS MAMMOTH
BRONZE POULTS
From Maryland's Bronze Turkey Belt
DISCOUNT on ORDERS before MAR. 1
Our poults are baby beef type. Breeding flocks all blood-tested. Catalogue.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Chestertown, Maryland

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS
75,000 POULTS 1940
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
S. W. KLINE, Box 7, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

2500 Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett, Black, Poults weekly. Baby Beef Type. Quality at Low Cost. White Pekin Ducklings. Folder Free.
CHAS. PRICE, R. 2, TELFORD, PA.

5000 Hardy Bronze Poults Weekly—from Blood-tested stock. Livability. Quick maturing! Special discounts for early bookings. HIGHLAND FARM - Sellersville, Pa.

Turkey Poults—Highest quality. Lower prices. Bronze, White, Red, Narragansett, Black. Free Circular. Pa's. largest breeders. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

Genuine
BROAD BREASTED Bronze TURKEYS
(Kupetz Strain)
also
Bourbon Reds
All Breeders are Blood Tested.
Last Year Sold 100,000 Poults.
Booking Orders Now for Poults.
Winnecunnet Turkey Farm
Norton, Mass.

QUALITY MAMMOTH Bronze Breeders and Poults.
REID TURKEY FARM Freehold, New Jersey

Bronze and Bourbon Red Turkeys, purebred, hardy birds. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS Six lbs. at ten wks. Early Deliveries.
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Box R, BARKER, N.Y.

Colored & W. Muscovy ducks, W. Japanese Silkies, Ring Neck Pheasants. E. Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS
Order NOW and SAVE

ELMER H. WENE

REDUCTIONS Up to $40 per 1,000 — **NEW MUTUAL AID THRIFT PLAN** — **EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS** Up to $17.50 per 1,000

Giant Scale Production Brings New Economies and Savings — And New Thrift Plan Offers CUSTOMERS Unparalleled Opportunity

Prices Per 100 . . . Lots of 100 to 999 Delivery at any time up to July 1st.	UTILITY MATINGS	SELECT MATINGS	SUPER MATINGS	SUPER-X MATINGS
S. C. White (Big Type) Leghorns (Not Sexed)	$ 8.90	$ 9.90	$11.90	$13.90
Choice of Above Leghorns Sexed 95% Pullets	17.90	19.90	22.90	26.90
Above Leghorns Sexed 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90	6.90
Barred or White Rocks / R. I. Reds or New Hampshires	8.90	10.40	12.40	15.40
WENE'S Wyan-Rocks—"White" / WENEcross Redrocks—"Barred"	8.90	10.40	12.40	
Choice of Above Heavy Breeds Baby Pullets 95% Guaranteed	11.40	12.40	14.40	
Baby Cockerels, 95% Guaranteed	9.40	10.40	12.40	
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40	
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Pullets	11.40	12.40	14.40	
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Cockerels	10.40	11.40	12.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas (Not Sexed)	10.40	11.40	13.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Pullets	21.90	22.90	26.90	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90	
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.90	8.90	9.90	

On lots of 1,000 or more, deduct 50c per 100 from above prices. Lots less than 100, add 3c per chick.
Shipped Postpaid — 100% Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS—On orders mailed before Feb. 20th, accompanied by deposit of 1c per chick, deduct 75c per 100 on Utility and Select Matings, $1.25 per 100 on Super and Super-X Matings. An additional 50c per 100 may be deducted on all matings when sending cash in full with order.

NO Discounts allowed on Leghorn or Leghorn-Minorca Sexed Cockerels.

Write for new Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan thru which every WENE customer can cut his chick costs, even to zero, also FREE giant Catalog.

WENE CHICK FARMS BOX A 22 VINELAND, N. J.

SAVE on EMPIRE STATE CHICKS

SEXED PULLETS $11.90 UP PER 100

MALES $3.90 PER 100 UP

LOW BARGAIN PRICES on extra rugged, healthy chicks from old New England Stock. Rich in the direct bloodline breeding of some of New England's most famous contest-winning strains. Many generations 200-300 egg breeding of great, hig New England eggs. Our finest quality chicks attain a high standard. 180 to 220-egg flock averages under general farm conditions prove unusual production ability—Breeders' profits of $1 to $2 per hird prove their unusually dependahle earning power. Real New Hampshires, hig Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds; also popular crosshreeds. Chicks as hatched or sex-guaranteed day old pullets and cockerels. Liberal guarantees. BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders. Big FREE CATALOG tells all—write today.

CATALOG FREE

Empire State Hatchery, Dept. 1214-A, 276 Central Ave., Albany, N.Y.

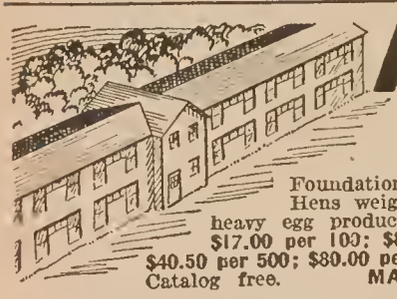
Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS
BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

Extra Quality!

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorns & Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
White & Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00	....	....
B. W. & Bf. Rks., W. Wyand., R. I. Red, Rd-Bk. Cross Pul., 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White & Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
B. & W. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Rd.-Rk. Cross, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00

Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels, $2.50-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels, $6.50-100.
TERMS: Cash, C. O. D. or Time Payments. Write for FREE Information.

MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R. T. Ehrenzeller, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.



NOLL'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

EXTRA PROFIT BRED CHICKS; SEXED PULLETS; COCKERELS

Foundation Stock Imported Direct from Barron in England. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each; Bred for size, vigor and extra heavy egg production. Official Penna State Bloodtested for Pullorum. Sexed Pullets $17.00 per 100; $81.00 per 500; $160.00 per 1000. Regular Straight Run $8.50 per 100; $40.50 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order; can ship C.O.D. Catalog free. MARVIN F. NOLL, BOX R, KLEINFELTERSVILLE, PA.

A Market for Baby Chicks

During the coming months the 300,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will purchase millions of baby chicks — a large percentage of these chicks will be purchased from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker. If you are looking for more new customers this season, it will pay you to tell these readers about your stock.

Readers of The Rural New-Yorker prefer to buy chicks and other supplies from advertisers in the paper. They know that we accept advertisements from only reliable parties and that we guarantee the reliability of every advertisement that appears in the paper. They do not hesitate therefore about sending an order and remittance to any of our advertisers.

The Rural New-Yorker carries more baby chick advertising than any other farm paper in the East. More than 75% of our poultry advertisers have used space in the paper every year for a dozen or more years past. The fact that they continue to advertise in the paper year after year is the best evidence that they secure profitable results from their advertisements.

If you have a surplus of chicks to sell this season you will also find an attractive advertisement in The Rural New-Yorker a profitable investment. If you send an order promptly you will be in time for the

Annual Poultry Issue
FEBRUARY 10

An advertisement in this issue will be read by 300,000 of the best farmers and poultrymen in the Eastern States and will undoubtedly bring you a substantial volume of new business. The Poultry Issue will go to press Wednesday noon, January 31. The advertising rate is $1.50 per line or $21 per inch. (About seven words in small type make a line.)

REFERENCES REQUIRED FROM ALL NEW ADVERTISERS.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Farmer Reports on Penna. Milk Hearing

Dairymen Win Stay Until Feb. 6, to Present Their Case

Pennsylvania has had a Milk Control Board since 1933. This Board was set up to protect the interests of dairy farmers, because it had been demonstrated that so-called dairy cooperatives had been unable to prevent the milk dealer from robbing the farmer. In the six years that have passed, millions of words of testimony have ben presented to this Milk Control Board, all pointing out the need for a decent price for the farmers' milk. Members of the Control Board have come and gone. Has the farmer benefited? Very little.

Why has this happened? Simply because the organized milk dealers and dairy products manufacturers have taken over political control of the machinery that was set up to protect the milk producer. First, by letting the politician running for office know that plenty of milk money is available for campaign expenses. Second, by retaining certain key senators and legislators as their attorneys. Thirdly, by making sure that only those persons who are "friendly" to the milk dealers get appointed to or stay in important key jobs that have to do with milk. The milk dealer is not particular about party labels. Milk money is always available to any politician who will go "along," be he Republican or Democrat.

Once the milk dealer's man gets the job, laws are usually interpreted and regulations are adopted seeing to it that the interests of milk dealers are protected. Here is the most recent example.

A state wide hearing was called by the Milk Control Commission for January 11, 1940 at Harrisburg, Pa. to consider changes in orders B1 and B2, previously issued; also to consider the price to be charged by the farmer, for milk sold at the farm, to consumers in their own containers. The hearing room was filled with milk dealers and their attorneys. Only a few farmers were present, because no one had any advance information as to what was to be considered in detail. No consumers were there. Specific "recommendations" submitted by the Milk Commission were read. They were made up of some 55 items, all of which affected the producer of milk and affected him adversely. At the close of a purely formal hearing the farmers asked for a three weeks' postponement in order to submit a brief presenting the milk producers' views on all items. The request was granted.

At the afternoon session, the question considered was the price to be charged for milk sold at the farm. Present regulations require the farmer to charge two cents under prevailing retail price. or 10 cents at the farm in a 12 cent market area. Two farmers had been arrested for selling raw milk in a gallon jug for 30 cents a gallon. Farmers testified that a 4½ cent differential under the retail price should be permitted, or a price of 7½ cents a quart when sold in gallon lots, and 8½ cents a quart when sold in single quart lots. This would return cost of production plus a very small profit, and would not make the consumer pay for services he did not want.

The Milk Commission then announced that the State Department of Health wanted to testify on raw milk. A Dr. Campbell stated that consumption of raw milk is dangerous to the consumers' health, that the Department does not want to see any extension in the sale of raw milk, and that the Department thinks that all milk should be pasteurized, as only pasteurized milk is safe for human consumption. He quoted a mass of general statistics, none of which applied to Pennsylvania, and talked about all of the horrible disease organisms that can harbor in raw milk, and then wound up with this statement: "There are 40 chances of being infected by raw milk to one from pasteurized milk, because there are 40 times as many raw milk plants as there are pasteurization plants." He stated he would call on Ralph E. Irwin, of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation, in the Department of Health, who was made head of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation about February 1939, and who built a pasteurizing milk plant last year at Camp Hill, just across the river from Harrisburg. Despite Dr. Campbell's assurance, Mr. Irwin did not testify, When the doctor was cross examined. he could not produce any figures for Pennsylvania showing any epidemics of milk borne disease for the past five years.

The farmers were incensed at this propaganda testimony by the State Department of Health. These farmers have complied with every health requirement set up by the Department to safeguard raw milk, such as clean healthy persons handling the milk, clean healthy cows. regularly tested and examined for all known disease; clean modern barns, milk houses and equipment, and electric refrigeration and cooling of milk. They have been operating their business under premits issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Health. Now this same Department was trying to ruin them. Millions of persons have consumed the raw milk produced by these farmers, and are still alive and healthy. If there is any raw milk being sold in Pennsylvania that is dangerous to the public health. then the persons who are charged with the responsibility of safe guarding the Commonwealth's milk supply, should be removed from office. Since February 1939, there has been a complete breakdown in all health requirements and enforcement on milk and milk products. Pennsylvania is flooded with milk, cream and ice cream from uninspected sources that never have seen a Pennsylvania State inspector. No check up is made on milk dealers farm inspectors, with very indifferent State supervision of milk plants that pasteurize milk or make ice cream. Little State supervision exists over the production and sale of raw milk. Most of the requirements that were a protection for the consumer and also the farmer have been set aside. One farmer testified at the hearing that a State Health Department inspector told him, "We will give any one a permit to sell raw milk who wants it." The farmer figured that this was being done in the hope that a serious epidemic might get started. from a bad supply of raw milk, that could be used as an excuse to ban the sale of all raw milk.

Farmers who witnessed this effort of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation, in the Pennsylvania Department of Health, to destroy the investment of the producers of raw milk, arrived at the conclusion that the Department is completely controlled by the organized milk industry, and is carrying out orders from the milk dealers to wipe out the competition of raw milk, which has been hurting the sales of pasteurized milk. They feel strongly that the duty of the Department of Health is to see that all milk, raw and pasteurized, is clean, pure, wholesome and safe, and that it is not the job of the Health Department, or any employee in it, to promote the sale of pasteurization equipment and pasteurized milk.

On February 6, at 10 A. M. in the North office building at Harrisburg, the views of Pennsylvania dairy farmers will be presented to the Milk Commission. The few farmers who were present at this January 11 hearing ask that their brother dairymen be on hand for this February 6 meeting. W. K. MOFFETT.

Director, Farmers' Non-Partisan League.

Pony and Colt belonging to the Austins of Corry, Pa.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 63.

Help Wanted

WANTED—Girl for general housework in boarding house. BOX 105, South Cairo, N. Y.

WANTED — Family with two good hand milkers. Opportunity for dependable man with ambitious high school boy. Man, good teamster; no liquor. State wages expected with house, milk, wood; references. BOX 101 Great Barrington, Mass.

Situations Wanted

ESTATE OR CAMP superintendent, thoroughly familiar various phases agriculture; landscaping; road and building coustruction and maintenance; forestry and camp management; permanent connection desired. ADVERTISER 8183, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE, WORKING gardener, superintendent; American, seeks position. ADVERTISER 8197, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER SINGLE, 37, sober, industrious; experienced in general farming and poultry; wants a poultry farm on shares or wages; have own car. ADVERTISER 8220, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD LIKE a job on poultry farm; had 23 years of experience; good references; handy man, chauffeur, gardener. MATTHEW J. LUFT, Cooperstown, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED at once as herdsman or test cow milker; by middle aged married man, no children, no liquor or tobacco; life time experience in the breeding and developing of purebred dairy cattle and practical dairy farm management. BOX 232, Blairstown, N. J.

POSITION AS manager on farm; life experience; can give good reference. BOX 169 Yardley, Pa., Bucks Co.

LADY, (DUTCH) with girl 9 years old; desires housekeeping position; capable, dependable; good home before high wages; farm preferred. ADVERTISER 8224, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED CHRISTIAN woman, desires housework in gentleman's home; capable, unencumbered. ADVERTISER 8225, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 28, educated, capable, experienced; specializing flock improvement. Explain fully your requirements; references. ADVERTISER 8227, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG VERMONTER, married, desires position as superintendent, caretaker, gardener; private estate; go anywhere. Life experience, best references. C. MOULTON, 630 Burlington Ave., Bristol, Coun.

ORCHARD MANAGER desires opening; 12 years experience agricultural school graduate. ADVERTISER 8230, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position as house man on country estate; good vegetable gardener; honest, sober; good home appreciated. HENRY RIPPE, Fair Haven, N. J.

MAN—Middle aged, handy, wants job; poultry farm; Orange, Ulster or Long Island. No tobacco; sober; no experience. ADVERTISER 8233, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN single, no liquor or tobacco; experienced milkroom, barn or tractor; DeLaval milkers available March 1. State requirements and wages. ADVERTISER 8235, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, CHAUFFEUR, 21, married, truck, tractor, dependable. ADVERTISER 8236, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, DAIRYMAN, married, American, Protestant, age 36; one daughter of 10; life experienced agricultural education. First class feeder, milker, buttermaker and calf raiser. Personal interview desired; excellent references. P. O. BOX 307, Madison, N. J.

HANDY MAN, 25, farm raised, $40 month; further qualifications, references on request. ADVERTISER 8244, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 21, single, ambitious, fully experienced in all branches; broilers, layers, battery and floor. No tobacco, sober, dependable, best references. ADVERTISER 8245, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as herdsman or foreman on modern farm; middle aged, married, no children; best references. ADVERTISER 8246, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WITH child, seeks farm work; life time experience on dairy and poultry farm; steady; no liquor. ADVERTISER 8248, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, 25 years experience all branches including turkeys and pheasants; expert with incubators; capable to take charge. ADVERTISER 8252, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN, AGE 33, Christian, single; capable eventually assuming executive responsibility, seek position. ADVERTISER 8253, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY, 58, refined, neat, cheerful homemaker-cook; desires pleasant Protestant home to high wages; snapshot. ADVERTISER 8254, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY 18 years, no tobacco or liquor; wishes job on poultry farm; experienced; small wages; good working conditions. JOHN GRAHAM, Baldwinsville, Mass.

ENGLISH - AMERICAN, Protestant, cheerful; desires position; companion to elderly lady. ADVERTISER 8255, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER — Experieuced; would like school, institution, hotel position; American citizen; references. ADVERTISER 8256, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER — Hotel school graduate, 10 years' experience first class hotels; seeks employment other than housework. Good executive, capable, trustworthy. What can you offer? ADVERTISER 8257, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT or manager; married, with college training and life experience in purebred dairy cattle and high grade fruit farming; special ability in improved pasture, crops and management; desires position with opportunity and future. ADVERTISER 8258, care Rural New-Yorker.

MILK ROUTE wanted; American, 31, good health, sober, ambitious; 5 years same dairy; desires advancement. ADVERTISER 8180, care Rural New-Yorker.

Various Egg Auctions

WORCESTER, PA.

White Eggs — Prices, Jan. 15, 1940.			
Fancy, large	$0.25	@	$0.31½
Fancy, medium	.23	@	.24
Extra, large	.24	@	.28
Extra, medium	.23	@	.23½
Standard, large	.22½	@	.23
Producers, large	.22½	@	.24½
Producers, medium	.21½	@	.23½
Pullets	.21	@	.22½
Pee Wees	.20	@	.20½
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, large	.23	@	.25
Fancy, medium	.22	@	.22
Extra, large	.23	@	.24
Extra, medium	.22	@	.23
Pullets	.20½	@	21
Pee Wees	.19	@	.19
Jumbos	.43	@	.43

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices, January 15, 1940.			
Fancy, extra	.25½	@	.31½
Fancy, medium	.23¼	@	.25¾
A. extra	.24½	@	.26
A, medium	.22	@	.24¾
Tints, extra	.23	@	.25¼
Pullets	.20	@	.21½
Brown Eggs —			
Brown A, extra	.23	@	.24½
Brown A, medium	.22	@	.23½
Brown, Pullets	.16	@	.19½

WEST PATERSON, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices, January 16, 1940.			
Jumbo	.29	@	.29½
Large	.25	@	.30½
Medium	.22½	@	.25
Pullets	.21	@	.23½
Small	.18	@	.19
Brown Eggs —			
Jumbo	.28½	@	.29½
Large	.23	@	.26
Medium	.22	@	.22½
Pullets	.19	@	.19½

279 cases sold.

White Eggs—Prices January 12. 1940.

BUTLER, PA.

Fancy, large	.23	@	.25½
Fancy, medium	.20¼	@	.22
Extras, large	.22½	@	.26¼
Extras, medium	.20	@	.22
Standard, large	.22¼	@	.23¼
Standard, medium	.18¼	@	.19½
Producers, large	.20	@	.23
Producers, medium	.19	@	.19¾
Pullets, select	.18	@	.18½
Pullets	.17¼	@	.19
Pee Wees	.15½	@	.15¾
Checks	.15	@	.16¾
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, large	.21¼	@	.22
Fancy, medium	.20	@	.20½
Extras, large	.21½	@	.21½
Extras medium	.20	@	.21¾
Producers, large	.19¼	@	.19¼
Producers, medium	.18	@	.18
Pullets, select	.17¼	@	.17¼
Pullets	.16¾	@	.17

695 cases sold.

VINELAND, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices January 11, 1940.			
Fancy, extra	.25	@	.27¼
Fancy, medium	.23	@	.24½
Grade A, extra	.24½	@	.27¾
Grade A, medium	.22¾	@	.24¼
Producers, extra	.23½	@	.23¾
Producers medium	.22½	@	.22¾
Pullets	.22½	@	.23½
Pee Wees,	.21	@	.21¾
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, extra	.23½	@	.24½
Fancy, medium	.21¾	@	.22½
Grade A, extra	.23	@	.23½
Grade A, medium	.21¾	@	.22¾
Producers, extra	.22	@	.22½
Pullets	.19¼	@	.19½

1,422 cases sold.

BROCKTON, AVON, MASS.

White Eggs—Prices, January 15, 1940.

Cases	White	Bulk
1	Mass. large special	22½
4	Mass, medium special	20
1	Pullet	17
	Brown	
566	Mass. large special	23½
177	Mass. medium special	21
15	Mass. large extra	22½
7	Mass. medium extra	20
13	Pullets	18

807 cases sold.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

FARM MANAGER, life-time practical, scientific experience all branches, thorough knowledge, efficient management; profitable results. ADVERTISER 8261, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, single; desires permanent position on poultry farm. Farm school graduate; 8 years experience on laying hens and broilers. ADVERTISER 8263, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED — Companion, instructress to California. ADVERTISER 8266, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—By middle aged, single, life experienced man, position as gardener, caretaker, handyman, chauffeur; very capable, honest and reliable; 18 years in one position; best of references. ADVERTISER 8267, care Rural New-Yorker.

INSPECTION-ADVISE-information; in all art and nature garden matters; in landscape forestry tree surgery; all flowers perennials, rock, rose gardens; reasonable charge. MAX M. KUMER, landscape architect, forestry expert tree surgeon. P. O. **Box 176 Mamaroneck,** New York.

WIDOW, 52, desires position as maid assistant, housekeeper, cook in institution. M. 36 Van Reypen St., Jersey City, N. J.

MARRIED DAIRYMAN, 3 school age children; wants position as herdsman or dairywork. A-1 milker, dependable, no smoke or drink, good personal habits; wife good cook and milker; references. JOHN VAN WINDEN, Lonicers Farm, Douglassville, Pa.

TWO CULTURED women in thirties; desire work on farm, preferably goats; one can drive, do garden work; other act as housekeeper, secretary. ADVERTISER 8272, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER REFINED, American, Protestant; desires position; motherless home; elderly couple ADVERTISER 8273, care Rural New-Yorker

MIDDLE AGED man desires work; small place, gardening, poultry, general handyman; experienced; trustworthy; honest; willing; $15 month; maintenance. THOMAS KENNEY, Gen. Del., Middletown, Conn.

WOMAN OF Greenwich, Conn. would assist with housework or as housekeeper to couple. State wages and etc. ADVERTISER 8276, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, REFINED, American, cook, middle aged; adults, motherless home. ADVERTISER 8291, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT A caretakers position on small estate, or for a aged couple. Jack of all trades, handy with tools and such; wages to be considered; must live in. ARTHUR EDWARD GODFREY, 60 Beldon Ave., Norwalk, Conn. Telephone 2739.

MAN, ELDERLY, active, work on farm. ADVERTISER 8292, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, sober, ambitious; desires job on progressive poultry or dairy farm; experienced. ADVERTISER 8282, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE CARE home in exchange for small remuneration and farming opportunity; or what have you. GLOVER, 329 East 83rd St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, 28, non-smoker, practical and theoretical experience; used and able to take responsibility; wants steady position. ADVERTISER 8286, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, 50; desires position on small place, caretaker; milk few cows; poultryman; teamster; gardener; all round farm worker. Dependable, sober; reference. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York City.

FARM MANAGER, middle aged, married, life experience in up-to-date farming; dairy and beef cattle; milk production, etc. Can build up a new place; would consider share basis. State full particulars (New Jersey preferred). ADVERTISER 8288, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, MIDDLE AGED, experienced poultry; gardening; caretaker; excellent character; good home; reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 8290, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

BREAD, MILK and honey, hard to beat. LESSER'S Adv.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid, 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER honey, 4 boxes No. 1, $1; 5 boxes No. 2, $1; 24 boxes $4; 5-lb. pail 80c postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

HONEY — Our best autumn bloom, 60 lbs. $4; 120 lbs. $7.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY IS dietitians first choice of sweets. LESSER'S Adv.

AMBER HONEY in 60's, 5½c. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Clover and buckwheat honey. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

OYSTERS — Chesapeake Bay's tasty salt water oysters; direct from producer. Stewing, $1.80; frying, $2.20 per gallon postpaid. LEATHERBURY BROTHERS, Shadyside, Md.

MANY DIABETICS can eat honey. LESSER'S Adv.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor; try some; liquified, 5 lb. pail $1.25; 2 $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

HONEY CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs. 85c postpaid; 60 lbs. $6; fall flowers, Spanish Needle, 60 lbs. $4.20. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

TREE RIPENED South Florida oranges, grapefruit, or mixed; $4.25 per crate; (1 3/5 bus.); $2.50, half crate; express prepaid. IDYLWILD NURSERIES, Fort Myers, Fla.

MORE HONEY, less sugar for health. LESSER'S Adv.

PURE HONEY, white clover, light amber, buckwheat, white comb honey; prices right; let us quote. WIXON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 60 lbs. $4.60; 120 lbs. $9; choice $4.30; $8.40; amber $4; $7.75; mixed $3.50; keg buckwheat 5½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

BEES MAKE honey easily assimilable. LESSER'S Adv.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, our best clover $5.10; buckwheat $3.90; mixed $3.60; 20 lbs. clover delivered $3; buckwheat or mixed $2.50. Write for special offers. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY DOES NOT injure childrens teeth. LESSER'S Adv.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. (liquid and comb) $1.25; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25 postpaid into third zone. Vermout clover honey, hot biscuits, nuf sed. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

AVERY'S GOLDEN honey, 10 lbs. $1.50 not prepaid; send no money will ship C. O. D. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

LESSER HAS sold good honey for 40 years. LESSER'S Adv.

HONEY — 60 best clover $5; buckwheat $4.20; amber, good flavor $4.20; 28 clover $2.50, not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FLORIDA SUNSHINE in tree ripened oranges, sweet and juicy; $1 bushel, F.O.B. H. M. DAVIS, Rt. 1, DeLand, Fla.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup $2.25 per gallon postpaid third zone. RAYMOND G. FISHER, Rupert, Vt.

PURE HONEY, 5 lb. pails, postpaid third zone; light clover, pail, 90c; 2 $1.75; mixed and buckwheat pail, 80c; 2 $1.50; 4 $2.90. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

CAKES MADE with honey keep moist. Ask for leaflet. LESSER'S Adv.

DRIED APPLES or apple snitz, 5 lbs. sour $1; 3 lbs. sweet $1 prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP, $2.25 gallon; sugar 40 cents lb.; soft sugar $1.75; 5 lb. pail maple cream, 2 lb. pail 90c; postpaid third zone. ROBERT CHURCH, South New Berlin, N. Y.

GLASS OF MILK, egg or two, tablespoon honey beaten together makes healthful stimulant and nerve tonic. LESSER'S Adv.

ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, the kind you like; picked and shipped same day order received; box $4.25; ½ box $2.25 prepaid. PAUL W. SMITH, Fort Myers, Fla.

CHOICE WHITE clover honey 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat 10 $1.40; 5 80c postpaid. 60 lbs. clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE PORK sausage, real country style, 3 lbs. $1; 5 lbs. $1.50 postpaid. STEINER'S FARMS, Prattsville, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup $1.80 per gallon, satisfaction guaranteed. CRANDALLVALE FARM, Andover, N. Y.

NEW CROP—Home dried apples, 2 lbs. 60c; 4 lbs. $1.10 postpaid. L. W. DENLINGER, Clayton, Ohio.

MICHIGAN CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $3.60; amber $3.15. CHAS G. MARSHALL & SON, Linden, Mich.

CHESAPEAKE BAY oysters, right from the shell; strictly fresh and delicious; best selects $2.20; extra selects $2.50; medium $1.80 gallon prepaid. 2 or more 10c gallon less. Get resale and club prices. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

RIPE, SWEET, juicy oranges; $1 bushel F. O. B. ALBERT VAN VOORHIS, Clearwater, Fla.

HONEY IN original 60 pound cans is cheapest. LESSER'S Adv.

Country Board

FOR PEACE, quiet and rest, be a winter guest in a modern, Christian farm home. Speeial rates. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

WARM COUNTRY home, bath, electric. B. S. JACKSON, R. D. 2, Greenville, N. Y.

LADY ALONE offers pleasant room and board to congenial woman; $25 monthly; all improvements; state highway; references exchanged. MRS A. DeSANTIS, Freehold, N. J.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Electric milk cooler, 24 can Esco two compartment cabinet, 1½ H.P. Frigidaire compressor, Delco motor with circulating pump $275; six foot surface cooler, two waterway, 24 one inch tubes with troughs, 50 gallon receiving vat with strainer and covers, $60. No. 17 DeLaval hand separator, $30. Babcock electric tester, $10; all guaranteed will install; terms. H. HURLEY, 266 Highland Ave., Trenton, N. J.

HAY — Timothy, alfalfa or clover mixed; oat or wheat straw; delivered by truck direct. Satisfaction assured. C. A. WHITE, Clinton, N. Y.

BUSSEY 60 hen battery, $40; 2 MaKomb brooder, $6. DEVINE, 132-19 85th St., Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for burlap bags; we pay freight. P. BUSCH, 226 E. 89th St., New York City.

WANTED — Road scraper with tractor attachment, state make, size and condition and price. WINNECUNNET TURKEY FARM, Norton, Mass.

60 QUILTS, $3.50-$25; photo's 6c.; crib quilts, aprons, rugs, goosefeather bed pillows, quilting done. VERA FULTON, Gallipolis, Ohio.

WILL PERSONS knowing the whereabouts of Adolph W. Kuehn, formerly of 604 North Sixth St., Philadelphia please communicate ADVERTISER 8268, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Back numbers Rural New-Yorker 1882 to 1940. W. B. SWAIN, E. Barrington, New Hampshire.

WANTED—Strings of sleigh bells. What have you? BOX 5, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED — A used garden tractor. HARRY SMITH, Box 234, Shrub Oak, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page : : :

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● Each Kerr breeder must pass a rigid check-up — for vigor, productivity, freedom from disease. Only the best—in type and condition—are kept. Visitors to our headquarters are amazed at the thoroughness of the annual blood testing of 120,000 breeders by our laboratory staff.

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NEW MATING SFOR 1940

For 1940 we are announcing two new matings which round out our offering of chicks so that we have a chick for every need.

Send for our new free catalog which describes our Breeding Control mating of "SUPER" chicks, our old reliable SUSQUEHANNA STRAIN mating, on which we have built our reputation, and our lower priced economy STERLING QUALITY mating. Prices start at $8.95 for incubator run chicks, $2.95 for sexed males, $13.95 for pullets. Sexed pullets and cockerels are offered in all three matings. Our sexed chicks are guaranteed 95% accurate and are sexed by a world famous sexer.

All chicks bloodtested by the long tube agglutination test in State laboratory—your guarantee against disease.

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Ask about our POULTRYMENS BUDGET PLAN for purchase of chicks on time payments. This plan will help you finance your chicks, equipment and feed. Prompt inquiries will receive in addition to our free catalog a FREE Profit Sharing Certificate entitling the holder to a $2.00 per 100 discount from our regular prices for prompt orders.

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PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS

NEW HAMPSHIRES, LEGHORNS, R.I. REDS BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS

Pullorum tested since 1921. 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets—95% acc. guar.

Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year.

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From high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 25 yoars. Sexed or unsexed chicks. Free circular.
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Your choice of 10 Vegetables
Any 5 for 10¢

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Get 5 Regular 10c Packets of Maule's Tested and Guaranteed Seeds. Check Your Choice —Any Five—

☐ Detroit Dark Red Beet
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☐ Prizetaker Onion
☐ Scarlet Globe Radish
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Send me 10c with Your Selections. New 80-Page Seed Book FREE. 1379 Flowers and Vegetables. Shows Maturity Dates for Successive Plantings.

WM. HENRY MAULE, 229 MAULE BLDG., PHILA.

Publisher's Desk

Will you please send me information concerning Inter Communication System of America, Chicago, Ill. I want to be an agent for this Flash-A-Call if you find these people to be responsible.
New Jersey. M. C.

One's success as an agent depends upon his ability to sell goods and it is also necessary to have a field for the solicitation without too much initial expense for outfit and samples. This company sells Flash-A-Light which is an inter-communication system for use chiefly in business offices. Nathan C. Meyer is said to be the proprietor. He has been in many ventures the past few years and some have been checked by the Federal Trade Commission and he has been ordered to refrain from exaggerated promises and misrepresentations. The record leads us to advise caution.

I am enclosing some literature from George Starr White, Los Angeles, Calif., and I wish you would look him up. A party paid him $3 for a bottle of pills which he claimed would cure all her ills. She did not get any benefit but he still sends the literature. Do you know him.
Massachsetts. J. C. B.

The doctor has been branded "quack" both mail order and residential. He has had many "patent medicines" on the market and several electric "therapy" devices. One called "Filteray Pads" which is said to be good for everything from hair to diabetes. The difference from ordinary electric pads is that the heat from his pad goes through an ultra-red-ray filter. It is alleged that he has commercialized the practice of medicine and his claims are discredited by the medical profession.

What information have you on hearing devices. I have had a call from a representative of a company offering certain appliances and I am anxious to know what to expect. B. R.
New Jersey.

There are many good devices on the market and many that are questionable but the best authorities tell us that it is well to try more than one type of instrument because no one instrument could possibly meet all possible conditions of hearing losses.

Would you kindly inform me whether or not Statewide Security Corporation of New York is still in business. Have you any information on Nassau-Suffolk Security Corporation, Freeport N. Y. I hold shares of their stock and never hear from them.
New York. F. E. S.

The Statewide Security Corporation is said to be no longer in existence. It became inoperative and void in May 1935. The Nassau-Suffolk Company changed its name to Universal Security Corporation and is out of existence, having become inoperative April 1939. There is no value in the stock at this time.

My father has been a subscriber to your magazine for a number of years. We enjoy every issue and feel that we can rely on your judgement. The Wentworth Pictorial Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, teach men and women to color photographs. The course costs $48. When the course is completed they claim they will furnish the student with work and pay a reasonable price. I am however very wary of any correspondence course, my shyness resulting from past experiences (painful experiences). I. A. H.
Maine.

This company was debarred from the use of mails at one time because it was believed they could not carry out the promises contained in their literature. They have corrected the matters complained of and are again conducting the business. The company supplies work to be done at home after completing the course without canvassing or selling. We consider it a work-at-home proposition and liable to the same disappointment that follows such concerns. There is opportunity to refuse completed work because it is not up to requirements and for other reasons and we are unable to recommend any such proposition.

George Henry Garlock of Mount Dora, Fla., was arrested and charged with violating the postal laws in connection with a lottery which is said to have taken some $50,000,000 from Americans. The charges were based on the activities of Garlock in originating and promoting the Grand National Horserace Charity Fund of Liverpool, England. Garlick has given a $15,000 bond and the hearing will be held in Boston in the spring.

I wish to thank you many times for your time and interest in my recent trouble with the poultry matter. Yours is the only magazine I know of that would adjust a matter in this way. I certainly will tell my friends about your generosity. F. W.
Massachusetts.

We count an appreciation such as this full reward for any effort we make to help our readers.

I have received a sales card from the Best Plan Company, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill., and would like to know if they are a reliable outfit as the prizes they list for selling a card of names seem to be nationally advertised merchandise. I would like to sell a card and obtain one of the gifts listed but do not want to sell my friends anything that is not honest. H. A. B.
New Jersey.

The Best Plan Company is said to be another name for the Best Company and the Levore Company. Complaint has been made against J. H. Levy, alias J. K. Lee and David Levy, trading as Levore Company alleging that a lottery scheme is used in selling radio sets, fountain pens and other merchandise. It was also alleged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint that there were misleading representations in the advertising of the company, and they were ordered to discontinue the same. It is a punchboard scheme and we consider all these pure lotteries and lotteries are violation of the law.

Will you kindly inform me whether or not there is a chance that I can make some money in my home by going into a business with Maywood Publishing Company, 1107 Broadway, N. Y.
Florida. H. W. E.

The Maywood Publishing Company states in a circular that they sell their books by "mailing circulars." It is "a ready-made business." Envelopes are to be addressed, printed matter folded and mailed, which describe the "20 Century Business Encyclopedia." You must buy a copy of this book at a cost of $1, circulars will cost 75 cents a hundred. When you get the circulars stamp your name on them, mail them out and you are in business for yourself. When you receive an order for a book you take out 50 cents commission and remit 50 cents to the Maywood Company. The company starts with a profit of 50 cents on the book you buy and probably 50 percent on the circulars. This makes a good income for them even if you do not sell a book or mail a circular.

The National Florists' News of 234 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y., published an original poem and a photograph of myself in their magazine. Mr. James Madison Aubery, editor-manager, wrote me previous to publication that they paid for material the following month after publication. Since then I have not heard from them except to receive the edition which contained my poem and photograph. I have written them several times about the published work of mine and of other poems I sent them. In the last letter I enclosed a self-addressed envelope but have received no reply—can you help? E. L.
Michigan.

The National Florists' News has removed from 234 Fifth Ave., and left no address so that it will be impossible to get any payment for the material submitted. It is the custom to pay for material after it is published but it is worse than aggravating to have them neglect the payment and disappear.

George F. Richards and Company filed a petition in bankruptcy with assets at $70,427 and liabilities at $56,896. Cash on hand is given as $320. This concern had been in existence since October 1938 and two of the members of the old John Nix and Company were interested in the venture. They got into financial difficulties much of which was attributable to an unfortunate pea deal with an Oregon concern. There is a suit in the courts to recover on this deal but the concern was unable to weather the vicissitudes that overtook it and went into a receivership. The concern had a bond with the Department of Agriculture and Markets and claims should be filed with the department.

Three persons who had been accused of defrauding and fleecing 200 elderly and infirm investors of $640,000 in a mail fraud were given prison sentences and fines by the Federal Court of Indiana. Edward J. Hartenfeld of Henderson, Ky., and Chicago and Mrs. Ethel Pitt Donnell, of Indianapolis were sentenced to 10 years in prison and fined $5,000 each. Robert D. Beckett, of Indianapolis was given an eight year prison term and fined $2,500.

Trapnested and Pedigreed REDS and LEGHORNS

SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

Start with Sprunger day-old SEXED PULLETS from trapnested Breedars and step up your own EGG PROFITS. Ovar 5000 breeders on MY OWN FARM. 135 two and three-year-old hens with records of over 300 eggs in pullet year. This year 750 trapnested Leghorns and Reds mated to 250 to 335 egg dam males.

PURCHASED CHAMPION HEN and PENS as part of IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The U. S. Champion Red Hen and First Pen in 1939 Maine Contest, and tha Third Highest Pen all U. S. Contests, are now on my braeding Farm. Purchased from Ford. 5 hens won American Poultry Journal Trophies in 1939.

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Writa today for new catalog—Box 25. Early order discount on both sexed and unsexed chicks. 95% Sax Guarantee. $8.00 UP

WRITE BOX 25

Elam Sprunger BINGHAMTON NEW YORK
Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders, 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

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FEATHERLAND FARM White ROCKS

At least 22 eggs per month large size, is among our rigid breeder demands. For meat or eggs, our chicks grow into heavy profitable birds. Mass. Pullorum Clean.

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WORLD'S OLDEST, GREATEST STRAIN

Customers' CERTIFIED records up to 357 eggs in a year. 148 eggs 148 days. OLDEST CONTEST WINNERS. Our customers CIRCLE THE GLOBE, report excellent laying IN COLD ALASKA, HOT SOUTH AMERICA, FAR AWAY BURMA and ALL OVER U. S. Many foreign governments, dozens of experimental stations and theuands of leading breeders CHOOSE PARKS ROCKS State Supervised, R.O.P. and Officially Bloodtested. *Eggs, Chicks, Youngsters & Breeders.* EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS- 50th annivl, cat. free.

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BEES—Good side line, pleasure, profit. Send $1 for book "First Lessons in Beekeeping" (new edition) and one year subscription. Catalog free. **American Bee Journal, Box R, Hamilton, Illinois.**

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S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

HAY First, second & third cutting Alfalfa, green leafy, Clover Timothy, Mixtures and Straw. Carloads; Truckloads. **W. L. Mitchell Co. New Haven, Conn.**

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Box 20, West Washington Market, New York City

Stationery having sketch from photo. of home; also address. 100 sheets & envelopes $1. (First order, sketch $1.50 extra.) Harold Brown Rugby Rd. Schenectady, N.Y.

CANADA LANDS FREE INFORMATION. New Homes—good soil—water. **CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, Dept. Y, 335 Robert Street, St. Paul, Minn.**

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Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE — 17 88/100 acres, 5 asparagus, (young bed), balance hay, wood lot. Will build to suit or sell as is; Harding Highway and Victoria Road. P. O. BOX 21, Newfield, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM near Austin for sale; 435 acres, large barns and outbuildings; 25 head cattle, team, new tractor, and all equipment, modern house with electric lights; must sell; $12,500. Owner, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Austin, Penna.

ORANGE AND ULSTER County farms; free illustrated catalogue. W. E. BROWN, 167 Prospect St., Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Half acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

120 ACRE dairy and poultry farm; 27 stock; 250 hens, machinery; good buildings. Description free. $5,700; others. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

188 ACRE farm, good buildings; price $4,500, half cash. Situated in town of Argyle, Washington Co., address, NEAL McINTYRE, Salem, N. Y.

SALE, RENT, 111 — 56 acre dairy farms, good buildings, spring water, fruit, timber; reasonable. ROY BANGS, Spartansburg, Pa.

FOR SALE — Profitable dairy and poultry farm in eastern Connecticut. Buildings modern, with all improvements. ADVERTISER 8222, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT DAIRY farm; 12 rooms; 75 acres level. Cherry Valley, N. Y. Good outbuildings, silos, cooler, electricity; reasonable. ADVERTISER 8221, care Rural New-Yorker.

210 ACRE estate must be sacrificed. C. L. PETERSON, Tuckerton, N. J.

STOCKED FARM, implements and milk route. House two family or boarders; improvements; easy terms. BERTON WOODWORTH, East Jewett, N. Y.

FLORIDA PINEAPPLE farm, 3 acres for sale; bungalow, 4 rooms and bath; a going concern, with good income, on U. S. highway No. 1. PHILIP BOVINGTON, Fort Pierce, Fla.

SEVEN ACRES woods, new house, artesian well; wood business; cash or farm. G. ENGLISHMAN, Lake St., Upper Saddle River, N. J.

MUST SELL immediately, 100 acre stocked and equipped dairy farm. ADVERTISER 8223, care Rural New-Yorker.

IN ADIRONDACKS, 87 acres, beautiful 12 room house, good water, all improvements; in Bakers Mills, N. Y. S. WADDELL.

FOR RENT, 100 acre farm with house near Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Suitable for truck farming, dairy, or poultry raising. Rent $35 a month; write BOX 187, Port Chester, N. Y.

SOUTH JERSEY, state highway chicken farm; 2½ acres, capacity 650; 5 rooms, sunporch, bungalow, all improvements, garage; price $4,300. ADVERTISER 8226, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—To rent or option to buy, in Sussex Co., N. J., 150-200 acre dairy farm, electricity; 40-50 stanchions. ADVERTISER 8228, care Rural New-Yorker.

CATTLEMAN'S OPPORTUNITY, Florida plantation; probably the best located plantation with the best soil in the State, high elevation, which will grow all staple crops including tobacco, cotton and ideal for stock raising, in west-central Florida; 4 miles highway frontage, rolling, well drained land; 2,347 acres; price only $10 per acre. J. H. OWENS, Madison, Fla.

TO LET ON shares, 200 acre dairy farm with 30 head of stock; electricity; borders Hudson River. Tenant to furnish equipment and help. ADVERTISER 8231, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Good six room house; six acres land; 90 cherry trees, water, electricity; garage; good road; near Route 31; 28 miles from Rochester, N. Y. JOSEPH KETTLE, Holley, N. Y.

COMBINATION FARM and boarding house for sale; due to illness. MOHR, Carlton, N. Y.

FARM WANTED—80 to 150 acres, within 100 miles of New York City. Give particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 8232, care Rural New-Yorker.

18 ACRES of timber land near Harding Highway, near Elmer Borough, N. J.; clear title; $12 per acre. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, owner. Elmer, N. J.

FOR SALE — Equipped dairy farm, 130 acres; Delaware Co., near county seat; 23 cows, 4 bred heifers, 5 yearlings, 1 bull, 2 horses, 20 hens; $7,000; $3,000 cash; write for details. B. B. Robinette, Delhi, N. Y.

80 ACRE fruit and dairy farm, ½ mile Geneva city limits, west shore Seneca lake; concrete highway, electricity, gas, telephone, modern buildings in excellent repair; ideal location for tourist camp or building lots; stanchions for 24 cows, fully equipped. $14,000. ADVERTISER 8237, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Attractive 14-acre farm, commuting distance New York City. Fertile land, brook, modern bungalow; must sell; $4,900. Owner, WILLIAM HYDE, Route 1, Freehold, N. J.

PRIVATE PARTY wants farm anywhere in New Jersey; substantial amount of land; buildings not very modern, mail full details, price and location. LAWSON, Box 276 Church St. Annex, New York City.

40 ACRE MARKET garden farm, near Plainfield, N. J.; level, sandy loam, no stones; will rent or let out on shares; all implements to work with. BOX 51, South Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—Beautiful farm home, modern red brick house; poultry houses for 1,000 birds, modern barn; two sets of buildings on Susquehanna Trail between Corning and Williamsport. Write owner for full particulars. MRS. H. S. SMITH, Lindley, N. Y.

WANTED — In any of the northeastern states, 500 or more acres of swampland with farm adjoining. ADVERTISER 8238, care Rural New-Yorker.

IN NORTHERN New Jersey, want clean farm home; 5 acres or more, at least 6 rooms, furnace, bath. Small poultry house desirable. Rent, with option to buy. GRUMMON, 284 Chestnut St., Nutley, N. J.

HOUSE — Bloomington, N. Y., for sale or exchange, for property in New Jersey; modern improvements. ADVERTISER 8242, care Rural New-Yorker.

ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., desirable estate, offers privacy. Charming Colonial stone house, fireplaces, electricity, steam heat, bath, spacious lawn, locust, maple, elm, fir and white birch shade trees; restful setting, superb view, trout brook. Two large barns, concrete stable, 21 tie-ups, silo, milkhouse, modern kennel, garage and poultry houses. 135 acres, 100 tractor-worked fields, large orchard; $14,000. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

MOST UNUSUAL bargain; modern battery system, 19 acre chicken farm equipped for 2,000 laying birds plus the starting and growing batteries containing at present about 900 birds. All buildings including a furnished five room residence are practically new; for further details write P. O. BOX 35, The Glen, New York.

OWNER'S HEALTH compels sale or rent of 100 acre apple orchard only two hours from Boston. Young orchard produced over 20,000 bushels last year with prospect of nearly doubling over next five years. Will sell reasonably or will rent for term on favorable basis to seasoned grower financially capable of handling. Complete with latest spray and tractor equipment plus fine modern storage plant. If interested in renting, give personal history, orchard experience, financial stability. Aggressive ableman can make real money on this proposition. ADVERTISER 8249, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Seven acre fruit and poultry farm, equipped, on concrete highway in Columbia Co., N. Y. Seven room house, electric, heat. ADVERTISER 8251, care Rural New-Yorker.

500 ACRE farm central Pennsylvania; 2 sets farm buildings, 45 Guernsey cattle, 15 sorrel Belgian horses and colts; mountain streams; cottage sites; $5,000 annual income. Will show profit from date of purchase. For details write W. C. SMITH, 1319 11th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

FOR SALE—Madison County farms on a milk contract when milk is cheap you pay less; 152 acres, good buildings; $3,250; 180 acres, $2,500. L. L. WALKER, Sheds, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Good farm, 136 acres, 8 room house, barn, poultry house and other buildings in good condition. Never failing water supply. Delco lighting plant; further details upon request. MRS. GERTRUDE M. HOFFMAN, Rouseville, Pa.

FOR SALE—103 acre dairy and poultry farm; 20 head cattle; buildings and tools in excellent condition. 110 quart milk route. Three miles from city; all modern improvements. MICHAEL POSTEMSKY, Eagleville, Conn.

FOR SALE or rent, Huntington, L. I. large acreage farm, cow barns, Colonial house; write, TOMLINSON, 120 East 60th St., New York City.

LOW RENT — First class equipped poultry farm, 1,500 layer capacity; near highway and city; for single man. E. ANERSWALD, R. 1, Glen Gardner, N. J.

FOR SALE — Mile Hill Orchard; 5 acres, 225 apple trees; overlooking mountains and lake; 3 minutes from city; store house 15x24 ft.; $1,200; one-half cash. EDWIN M. COTTON, 501 Union Ave., Laconia, N. H.

COLONIAL HOUSE, 172 acre farm; level meadow, hill pasture; 700 bucket sugar orchard, wood, timber, view. Complete set of modern barns. W. C. BALLOU, Newfane, Vt.

100 ACRE state road farm; $2,500. C. FLETCHER, R. D. 2, Voorheesville, Albany Co., N. Y.

WILL SELL established diner or location for new one; poor health reason for selling. ADVERTISER 8259, care Rural New-Yorker.

FLORIDA WATERFRONT. 5 acres, good elevation, electricity, artesian water; near Atlantic Boulevard, 3 miles Jacksonville; $4,250; 40 acres, artesian well, 8 miles Jacksonville; $2,900. HERMAN SEIFERTH, Arlington, Fla.

SARATOGA-WASHINGTON Counties, all prices, list free. CLINE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

NEW YORK-BOSTON highway gas station, store, acreage, sell or rent. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED TO rent on frequent road or in nice town with few acres of land, small house or living quarters; if possible a small greenhouse for a landscape expert, florist and nursery man. ADVERTISER 8269, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL FARM, large house, improvements, suitable tourists and chickens. Geneva-Watkins Glen, Route 14. ROOF, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—General store, delicatessen, lunch; gas station; house all improvements; garage, cabin; land. State road; owner not well. Opportunity for couple; cash $6,500, balance mortgage; Connecticut. ADVERTISER 8271, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST INN, boarding house, State road, 20 acres (Cobleskill); 10 rooms, shrubbery, flowers, maple shade. ADVERTISER 8274, care Rural New-Yorker.

132 ACRE productive, general purpose, upland farm under cultivation; with complete set good buildings; conveniences; on improved road near Naples, N. Y. Price, $1,900; write ADVERTISER 8275, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — 10-20 acres farm land, with or without buildings; 50-75 miles from New York; on good road; cash. ADVERTISER 8277, care Rural New-Yorker.

A FARM stocked for general farming by practical farmer. ADVERTISER 8278, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farm to rent in Connecticut; if suitable will buy it for cash at once; suitable poultry; near bus or railroad; nice view; good neighborhood; good water supply, electricity available. Plenty pasture for one or two cows. Give all details. BOX 2130, 406 E. 149th St., New York City.

GROCERY FOR sale, reasonable; write ALLAN'S PURE FOOD STORE, 518 East 240th St., Bronx, N. Y.

FARM WANTED, hilly wooded country off main road in New York or New England within 100 miles of city. Good buildings, attractive view, brook or lake. Will pay cash for bargain. ADVERTISER 8279, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY OR stock farm, house, and fireproof tile barn 40x100 ft., two stories. Large tile silo; 77 acres; rich land; spring and brook; 1½ miles from Morristown, N. J. Rental price $700 per year; sale price, $17,500. Communicate with owner or any Morristown broker. HAROLD C. LEWIS, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Roslyn 872.

PUBLIC AUCTION—Seven room house, garage and half acre will be sold at New City Court House, main entrance, February 26, 10 o'clock. Good well, electricity; near school; not far from New City; 27 miles from New York City. Rural delivery, local realtor's valuation $3,000. A pleasant home in the country. ROBERT WYLDE, New City, Rockland Co., N. Y.

GOING GROCERY store, established over 60 years, did $75,000 business 1939. Ill health compels sale; must buy store building, two modern apartments above. Farm 150 acres, nearly level, hard road, good land and neighborhood; $4,000, cash down $2,000. 50 acres, good land, main road, never failing stream; some repairs house and barn. $2,200, $1,000 cash. 230 acres, 200 level, running stream, about 100 acres alfalfa; A grade stables and market, $17,000 for land alone. FRANK E. DRUMM, Niverville, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm; low rent; good highway. ADVERTISER 8284, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent by experienced farmer; stocked and equipped farm; good school important; state particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 8285, care Rural New-Yorker.

150 ACRE farm, reasonable; timber land, brook, through pasture; sell or rent. GEORGE HOYT, Poultney, Vt.

COUPLE NO CHILDREN, desire to rent small place; may buy, might consider renting several rooms. ADVERTISER 8289, care Rural New-Yorker.

Help Wanted

FAMILY OF two in country want good cook and general houseworker; state wages wanted and references. Address Long Island. ADVERTISER 8191, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Couple to develop chicken farm, serving established route on shares. P. W. BABCOCK, Blairstown, N. J.

WANTED — A graduate nurse for institution; address by letter stating qualifications and experience. ADVERTISER 8195, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, PROTESTANT, 18 to 24 years; to help children and share housework with present girl. $7 weekly; send picture, references. MRS. L. A. DAY, 184 Harding Drive, South Orange, N. J.

WANTED — Farm hand; good habits; state nationality and experience. EZRA LEHMAN, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

STEADY POSITION for working family who understands vegetables. House, electric, water, heat; must be two to four steady workers in family. State nationality, age and number in family, salary expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 8229, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle aged on small farm; farmers widow or one who prefers a good home to big wages. No objection to child. Description in first letter. O. H. Box 241, R. 1, Vineland, N. J.

CAPABLE GIRL, general housework; modern suburban home. Give references, salary, education, etc. HAUSER, Millburn, N. J.

DAIRYMAN TO take charge of 85 cows and heifers on modern farm. Full description of yourself and references. ADVERTISER 8234, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, WHITE, housework; assist child 3½ years; own room; $25-$30. LEV, 1069 E. 9th St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM COUPLE wanted; childless under 50; total abstainers preferred for one in family on small farm, vicinity of Rhinebeck. Man care of horse, 2 cows, poultry, garden, furnace, handy tools, and repairs; drive car and tractor. Wife general housework, good cook and canner. A steady place for reliable honest folk. Write when available, age, references, salary expected. ADVERTISER 8239, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED— First class farmer, single, steady, age 35 to 45; $40 per month, room and board. ADVERTISER 8240, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 16-18 wanted; modern dairy, poultry farm. One who desires to make farming his future; good home; state full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 8241, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED— General houseworker, young, happy disposition; comfortable home; 2 in family; $20 a month. ADVERTISER 8243, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE—Middle aged man for light work and chores; $10 per month and board. ADVERTISER 8247, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Owner of good farm southern New York State, wants young married farmer, desirous of starting for his own account dairy farming. Willing to assist financially at start. Give nationality, age, number in family, experience, references. ADVERTISER 8250, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced Polish couple for work on farm on shares. Reply JOSEPH ZAWALY, Bridgewater, N. Y.

FARMER — Some one that is familiar with Holstein cows and knows how to get the milk out of them. State age, salary expected and children's ages. E. E. SCHMICK, Elmira, New York.

COUPLE — Excellent opportunity for an experienced reliable farmer, to take charge and develop 82 acre farm, in northern New Jersey; woman to help with housework. Modern living quarters, salary and shares; write, stating experience. 93 Morningside Rd., Verona, N. J.

WANTED—Able young man to work on dairy farm in exchange for a good home and necessary clothing. WILLIAM MANKO, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

WANTED — Capable, young, married man to operate and manage pasteurized milk plant. Experience and reference necessary. FRETZ & STEELEY, Ottsville, Pa.

MARRIED MAN, life experience general farming; hustler; no liquor. No liars need apply; tell all first letter. State wages desired. ADVERTISER 8260, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single, reliable, experienced farm hand; good dry hand milker; teamster; no booze; $25 monthly, board. WARD WELCH, Jefferson, N. Y.

WANTED—For April 1, man and wife between 45-50 years old; no children. To take care small farm on country road; 7 miles nearest town, New York 100 miles. Man must know vegetable raising, flowers, plain carpentry, milking, chicken raising (1 cow, 100 chickens). Wife to cook (electric range), can fruit, vegetables, make butter, do laundry (electric washing machine); also general housework, 7 room house. Will provide 2 room cottage with bath, electricity, radio, car. Large new wood-burning stove heats cottage. Salary $50 monthly. Considerable food provided from farm products. Offers opportunity for permanent job and home. Send history, references, photographs, name and address of your clergyman. ADVERTISER 8262, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE—Good milker and handy all over; $50 monthly; room, board. ADVERTISER 8264, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, MARRIED, no children; for dairy farm with apple orchard. Must be experienced general farmer, familiar with tractor and modern machinery. Give reference and salary wanted; position includes living quarters, light, heat, milk, garden. Must board farm hand. ADVERTISER 8265, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Couple, farmhand-caretaker, not over 35, no liquor, in large boarding house, near Cairo. Take care few cows, garden, lawns, etc., inside and outside handyman. Wife general housework and waitress; good wages all year. Modern bungalow; six months board furnished; references. ADVERTISER 8270, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN FOR battery raising, killing and picking; wages $40 per month with room and board. State age and experience. Licensed driver. W. BEHRENS Cedar Grove, N. J. Phone Verona 8-8585.

WANTED — Man, single, willing worker, to make himself useful on small poultry farm; $15 and board. LOCUST POULTRY FARM, Locust Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED GIRL, general housework; must cook; four children; good wages; references. MRS. MONTGOMERY MITCHELL, Riverside, Wellsville, N. Y.

WANTED—Helper on poultry farm; sober and industrious; $25 per month; experience unnecessary. POND HILL POULTRY FARM, Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED — White girl between ages of 20 and 40, general houseworker, reliable, some experience; two adults and two children in family. Salary $35; apply P. O. BOX 436, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WANTED—Young, single man; experienced in general farm work for year round position on large diversified farm; no liquor or cigaretts; good wages and home for the right man. ALPHEN FARM, East Taunton, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER—Business couple; two children; $40; send details; references. MRS. COSTA, 1955 Sedgwick, Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED — Married man, qualified to operate 5,000 tree orchard, Columbia County. Partnership arrangement long period; must contribute either money or time and have ambition to develop new marketing and packaging. ADVERTISER 8280, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—At once, single man; 115 acre farm; shares; good home; no liquor. ADVERTISER 8283, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, GENERAL housework; assist cooking, light laundry; Protestant family, two children, 6 and 10. Start $30, own room; state age, weight, health; photo if available. BOX 544, Chappaqua, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, steady, reliable; dairy farm Putnam County; must be clean, energetic; salary, excellent home, opportunity advancement. ADVERTISER 8287, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 61.

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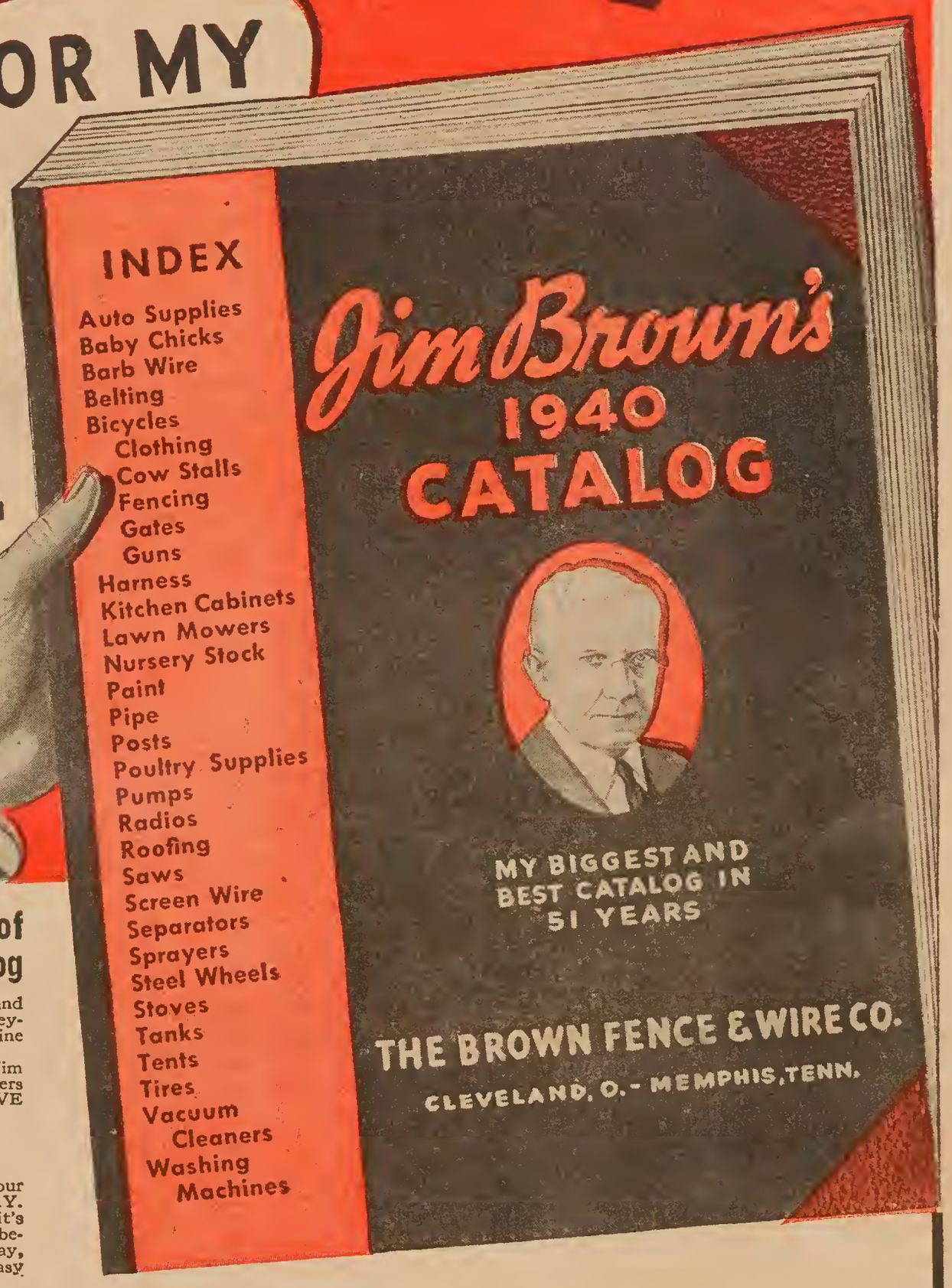

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MAIL COUPON OR POSTCARD Every page of my 1940 Catalog is full of values that will make you wonder how Jim Brown can do it! Don't miss my Catalog. Write for it NOW.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. XCIX. Published Bi-Weekly by the Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price Fifty Cents a Year. February 10, 1940 Re-entered as Second-Class Matter July 17, 1936, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5470

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NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY FEB - 8 1940

Photo—Stanley Woodin, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Mr. Barred Rock Weighs 8½ Pounds and is Still Growing

The 1940 Chick Crop is Important

By Willard C. Thompson

FARMERS are naturally looking for crops which will bring in a reasonable margin of profit during the coming year of 1940. It is, perhaps, more urgently necessary for them to explore possibilities in this regard than in seasons when such margin was comparatively easy to secure. The times, especially during recent months, have shown that farm operations must be managed with fine, business-like care, if safety is to be realized. The hen continues to serve the farm enterprise by producing a food product which is permanently established as an indispensible part of the daily diet of all of our people, the egg. The demand for fresh, table eggs cannot, conceivably, be much diminished during this coming year. Rather are there signs that the demand for more and better quality eggs will be somewhat increased in 1940. The farmer who has a supply of layers on hand when next fall comes 'round may find himself to be in a quite enviable position. We dare make such prediction!

Now, then, the prospects for 1940 for poultry flock owners seems to be about like this—there will be a continued outlet for good quality eggs and poultry throughout the year; egg and poultry prices will not be appreciably different from those which have obtained in 1939, perhaps a little improvement may be anticipated; grain and production costs will be about the same, not much smaller. If these predictions are essentially correct, what are those things upon which the poultry flock owner may build some hopes of having a profitable year from his poultry venture?

Times like these demand the practice of sound, practicable business methods in egg and poultry production. The fundamental need is to cut down on the actual costs of egg and poultry production, to lower the charges against each item so that, even under only average market prices for products sold, some margin representing actual profits may be secured. This means improving the efficiency of all operations concerned with the care and management of the poultry flock throughout the year.

Just now, in February, the beginning of the chick season, is a good time in which to inaugurate 'better poultry management.'

Planning the Chick Crop

Reports seem to indicate that many farmers and commercial poultrymen have been holding off in the matter of placing orders or making plans for home-production of baby chicks in the early season, at least. Such reluctance, under the economic circumstances of the early winter weeks, is natural and easily understood. But, it still seems to be true that (1) the average poultry flock owner should try to have from one-quarter to one-third of his 1940 chick crop "early-hatched," that is out during February or the first half of March—in order to stretch out the length of the breeding season, to make better use of more rigidly selected breeder hens, to get greatest possible service out of money invested in incubation and/or brooder equipment, to produce some broilers for the more favorable early-season broiler market, to assure having new layers at hand as egg prices begin to improve in late July and August, and to provide replacement layers as midsummer sees depletion of the hen flocks and of egg yields from the old hens; (2) the balance of the 1940 chick crop might well be about equally divided between early April (or late March) and early May hatches, bringing the majority of next season's pullets into egg laying maturity during September and October. It is still time to work out such a program. This will tend to help poultrymen balance income through the respective months of the coming year, to reduce the existence of "idle plant," to keep the houses more nearly full at all times, and to avoid bunching work by levelling it out somewhat more uniformly, especially over the spring months.

Whether chicks are being bought or are being produced on the place, every effort should be made this spring to secure chicks of improved quality, for one lesson which experience has definitely proved to poultrymen is that good stock is essential to economical and profitable results. The day is past when mediocre stock can be handled with assurance of profit. Good quality chicks cannot be bought on a price basis. One must ask for, and get inherent quality in chicks, and be willing to pay the price. Cheap chicks are very apt to be cheap chicks, and not capable of satisfying the exacting demands of present-day management. Quality chicks are (1) chicks which have been produced from rigorously selected parent stock, (2) chicks from flocks which have been rid of Pullorum disease—preferably Pullorum-free stock, but at least Pullorum-tested stock, (3) chicks which are good size, strong, healthy-appearing when delivered. Be particular, even fussy about the chicks you get for this 1940 crop. It will pay in (a) improved livability, (b) better rate of growth, (c) reaching egg laying maturity quicker and at less cost, and (d) stronger stock. Give time and thought to this year's chick sources.

Adopt a Common Sense Program

The management of chicks, under artificial brooding, is not a difficult art, nor is there any one method which is better than all others. There are several satisfactory ways of feeding and brooding chicks. The most essential point, in paving the way for growing the 1940 chicks at least possible cost consistent with quality, is to look up a satisfactory scheme, one which has given good results for others and which, reasonably, should work again, and then stick to it. Chicks are pretty much creatures of habit, and do best when continued on a routine which is basically sound, but which does not introduce any radical changes. It is usually a mistake to keep making changes in the midst of a growing season, as some are inclined to do after talking with someone or other, or seeing some new advertisement, or meeting with a persuasive agent. Do the investigating early in the season, before the chicks arrive. Come to a decision as to what feed and brooding practice you expect to follow, and then do it. The average chick flock will respond to methods following through with whatever management scheme has been installed when those chicks first were placed under the brooders. Of course, if one does get off to a bad start through having adopted an inefficient chick management program, and that mistake is demonstrated to him in the midst of the season, it is wise to make corrections, if possible, even though it does throw the chicks into the necessity for readjustment; in such a case it would be adjustment to something better.

A Suggested Chick Grain and Mash Ration

The New Jersey Station has, for many years, offered an open formula ration for baby chicks. Many hundreds of farmers and poultrymen have found this ration workable and efficient. It may interest others this spring, for it is felt that it does embrace the usually recognized fundamentals of economical and efficient chick nutrition. It may be used bodily by some, and by others it may be used as a guide for determining the probable usefulness of rations at hand. Anyway, here are the N. J. chick rations. (1) The N. J. Chick Mash—to be accompanied with a grain feeding: 200 pounds each of ground yellow corn, wheat bran, flour wheat middlings, and pulverized heavy oats, 100 pounds of high-grade meat scraps, 100 pounds of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, 50 pounds dried skimmilk or dried buttermilk (if the market price of milk is too high may substitute another 50 pounds of meat scraps), 20 pounds oyster shell meal or ground limestone flour, 10 pounds natural codliver oil of recognized potency, and 5 pounds of salt. (2) N. J. Chick Grain consists of equal parts by weight of fine cracked yellow corn, and fine cracked wheat, and, preferably, pinhead oats (some omit the oats).

We recommend, as a satisfactory method of chick feeding:

1. Starting the feeding of chicks as soon as they are placed under the brooders. If the chicks have been hatched at home, or near home, they may be placed under the hovers soon after they are about 24 hours old, and get them started to rapid growing as soon as possible. This early feeding will not interfere with the absorption of the remaining yolk material, contrary to older beliefs.

2. Preferably, have quart-size, non-metalic water fountains, vacuum style, perfectly cleaned, and filled with sour skimmilk—one fountain for each 75 baby chicks—ready and waiting for the chicks as they are placed under the heated hovers. This will insure that the first food taken in through the mouth by the chicks will be the easily digested, beneficial sour skimmilk. Withhold water for the first four to six weeks, to force consumption of sour skimmilk. If this milk is not available, then, of course, place water before the chicks, and keep it before them unfailingly every day during the growing period. Be sure that either milk or water is warm, not icy and chilling, clean, fresh, and sanitary. Wash the liquid containers at least once every day. Never refill dirty containers.

3. That first night under the hover, scatter some of the chick starter mash, such as that mentioned above, on clean newspapers, or egg crate fillers, placing them beneath the outer edge of the hovers, and using enough so that all chicks have an immediate opportunity to pick at the mash particles. Feed mash every three or four hours during the day, not too much at one time. On the fifth or sixth day begin to furnish the mash in low hoppers, and from then on keep this mash before the chicks daily in sufficient hopper space to make it possible for the rapidly growing chicks to eat mash at any time they choose to do so. Too many chick flocks are provided with much too limited mash hopper space, with the result that they do not consume enough mash to

(Continued on Page 107).

Potatoes in Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Northern New York, the center of the $2,000,000,000 fluid milk industry, is suffering the results of having too many eggs in one basket. In years gone by, diversified farming was the rule. In the horse-and-buggy days, Jefferson County was the leading hay-producing county of the State, with an annual output averaging 10,000 cars of commercial hay. Oats, barley, wheat, seed peas and beans and timothy and clover seed all added to the up-state farmer's income. Then cheese was one of the big factors, with Watertown the largest interior cheese market in the United States, with annual sales of $2,000,000 at the peak of the industry. In St. Lawrence County creamery butter was another profitable source of income, with that county leading in maple sugar manufacture.

Gradually the dairymen exchanged their cheese factories for milk shipping stations and for the last quarter of a century the fluid milk industry has become the principal source of sustenance all through Northern New York, with few cheese factories or creameries remaining.

Within the past decade a considerable number of the far-seeing farm owners have been seeking to diversify their business by adding lines that were not hampered by so great competition as they had experienced in the fluid milk market. In many cases these ventures have proven successful. These side lines have included the production of turkeys, in which the section has now taken the lead of the State, especially Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, and the quality of the turkeys grown in these two counties is not surpassed anywhere.

Egg production and the sale of broilers is another offshoot which is assuming large proportions and flocks of a thousand or more Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and other popular breeds are becoming common. In this line especially in turkey production, Clifton Timmerman, of LaFargeville, Jefferson County, has assumed the leadership, this year having 3,600 turkeys for Thanksgiving. He also has about 1,200 hens in addition to his turkey ranch, producing eggs, incubator chicks and broilers and heavy fowls for market.

Another Jefferson County farmer has increased his egg baskets by the production of potatoes and this season expects to roll out some 20,000 bushels of spuds from his 90 acres planted. He is the potato king of Northern New York, Ernest F. Bowman of LeRaysville. So profitable has Mr. Bowman's venture proven that the combined income from his 75 head of milk cows and young stock and his potato acres has enabled him to absorb four neighboring farms, giving him 553 acres at present in his kingdom of landed aristocracy.

Four generation of Bowmans have found sustenance on this homestead, the original home owner being Julius Bowman, who came to Jefferson County from Quebec in 1859 and founded a home on the present Bowman farm. Within a short distance is the historical LeRay mansion, one of the finest of the great French homes built in Jefferson and Lewis Counties in pioneer days. The LeRay mansion, recently modernized without marring its striking architectural beauty, is the finest existing example of old-time homesteads now remaining up-state.

As might be expected, the Bowman homestead, with its 90 acres of potatoes and large dairy, requires the most modern equipment to bring success to its far-seeing proprietor. His potato land is fitted with a tractor, fertilized with a power-operator drill, the potatoes prepared for planting with a power cutter, put in the soil with a power-planter, weeded with a power cultivator, sprayed by power, hilled also by power machinery, and when the crop has matured, the potatoes are brought to the surface by a power digger.

Trucks convey the tubers to a huge $2,000 storage shed, with a capacity of 10,000 bushels of potatoes, where a power-operated grader divides the sheep from the goats and bags the potatoes, ready for marketing. This storage cellar, built mostly of concrete, is a model plant, the finest and largest in Northern New York. The cellar is 58x30 feet and 10 feet high, and about half its height is below the surface. Built in 1938, it has proven very satisfactory, keeping the potatoes in the best of condition for a long period, with but little variation in temperature.

In 1937, before erecting his modern storage plant, Mr. Bowman paid a visit to the great potato growing territory in Maine, where he absorbed a host of valuable points on the production and marketing of potatoes, as under operation in the greatest potato state in the Union and in the State's leading potato county of Aroostook.

Commercial fertilizer is used liberally, about 1,200 pounds per acre being applied, with a 5-8-3 formula. Mr. Bowman's three principal varieties are Cobblers, Chippewas and Green Mountains, the latter variety forming the bulk of the crop, which this year exceeds all previous seasons. He has made potatoes a big feature commercially since 1924.

A force of five men and a team of horses and two tractors furnish the motive power on his present combination of farms, as against 19 horses needed when the farms were operated individually. The grain used for feeding his large dairy is mostly home-grown from 90 acres of oats, 225 acres of corn in silage form and an abundant yield of hay, two silos being used. Summer feeding of ensilage is a feature of his large milk flow.

L. L. ALLEN.

New York.

Power Potato Digger

Potato Storage Cellar

Farm Share Leases

Leasing a farm on shares is a problem in farm management. Practically everything that holds for good farming by the owner is equally important on the rented farm. The problem is to so draw the lease that the renter will be influenced to farm in the most profitable manner for himself, and at the same time for the owner, meanwhile maintaining or improving the productivity of the farm.

In a large section of the country, dairying is the most important source of farm income. Dairying being a highly specialized type of farming, close cooperation between tenant and landlord is most important on such farms.

In order to be really profitable, a farm must do a considerable volume of business. Small dairy or general farms cannot be profitable for there is not enough total income. Also, the small farm suffers from inefficient use of labor and either too great an investment in labor saving machinery per acre farmed, or else too little of such machinery for efficient operation. It takes little more machinery to run a 300 acre farm than a 100 acre one.

On dairy farms, the net income depends to a large extent on economy in the production of milk. This is dependent on high production per cow. Invariably the cow which produces a large volume of milk is the one which produces it cheaply. Even if large producers produced milk at the same cost per hundred pounds, they would still be more profitable as a given number of them would produce more milk from the farm than a like number of low producers.

A third important factor in profitable farming is the level of crop production. On the more profitable farms, production per acre is from average to a third above average for the region, of the common crops. The acre production of cash crops is usually over double the average, particularly with potatoes.

The fourth important factor, and the one most frequently overlooked in a real dairy section, is that of diversification. There is a strong tendency for the dairy-minded man to think of cows to the exclusion of other sources of income. Many farm surveys in dairy sections have shown that it is possible to get a much larger income from a farm if from 20 to 50 percent of the income is from some source other than milk.

In surveys of several New York counties in the dairy belt, it was found that these factors were the four most important ones for a good income in the counties studied. For instance, in Jefferson County, the average income received by all farmers for labor and management, that is, the income after taking out all expenses and five percent interest on the total investment, amounted to $609, or about $2 per day plus house rent, firewood, milk vegetables and other advantages. But not one farmr who was above average in all four factors failed to make an income of $1,000 and 17 of them made over $2,000.

The size of the farm, which is more or less fixed, has the greatest influence on the volume of business. However, if the farm is small, it is often possible to lease land which joins it for a very reasonable rental. This is up to the landlord, though there are cases where a tenant rents land on his own. If such land is leased, it should be for a period of years, not less than three, and much better five, in order that one can apply manure and fertilizer and still have time to get the residual benefits from the application. Most farms have some sort of poultry house, and many have other buildings which may be converted into one. If it is impossible to rent additional land, it is often feasible to keep enough poultry to furnish the additional volume of business to make a small farm profitable. It is best not to overdo the size of a farm for rental purposes as the percentage of tenants capable of running a very large farm profitably is not high. It is much better to farm a 150 acre farm than to half farm a 300 acre one. A farm of 150 acres to 225 acres is about right.

Economical milk production requires good cows, good feeding and proper care. Most dairy farms raise their replacements. The quality of those replacements depends on heredity and feeding. Heredity is usually entirely up to the landlord. He buys the bull calves or bulls to head the herd. Considering the fact that in any good dairy community it is possible to buy good purebred bull calves from high producing cows and excellent sires for but little more than bob prices, the quality of bulls which actually head most herds is deplorable. A recent survey of one of our best dairy counties showed 80 percent to be scrubs.

Feeding of the calves devolves on the tenant. Some farmers raise calves properly, but a far larger number do not. It takes so much feed to raise a calf to a certain size. If this amount is fed over a period of three years, you get a three year old no larger than the two year old which would result from feeding the same amount in two years. You have to wait a year longer for profitable production, and the cow never grows to full size and full production. Directions for raising calves properly and economically, are given in Cornell Bulletin No. 622. The lease should

(Con't'd on page 79)

A Successful Turkey Grower

By Harry L. Spooner

MURRAY M. BAKER, Peoria, Ill., says, "The secret of raising turkeys is to secure poults from stock, to keep them while young in a house with an even temperature, to feed them with the highest quality feeds obtainable, and to keep their quarters absolutely clean and sanitary. If all of these are done, the matter of raising them to maturity isn't so difficult as it may seem."

Mr. Baker should know what he is talking about because he has been raising turkeys for several years. This past year he raised about 3,000 of them for the Thanksgiving and Christmas market. In support of his statement of requirements as quoted above, he says that this year he had one pen of 250 young turkeys in which only one turkey died up to the time of going on range and two other pens of a like number in which the loss was two percent in each.

Mr. Baker owns two farms near Peoria and the turkeys are switched from one to the other every year or two. This year they were located on his Grand View Farm of 480 acres 10 miles northwest of Peoria. He raised two breeds, the Bronze and the Black Spanish. He secured the poults, about 3,500 of them, from a high class hatchery in Missouri when they were a day or two old.

These were immediately placed in a brooder house 20x160 feet in size. This is built of haydite blocks, plastered on both sides. The concrete floor is insulated with hollow tile and a tile drain efficiently carries away any water that may accumulate. The building has a complete plumbing system and is heated with automatic hot water throughout. It is thoroughly ventilated by means of a Jamesway system.

Some of the 2,000 turkeys on the farm of M. M. Baker, near Peoria, Ill. G. C. Beochler, farm manager, is attracting their attention.

The brooder house has seven compartments, each 16x20 feet, separated from each other by solid partitions. Extending out from these compartments are an equal number of porches the same size as the compartments, constructed entirely of wire and provided with feed and water troughs attached to the outside. A four-foot alley for service extends along the entire front of the compartments and

Close up of shelters used for turkeys on range when still small.

is separated from them by a wire partition. Each compartment is provided with automatic feeders and waterers and each has perches along the sides. Peat moss is used for litter and the droppings are cleaned out regularly, being placed in a convenient vehicle small enough to go through the alley.

In addition to the brooding compartments and porches, there is a 20x20 ft. room for an office and headquarters, a 16x20 ft. room back of it for keeping feed, and 28x20 ft. room back of this for a killing and dressing room. The whole makes up a complete turkey plant designed to take care of approximately 5,000 turkeys.

The young turkeys are fed on a regular commercial turkey starter for the first few weeks. Shortly before going on range, they are transferred from the commercial mash to a mixture of ground farm feeds, consisting of wheat, corn, and oats together with the various commercial supplements recommended by agricultural colleges. At the age of about seven weeks, they are put on range, the time depending upon the weather and on their rapidity of growth. They are not put outside until they are fully feathered.

The past year the range consisted of 30 acres of alfalfa pasture. In the early part of the season, they were confined to paddocks of five or six acres. These were enclosed with wire fence and steel posts, which are portable and which were moved every 10 days to a new paddock. About September 1 the paddock fences were removed and the 30 acres were thrown into one field. All the other equipment used, including roosts, range houses, feed house, watchman's house, feeders, and waterers are also portable. These were all moved from paddock to paddock and finally to the one large field.

The roosts are made from 2x6's resting on wooden "horses" about five feet high. Notches are cut in the top of the "horses" to receive the 2x6's, which are merely laid in the notches and can be lifted out when taking them down to move.

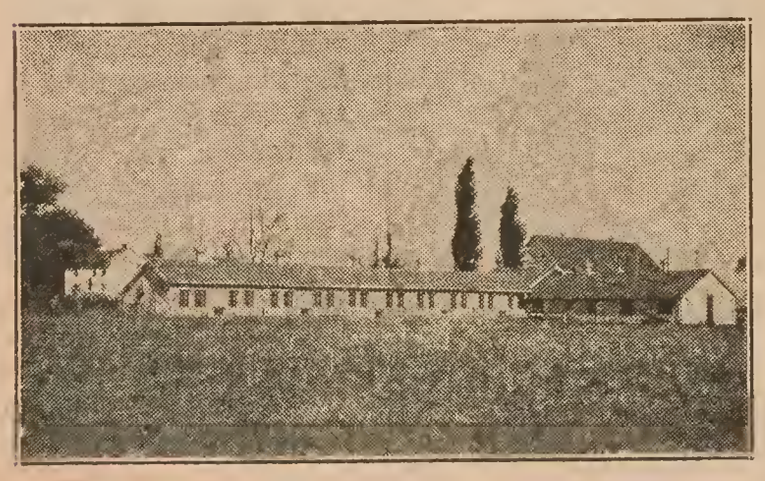
The range houses, designed for shelter in the early days on the range, are 12x20 feet. These are provided with roosts. They are entirely enclosed with wire except the top. During the early part of the range season, they were closed at night but when the turkeys were nearing maturity, they were left open and a portion of the turkeys roosted in them. The feed house, where feeds and supplies are kept, is 8x10 feet in size and placed conveniently, with the feeders and waterers nearby.

The watchman's house consists of a metal chick brooding house adapted for its present use. The roosts and surrounding yard are lighted at night. The windows of the watchman's house face the lighted yard. The watchman sleeps in the house at night. He is on the job during the range season practically 24 hours a day.

The work of keeping the turkeys in place is greatly lessened by an innovation of using dogs to help in the herding. Mr. Baker, while visiting in California, purchased two Australian sheep dogs and brought them home with him. These dogs herd the turkeys in about the same manner they would herd sheep. If a turkey gets out, the dogs bring him back promptly. If some of them stray away from the main body and get out of bounds, they are soon brought back by the dogs. With the two dogs, a watchman, and shot gun, the yard is effectually protected from any intruder, either animal or human.

The turkeys are kept on range until ready for market. With plenty of green alfalfa and of the mixed feed mentioned, the turkeys thrive and grow. About 10 days before Thanksgiving, with a portion being carried over for the Christmas trade, the marketing commences. No attempt is made to sell at retail, all being handled through regular commercial channels.

On last October 12th, Mr. Baker's farm was the object of a visit of more than 100 members of the Illinois Turkey Raisers Association. In addition to a round table discussion of points in turkey raising, a lecture and a demonstration on how to kill and pick a turkey were given by an expert from a poultry marketing concern. He explained and demonstrated the art of killing and drawing the turkeys and of the three methods of picking. Mr. Baker entertained the visitors with a luncheon held in the dairy barn on the farm where a large herd of cows is daily milked by mechanical methods. Although a cow barn, it was as clean as a Dutch kitchen and no odors of any sort were noticeable. About 1,000 pounds of milk per day is produced on the farm by the herd of Guernseys. In addition, the farm carries a feeder herd of about 200 head of cattle.



Brooder house for growing turkeys.

Raising Guineas for Broilers

Guinea broilers weighing about one pound are in demand as a substitute for wild game. House the birds in specially built pens in which they may be shut at night and confined until late forenoon of each day. The eggs will then be deposited where they can be cared for.

Mere inclosures with small stormproof shelters will serve as pens. The nests may be bottomless boxes set on the bare ground with a little straw or chaff thrown into them. Weather-beaten boxes will serve better than new. Guineas breed and thrive better if not disturbed. Egg gathering and other work are best done in the afternoon when the fowls are released. Always leave three or four nest eggs to encourage the hen to retain the nest. If these eggs are numbered in rotation with small pencil marks none need be left in the nest too long.

As soon as a setting of 12 or 15 eggs has been laid they may be set under a chicken hen. A hen with a somewhat nervous disposition will make the best mother for guineas, as she will be more disposed to take them out to rustle for insects. Train the hen to return to the brood coop each night and keep her there until the dew dries in the morning. Tramping around in the wet grass is not good for young guineas, chickens or turkey poults.

Forced feeding doesn't work with guineas, but chick feed and small grains will induce the brood to return each evening to the brood coop. With ordinary care the chicks should average one pound each within eight weeks, and be fit for the trade

Brooder plant, showing porches and attached feed and water troughs.

of high class hotels, restaurants, or householders who want a real poultry treat.

Before kiling the broilers get in touch with a commission dealer to learn his particular requirements. The usual method is simply to bleed each bird by sticking a sharp-pointed knife up through the roof of the mouth and into the base of the brain. They are shipped, after bleeding and cooling, without removing head or feathers. They look best that way in the retail store.

The price for guinea broilers varies, of course, but, from year to year, it has averaged $1 to $1.25 a pair for the one pound birds. E. R. G.

Missouri.

Close-up of a few turkeys on the Baker Farm.

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Business With a Wheelbarrow

Every spring in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, there is a familiar sight as important to many residents as the coming of the robin and bluebird. "As welcome as the flowers in May" is Marvin P. Trumbull pushing his loaded wheelbarrow of fresh vegetables over the extensive route he has built up in the southwestern section of the town. The majority of us would be glad to slow life's pace down a bit at Mr. Trumbull's age, but he not only raises a large enough garden for his own family, but supplies a large portion of Pittsfield as well.

Particularly from May until November there are few busier men in western Massachusetts. The thorough, painstaking preparation that goes into his land is the "ground work" for the bumper crop that usually follows. Long before his first wheelbarrow load is ready, his phone is busy with calls asking when his garden will be "big enough."

Mr. Trumbull has for years been one of the best informed men in the county on produce gardening. His information has been accumulated by several decades of experience and experiment. During many of his years in the vegetable raising and selling business he has covered his route with horse and wagon. His present home, however, is comparatively close to most of his customers. With a long period in the fall and winter when there is not much for horse to do, it occurred to him that a sturdy, rubber-tired wheelbarrow would be just as satisfactory. For years he has done all of his own work, including the plowing. He has also been very careful in selection of his seed; much of his experimenting has been in efforts to find the kinds best suited to Berkshire County soil.

During recent years Mr. Trumbull has expanded somewhat by setting out strawberry plants and raspberry bushes. Consequently, time enough to do everything properly has often been a problem. Since the beginning of the wheelbarrow delivery he has been hiring the plowing and harrowing done by a neighbor. As Mr. Trumbull's is a one-man business and the neighbor's is not, this arrangement has been profitable to both parties. The neighboring farmer can spare a man for the work, while Mr. Trumbull gains some valuable time for attention to his berry plant and seed selection, as well as the general garden layout.

While he is active all year round, this pioneer's dawn-till-after-dark work day begins with the "getting everything ready" period just before planting. He has been almost 100 percent accurate in predicting the end of frosts, and seldom has to replant. And in the crops' important early days few weeds escape his eye. He generally includes about half an acre of sweet corn and 40 to 75 bushels of potatoes in his harvest, while lettuce, onions, cabbage, radishes, squash, pumpkins, beans, peas, beets, etc. are always there in super abundance. The strawberry and raspberry additions have been well received by his trade, and will probably be continued in the future.

Next season will see some change in Mr. Trumbull's method of coverage. In order to supply his increasing trade, particularly his more scattered customers, he has bought a lively Arabian pony and a light cart. In recent seasons, it has become very difficult to service his route completely by wheelbarrow without partially neglecting the garden which supplies its vegetables. It is possible that nearby customers may still enjoy their wheelbarrow delivery. But the ones on the outer fringes of his expanding route will be greeted this spring by a proud Arabian pony pulling their fresh vegetables up the street.

A few apple and pear trees are maintained for personal use. Hunting and walking are Mr. Trumbull's favorite modes of recreation. At least once every spring he hikes over Potter Mountain to the home of a son-in-law in Stephentown, N. Y., a distance of about 15 miles. It is scarcely necessary to add that Marvin Trumbull is one of the most popular and respected men in Pittsfield. At 76, probably few men in town half his age could follow him through a day's work. No wonder they say life begins at 40!

D. P. C.

Massachusetts.

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Farm Lighting Plant on Fruit Farm

As a subscriber to your paper I should like to ask you for some information on a farm lighting plant. Being unable to get on a power line at the present time, I am thinking of buying an individual plant but do not know which is the best type to install. I have had 1,000 watt battery sets (D. C.), priced to me for about $450.00, with automatic starting device. I have also had a 1,000 watt A. C. electric plant without batteries and with automatic starting device, priced to me for about $350.00. The D. C. is a 32 volt plant and the A. C. is a 110 volt plant.

Which of the two types of plants should give the longest and best service regardless of price? Is the A. C. type that operates without storage batteries a satisfactory unit for a practical farmer? I want to use the plant not only for light but to operate general house and barn appliances. T.J.P.

It would be advisable "to go easy" on the 32 volt D. C. machine. It is quite probable that every farm in the United States will have a transmission line within the next five years and if you buy a 32 volt outfit, naturally you will have to get 32 volt appliances. Power plants are not really suceessful on 32 volts. They are principally for light. If the transmission line does come, your equipment, on account of 32 volts, would have a low resale value and you would stand to lose considerable money.

You also mention that you can purchase an A. C. machine, 110 volts, 1,000 watts, for $350. There is nothing wrong with such a machine except that it seems too small for a general appliance machine. It would be very satisfactory if you wanted to use lights alone.

Regarding automatic control, these controls are very practical but when they get out of order some service companies have a tendency to rob individuals who need immediate serviee. Why not, therefore, get a machine big enough to take care of your needs at low cost of operation so that in the event you do get the high line you will lose nothing on your investment?

There is a custom built plant, used extensively by the government, powered by an air-cooled, heavy duty engine of 2.6 h.p. at 1,200 r.p.m. or 4.6 h.p, at 2,400 r.p.m. or any speed which would be necessary for your equipment. The oil reservoir carries three pints of oil under full load; gasoline consumption is two pints per hour. The generator is D. C. 120 vols, 1,600 watts minimum, with a maximum capacity on an over load of 2,200 watts. This is directly connected to the motor, also with circuit breaker, switch, ammeter, volt meter and rheostat. This particular plant will deliver from 2 h.p. to 2¾ h.p. under load. It is not, however, an automatic plant. If you should happen to be interested in this plant, I would suggest you use 20 6 volt automobile batteries in conjunction with it. The motor has an impulse starter and independent magneto whieh insures an automatic choke whieh, in turn, insures instant starting. The eost of this maehine complete is $300. f.o.b. New York City The batteries can be purehased for $50.

If you want to make this plant automatic it can be done, but I do not advise it. Automatic controls cause much trouble in rural districts, especially when people do not understand them. A.B.N.

Delmarva

Twice during January the snow fairy lavished her gifts too freely on us. On the 23d and 24th she showered us deeply under, and this time Aeolus joined in her dance. The drifts were deep, and to people unused as ours are to snow, they were somewhat terrifying. Traffic, even on main arteries, was stalled for a short time and some side roads were blocked for several days. Some hardship was caused those who neglected to get a woodpile handy to the door but most inconvenience was caused to people in our small towns who have learned to buy their supplies a day at a time.

January this year has left some strong impressions. Temperatures in the minus column have been officially reported but these extreme temperatures came at night and in calm periods. As the earth here is quite warm, some apparently contradictory phenomena were noted. Water remained unfrozen in open fronted sheds which served as hen houses when thermometers nearby showed temperatures hovering near zero.

One peculiar thing came to the writer's notice. A number of worn out automobile batteries were standing on the concrete apron of a filling station in a spot sheltered from both wind and ssun. The electrolite in them was too weak to float the hydrometer and yet it did not freeze on a night when a good thermometer hanging four feet above the ground a few feet away registrerd a minimum of four below zero.

There are a lot of berries and seeds suitable for birds all over our peninsula. Mueh more than enough for the birds we have. When snow is on the ground many of our people put out bird foods. We do it on this farm. But it never oceurred to us before that birds crave water when there is dry snow on the ground.

Crows stay in this section right through the winter. They are kept quite wild as everybody treats them as enemies. And in summertime they do do a lot of damage to our cucumber, melon, and tomato crops. The crows use certain islands on the Chesapeake as roosting places in winter, feeding on the mainland during the day time. C.

Business Booklets

"Meat Curing Made Easy.—This is the title of an extremely interesting and instructive booklet issued by the Morton Salt Co., 208 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. The book contains information in reference to the most improved method of handling ham, bacon and other pork products. It describes in detail the best method of killing hogs, scalding, swinging and trimming the carcass. Particular attention is devoted to the curing of the meat and the use of the meat pump system which is designed to get a safer cure started quickly around the bones where it is most needed. The booklet is free and may be obtained without obligation by writing to the above address.

Hall's Chick Catalog.—This attractively illustrated book, issued by Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 60, Wallingford, Conn., tells an interesting story of the progress that has been made in the breeding and hatching of baby chicks during the 29 years that the concern has been engaged in the industry. It also pictures the gradual growth and development of the Hall business from a small beginning to a large organization that now hatches and ships nearly ten million baby chicks each year. The catalog will be mailed free upon request.

Harris Seed Catalog.—This big illustrated catalog will be of interest to farmers, gardeners and flower lovers. It lists and describes a wide variety of farm and garden seeds as well as many of the favorite flowers. It is profusely illustrated with lifelike illustrations to supplement the written descriptions of the numerous varieties. It's free. Address Joseph Harris Co., 27 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

Needham Crown Drill.—This well known grain and fertilizer drill whieh has been on the market for 50 years is fully described in an illustrated folder issued by the Crown Mfg. Co., Phelps, N. Y.

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Grange News

The latest agricultural report shows the dollar at 79 cents, which means that for every dollar's worth of produce sold, the farmer recives 79 cents, and for every dollar's worth of supplies he buys he pays $1.28.

National Grange distributes annually the sum of $1,000 to prize winners in the Safcty Drivng Contest. The 1939 first prize went to Arthur W. Pryor. member of Bellvicw Grange, Wilson County, Kansas. This contest is open to all young members under 18 years of age.

On January 27, Grangers from long distances gathered in Boston for one of the most noteworthy sessions convened over a long period. National Master Louis J. Taber presided and plans were discussed for 1940 activities. The Diamond Jubilee session which will be held in one of the New England States in November 1941 was given proper attention. The goal at this session is laid at 25,000 Seventh Degree members. The New England States occupy a unique position in Grange work. The six state units have qualified as Honor Granges, which requires that all work be performed without use of Manual.

In this day of the machine age, the cost of repairs and parts to farm machinery is an important feature in the ordinary expenses. These costs are continually mounting, even exhorbitant. The National Grange resolved to go on record to continue its efforts to secure a reduction in such costs.

If the proposed health legislation is enacted into law in Washington, it will destroy more than $25,000,000 in investments made by the farmer cooperatives of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The National Grange at Peoria pledged its support towards defeating the proposed measure.

Thousands of rural homes are today enjoying the benefits of electricity at a nominal cost. This has been brought about through the activities of the Grange. The National Grange also favors the installation of power plants at all dams constructed by the Federal Government where the volume of power and the demand for it will justify such installation.

An effort is under way compelling the standardization of milk used in the manufacture of American cheese. If this is made an order and enforced the quality of the cheese will be materially lowered. The National Grange resolved against such a move and sent its opposition to Secretary Wallace. GEORGE M. MORE.

The Used Container Law

The text of this N. Y. State law is given below in answer to several inquiries. It is Chapter 60, Lawsof 1939. Section 192-b. Used Containers.

When farm products of the same kind as the original contents are packed in used containers by others than the original packers and sold, offered for sale or transported for sale, any markings pertaining to the original contents shall be crased, obliterated or such container shall be conspicuously marked or labeled and in the case of bags or sacks tagged on the outside with the words "Not Original Contents" in letters at least one inch in height.

Comment.

It is not the intent of this law to prohibit or limit the use of used packages but rather to provide a method for the reusc of packages without injury to the orignial packer who has affixed his name or brand to the container and to prevent fraud or deceit.

When used containers are to be used by others than the original packers, the following methods are applicable in preparing such containers to meet the requirements of this act.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Boxes and Baskets.

Either: (a) Remove labels. (b) Remove stamp or stencil marks by scrapping. (c) Block out or obliterate marks or labels with wax crayons. (d) Paint over or use lamp black over marks or labels. (e) Stamp, stencil or write with wax crayon, "Not Original Contents," in letters at least one ineh high.

Saeks or Bags.

Either: (a) Turu sacks to place brands inside. (b) Paint out brands or stencils. (c) Attach tag to the outside of sack, stamped or marked, "Not Original Contents," in letters at least one inch high. (d) Always remove any tags pertaining to original contents.

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Will you tell me where I can get the wholesale price on mangle beets by the ton? H. H.

We should like to have the going price of these beets from any locality where they are selling in a wholesale way.

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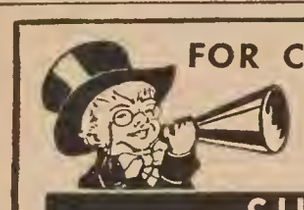

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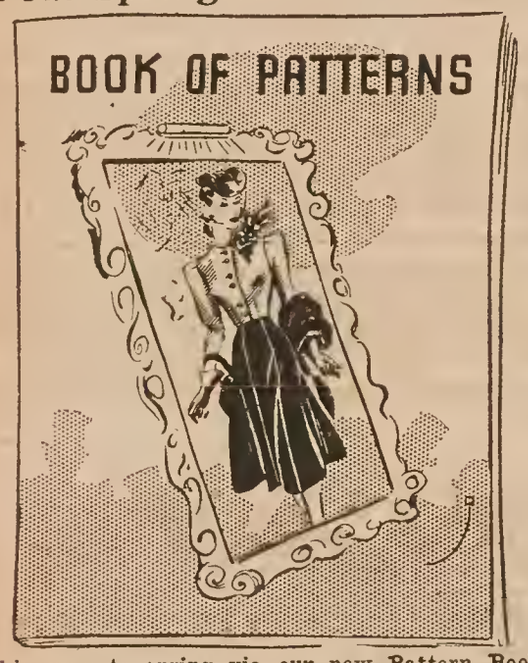

This way to spring via our new Pattern Book just fresh off the press! Yes, it's early, but smart women are already beginning to think and plan ahead. Our Spring book offers a complete preview of the smartest new-season styles for street and office, for afternoons, for "dress-up" evenings. There are graduation frocks that rate honors; an outfit for a Spring bride; dresses to flatter matronly lines; lingerie and "at home" modes. Colorful prints and cottons—all new fabrics—are shown. You'll see bright school and college clothes too. Even short cuts to dressmaking and advice on new fabrics and colors are included. Write for this useful book today! Price of the book is 15c; a book and a pattern together, 25c.

New England Notes

Notes from a Hillside Farm

At the beginning of the year, with the ground covered with snow, many people would consider it too early to plan a garden. Too many farm families fail to realize the importanee of a garden as a souree of food for the family and many others feel that it requires a great deal of expense to have a good garden. A garden large enough to supply one family with all the vegetables that they can use through the year need not cost mueh eash. If the ground is free from weeds, the eare of sueh a garden will not take mueh time eaeh week through the growing season. If the field is weedy it may take considerable time to get it cleaned up but it will be well worth while to get the ground that is to be used for a garden thoroughly eleaned of weeds. Some families feel that they do not care for vegetables but in most eases they will be well liked in some of the many ways in whieh they may be cooked and served. In one loeality the Lady's Aid has for several years practieed cooking and selling "old New England boiled dinners," several times during the Fall and Winter. All of the vegetables, potatoes, beets, earrots, turnips, parsnips and cabbage, with the addition of a pieee eaeh of corned beef and salt pork are cooked together in a kettle. When eooked in this way the flavor is entirely different than it is when the vegetables are cooked separately. They have guests who eome regularly from adjoining towns when they serve these dinners. In the family whose members like most kinds of vegetables, the produee from a good garden will enable a considerable saving in the cash outlay for food making that much of the ineome available to buy some other of the many things that every family desires and at the same time the family will be having some of the most healthful of foods.

Beeause of the diseussion in reeent years of the danger from lead or arsenic poisoning from residue left from sprays used to control inseet pests, some have beeome afraid to use liberal quantities of some kinds of garden produce. While it seems that commercial methods of controlling erop pests do give a produet that is perfectly safe for human consumption yet the home gardener by the use of rotenone dusts to kill troublesome insects ean be absolutely eertain that his family's health will not be endangered by any slight traees of poison, for the residue left by rotenone is not poisonous to man. The cost is a little more than the sprays of lead arsenate but it is more eonvenient to use. With a duster full of this dust the gardener is likely to use it at the first appearance of pests where he would put off the mixing and use of a spray.

Most vegetables grow best in a loam soil that is well supplied with moisture. A light loam that is a bit dry warms up earlier and is better in whieh to plant the very early garden stuff. If one has only a heavy clay soil about the best that ean be done is to give it a dressing of lime and work in plenty of vegetable matter.

For the root erops a fertilizer high in potash will produee better yields and the roots will keep better in storage. Beans, peas and sweet corn need more phosporic acid to make their best yields. All will be of better quality if they are liberally fertilized and garden crops are benefitted on most soils by an application of a ton of ground limestone to the acre.

To get best results, spinach and onions should be planted as early as possible. There is no damage to either if the ground freezes or snow falls after the seed is planted. Beets, carrots and parsnips, also the smooth seeded varieties of peas, may be planted just as early without damage if we wish to do so. Most kinds of garden erops thrive best if they are not planted until the soil is warm. However, we like to plant some beans, both string and shell, sweet corn, squaah and eueumbers just as early as the seed will germinate so that we may have some early in the season even though the yield is not so heavy. Beets, carrots anl turnips that are to be stored for winter use may be planted as late as the end of June. If they are well cared for they will reaeh good size and will be more tender than those planted very early.

Rhubarb, asparagus and horseradish should be a part of every farm garden. As they improve from year to year they should be planted where they will not be disturbed by the plowing of the rest of the garden. All of these need a rieh soil, asparagus thriving best in one that is well drained, the others growing well in a soil that is quite moist. Horseradish root, dug as soon as the frost leaves the ground and at onee prepared for the table, is mueh better as a relish than most of the bottled root that is on the market. To have asparagus give good yields over a long term of years it should not be pieked until the seeond Spring after the plants are set. Earlier picking weakens the plants so that they do not produee as many nor as large tips as they do if permitted to grow for two years without pieking. H.L.S.
Maine.

New Hampshire Egg and Baby Chick Show

The next big event in the "offing" in New Hampshire is the 9th Annual Egg and Baby Chiek Show. This will be held at the new State Armory in Manchester, February 14, 15, 16, 1940. This Show is destined to be the biggest event of its kind ever staged in this state, inasmueh as there will be four times as much floor spaee, and three times as many commereial exhibits as any of our other previous eight annual shows.

Egg and chiek shows have been growing in popular appeal and have great value from the sales standpoint as well as the edueational. In the first place the winners of the various egg and chick classes get eertain favorable publicity that is an asset in sales value.

Edueational values are important beeause they point out to the produeer the important things to strive for in egg and ehick quality. He is thus able to plaee on the market a better pack of eggs, whether they are to be used for market or hatching egg purposes.

Sorting over an entry of baby chieks is quite a job in itself. The baby chiek score eard allots 30 points for vigor; this is measured by considering handling quality, plump shanks, and alertness; 30 points for eondition, whieh is indieated by well healed navels, and no indication of a pasty vent or stieky hateh; 20 points for uniformity of eolor whieh needs no explanation; 10 points for uniformity of weight—usually a perfeet score for this is where all ehicks in the entry weigh within a 5 gram range; and 10 points are scored if the entry of 20 chicks weighs a minimum of 2 pounds or over.

If you do not think it is a real man-size job to piek out a 25 chiek entry for "stiff" competition, just try it some year, if you have not already, and what a thrill if you win a Silver Cup.

In addition to the large number of entries of eggs and baby chicks, plus the Commereial and Breeders' exhibits, other features are being developed to stimulate interest.

First and foremost: Special cash prizes are being offered for the best Retail Store Egg Display, dupliеate prizes for Window Displays and Counter Displays.

Seeond: A special contest is being developed, namely; a New Hampshire Fresh Egg Story Contest.

Third, but not the least important, is a New Hampshire Egg-Milk-Fruit Contest. In this eontest 15 prizes are offered.

These contests are being sponsored in the hope that they will create added interest in the use of high quality native eggs.

This 9th Show, as all the others, is being sponsored by the New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association in cooperation with the State Farm Bureau Federation; the Poultry Department of the University of New Hampshire; and the State Department of Agriculture, Division of Markets. T. B. CHARLES.

Countryman's Journal

God sends beauty to mankind in many diverse ways, and some of the most inspiring and satisfying sights are ready and waiting for those who love nature in its many forms. There are the times of sunrise and sunset, the glory of the sun breaking through the gray elouds, jewels glinting from the snow, the trees and shrubs laden with new snow. The snow traeks of our wild friends of field and forest make a faseinating pattern in the snow. Do you know the colors of winter? Winter weeks are not periods of drab and colorless existenee. There are the myriad shades of soft grays one can see in the elouds, the blues and greens of evergreen groves; sometimes in bright winter sunlight with snow on the ground there are various shades of blue and bluish-steel gray. Working in the woods the other day, the sun suddenly eame out, and shining through a grove of oaks where the leaves still hung tenaciously to the twigs, there were the most wonderful shades of purple, orange and brown. Yes, God made a wonderful world of beauty if we know how to watch for it. Eyes to see and ears to hear are two precious attributes of man. Have you ever stopped to think that most of the trials and tribulations of this world are man's faults!

As we go into the woodlot on a winter's day, we carry burlap bags, and pack them full of pine stieks for kindling. We are still cleaning up from the pine grove whieh the hurrieane ruined. The smaller branches from the trees make grand kindling. Reeently some city friends worked a day with us. We had "hot dogs" and toasted rolls over an open fire. Did they taste good! Working in the tangy winter air gives one an appetite. Then as we headed back for the house with our bags of kindling over our baeks we must have looked like the peasant farmers of an Old World nation.

Scienee keeps trying to aid nature. I have been reading this winter about the magic results from Indole-butyrie acid which causes plants to grow far beyond that which is commonly natural. It seems to inspire both growth of plant and productivity. With soil-less farming, or chemieal farming, becoming more common, perhaps the age-old quest of mankind for assurance of his food supply is ended. The next big problem is economical distribution, without the middleman taking a hog's share of profit. Few things have seemed so tragie as the situation of reeent years when farmers have had what seemed to be a surplus, and millions of poor people unable to pay prices asked in eity markets. More and more it seems clear to me that farmers will have to control their own marketing agencies. Throughout the northeast, thousands of farm families do not get a decent price for their milk, and at the same time city families pay too much. Surely there is a way out, and that way is to break the political-big business maehine.

Well, this is the time of garden catalogues! Each day they arrive, and as ever, we marvel at the gorgeous display of vegetables, fruits and flowers. The catalogue people know that they strike a responsive chord in our hearts! Each year we spend many happy hours looking them over and making out our orders. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, and eaeh year millions of human beings look forward to the catalogues. However, there is just one thing whieh puzzles us. Why, oh, why, doesn't a catalogue sometimes show a garden that looks like ours when the weeds have gotten a bit of a start on us? H.S.P.
Massachusetts.

Photo—M. B. Cummings.
The old mill race on Wmoaski (onion) River near Waterbury, Vt., in winter.

Success with Blueberries

Since those pioneer days when our ancestors moved inland from the eastern sea-board, blueberries have been a favorite fruit with all. Juicy, delicious blueberry pies and fragrant, savory puddings have an honored place on the tables of most people. Now after three decades of scientific plant breeding, this fruit is beginning to find its place on the farm.

The perseverance of pioneers is recorded in the story of Mr. and Mrs. Houston in their establishment of the Houston orchards in Hanover, Mass. Mr. Houston had been trained as a civil engineer. But always in the back of his mind was the fact that some day he wanted to run a farm in the countryside of eastern Massachusetts. Twenty-three years ago they started. Their first planting was 250 bushes. The following year they planted 600 more. Today they have five acres planted, the largest planting in New England, and have shipped bushes to many foreign countries. It is interesting to know that David Lloyd George, the war time premier of England, heard of the of the Houstons and wrote for some plants to experiment with in England. Orders have been sent to Italy, Russia, Alaska and Mexico.

Blueberry growing is not difficult according to Mr. Houston, if conditions are right. The soil should be acid in character. The bushes need plenty of moisture, but do not like wet feet. The Houstons cultivate until the berries begin to set and then mulch heavily with rotting leaf mold or peat moss. The greatest drawback to a boom in cultivated blueberries is the cost of getting started. Counting in all costs, preparing the land, buying the bushes, setting, and then waiting for two or three years until the shrubs come into bearing runs the cost to about $1,000 an acre.

Propagating beds for cuttings on the Houston Farm in Spencer, Mass.

"How many quarts can one expect from a good sized mature bush?" was one of the questions I asked him. The answer was, "A mature bush will produce from five to eight quarts, but one must also remember that blueberry plants last indefinitely. Some are known which have been bearing for 40 years. Furthermore, when figuring the high cost to get started we must remember that cultivated blueberries sell faster than you can produce them. This year, for example, we could not begin to supply the demand and we sold thousands of quarts at a fancy price."

The plants may be set either in the spring or the fall and the secret of planting is to dig a good sized hole and work in plenty of leaf mold with the soil. The plant should be kept mulched from midseason on. It is perfectly possible to get good results by keeping a mulch around the plants all the time.

Blueberries are not self-fertile so several varieties should be planted in order to cross pollinate. In the rear of the Houston's house along one side where the pollinating beds are located is a magnificent hedge of the variety Pioneer. The bushes which are used for cross pollination are set 30 to 40 feet distant, but the bees and insects go back and forth and insure pollination.

"The one most important point other than soil," said Mr. Houston as we were walking through one of his fields, "is pruning. One cannot get big fancy berries unless correct pruning is done each year. The fruit is borne on the wood of the previous season's growth. In rich soil the shrubs will throw too many main shoots and laterals. Each spring some of the old shoots and some of the excess laterals must be removed. Most of the state colleges now have good bulletins on this subject and one who is planning to set a plantation for commercial use or a few bushes for the home garden should study these bulletins. A little experience and careful observation will soon teach the right way to prune."

The question of fertilization of the soil is not definitely established. No fertilizer should be given the first year but beginning with the second a small amount of general fertilizer, 7-8-7 or 5-8-7 may be applied. Soils differ and each person should do some experimenting to determine the amount of fertilization necessary to do the two essential tasks each season, that is grow new wood for the next year's crop as well as produce fancy berries during the current season.

The propagating beds look like cold frames. The propagating of the bushes is the most difficult and at the same time most interesting part of the work in many respects. The hard wood slips, each with two or three buds, are taken in March from the parent bushes. When they are set out in these frames they are kept covered with burlap over the glass. A little air is let in on cloudy days as the sun is dangerous. Late in the fall they go into the nursery beds to develop strong root systems.

It is easy to see why the Houstons have developed a good business during what most of us have called depression years. Full of enthusiasm and zest for their work they are also serious students of the speciality which they have made their particular business. H. S. P.

Grafting Made Easy

For years I have tried to graft both fruit and nut trees but with indifferent success. I have found that successful grafting is almost entirely due to the kind of wax used. In my early efforts I have used rosin, beeswax, tallow, paint, clay and even some standard kinds of grafting wax. I heard that melted parrafine is the best kind of wax to use and so it has proved. I put 12 grafts in an apple tree and every one took. I even grafted Bartlett pears on apple stock and pecan nuts on wild hickories. Heretofore, I never had a pecan scion take despite protection with wared paper bags and the most careful work in inserting the scion in the stock.

But with parrafine, at least fifty percent of the scions formed a union with the stubs upon which they were grafted. I recently visited a man who has also made a specialty of this kind of grafting and he showed me several English walnut trees in bearing right here in Connecticut that he had grafted on black walnut stock. He also showed me some almond shoots growing on peach trees as almonds and peaches are the same family. But when it comes to applying the grafting wax, use nothing but parrafine, the same thing women use to cover jelly glasses. With a small brush, paint the whole graft and any raw wood exposed. Make a thorough job of this to keep out air and moisture until the graft takes. Several times during the spring you may need to make some fresh applications of wax but be most careful not to disturb the scions where the union is taking place.

Another advantage of the parrafine method is that you can extend the grafting season well into early summer. I am writing this now because any time during the winter, if your travels happen to take you to some section where they grow desirable fruit or nuts, clip off a few shoots with your jackknife and when you get home paint them with parrafine to prevent drying out and store them in a moist but not wet place, like a cellar bottom until you are ready to tackle some grafting next spring. C.M.

Connecticut.

All batteries look pretty much alike. But when you buy one for your car, truck or tractor, you don't have to rely on guesswork. Be guided by the experience of railroads, so many of which select Exide for car-lighting, air-conditioning and signaling. Then you will know you're getting your money's worth.

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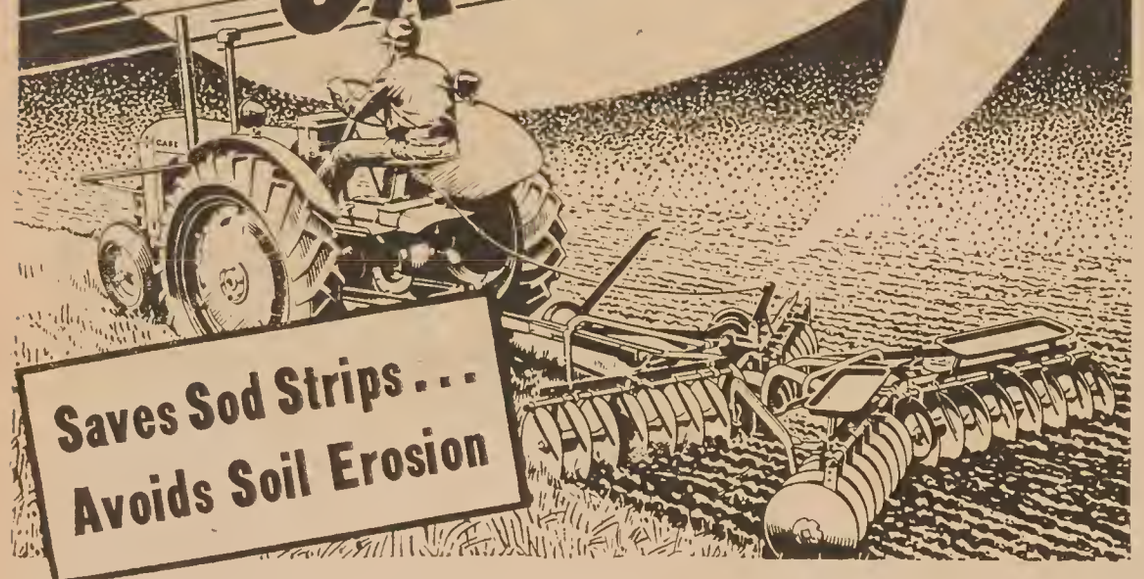

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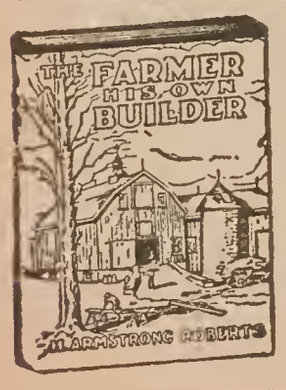

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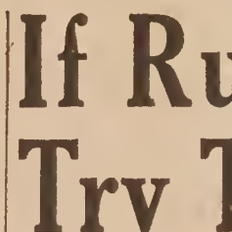

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Ruralisms

THE LIFE PLANT. — Many visitors to the World's Fair purchased, among other souvenirs, a thick, succulent leaf which they were assured would produce new plants without any care. It was called life plant or air plant, and unlike some of the samples sold by itinerant salesmen, the claims made for it were true. A leaf hung up in a moist atmosphere, or laid upon soil in a pot, soon sprouts around the edges, with a tiny new plant developing in each indentation in the scalloped leaf. In a warm rather moist climate, like Florida, a leaf is sometimes hung in a window, or against the wall, where it forms new plants very quickly, but we prefer to lay it on the soil in a pot. As soon as the plant is large enough it is detached from the leaf, and potted separately. The leaves are bright green, smooth and attractive with their scalloped edges, and as they will do equally well in sunshine or shade they make a satisfactory window plant. The plant likes a rich well-drained soil. The flowers are like little papery lanterns, pale green shaded with red or purple. Botanically this plant is Bryophyllum pinnatum, the specific name meaning a sprouting leaf. In addition to the common names of air plant and life plant it is also called "floppers"—why we do not know. It belongs to the same family as some of the other popular succulents; originally native to the East Indies it has now spread over many tropical countries. During the summer we put our plants in a warm place outside, where they grow vigorously, but so far they have never bloomed for us. However, the fresh green of the foliage is attractive through the winter.

WINTER FLOWERS.—With limited window space careful planning is needed for blooming house plants in winter, and in some cases it is prudent to be content with foliage only. We like the old Abutilon or flowering maple because it blooms so persistently, and it is easy to root new plants during the summer, if the old ones are unshapely, though severe cutting back as soon as they are put outside for the summer will remedy this defect. The Abutilon has few enemies but may become badly infested with greenhouse scale if this pest is allowed to appear. It is always wise to give all the house plants baths of soapsuds and Black Leaf 40 when they are first brought in from their summer vacation, as this will eliminate most of their insect enemies, but when scale has formed its hard shell it must be removed by rubbing off with a bit of sponge or cotton. Many years ago, before so many scientific aids in insect control had been developed, a great deal of such hand work was required in large greenhouse establishments, and we have pleasant childish recollections of cheerful Swedish women who used to tell us tales of old Scandinavian heroes while busy sponging off Camellias and other greenhouse plants. The presence of scale on window plants is often unsuspected, as the insects are likely to be on the under side of the leaves, or along the stems, where they seem to melt into the color of the plant. Regular inspection and treatment will prevent serious trouble, but if the scale is there yellowing leaves and a generally unthrifty look will be noticed. The Boston fern is often badly affected by this insect; the small brownish turtle-like shells will be found along the mid-ribs of the pinnæ, and the stems, on the under side. Wherever the scale is allowed to increase the effect is quickly noticeable, as the whole plant has a starved look. The scale must not be confused with the spores or fruiting bodies that appear on the under side of the mature fronds. These are small black dots in regular rows. It is not uncommon for an inexperienced window-gardener to assume that these are evidence of disease or insect attack, especially as the frond is likely to lose some of its brightness of color as it matures. However, apart from the scale the Boston fern rarely suffers from insect attack and if watered regularly, but not to excess, and given some extra fertility before it becomes starved, it is one of our most satisfactory house plants.

CHRISTMAS POT PLANTS. — Most of the specimens ordinarily sold by florists around the holidays are easily cared for if properly treated, for no reliable dealer willingly sells a plant that is likely to be unsatisfactory. City apartments, however, are only congenial to a limited range of pot plants, for there is often a deficiency of light, a very dry atmosphere, and frequently fluctuations of temperature. For these reasons many of the flowering plants stay in condition for but a short time; we may enjoy their brief season of beauty, but for permanence we must select something more resistant to these undesirable conditions. This accounts for the great popularity of succulents and cacti which, so long as they are not over-watered or subjected to low temperatures will flourish amazingly. The picturesque little dish gardens in which these plants are arranged make popular gifts, and may give satisfaction for a long period. The Crassula that is commonly called Japanese rubber plant often grows quite rapidly, and may demand a separate pot, but the little cacti may usually remain in the dish garden for some time; indeed, some of these plants are so extremely quiescent that the window gardener may feel uncertain as to their vitality. Among Christmas flowering plants the Poinsettia still holds high popularity, though its flaming heads are not flowers, but bracts surrounding the true flowers. Under window conditions they are more exacting than in the greenhouse, but are often quite satisfactory, being carried over from one season to the next. They require a temperature range between 60 and 70 degrees, with thorough watering once a day. Sudden variations in temperature are very detrimental, and usually cause loss of foliage, but in any case the foliage gradually matures and drops after flowering is over. Full light and sunshine is needed at all times. The plant requires rest after flowering, and the water supply should be lessened at this period. When settled warm weather comes, window Poinsettias may be set outside for the summer. They may be pruned back severely, after which they soon come into active growth again. Mature wood cut off may be rooted quite readily in sand, in a window or cold frame. Young plants raised from cuttings give larger heads of bracts than the old plants. Another popular holiday and Easter plant is the Cyclamen but we have had poor results in attempts to keep the plants over to another season; the corms usually suffer from rot during the summer. Commercially they are grown for the one season only.

THE NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—Among Christmas pot plants we often see specimens of this noble evergreen, Araucaria excelsa. Even a small pot specimen shows its characteristic habit of growth, the branches arranged in distinct whorls, thickly clothed with bright green needles. Sometimes such a plant is sent to a shut-in decorated with Christmas ornaments, which we think a mistake, for the plant itself is handsome enough, without adventitious adornment. It must be remembered that the Araucaria is not a hardy evergreen, to be planted out in the garden afterwards. It can only be grown outside in the warmer parts of the country, such as Florida and California. Norfolk Island, the native home of this pine, lies in the Pacific Northeast of Australia, a rocky island of less than 10,000 acres it was once a penal colony for the most dangerous criminals, but is now the home of descendants of those formerly living on Pitcairn Island, originally the mutineers of the British ship Bounty. In its natural home Araucaria excelsa grows to a height of 200 feet, but here we only know it as a pot specimen. It dislikes direct sunshine, so as a window plant it should be given a light situation without direct sun, and a rather cool place. Occasional spraying over the foliage will be helpful, for our living rooms are usually too warm and dry for its health. During the summer it may be kept outside in a shady place, the pot plunged to the rim in the ground. We have seen specimens of considerable size in a greenhouse or conservatory, and given sensible care it often proves really satisfactory in the house. We like it not only for its interesting habit of growth and vivid color, but also for its association with faraway Norfolk Island. Another Araucaria that looks like a horticultural joke is A. auracana, formerly called A. imbricata, a native of Chile. This has an odd ungainly growth, the heavy branches covered with sharp leathery over-lapping needles like scales. It is commonly called the monkey puzzle tree, because it is said that even a monkey could not climb it. This is grown outdoors in the south of England and Ireland, and we think in California. Another variety Araucaria Bidwillii, is the bunya-bunya of Australia. These trees belong to the pine family, and are described as bearing a large woody cone, but as our personal knowledge is confined to greenhouse specimens we have never seen them bearing the cones. The seed of the monkey puzzle tree is an important food to the Indians of the Chilean Andes, like the pinon nuts eaten by our Western Indians. E. T. ROYLE.

The Victory of Faith

Chautauqua County, at the southwest tip of New York state, was part of the wild frontier for a generation after America won its independence. In 1797, the whole western end of New York — 3½ million acres — changed hands for 30¢ an acre.

Today, however, a strip of that land, 50 miles long by three to four miles wide, is known the world over as the Chautauqua grape belt. Lake Erie moderates its climate. Nature gave it fertile soil. Man's faith and his own hard work made it a garden of vineyards. Every year it grows most of the native American grapes.

Elijah Fay planted the first grapes at Portland, Chautauqua County, in 1818; and by the middle 1800's most of his neighbors were giving up grain and cattle to plant vineyards and orchards. Business boomed. This strip of Lake Erie shore was also the gateway to the plains, and settlers heading west or commerce coming east all passed through Chautauqua's front yard. Hardy pioneers struggled to pay for this land, and for their rich rewards they gave thanks to the Good Provider.

The Chautauqua grape crop was 80,000 tons in 1900, and nearly all of it went to market as fresh fruit. About that time a grape juice factory opened at Westfield; and lucky it did, because since then less and less of the crop has been wanted as table grapes.

Not every farm in the grape belt now grows grapes alone. Tomatoes and berries and other fruit help to piece out when grapes are cheap. The rest of Chautauqua depends chiefly on dairying; and a lot of its milk goes into butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Chautauqua also produces eggs — more eggs than any other county in New York state.

Just 99 years ago, Uriah Downer, a Connecticut boy, headed west to grow up with the country. In Hanover township of Chautauqua he invested his savings as a down payment on a piece of land with a few cleared acres and a modest house. Uriah cleared more land and raised grain, hogs, and beef cattle. Today the main crops from that same land are grapes, apples, and milk from 15 cows.

In the past century, the Downer farm, like the rest of the Northeast, has seen many changes. The second generation of Downers were charter members in the Hanover Farmers' Club, and for 62 years that club has helped Hanover farmers to help themselves. Through all the changes, the home that offered comfort and cheer to Uriah Downer and his family still offers comfort and cheer to the 3rd, the 4th, and the 5th generations of Uriah's kin — to Walter Downer, to his son Lee, and to Lee's young family.

Struggles that faced the settlers are things of the past, but Chautauqua County farming is still a man's job . . . it takes hard work and enduring faith. Faith . . . in the goodness of nature, in the kindness of man, and in the reward for work well done. Chautauqua County is still a good place to live . . . the Northeast is a good place to farm.

* * *

Hand in hand, Lee Downer and his daughter Janice, of the 4th and 5th generations, carry on the family tradition in the Chautauqua grape belt.

Another in a series of advertisements which are

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Half the farmers of the Northeast own their places free and clear. Some 30,000 of the others are using a type of mortgage that gives them the greatest degree of safety — a Land Bank mortgage. It requires but small payments in any one year, gives a man a long time to pay out if he needs it, and bears a low rate of interest. Full details are given in a folder, "Farm Mortgage Loans through the Federal Land Bank." You may have a copy, free.

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Write Today for Catalog and our early-order discounts. Unadilla Silo Co., Box C, Unadilla, N.Y.

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Send right now for these two interesting books about soil cultivation and the famous Clark "Cutaway" Disk Tillage Implements. Both of them are packed full of worth-while information you'll want before spring planting begins. How do you get them? Just write your name and address PLAINLY in the margin beside this ad, clip out, together with the ad and mail to The Cutaway Harrow Co., 53 Main St., Higganum, Conn. (use a penny postal if you prefer). You'll receive promptly "The Soil and its Tillage" and the new Cutaway Catalog of real harrow values. There's no cost or obligation.

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. . . And that's the whole story in a nutshell. The Surge sells faster because the Surge milks faster—milks faster while it's on the cow . . . and it's on the next cow sooner . . . The Surge is easier to handle and operate; it's simpler, more practical. More and more men are buying the Surge because their neighbors are happy with the Surge.

The Surge milks best because:

1 **ONLY THE SURGE** milks with a stimulating tug and pull that gets all the milk and gets it sooner . . . and . . . never forget that fast milking *does* mean more milk . . . and richer milk.

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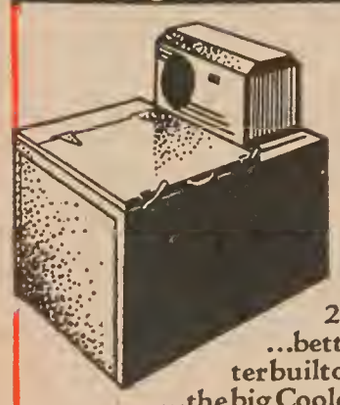
3 **ONLY THE SURGE** holds the distance from teat to pail down to a short, clean *four inches!* Only the Surge has no long milk tubes and no claws.

4 **ONLY THE SURGE** insures udder safety because it is the *only* milking machine that holds the teat cups down where they belong . . . Surge cups can't creep up and swallow the udder.

Surge MILK COOLER



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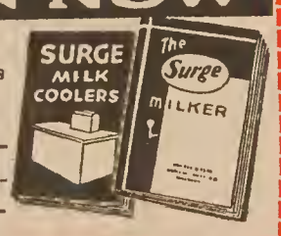

Investment in Soil Improvement

Conservation is only wise use, and improvement the corollary of progress. Ultimately both must bring a just reward. This applies as well to the production of crops on our cultivated and grass lands as to any other line of endeavor. To verify such a statement it is only necessary to scrutinize the farm practices and balance sheets of a group of farmers in any community.

Soil improvement is generally a "long-time" proposition, and operates according to the laws of compound interest. When Frank Mann of Illinois, drained, limed, phosphated, rotated, legumed and manured his fields he was building for the future not only for himself but for the coming generations. It is hoped that these future farmers have his acumen and sound judgment in soil managment. In a life-time, cropping the same soil for 59 years, Frank Mann took off wonderful harvests that were increasingly better. It was said at his death that he left his farm twice as productive as when he found it. In doubling the productive capacity of his land Frank Mann had in effect increased the original 600 acre farm to 1,000 acres. He had done better than this because there is more profit and satisfaction in obtaining the same total production from half the land. There are examples of this kind everywhere.

Conservationists tell us that three-fourths of the once cultivated fields are partially or wholly ruined for future crop production by soil erosion. Perhaps few realize that a "skin-deep" layer of top soil from one to three millimeters thick lost by erosion, removes as much fertility as is taken off by the harvest of a large crop. Fertility removed by the crop can be replaced, but soil lost by erosion cannot be replaced except by nature's slow and tedious methods. Geologists calculate that from 400 to 1,000 years are required to make an inch of soil starting from the raw rock. How much better in farm practice to anchor the rich top soil with a dense sod of grasses and legumes that are fertility conservers and builders instead of destroyers. A considerable acreage of the now cultivated lands could be diverted to grass which our livestock could utilize and there would yet remain an ample acreage for cultivated crops to meet all needs.

Destructive processes are often more rapid than the constructive. The building or machine which required days or even weeks to construct may be wrecked in a day or even in a few seconds. Reconstruction is slow and expensive whether relating to wasted fields or to wasted resources of other kinds. Therefore the importance of heading in the right direction and following constructive practices. Prevention is so much better than cure when loss of soil and productivity are at stake.

Raw earth composed of mineral mixtures resulting from rock decay, gradually becomes soil through the growth of plants and slow accumulation of humus. By such methods our rich prairie soils were evolved. Some careless farmer with his plow may reverse the process at once. Removal of protecting vegetation allows the soil to wash or blow; continued tillage and cropping still further depletes the humus, until the once rich soil returns again to a mere mineral mixture of low productive value.

Conservation and use of manure, to renew the humus and return fertility to the land; green manuring and the return of crop residues are constructive practices. A plot of land was manured annually for 20 years and then stopped. Twenty years after the last application of manure, yields were still double those obtained from similar land receiving no manure. No one can say how long the good effect may continue.

Use of lime on acid soil may show increased yields for many years after the application is made. Acid soil rightly managed gradually grows better under a system of liming and leguming over an indefinite period. Legumes, with their abundant growth, and deep root systems, when returned to the land, or fed and the manure returned are the true soil builders. When one is "in clover" he is progressing nicely.

Phosphate and other fertilizers as needed have proven their merit for soil improvement. One cannot always "take off"; he must sometimes "put back" at least a portion of what has been removed by harvested crops. In the form of farmyard manure, crop residues, waste products, lime and fertilizers, more may be sometimes returned to the soil than is removed. This has been done by good farmers, and with a profit. That each succeeding generation may leave the land more productive, is a possible and laudable ambition. The few or several farmers who are doing just this, and living well while doing it, receiving our commendation. R.E.S.

The Macoun Apple

The Macoun apple is receiving much favorable attention. It is of the McIntosh type but distinct by its somewhat darker color, more nutty flavor, firmer white flesh and somewhat later date of ripening. Its edible season appears to be from one to two months later than that of McIntosh, being good from February to April in cold storage much earlier in common storage. Macoun is a winter apple.

The fruit is somewhat flattened, being almost oblate in shape and somewhat angular in cross-section. The short stem is small and clubbed and therefore does need to be clipped at packing time. Some growers think that the stem is so short that in growing, the apple tends to be pushed back from the spur; but this I think is not a serious matter. The dots on the skin are small, numerous, light brown in color and well distributed. The cavity is regular, narrow and nearly smooth. The basin is medium deep, somewhat corrugated and broad. The calyx is nearly closed.

It is red-skinned, white-fleshed, fine grained, rich, juicy and aromatic. The color is darker red with fewer stripes and a heavier bloom than that which appears on the McIntosh or most of its seedlings. Macoun appears to be a iittle sweeter than the McIntoh. On the whole the variety does not seem to be quite as attractive as the McIntosh but in view of its later season, firm texture and fine quality, it should find a place in conjunction with McIntosh and other high grade varieties. It may forge ahead in the near future. Observation so far indicates that it does not drop so badly in the fall as does McIntosh in some sections. Macoun stands the severity of winter as well as any sort; much better than some. For home use or special market where high quality is desired, it is promising. Visitors are pleased with the variety and often select it to eat in preference to others, once they know it.

The production of any new variety is a matter of importance. Annual in contrast to biennial bearing is much to be desired. Thus far on small trees Macoun inclines toward light and heavy bearing, a circumstance due largely to weather, and to the degree of fruit thinning. At the Vermont Station Macoun blossoms full but does not always set into large crops. It is somewhat given to alternate bearing but better care and thinning excess crops may bring it nearly into regular bearing. Yield on small nine-year old trees averaged about five bushels; omiting 1936 when a spring frost killed the blossoms; on seven-year trees they averaged three bushels; and on six-year trees they averaged two and one-half bushels. On smaller trees where no thinning of apples was done, the fruit was nearly half grade A, with few culls of any kind.

One criticism that has been offered against Macoun is its dark color and heavy bloom that develops on the apple when it is grown in some places, but this may not be a serious objection. The excess color may not develop too much if the trees are not pruned quite so much as others. If the variety is grown on some slope other than one to the south and where there is less direct sunshine, the color may be less dense; or, if the trees are little closer together, giving some shade for a part of the day. Picking the fruit a little early seems to avert some excess color.

The tree is an upright grower, like Spy and Wagener and needs early attention to secure strong open scaffold limbs to obviate forked branches. Its heads are likely to be too thick the first ten years. Thus far Macoun is a very healthy tree and does not seem to be subject to any marked degree to common orchard diseases.

Macoun was created in 1923 at New York Experiment Station, Geneva, and named for the late Wm. T. Macoun, for many years Dominion Horticulturist, who bred and discovered many good apples. It has been distributed by the New York Fruit Testing Association at Geneva, and is now being propagated by commercial nurseries. If a "New England Seven" set of varieties is ever again made up of new sorts of recent origin, it seems that Macoun should be considered.

M. B. CUMMINGS.

Vermont.

Noisy Water Pipes

Last year I put new brass water pipes in my house. Arrangement similar but not exactly like the old iron pipes. I put a gate valve beside the meter, so water cannot flow back out of the house. Every time we draw water there is a big thud noise when the faucet is shut off. How can I stop this objectionable noise? I. W. M.

Quality Produce at Walberta Farm

One of the most important considerations in securing quality in many crops is the planting of pure seeds. In seed production, unless great care is taken to grow varieties of the same family in widely separated plots, there is certain to be considerable crossing, which in turn must affect the size, shape, color and even the taste of the crop. Usually this is much more evident in the second generation, but sometimes, in the case of melons, cucumbers and tomatoes, it shows up the first season. We have picked from Hale Best vines of tested seed purity specimens of Hearts of Gold melons almost identical with those of the latter growing on nearby plants. One season, our champlain seed from an unproved source, grew both netted and smooth fruits, some of which were yellow and others green in color at ripening.

For this reason we willingly pay a premium of double or more to be certain of securing the best possible strains and of known purity. The cost of little more than an ounce of good tomato seed in plants and less than two pounds of cantaloupe seed to the acre may return many dollars in uniformity of size and color. Most seedsmen now specialize in certain crops or strains, or buy from large growers who harvest from isolated fields. Sometimes it is good policy to buy a quantity of seed and test out a small lot the season before planting largely, to determine desirable traits.

The soil needs to be tested in relation to the crops to be grown. We should know whether we need a sweet or sour medium for the best growth of each planting. It might be well to have certain plots treated with lime for growing celery, lettuce, onions or cauliflower. We plow under heavy growths of rye where peas, potatoes, corn or tomatoes are to be grown. For the leafy crops, as cabbage and celery, we use poultry manure and a high nitrogen fertilizer for quick, crisp growth. The type of soil, whether it be light or heavy and its water holding capacity, have much to do with the success of the crop. Stem crack and dry rot in tomatoes is caused by a lack of moisture, while an excess of water causes the splitting of cantaloupes and low quality. Strawberries watered too freely are sour, mold quickly and will not carry long in display. Lack of water quickly affects size, especially in berries and melons. In time of drought, the gardener prepared to water his crops receives a premium far out of proportion to the cost. He really has the market all to himself.

The treatment of seed before planting should not be neglected as many diseases are carried to clean fields through this medium and through purchased plants. Red copper oxide, zinc oxide and bichloride of mercury are used, depending on the kind of seed, while hot water kills disease germs inside the seed of cabbage and cauliflower. Plants rootbound by too long standing in the cold frame, especially if kept too dry or hardened too severely, may produce a small crop of deformed fruits. They may even bolt, or go to seed.

The best quality, particularly in melons and tomatoes, must come from healthy vines. This calls for a thorough program of spraying or dusting through the season both for blights and insect pests.

And when the harvest is ready, comes the most important requirement of all, the necessity of careful picking, handling and thorough grading. Sometimes berries are pulled from the plants, or through the practice of second day harvesting, they may be too green or too ripe. Stems are pushed from the melons a day too soon or they are gathered indiscriminately from leafless vines. In packing, specimens are included which lower the grade and appearance, resulting in lowerel price and loss to the retailer as well as disappointment and decreased consumption from the consumer.

Well grown, closely graded produce is always in demand, even in a glutted market and well repays the trouble and time of making it the best in the market.

Connecticut. WALTER A. WITHROW.

Harvesting and Handling Pears

The first principle to remember is that the time of harvest and the maturity of the fruit are fundamental considerations in properly storing and ripening the fruit. If it is picked too early it is likely never to develop fine flavor and good eating qualities. If it is picked too late, it may soften at the core and lack keeping qualities. If the trees are overloaded, the fruit never develops to fine quality. Accordingly, a tree must be kept in a good state of vigor, with a sufficient number of leaves per fruit to develop these fruits to perfection. This, of course, means thinning of overloaded trees. Furthermore, proper growing temperatures are important—such varieties as Glou Morceau require a long growing season and will not develop good quality excepting during a season of high temperatures. Also, the rootstock is important, the quince root often helping to develop a variety which normally requires a long season.

Assuming that the fruit has been properly grown, the next question is time of harvest. The suggestions for the Anjou pear are to pick the fruit as soon as the ground color is distinctly altered, that is, from a green to a light green or yellowish green. The fruit should never be picked when it is full green nor should it ever be allowed to go to green yellow or light yellow. The pressure tests are used for the pear in the West, and the best pressure has been found to be 13½ to 14 pounds. These recommendations are of little or no value in the East, but they give some idea of the care that is used in good pear sections to pick the fruit at exactly the right time. So far as the Anjou is concerned, it has been found better to pick the fruit a little too late rather than a little too early. Records on fruit picked green showed shriveling and only fair quality, while that picked light green to yellowish green and then held at 32° F. for 12 weeks followed by 11 days of ripening at 50° F. developed good quality.

As for the Bosc the color changes are more difficult, since the amount of russeting definitely affects the general appearance. With this variety the indications are that if there is an error in picking, it should be in the direction of picking a little too early rather than a little too late. There has been no great gain in quality in letting the fruit hang too long, yet if it is picked too early it shrivels badly and becomes spongy. In a series of records the best fruit was that picked in a yellowish green condition, held for 10 weeks at 32° F. and then ripened for 11 days at 50° F.

It has been an old custom to put pears in a haystack, in a bureau drawer, or in a barrel of straw in the basement. There has been some laughing from time to time about these old customs, but there seems to be something back of it all. Perhaps it is that a proper temperature is provided by these conditions, which in a normal year give good ripening. Others have thought that there were certain gases given off by the straw or hay, or even developed from the fruit itself which favor the development of good quality under the conditions provided.

All in all, the proper maturity, proper storage and proper ripening of winter pears is a most interesting study. There is still much more to learn. The Kieffer pear placed at a temperature of 60° F. is a much better article than one ripened at a higher or lower temperature and Bosc pears held too long at a temperature of 32° F. will go "dead" and never ripen when taken from storage. H. B. TUKEY.

Suggestions About Fruit Varieties

I have noted a recommendation for Early Richmond and Montmorency for sour cherries. We have cut out Early Richmond as it comes when strawberries are prime but in place of Early Richmond I find May Duke larger and not so sour. I have budded several on Mazzard stock and while I admit May Duke does not yield as much as Early Richmond, its quality is much better. We have the Imperial Epineuse plum, but it is a shy bearer, though very sweet. We like Bradshaw. I have Stanley, 5 years old, with some fruit on it. Among peaches we are very partial to Rochester.

Ohio. W.C.B.

Your suggestions about varieties are certainly well taken. The Duke type cherry is all too little known by amateur horticulturists and small planters. This type, which was at one time thought to to a cross between the sour cherry and the sweet cherry has characters intermediate between the two; that is, larger size fruit and less acidity than the sour cherry. On the other hand, the trees are likely to be unreliable producers. Another good sort is Reine Hortense, better than May Duke in many ways.

Your complaint about shy bearing in Imperial Epineuse is borne out by the experience of others. Is there a possibility that your planting does not provide adequate cross pollination? Certainly in some locations the writer has seen Imperial Epineuse bearing prolificly.

Your choice of peaches meets with hearty approval, in spite of all the hard knocks that the Rochester peach has received. H.B.T.

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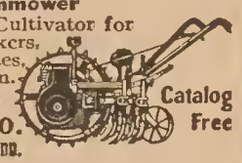
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Ark Farm Notes

The Ghost Buck of Gore Mt. Gorge is not a ghost story. It is just one of those interesting episodes that comes to every life; to me it carried a never-to-be forgotten thrill and left me with a cleaner heart.

It was the 15th of November, the last day of the hunting season, when I looked under the curtain and beheld the first carpet of new snow. My spirits ran high; never had I felt so glad to be alive; never had the great North Woods unfolded before my eyes such a panaroma of exquisite loveliness; every tree and bush laden with mantels of white through which emerged the tall spires of emerald green conifers. Under foot was only silence; above, the great blue open spaces with shooting rays from the east as old Sol rose from a snow-white bed. Soon I came upon the track that might have been made by pulling a stick attached to a string but proved to be that of a Canada lnyx following a deer track.

The big round paws well covered with a growth of fur enabled him to move quietly over the soft new snow as he crawled stealthily on his belly leaving a deep furrow which in sign language meant the quary was close at hand. Suddenly the cat lunged forward with a great spring but missed his mark. The deer was off, frightened but unharmed and sped away into the timber leaving his adversary with labor lost.

I picked up the buck's trail with difficulty zig-zaging through the timber, leading over a mountain and ending in a valley. As I stood under the glare of the slowly rising sun, charmed by the gods of the forest, I caught the glimpse of what appeared to be the folded branches of a limb slowly move across the open spaces in front of me. There was no wind, no moan from the evergreens—all was dead silence save for the mellow call of a chickadee. Carefully my eyes followed the spot as the branch appeared to cut a half circle in the snow and stopped abruptly in front of me. Suddenly my heart ceased to beat. I was mystified—struck with the odd and strange feeling that something must be the matter with me, as the great buck, his powerful hind legs squarely under him raised his snowy body with massive horns well back on his shoulders, took the air like a toy balloon and with one graceful bound, cleared a tree top a few feet away.

It was the Ghost Buck of Gore Mt. Gorge — pure white, whiter than the snow he had tossed into my face, with gleaming silver horns and blood-red eyes. The next few minutes might have been ages for all I know, as glued in my tracks I followed the wake of that mysterious something the mind could not conquer, for once in my life ghosts had become a stern reality. There could be no mistake. Ghosts do not leave tracks, and what I saw was unmistakably those of a huge deer, far apart—20 feet or more.

Suddenly I was startled as a bank of loose snow let go from a limb above landing over my shoulders. I placed the gun against a tree and relieved myself of that added burden, a good portion of which seemed to find an open trail down the back of my neck, and as I did so, once more I saw the crooked branches moving slowly across the floor of the forest toward an evergreen glade where the beast stood in silhouette against the dark background of balsams. It was then for the first time I could make out clearly and distinctly the perfect form of a pure white Albino buck deer, with curving antlers only a shade darker than the spotless soft hair that covered him. Instinctively the gun came to the shoulder. If I was uneasy I well might have been excused; twice I raised the barrel to position, twice I lowered it; whatever the impulse, something seemed to seize my arm to hold me back. It was one of those mysterious moments we sometimes feel but cannot explain, and then in those few seconds while all the world seemed to wait, the gun barked and the buck vanished. Tired, but composed and resigned I settled on a log to think it over. I'm glad I missed. Few men, and no sportsmen ever shoot a white deer. My trance was again broken by the snapping of a twig. I looked and there beheld a stately doe her gleaming eyes turned upon me, followed by her well grown twin fawns.

And as I strained my eyes to make sure I was still in the flesh, I saw again the shadowy form of the white buck standing at the head of the procession—a picture that comes but once in a lifetime and leaves no film for reprint. I was quiet now—perspiration gone—half heartedly I fell to one knee resting the weapon for a shot. Slowly and with difficulty I found the vital point between the eyes —and why not? Was I not a hunter? Had I not ravaged the wilds of the evergreen forests from our northern borders to the merciless depths of the great Santee swamps of the costal Carolinas? There'll be no misses this time, but there was and as the hammer fell, there was only a click in mocking echo—the gun was empty. Instinctly I pushed a shell into the barrel and as I did so these unspoken words came to me—"Thou shalt not kill or destroy in all my holy mountains."

Nor was finis written here, for as I gazed, the great white leader stood in defiance blowing steam from his blood-red nostrils, the shapely megaphone ears thrown forward, the satiny fringe at their edges shifting gently in the breeze, one fore foot poised, his long plume waving in the clear chill air. Presently I felt my heart beat again as the king of the wilds and his dusky bride paused defiantly for a last look and dared me for the final shot. It was my last chance—would I take it?

Up to now I could rejoice that I had not added another count to the unnumbered tragedies of the wild. My next thought might be uncertain; if it was, I had not long to wait, for there came to me, borne upon the breath of the balsams this S. O. S. "If I am the Ghost Buck of Gore Mt. Gorge, you must be the Ghost Man of ages yet unborn; for as we continue to live, so will ye live also." WILLET RANDALL.

Goat Census Desired

The Pennsylvania Biological Research Foundation, Inc. requests a census of owners of one or more milk goats in New York State. Such persons are requested to send name, address, number of goats, quarts of milk produced in 24 hours to Don N. Allen, Regional Director Pennsylvania Biological Research Foundation. Wayland, N. Y. Postal card replys satisfactory.

Groundhog Day in Columbia County, N. Y.

Farm Share Leases

(Continued from page 67)

specify that they are to be raised in the manner recommended. If the directions for raising the calves up to the age of six months are faithfully followed, there is little danger of stunting them after that time with ordinary care, as they will have size enough to make good growth from roughage and pasture.

More cows are underfed than overfed. It is an axiom that you cannot get anything out of one end of a cow unless you put it in the other. Cows are often underfed because of the common habit of feeding all cows alike, regardless of milk production. In such cases, the poorer cows get more than necessary, and the better producers receive too little. Since the good cows are the ones which under proper care pay the profits, stinting them results in poor production for the entire dairy. Frequently, either the landlord or the tenant lacks the cash to buy enough grain, and few farms produce enough for best results. If they also lack credit, the cows suffer. Sometimes one goes good for the bills of the other, and then he is the one to suffer if the bill is not paid. Financial conditions can be provided for by so drawing the lease that a fund is provided for joint expenses. Suggestions for such provisions will be made later on.

Proper feeding of cows is impossible without accurate records of production of the individual cows, both milk and butterfat Few dairymen are capable and have the necessary equipment to keep such records, although it is possible to weigh the milk and have the samples tested elsewhere. The best solution is to join a dairy herd improvement association, the expense to be paid jointly. If the tenant understands that culling the herd is dependent on accurate records of production, he will usually co-operate. Even though it became necessary for the landlord to pay the entire cost, it would probably pay in the end with any herd over 20 cows.

The most difficult thing to achieve in letting farms, is to get tenants to raise cash crops and to properly care for and market them. Most of the more profitable cash crops take an additional amount of labor; hence a 50-50 division of income and expenses is unfair to the tenant. This can be corrected if the landlord will assume the expense of the fertilizer, and with still more intensive crops, the seed. It will be necessary in most cases for the landlord, if he is experienced in raising the cash crop, to see that the tenant takes care of the crop at the right time, and markets it to the best advantage, until he has gained experience.

In case no cash crop is being raised, there are three practices which will insure increased crops. Nearly all the soils in dairy sections, in the east at any rate, are deficient in phosphorus. The daily use of one and a half pounds of granular 20 per cent superphosphate per cow on the driveway and in the drops, will eliminate slipping, absorb ammonia and odors, and reinforce the manure where it is weak. By spreading this manure half as thickly as usual with plain manure, one will get exactly as much benefit per acre and cover twice as many acres. It should be spread with a manure spreader, and in checking applicants for the rental of a farm, it is important to see that the tenant-to-be has one.

The farm bureau in nearly every section of the country is equipped to test soil for acidity, and no charge is made for the service. Any land to be seeded, should be tested, and sufficient ground limestone applied to bring about favorable conditions for the legume to be seeded.

The third practice is the use of legumes in the rotaton. Alfalfa is the king of legumes for dairy regions, but clover is a good second. If clover is used, the rotation should be short to bring in the beneficial effects often and to keep the legume content of the hay as high as possible.

Payment for lime and fertilizer is taken care of by soil conservation payments at present. The landlord can pay for them, the tenant apply them and the landlord receive the benefit check.

If tehre is a silo, it is well to raise soy beans in the corn. This increases yield and quality of silage and improves the soil.

Very few pastures will furnish the required feed during the entire pasture season. Production may be greatly extended by proper fertilization of the pasture, usually without plowing, and since this is a rather long time proposition, the first year's application and probably the second year's, should be paid for by the landlord. This is also subject to soil conservation payments. Unless enough silo capacity is available for summer feeding, green fodder should be available for summer feeding, and provision should be made for growing this when the lease is drawn. Heavy producers, even on lush pasture, must have some grain, and this matter also should be taken up when renting the farm.

One very successful operator of a chain of tenant farms provided for the four requirements noted and for the financial arrangements as follows: He furnished all cows, and paid all expenses for the farm except labor. The tenant furnished all work stock, equipment and labor. The landlord received two-thirds of the milk checks and calves raised, and half of the proceeds of all cash crops raised. If hay was short he bought it and if any was over he had it. He rented out 12 farms and operated one of his own. He had extra teams and men, and if a tenant fell behind, he received assistance. His operation was so successful that from 12 tenant farms, he not only made a good living, but bought a farm a year and gave away one to some relative. He seemed to take more pleasure in the operation of the farms than in the profits he made.

As to the four factors of successful farming; he always bought farms of the right size for profitable operation, and with good land. He was a superb judge of cows, and used at regular intervals, to take a local cattle buyer, also a fine judge of cows, and go around the farms, culling out those which were under par, and picking dairies to replace them. As the tenant was feeding the landlord's grain, he was under no temptation to skimp the grain. The buildings on these farms were well adapted to good care of the dairy, so the care, otherwise than feeding, was also good.

Since the tenant got only a third of the milk checks, but half of the cash crops, he was led to put in a fair acreage of these. The chief cash crop at that time and in that section was beans, which being a legume, provided for soil improvement. The keeping of large well fed dairies provided large quantities of high grade manure and plenty of clover was used. Therefore all the farms were productive. Many farmers in this section got their start on one of his farms. Actually the division he practiced was somewhat more favorable to the tenant than where the division of income and expenses was half and half, but for some reason, many of the tenants felt that they were getting the worst of it. Another method has been worked out which achieves the same results but keeps the tenant more contented. The milk checks are divided into three parts. One-third each goes to the tenant and landlord. The other third goes into a joint account, opened at a local bank. This is subject to check, which checks require the signature of both parties. Provisions for the actual division of expenses can be varied to suit conditions. A common one is as follows: The tenant furnishes all labor, teams and equipment; the landlord furnishes grass and clover seed, seed potatoes, seed for cash crops, cows, hay if required, repairs to buildings, fertilizer and lime, fencing material and rental of the silage cutter. All other expenses are paid from the joint account.

In addition to the one-third of the milk receipts, all the returns from cash crops, from jointly owned stock and from poultry if jointly operated, are run through the joint account. Settlement is made by first paying any outstanding joint debts, then settling any debts between landlordand tenant, and dividing the remainder of the account equally. Bookkeeping is simplified and a record is available for every transaction by this method.

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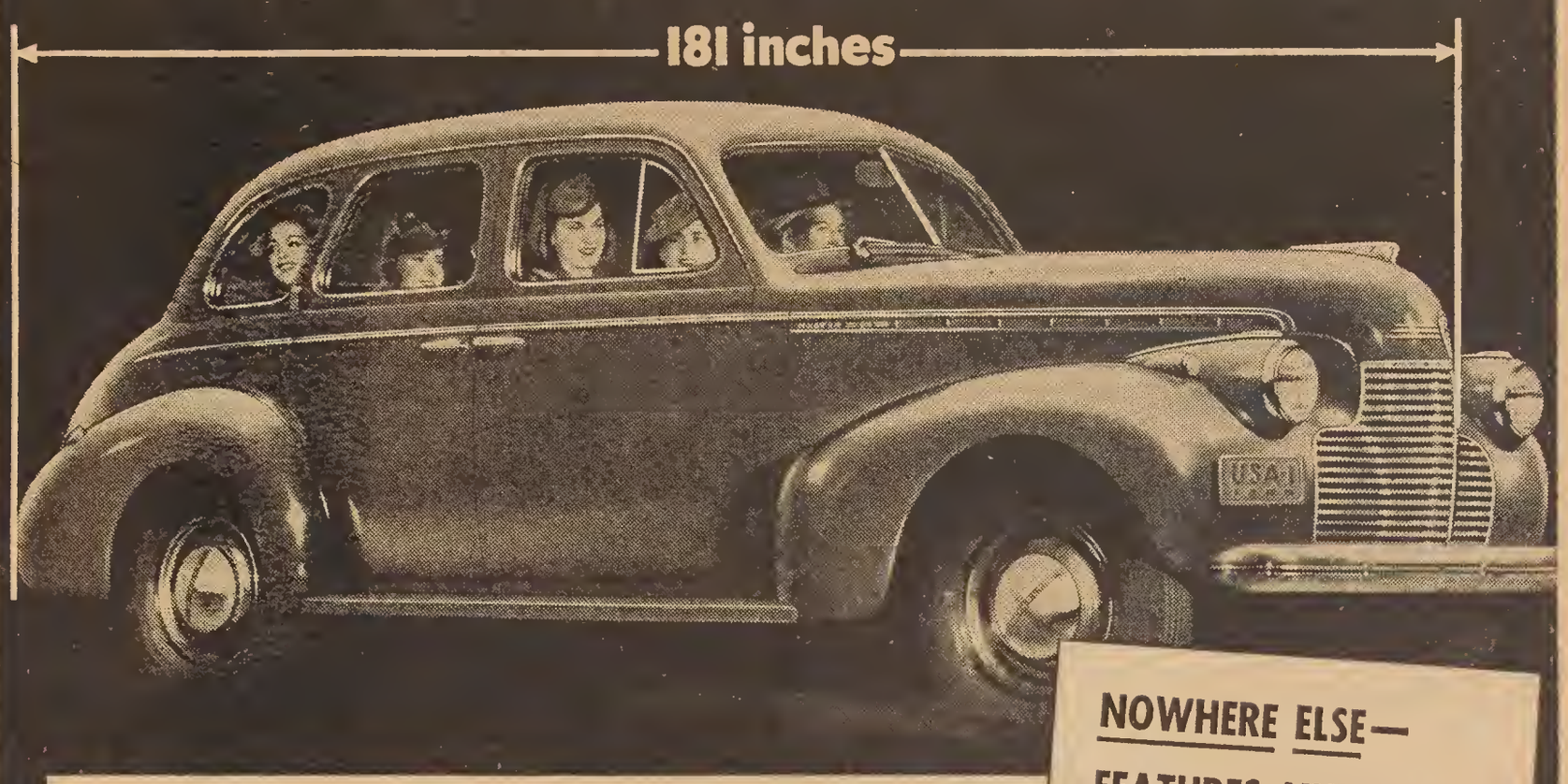

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The Egg-Laying Contests

For more than a quarter of a century, city dailies, agricultural journals, and in later years particularly the poultry press have widely publicized laying trials and yet, it's the writer's guess that not one reader in a hundred can tell when or where the first egg laying contest in this conutry was started.

According to Professor Loyal F. Payne of the Kansas State College at Manhattan, it was the Sunflower state that first thought up the idea so far as this country is concerned. It wasn't a big contest to

Rhode Island Red pullet 28-5 bred by E. B. Parmenter of Franklin, Mass., was top individual scorer at Storrs at the end of the first three months with a record of 88 eggs for the first 92 days and a score of 96 points.

be sure, not many birds involved, and it didn't last very long. Started in 1904 and folded up three years later. Kansas appears, nevertheless, to have been in on the ground floor as evidenced by the fact that the Experiment Station published three press bulletins that dealt with the project. Then followed a lull until November 1. 1911, when Mt. Grove, Missouri and Storrs, Connecticutt, simultaneously instituted their tests.

These trials are now currently operating in their 29th year. In the meantime, literally scores of contests in the aggregate have been conducted by endowed schools, county poultry associations, boys and girls clubs, big city newspapers, exposition such as the Panama Pacific and Century of Progress and other organizations. Some of these tests, notably the Exposition projects, have scarcely been more than a flash in the pan.

For many years each contest in the country went its own way rejoicing. There was no effort at uniformity in any direction. This naturally led to confusion when one attempted to compare records made in Maine with those in Michigan or Missouri. Luckily, long steps forward have been taken to clear up this situation. In this connection, at least some credit should be given to the assistance of the poultry press which publishes monthly summaries of all the standard tests in the country.

Adoption of the point system in 1931 has, perhaps, done more than any other one thing to make scores in the various tests comparable. Under this plan, eggs that weigh 24 ounces to the dozen score one point and within limits hens that lay larger eggs get a bonus and smaller eggs are penalized. The almost immediate result was better egg size in all contests. Concretely, it can be said that at Storrs, egg size increased steadily and consistently for the following five or six years. Standardization has helped in other directions. For example, a uniform number, namely 13 birds, now constitute an entry and all count toward the pen's record. This puts a premium on livability.

Naturally, this has added to the poultryman's problem. With no replacements allowed, he must now breed birds that can live as well as lay because the final records are based on the original 13 birds that started. It's increasingly important, therefore, for pullets to survive the long grind of laying at top speed for 51 solid weeks. This rule will undoubtedly result in lower mortality, and certainly in numerous cases too many pullets fall by the wayside before rounding out their first laying year.

It may not be amiss to ask what contribution, if any, contests have made for the good of the order. An interesting sidelight in this respect is the fact that in less than the last 15 years, six northeastern states have made a capital outlay of over $200,000 for the purpose of carrying on these projects. Obviously, there's a belief in some quarters that laying trials have, or have not, a niche to fill. Maybe some observers would go further and say not one niche but several.

Back to the question of what contests have accomplished. Perhaps the most important single thing is the fact that they have stimulated the practical poultryman to put his hand to the plow of better breeding. How well he has succeeded is an open secret. Pullets in contests today are laying just about five dozen eggs more than they did twenty years ago. It's difficult to evaluate the worth of this one demonstration to the industry and to the individual. What was considered good egg production in the pioneering days is now mediocre and the beauty of it all is that any intelligent poultryman with a little effort and determination can do the trick.

Storrs Egg Laying Contest, Storrs, Conn.

Turn now to individual performance instead of averages and see what has happened. In the early days, 200-eggers were world beaters and as for 300-eggers, they were undreamed of and did not exist in the most fertile imagination. But, times have changed and by way of contrast this writer is willing to predict that five per cent of the 1,300 birds now entered at Storrs will wind up the year with individual scores of 300 points or better. Other contests throughout the country will also come through with their pro rata share of top flight layers.

To further emphasize what breeders have accomplished along this line let us recall that in the first ten years of the test at Storrs nearly 10,000 pullets were trapnested before a single one achieved the enviable record of 300 eggs. Far be it from us to sound a pessimistic note and yet, there must be physiological limits beyond which a hen can't go. Determining those limits is perhaps one of the problems that lie ahead. What more can be expected of the White Leghorn pullet from New York state that turned in a count of 372 points in 1938 or of the Rhode Island Red from Massachusetts that chalked up a tally of 370 points the year before.

Finally, it ought to be said that contests have been not only a boon to breeders, but they have also benefited the buying public by indicating relative values of different breeds and varieties according to number of eggs laid, size of eggs, feed consumption, mortality, and other factors. Laying trials have been a tribute to one of the most important phases of American agriculture and it is believed that contests throughout the conutry will continue their contribution toward making poultry a better business and a greater national asset. WM. F. KIRKPATRICK.

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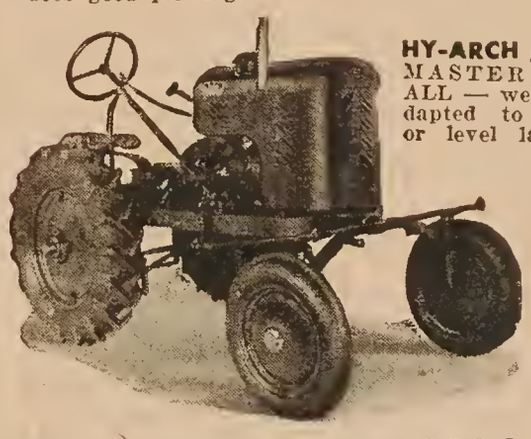

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What NEPPCO is Doing

Although NEPPCO is a name that is known throughout the nation and is known to stand for an organization in the northeast section of the country where poultrymen are better organized, work closer with each other in their problems, and are better able to accomplish benefits for the industry that would not be possible without such an organization, still there are many poultrymen who do not know what NEPPCO stands for and why such an organization is necesary.

NEPPCO is an abbreviation for the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and is a council of poultrymen from the 13 northeastern states from Maine to Virginia who have banded together to better serve the poultry industry of the northeast and the nation.

Organized in 1931, the principle objectives are: 1. To coordinate the efforts of all poultry producing and producers marketing organizations comprising the northeastern states. 2. To cooperate with the Federal Government and the various agencies, institutions and organizations within the respective states in matters relating to the promotion of the northeastern area as a whole. 3. To perfect an organization which can speak with authority and reliability in the interests of the poultry industry in all its phases as it may be developed in this section of the U. S. To more effectively represent the northeastern section of the country in national poultry affairs. 5. To develop ways and means of promoting a safe and logical growth of poultry keeping upon a high grade quality basis of standardization of grades and uniform terminology within the area covered by the Council, and insure the safety of the poultry industry in this group of states for the future.

By working closely with the various state poultry associations and public officials it has made great progress in the adaptation of regional programs of standardization in the fields of poultry and egg marketing, disease control, poultry breeding, feeding and nutrition, the conduct of egg laying contests and poultry legislation.

There are 14 active standing committees as follows: Legislation, Consumer Relations, Membership, Publicity and Promotional, Exposition, Feed and Nutrition, Disease Control, Breed Improvement, Live and Dressed Turkey, Egg Laying Contests, Live Poultry Terminal, Dressed Poultry, Joint Marketing and Broiler Producers.

Each standing committee chairman and his committee have a definite program to perform, but space does not permit going into detail.

It is the established policy of the Council to encourage individual initiative within the various states. The Council does not attempt to interfere with state poultry programs and methods of organization, but rather takes from each, ideas which may be incorporated in a sound regional program applicable to any or all of the thirteen states. Such a plan encourages greater uniformity, standardization and coordination, a lack of which causes unnecessary expense and leads to greater confusion among adjoining states.

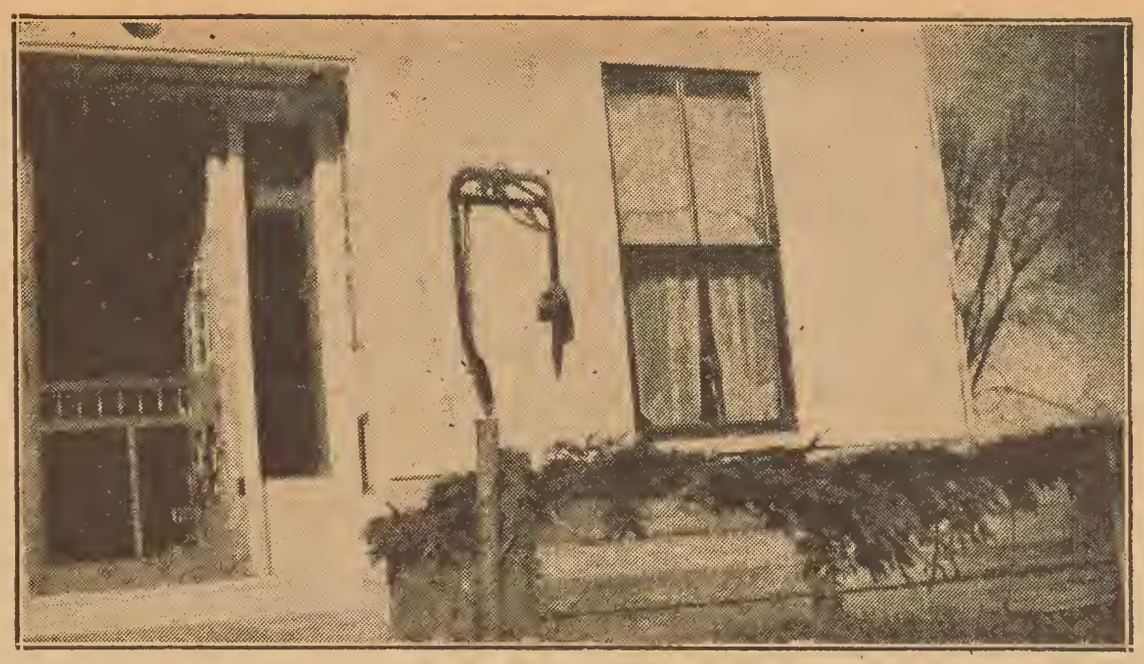
The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council is built from the bottom up and not from the top down. It is a producers organization governed by producers and working for the interest of producers, but set up in such a way that all representatives of the industry may serve in an advisory and supplementary capacity. Its right to speak authoritatively and effectively for the poultry industry of the northeast has been asserted many times and has never been questioned. It represents one fifth of the poultry industry of the United States. It receives no State or Federal subsidies and is maintained voluntarily by the people it serves.

One of the outstanding events that NEPPCO will sponsor in 1940 is the Fifth NEPPCO Expositon. All past expositions have been outstanding in their success and all previous expositions have been held in New York City but this year we move to the beautiful Atlantic City Auditorium, one of the largest and best equipped Exposition Halls in the nation.

In connection with the Exposition will be a series of important meetings. The Hen of the Year will again be featured and there will be an Egg, Chick and Turkey Show, 4 H Club and Future Farmers of America programs, tours and entertainment for everyone. Here is something to look forward to, October 1st to 4th inclusive.

Space will not permit further explanation of the activities of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, but if this article has helped to better acquaint the readers of the RURAL NEW YORKER with the NEPPCO organization and its work it has benefited both the reader and the Council.

GRANT JASPER.



The double Harpoon Hay fork used by D. H. Harding, Houlton, Maine, hanging over a narrow board in the oat bin. The rats ran along the board. Striking the fork their feet slipped, and down they went between the main fork and the trip rod.

New York Poultry Show

This was held in the ballroom of the Capitol Hotel, Eighth Avenue and 51st Street, New York, January 2-5. The exhibit was smaller than usual, owing to lack of space available, but the same high quality always noted in this show was there, both in utility and show stock.

The champion bird of the show was a Tompkins R. I. Red cock. Best White Leghorn out of 107 entries was a cock from Marsh Pioneer Farms. Both of these birds were strictly utility as well show type. There was also opportunity to study the best in Wyandottes. Plymouth Rocks, New Hampshires, Cochins, and Brahmas, as well as some of the more rare breeds.

The great interest in Bantams continues, there being about 600 entries. The champion was Schilling's White Leghorn, perfect in form of the type.

The usual lines of poultry feeds, appliances and equipment were on hand, and a new type automatic-cleaning laying cage, which attracted much attention.

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Auburn.....Lewis E. Springer
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Avon.....G & C Chevrolet Sales Corp.
Babylon.....Charles J. Taeymans
Bainbridge.....Bert DeForest & Son
Batavia.....Chas. Mancuso & Son, Inc.
Bath.....D. R. Shear
Bay Shore.....Dykstra Sales & Service
Beacon.....Kennelly Auto Sales
Belmont.....East Side Garage
Binghamton.....Tri-City Motors, Inc.
Bolivar.....Kendall Super Service
Boonville.....Johnson Chevrolet Co.
Brewster..Brady-Stannard Chevrolet Co.
Brockport.....Bauch Chevrolet, Inc.
Bronx...Bronx Boulevard Garage, Inc.
Bronx.....Cadillac Motor Car Division
Bronx.....H and C Sales, Inc.
Bronx.....Square Motor Sales Company
Bronx.....N. Y. U. Garage Inc.
Brooklyn.....Crystal Motors, Inc.
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Carmel.....Putnam Motor Sales
Carthage...Dingman Chevrolet Company
Catskill....Boice Chevrolet Co. & Sons
Cazenovia.....J. P. Ryan's Sons, Inc.
Central Valley..N. C. Lawson Motor Co.
Champlain....Tremblay Chevrolet Sales
Clayton.....Clifton H. Good
Clinton.....Nichols Garage
Cobleskill.....A. J. Becker
Cooperstown.....King's Garage
Corning.....W. J. Morrow, Inc.
Corona.....Costa & Sons
Cortland.....William A. Couper
Dansville.....McTarnaghan & Hubrio
Delhi.....Howard Coulter
Deposit.....J. T. McGill
Dolgeville.....DeKater & Stahl
Dundee.....Palmer Chevrolet
Dunkirk....Watrous Chevrolet Company
East Aurora.....Charles A. Michel
East Hampton.....Lester Motors
Ellenville.....Ladenheim's Garage, Inc.
Elmira.....Cushing Motor Corp.
Farmingdale..Motor Inn Garage & Sales
Flushing...N. Shore Motors Sales Corp.
Franklinville.....Hunt Chevrolet Co.
Freeport.....Meyer Auto Corp.
Fulton.....Wilson Motor Sales
Geneseo.....McTarnaghan & Hubric
Geneva.....Marshall Motors
Ghent.....John C. Berninger
Glen Cove.....Luyster Motors, Inc.
Glendale.....Glen Ridge Motors
Glens Falls.....Warren Autos, Inc.
Gloversville.....Garlock's Garage
Goshen.....James W. Stanton, Inc.
Gouverneur.....Central Garage
Gowanda....Main Street Service Station
Granville.....Granville Motor Sales Co.
Great Neck...Lawrence Sales & Service
Greenwich.....Russell Lant
Hamburg.....Wolfe-Dole
Hamilton.....Stuart F. Jacquay, Inc.
Hancock.....Iversen's
Harrison.....Murray Auto Sales
Haverstraw.....Talamini's Garage
Hempstead.....Mack Markowitz, Inc.
Herkimer..Brown Bros. Chev. & Olds Co.
Hicksville.....MacPherson Motor Sales
Highland Falls.....Weyant's Garage
Holland.....Holland Garage
Honeoye Falls.....Howard F. Rath
Hoosick Falls.....Edward Haggerty
Hornell.....Peck Motor Sales Co., Inc.
Hudson.....S. Parker Rockefeller
Huntington.....John F. Bertram, Inc.
Ilion.....Ilion Motor Sales, Inc.
Ithaca.....Whipple Motors
Jackson Heights.....J. Ernst
Jackson Hts.Paragon Auto Sls. & Ser. Co.
Jamaica.....F. & M. Habrich, Inc.
Jamestown..N. Eagle Mtrs. of Jms., Inc.
Jeffersonville.....Markson Auto Sales
Kingston.....Stuyvesant Motors
Lackawanna.....Ballard Brothers
Lake Placid.....Northland Motors Inc.
Lancaster.....Parks Motor Sales
Lawrence.....Gluck Corp.
LeRoy.....LeRoy Motors
Lewis.....H. P. Johnson
Liberty..The Liberty Pul. Ser. Gar., Inc.
Little Falls.....L. F. Gallagher
Lockport.....Frontier Motor Sales, Inc.
Lodi.....John Townsend
L. I. City.....Bayer Auto Sales, Inc.
Lowville.....Finn Chevrolet Co., Inc.
Lyons.....Wayne Chevrolet, Inc.
Lyons Falls.....H. J. Markham
Malone....Northern N Y. Motors, Inc.
Manhasset.....Steen Motor Sales
Marathon.....S. L. Collings
Maspeth.....Pase Motors, Inc.
Massena.....Fournia Motor Sales
Mayville.....Mayville Garage
Mechanicville.....Sibley Chevrolet
Medina.....F. J. Payjack
Middletown....H. M. Stanton Company
Milford.....Fred Liedkle
Monticello.....Weiss Motors Corp.
Mt. Kisco..Park Gar. & Mach. Sh., Inc.
Mount Vernon...Brennan's Motor Corp.
Narrowsburg.....Dexter Chevrolet, Inc.
Newark.....Newark Motors, Inc.
Newburgh...B. J. York Motor Co., Inc.
New Dorp.....South Shore Chev., Inc.
New Lebanon.....Ira B. Shillinger
New Paltz.....Thomas H. Elliott
New Rochelle...Cadillac Motor Car Div.
New York.....Acey Auto Sales, Inc.
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New York.....Houston Motors, Inc.
New York.....F. Q. Murphy
N. Y..Old Reliable Mtr. Sls. & Ser., Inc.
Niagara Falls.Cunningham Mtr. Car Co.
North Creek.....Alexander Brothers
Northport.....Stiles Motor Co.
North Tarrytown...C. & H. Motor Sales
Norwich.....Franklin Motor Sales
Nyack.....N. C. Lawson Motor Co.
Oceanside..McDonald Motor Sales Corp.
Ogdensburg.Oulmette-MacLeay Mtrs., Inc.
Old Forge.....W. Lewis Armstrong
Olean.....Murray-Page, Inc.
Oneida.....Amell Motor Sales
Oneonta.....Becker & Lent, Inc.
Ontario.....Huxley Chevrolet
Ossining.....Cullen Sales
Oswego.....F. W. Tucker
Oyster Bay.....Stedman Sales, Inc.
Patchogue.....Barrie Brothers, Inc.
Peekskill.....Rizzuto Motor Co., Inc.
Penn Yan.....Jolley Chevrolet, Inc.
Perry.....Blodgett & Chase
Plattsburg.....Northern Oldsmobile Co.
Pleasantville....Thorn Chevrolet Service
Pt. Chester..Pt. Ches. Mtr. Sls. Co., Inc.
Port Henry.....Leon Wheelock
Port Jefferson.....Robert F. Wells
Port Jervis.....James W. Stanton, Inc.
Port Washington...Lyons Chevrolet, Inc.
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Prattsville...William Rappleyea & Son
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Queens Village.Relsert Motor Sales, Inc.
Ravena.....L. & M. Auto Sales
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W. New Brighton..W. Brighton Mtr. Sls.
Whitehall.....Walter J. Newell Garage
White Plains.....Royal Motors, Inc.
Williamson.....Williamson Chev. Co.
Woodhaven...Rich-Haven Mtr. Sls., Inc.
Woodridge.....Woodridge Auto Sales
Wurtsboro.....James W. Stanton, Inc.
Yonkers.....Cadillac Motor Car Div.

Let us Turn to the Parables

And Jesus said unto him, "No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." Many years have elapsed sinee the parable cited above but may we have a try at applying it to agriculture as we see it today.

The cry in most agricultural communities is to the effect that grandfather got by and if he could make a go of the deal why can't we do the same today. However, too often we forget that good old granddad did not look back as we are doing today. He kept pace with changing demands by adjusting his type of farming to the needs of the day. We today dare not look back but we need to adjust ourselves to new types and methods of production.

Producers must not be afraid to attempt new projects. The dairyman on marginal land may add a small flock of hens plus several acres of potatoes. Diversification may and will answer many of our problems. Let us try dividing the eggs into several baskets. Nickle pork, twenty cent eggs, fourteen cent poultry, along with two dollar milk anl dollar potatoes should tide the "jack of all trades" over these lean years.

The co-operative marketing movement is only in its infancy. We are told that fifty percent of the farmers produce ninety percent of our foodstuffs so our job along this line may not be quite as heavy as it seems at first glance. Small numbers of farmers forming a small ring for marketing produce to our smaller market centers seems to hold tremendous possibilities. Why let New York and Chicago set our market prices when in many instances they are of reality dumping grounds? About one year ago the writer watched with interest the formation of a small group of farmers to serve a small market in a nearby town with poultry and poultry products. Progress was slow but a load worth $125 went to this one store alone during the third week in January. These farmers are producing quality eggs and marketing them in the most attractive cartons. They are wrapping full drawn poultry in cellophane and needless to say a market is formed where in the past no outlet for this type of produce existed. Shall we try selling a few eggs over the counter at the groeery back home? The natives probably have no way of knowing that eggs are produced in the area as the store keeper hides them from view. To him eggs are a necessary evil as he always has taken them in trade and many times has lost heavily on them. Speak up and ask your storeman to display local farm produce.

By looking forward we may hope for productive work for all. This of necessity would lead to prosperity. Prosperity in turn will lead our great country forward and we will never know the period of stagnation which has led to the downfall of all former ranking nations of the world. America—Put your hands to the plow and turn not back.

Pennsylvania. W. E. ESHELMAN.

A Farm Boy's Recollections

In the section of Columbia County, N. Y., where I was brought up, near the Green River Mountains, there was quite a lot of natural blueberry country, and some commercial pickers used to go up on these rough hills. But I think most of the berries were gathered by family groups that took a day off for berry picking, eombining it with a picnic. In that speeial section there were no rattlesnakes so that this menace which exists a little lower down in the Taconic Mountains did not trouble. We picked berries and had a general good time. In faet that was one of the pleasant spots of my boyhood life on a friendly farm and its environs.

I do not know whether children on the farm nowadays have as much carefree fun as in my boyhood, but perhaps they do, although of a different kind. Life was a continual joy in that period between five and 12 years. I do not mean that it got disagreeable after that, but responsibility and the nuisance of going to school took a little of the joy out. We had apples practieally the entire year, as they kept in fair shape in our deep farm cellar until in July, and the little period of scarcity until harvest apples were at hand in full foree, was made up by chewing the green apples that dropped. It does not sound particularly hygienic but I have no recollection of ever acquiring a green apple colic such as the cartoonists and funny men describe.

Grapes extended over a long period also because we had the good old Isabella which kept until Christmas or later. Spring was a joyful time because of what it promised, Summer still better, Fall better yet with its harvest of fruit and vegetables, and Winter most wonderful of all, sliding down hill, skating and rolling around in the snow. W. W. H.

Market News and Prices

N. Y. Wholsale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified otherwise wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 33½ to 34c; 90 to 92 score, 32½ to 33¼c; unsalted, best, 33¾ to 34½c; storage, 30 to 32c.

EGGS

Premium marks, 26 to 27½c; Specials, 25½; Standards, 24½ to 24¾c; Firsts, 23½ to 24c; Undergrades, 23 to 23½c; Exchange mediums, 23½c; Specials, 27 to 27½c; Standards, 26¼ to 26¾c; Mediums, 24 to 24½c. Browns: Extra fancy, 25½ to 26½c; Specials, 25¼c; Standards, 24¾c; Mediums, 23½c. Duck eggs: Specials, 24 to 28c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls, 14 to 20c; chickens, 15 to 19c; turkeys, 18 to 22c. Prices a year ago; chickens, 18 to 21c; fowls, 16 to 20c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 19c; chickens, 18 to 24½c; turkeys, 18 to 22c; ducks, 15 to 16c; squabs, lb. 40 to 52c.

VEGETABLES

Beans, bu. $1 to $3.50; Cabbage, State, white, bag 50 to 85c; Fla., Copenhagen, bskt., $1 to $1.75; Carrots, Pa., cut, bu., 90c to $1.10; Cauliflower, Fla., pepper crate $1.50 to $2.25; Celery, Fla., crt. $2. to $2.75; Collard Greens, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; Dandelion Greens, bu. $1.25 to $1.50; Kale, Norfolk, bu., 65c to $1; Lettuce, Fla., Boston, crt., $1 to $1.50; Lima beans, Fla., bu., $4.50; Onions, 50-lb. bag, 90c to $1.25; Peas, bu., $2 to $3.50; Spinach, bu., $1 to $1.60; Squash, Hubbard, large bskt., $1 to $1.25; Tomatoes, Fla., lug, 50c to $2.50; Turnips, white, ½ bushel, 25 to 30c; Canada, rutabaga, 50-lb. bag, 55 to 75c: Watereress, bunch, 5 to 10c. Potatoes, Fla., No. 1 bx., $1.25 to $1.75; Texas, No. 1, bx. or 50-lb. bag, $1.75; Bermuda, No. 1, bbl., $7; Old crop., 100-lb. bags, Maine, No. 1, $2 to $2.15; Conn., No. 1, $1.90; Long Island, No. 1, $1.50 to $2.25; State, No. 1, $2 to $2.10. Sweet potatoes, bu. 40c to $1.50.

FRUITS

Apples, bu. 90c to $1.50; Cranberries, ¼ box, $2 to $3; Pears, bu., $1.50 to $2; Strawberries, pint, 17 to 22c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 35 to 40c; Butter, 34 to 38c; Stringbeans, lb., 12 to 15c; Peas, lb., 15c; Potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; Sweets, lb., 5c; Spinach, lb., 5 to 10c; Apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter—Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring, 34 to 34½c; extras, 33½c; creamery firsts, not quoted.

Apples—McIntosb, 60c to $1.40 bx.; Baldwins, 60c to $1.25 bx.; Delicious, 65c to $1.25 bx.; odd varieties, 35 to 50c bx.

Dressed Poultry—Native fowl, fancy, 18 to 20c; medium, 15 to 16c; native roasting chickens, fancy, 19 to 21c; medium 17 to 19c; broilers, fancy, 19 to 20c; medium 15 to 17c; ducklings, 15 to 16c; western fowl, 30 to 35 lbs., 14½ to 15c; 36 to 42 lbs., 15½ to 16c; 43 to 47 lbs., 17 to 17;e; 48 to 54 lbs., 18½ to 19e; 55 to 59 lbs., 19 to 19c; 60 to 65 lbs., 19½ to 20c; 79 lbs. up, 18½ to 19c; turkeys, native, 20 to 26c; northwestern, 20½ to 23c; southwestern, 19 to21c

Live Poultry—Fowl, fancy, 14 to 15½c; leghorn, 13 to 14c; chickens, 3to 4 lbs., 15 to 16c; 4½ lbs. up, 16 to 17½c; broilers, 14 to 15c; roosters and stags, 10 to 11c.

Fruit—Cranberries, ¼ bbl. bx., Howes, $2.35 to $2.65; Centennial, $2.75 to $2.90; grapefruit, $2.25 to $3.50 bx.; lemons, $5.50 to $6 bx.; oranges, California, $3 to $3.75 bx.; Florida, $2 to $3.25 bx.; tangerines, $1.75 to $2.25; strawberries, 19 to 20c qt.

Potatoes—Green Mountain, $1.65 to $1.80 per 100 lb. sack; U. S. No. 1, $1.85 to $2; Chippewas, U. S. No. 1, $1.90 to $2; Katahdins, U. S. No. 1, $2 to $2.15; sweet potatoes, 90c to $1 bskt.

Vegetables— Beets, cutoffs, 50 to 60c bx.; cabbage, Chinese, $1.25 to $1.50 bx.; carrots, cutoffs, 75 to 90c bx.; celery pascal, $1.25 to $2.25 bx.; leeks, 75 to 85c bx.; lettuce (18), 60c to $1; mushrooms, 60 to 80c bskt; buttons, 50 to 60c; onions, 50-lb. bag 70 to 75e; 10-lb. bags, 20 to 22c; parsnips, 50 to 75c ½ bx.; radishes, hothouse (60 bchs), $1 to $1.50; rhubarb, 8 to 10c lb.; squash, Turban and Blue Hubbard, 90c to $1.10 bbl.; bulk, 1¼ to 1¾c lb.; tomatoes, hothouse, best, 23 to 26c lb.; medium, 5 to 12c; turnips, purple tops, 40 to 50c ½ bx.; white cape, washed, $1.35 to $1.55 bskt.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Egg and poultry prices have been firmer lately because of the severe weather. Dry beans are higher.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery prints, 35 to 37c; tubs, 34 to 36c; firsts, 32 to 34c; country rolls, 33 to 35c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorns, 20c; old, 28 to 30c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 33c; grade A., 26 to 31c; grade B., 20 to 24c; grade C., 9c; pullets, 19c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, higher; fowls, 17 to 21c; broilers, 22 to 26c; roasters, 19 to 24c; fryers, 19 to, 20c; ducks, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 21 to 25c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 12 to 18c; springers, 16 to 19c; ducks, 12 to 13c; turkeys, 18 to 23c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Baldwin, Wealthy, bu., 40 to 75c; Tallman Sweet, 50 to 60c; Snow, 65 to 75c; Cortland, 70 to 75c; Greening, 60 to 90c; King, 75 to 90c; McIntosh, 90c to $1.25; Northern Spy, $1 to $1.25. Potatoes, firm; home-grown, bu., 35c to $1.10; Idaho bakers, 50-lb. bag, $1.25; Sweets, N. J., bu., $1.65 to $1.75.

Fruits and Berries. — Avacados, Cal., box, $2.50; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3; grapefruit, Fla., box, $2.25 to $2.50; grapes, Cal., 28-lb. lug, $2.25; lemons, Cal., box, $4.75 to $5.50; oranges, Cal., box, $2.75 to $3.25; Fla., $2.25 to $3; pears, Cal., box, $2.25; strawberries, Fla., pint, 20c.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., wax, bu., $2 to $4; green, $3 to $4; beets, bu., 40 to 50c; broccoli, Ariz., box, $2.75; brussels sprouts, qt., 15c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 65c; carrots, bu., 60c to $1.10; cauliflower, Cal., box, $1.75 to $1.85; celery, Fla., crate, $3 to $3.25; eggplant, Fla., 1½ bu., $2.50 to $3; endive, lb., 25c; escarole, ½ crate, $1.25 to $1.35; lettuce,, 6-lb. box, 40 to 45c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 60 to 75c; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; parsley, 5 doz. bchs., $1.35 to $1.50; parsnips, ½ bu., 50 to 65c; peas, Cal., bu., $3 to $4; peppers, Fla., bu., $1.50 to $2.50; radishes, bunch, 3½ to 4c; rhubarb, 5-lb. carton, 35 to 60c; spinach, Va., bu., $1.15 to $1.25; squash, bu., 35 to 50c; tomatoes, 10-lb, carton, 75c to $1.25; turnips, bu., 50 to 60c.

Feeds.—Timothy hay, baled, ton, $13 to $15; bran, carlot, ton, $24.75; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $26.50; oilmeal, 37 per cent, $35; soy bean meal, $33.50; brewers' grains, $29.10; beet pulp, $30.50; oat feed, $15.20; gluten, $30.10; hominy, $26.90; cottonseed meal, 41 per cent, $37.25; table cornmeal, bag, $1.75; rolled oats, $3; timothy seed, bu., $3.15; alfalfa, $19.80; alsike, $14; clover, $12. C. H. B.

Pennsylvania Markets

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 32 to 33¼c; eggs, 24 to 26c; hens, 14 to 18c; chickens, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 17 to 22c; apples, bu., $1 to $1.15; cabbage, 50 lbs., 80c to $1; onions, 50 lbs., $1.05 to $1.10; potatoes, 100 lbs., $2.15 to $2.20; sweet potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.10. Steers good to choice, $9 to $10; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs., $8.25 to $9; medium to good, 1200 to 1300 lbs., $7.50 to $8; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $8 to $9.25; fair, 90 to 1100 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; common, 700 to 900 lbs., $5.50 to $6.25; common to good fat bulls, $5.50 to $7.75; common to good fat cows, $3.75 to $6.25; heifers, 700 to 1100 lbs., $5.50 to $7.75; fresh cows and springers, $35 to $85; prime heavy hogs, $5.25 to $5.75; heavy mixed, $5.75 to $6; prime medium weights, $6.15 to $6.25; best heavy yorkers, $6.15 to $6.25; good light yorkers, $5.25 to $5.50; pigs as to quality, $5 to $5.25; common to good roughs, $4 to $4.50; stags, $3 to $3.50; prime wethers, $4.25 to $4.50; good mixed, $3.50 to $4; fair mixed ewes and wethers, $2.50 to $3.25; culls and common $1 to $2; culls to choice lambs, $5.50 to $9.85; veal calves, $13 to $14; heavy and thin calves, $5 to $10.

LANCASTER

Steers: Choice 900 to 1100 lbs., $10.25 to $11.25; good, $9 to $10; medium, $8.25 to $8.75; common, $7.50 to $8.25; choice, 1100 to 1300 lbs., $10 to $10.75; good, $9 to $9.75; medium, $8.25 to $8.75; choice 1300 to 1500 lbs., $9.50 to $10; good, $8.75 to $9.30; heifers, choice, $7.75 to $8.50; good, $7 to $7.75; medium, $6.50 to $7; common, $6 to $6.50. Cows, choice, $6.50 to $7; good, $6 to $6.50; medium, $5.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $3.75 to $5.50. Bulls, good and choice, $8 to $8.75; fair to good, $6.75 to $7.75; cutter, common and medium, $5 to $6.50. Vealers, good and choice, $14 to $14.30; medium, $12 to $13; cull and common, $10 to $11. Feeder and stocker cattle, good and choice, $9.25 to $9.75; fair to good, $7.75 to $8.75; medium to fair, $7 to $7.75; common and medium, $6 to $7. Hogs, good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 180 to 200 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 200 to 220 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 220 to 250 lbs., $5.50 to $5.75; 250 to 290 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; 290 to 350 lbs., $5 to $5.25; medium and good 350 to 500 lbs., $5 to $5.25; good and choice roughs, $4.50 to $5. Sheep, choice lambs, $10 to $10.50; medium and good lambs, $8 to $9; common lambs, $8 to $9; ewes, all weights, $2 to $4.

Rubber tire tractor is being used to good advantage in such specialized jobs as spraying fruit trees in "off seasons" when its services are not required for cultivating and harvesting.

Oswego County Vegetable Growers

Seventy-five vegetable growers from all parts of Oswego County met at Fulton, N. Y., January 29th to attend the Oswego County Vegetable Growers Association meeting.

Dr. J. E. Knott, of Cornell, discussed fertilizers for Oswego County soil. He said that manganese sulphate, if used at the rate of 100 to the acre, has proved of great benefit in the growing of onion crops in shallow muck soil, especially where the soil is tested as being over sweet.

Mr. Sweet, an assistant to Dr. Knott, spoke on the cultivation of iceberg lettuce, Big Boston lettuce, onions and earrots. With each of the above, except carrots, the vegetables do better by shallow cultivation, approximately one-half inch, as deeper cultivation destroys tiny roots needed to aid in the growth of the vegetables.

Ernest L. Pollard, of Fulton, deseribed forced growing of rhubarb as a winter crop in this area as a possibility, and a source of income for farmers who heretofore have been able to be in production end of the business during the summer months. It was reported rhubarb has been successfully grown in winter in the vicinity of Detroit, Mich., with good results. A.J.O.

Think it Over

The Nazi Government of Germany is involved in a foreign war in which we have no part—yet it finds time to effect an organization in this country ostensibly to keep us from the dangers of Communism. Its honesty of purpose is questionable and its interference here is an insult to every American who has the Spirit of Freedom. We Americans realize the dangers of Communism and will take care of them in our own way.

The real purpose of the Nazis is becoming clear to us. That crowd is evidently trying to establish in this country a dictatorship, and so line us up with the intrigues and troubles of the Old World.

Let us see what this Nazi dictatorship stands for and whether it has anything in common with American principles. I quote from a speeeh by Reich Minister Darre before the Farmers' Congress in Germany. This was printed in English by President Henrich Kessemeier of Hamburg and distributed widely in this eountry.

"Our own generations of farm class are of ancient deseent . . . Our laws are based on heritage. that is, on individuality. It is on this individuality and our confidence in its working power that we build up our task. National Socialism, that is to say Adolf Hitler, is the embodiment of a saered will that regulates the affairs of our people in an orderly manner."

Again I quote from a National Bund speaker, as given in the *Saturday Evening Post* of May 27, 1939: "Our whole program at this moment has just one aim—to unite all German-Americans under the Bund banners and then bring National Socialism to replace Democracy in the United States." To be exact, this plan, from their own words, is to bring National Socialism, that is to say Adolf Hitler, into the United States.

We have always had farmers but never a farm class, and we do not propose to have one; in fact, we cannot have one without first destroying our form of government. Here we are individuals with an inalienable right to change from farming to railroading to industry, or reverse the process as our inclination and judgement direct, and the laws of our land protect us in that right. This has been one of the strongest factors in building this country. The farm, with its intimate contact with the source of wealth, its many intricate problems which must be solved by the individual, has so developed skill and rounded out the development of our boys and girls that they just naturally take leadership not only in farming, but in industry, law, government, or wherever their talents best fit them.

To repeat the quotation from Reich Minister Darre, "that regulates the affairs of our people in an orderly manner." Since 1775 each of us has regulated his own affairs and until the memory of Bunker Hill is wiped out we intend to do so.

F. R. STEVENS.

News from New Jersey

Dreams of a mild winter that many farmers entertained on aeeount of the pleasant weather that prevailed throughout New Jersey in December, were rudely shattered by the wintry blasts and suceessive cold waves that followed in January with light snows and severe drops in temperature. The first break in the weather came about the middle of the month when warmer weather followed which brought a much needed rain that replenished the water supply of many wells and ponds that were almost exhausted on account of the long drought that prevailed last fall. The rainfall was generally quite heavy and no further shortage of water on farms is now feared and farmers are now looking forward to a good crop season, and are planning increased acreage in all of the staple crops.

Garden State Ranks High

During 1939, New Jersey upheld its reputation as the Garden State by ranking fourth in acreage in commercial truck crops. Only California, Texas, and Florida led New Jersey. Last year Jersey farmers sold more than 26 million crates of vegetables. About three-fourths of this was for fresh consumption and one-fourth for canning purposes. Jersey farmers also produced about 4,500,000 bushels of tree fruits such as apples, peaches and pears. There were more than 750,000 bushels of berries sueh as cranberries, strawberries, raspberries, etc. There were 7,500,00 bushels of white potatoes. Grain crops such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley and buekwheat amounted to more than 10 million bushels. There were 315,000 tons of hay.

Value of New Jersey crops for 1939 is figured at $41,213,000 or about five percent more than in 1938. Less acreage, however, was planted in 1939 than in 1938, particularly in vegetables grown for canning. Yields were greater in 1939 than in 1938, averaging 158 bushels or crates per acre average for all truek crops compared with 140 crates or bushels in 1938. Total 1939 production hit a high mark of more than 26 million crates or bushels. The average value per aere of 1939 vegetables was $107.04 whieh was $10.45 more than in 1938 due to the bigger yield out-weighing the slightly lower prices this year. Total value of vegetable erops was nearly 18 million dollars, so 1939 goes down in the books as a pretty good year for truck farmers.

White potato acreage was up 1,000 acres in 1939 to a total of 55,000 acres but dry weather cut the yield to 136 bushels an acre average. It was 195 bushels an acre last year. Average value per bushel was 78 cents in 1939 while a year ago it was 48 ecnts. Total value per acre for 1939 was $106.07 which is up $12.48 from 1938. Total value of all 1939 potatoes for Jersey was $5,834,000 as against $5,054,000 a year ago; 1939 was, all in all, a better potato year than 1938 although the yield wasn't so good. It was not, however, up to the average although not too far behind the avearge year.

Use of Fertilizers

There is increasing interest among vegetable and potato growers in double strength fertilizers such as 8-16-16 and 10-20-10. Experiments have shown that where these mixtures are carefully applied they are as efficient as the single strength mixtures in quantities which furnish the same amount of plant food. One dealer reports savings of $2.25 per acre by using double strength fertilizer.

During the winter many gardeners have supplies of home produced wood ashes. Unleached hard wood ashes contain about five percent potash, two percent phosphoric acid, and only a trace of nitrogen. Wood ashes are of greatest value as a source of potash and lime. When exposed to rain, however, wood ashes quickly lose their potash. They may be used on lawn or garden and are of special value on areas which have not been limed for several years. They may be applied as fast as produced around the home or may be accumulated under cover before spreading. Fifty to 100 pounds to 1,000 square feet is a suggested rate of application. Since wood ashes lack phosphorous and nitrogen in sufficient quantities, it is best to use a 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 fertilizer on land which has been previously fertilized with wood ashes.

Berry and Grape Crops

Frost in May, a dry spell in July, and a heavy storm in August caused considerable damage to the New Jersey cranberry crop. Only 240,000 bushels were harvested in 1939 as compared with about 320,000 bushels, the average annual production. The crop in the country as a whole was plentiful. Therefore, New Jersey growers received only about $2.90 per bushel, against $3.58 in 1938 and $3.07 the 10-year, 1929-38, average annual price.

The total 1939 value of the cranberry crop was $696,000 as compared with $666,000 in 1938, when the crop failed, and $979,500 the ten-year, 1929-1938, average annual farm value.

Strawberry production in 1939 also was below average, amounting to only 210,000 crates, or 45,000 crates less than in 1938, and nearly 21,000 crates below the 10-year, 1929-38, average.

The total 1939 farm value of strawberries reached $784,000, as compared with $986,000 in 1938 and $694,000 the ten-year, 1929-1938, average value.

Blackberries and raspberries yielded a small crop, and a fair return to the farmers. The produetion of grapes was up to the average.

Middleseex Grange Meeting

Members of the Middlesex County Grange are looking forward with eonsiderable interest to the grange meeting which will be held February 14 at Milltown, N. J. Delegates from the local chapter of the Grange are expeeted to be in attendance. The Grange vegetable growers will have a special program and round-up for this meeting.

Kingwood Grange Elects

Kingwood Grange of Hunterdon Co., recently elected for 1940 Frank Greutzburg as Master, Charles Engler as Overseer, Edna B. Stryker as Lecturer, Ellis Hoffman as Steward, M. F. Hamaker as Assistant Steward, Emma Fritts as Chaplain, D. Eline Fritts as Treasurer, Carrie M. Stryker as Secretary, Harold Hvezda as Gate-keeper. Other officers inelude Ida Greutzburg, Bessie Piell, Ruth Dean and Cora Mathews.

Hunterdon County Dairy Herds

John C. Regis of Sergeantsville who has been a member of the Hunterdon County Herd Improvement Association, recently enrolled his herd in Advanced Registry Work. Mr. Regis has a herd of purebred Guernseys and hopes to advanee faster in the improvement of his herd through the Guernsey Association Advanced Registry Program.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

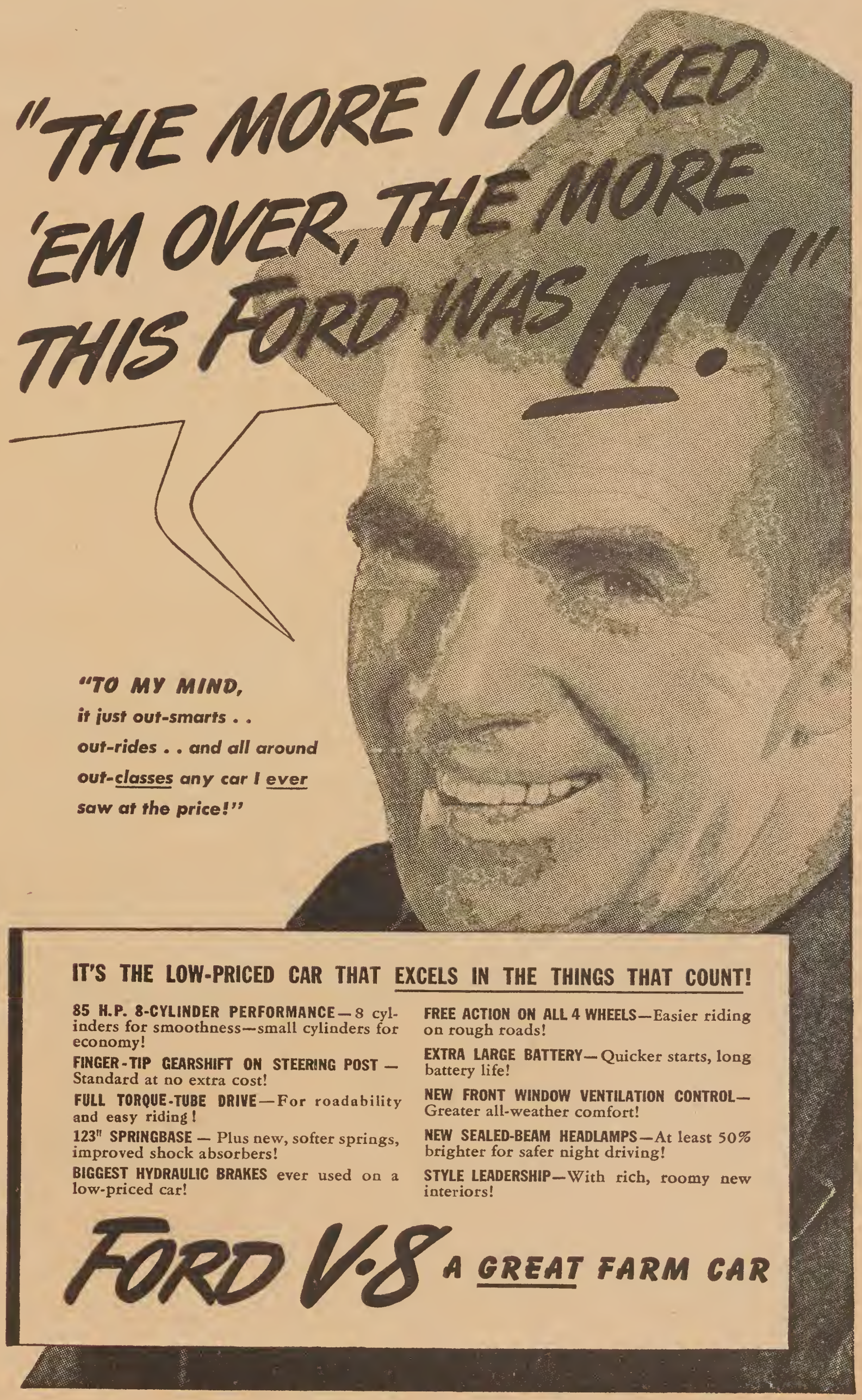
Hereford Breeders to Meet

A group of Hereford breeders will meet at Ithaca on February 13, which is Beef Cattle Day at Farm and Home Week. A banquet is again being held at noon under the auspices of the beef cattle breed soeieties of the State at which many interesting speakers will be heard. At four o'clock that afternoon the Hereford breeders have called a meeting to discuss a proposed sale of Hereford breeding stock, to be held in late May or early June. At this writing Cornell University has already set aside three fine Hereford animals which will be offered to the public at auction. The Gage Stock Farms of Delanson, N. Y. have selected ten Polled Herefords which are going to be consigned to this sale. It is also expectd that Mr. W. J. Hamilton of Jamesville, N. Y., and Mr. Walter W. Fisk of Wolcott, N. Y. will have large entries, also many other breeders.

The President of the New York Hereford Breeders Association urges that all Hereford breeders in the State who are interested attend this meeting and avail themselves of this opportunity of meeting fellow breeders and expressing their views.

DAVID O. BERESFORD.

Delanson, N. Y.



An Agricultural Hobby

Agriculture was once a sacred art. The old Romans alternately referred to the earth as Mother and Ceres, and thought those who cultivated it led pious and useful lives. Cato declared the profits of agriculture especially just, and Cicero, writing of the pleasures of old age, listed that of agriculture as chief among them

Employment forms the habits of body and mind, therefore the characters of men depend more on their occupation than on any learning or principles with which they may be endowed. If a farmer's hobbies do not spring from his art, his profession, his work is neither an art nor a profession, it is drudgery. We may be Markham's "Man With a Hoe," Corot's "Woodgatherer," or we may be Hebe. We may be among the dumb driven cattle or we may be captains of our souls.

The love of rural life, enjoyment in birds and flowers, fields and forest, is the greatest gift man may have. By care and attention we can extend our range of interest in plants and animals; by indolence and heedlessness, we can turn our means of livelihood into ways of drudgery. We who dig the soil may get strength out of the ground as often as we touch it, for the strength of any life is in its way of living.

Our peace and well-being depend largely on the interest in our work which we, in turn, succeed in assimilating and distributing. One well-known dairy farmer has made a cattle association a force in the community in which he lives. A busy general farmer and his wife make a hobby of a certain breed of chickens. One man could earn his living by his remarkable imitations of bird calls. Still another gets blue ribbons for his roses. An invalid has a lovely table garden. One farmer's wife is proud of her canned fruit, another of her collection of mounted wild flower specimens. One woman began her collection of ferns because there is a spot near the house where ferns love to grow. Nothing else does. One omnivorous reader collects legends, myths, poems, about birds.

These people lead pious and useful lives. Some are old, some are sick. All are definitely protected from loneliness. Agriculture gave them their material livelihood and their spiritual independence. "He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread: but he that followeth vain persons is void of understanding." B.P.

Winter in Connecticut

New Year's Day has come and gone. We enter upon another decade and, although the entire world seems at odds, we in the state of Connecticut are pretty well content and happy.

On all sides the land is covered with snowy whiteness, telling us that winter is surely here. Out on the state road, trucks are busy moving great loads of ice from the lake nearby. Over Mt. Prospect a thin blue haze of smoke hangs, looking like a frosty mist in the clear crisp winter air. The roofs of the homes nearby are covered with snow and the evergreen trees are decked with mantles of whiteness with their limbs drooping under the heavy weight. From the gardens arise the stalks of corn that have not been gathered by the nearby inhabitants while all around are the signs of winter, stone walls covered with snow, looking for all the world like great snakes as they glisten in the bright sun. The season has been a very lucrative one, from the point of view of good crops and fairly good prices for what the farmer has had to turn into money, potatoes, apples and vegetables of various kinds.

The farmers in this locality, (and they are all mighty good ones) are a thrifty and self contained lot. There are some quite large dairies and those who have charge of them are very proud of their charges. Some herds run as high as 100 in number, all well kept, well cared for and productive herds. Most of the milk goes to Bridgeport by trucks that pick it up from stands along side of the highway. Formerly, most of the milk was shipped to New York, and at one time 30 or 40 thousand quarts a day rolled out of Bantam station with New York as the destination. None, however, at the present time is shipped by train. The great shipping station that used to receive and ship this product has long since vanished from the scene, and the great ice houses that were used in the cooling and bottling processes have all been demolished or turned into other useful purposes.

Many of the great herds that used to supply the milk have been sold and the farms devoted to other uses. In some cases great orchards now decorate the fields where formerly crops of hay and grain were raised. Summer cottages are fast being built for the benefit of the city people who delight in the fine air of these Berkshire Hills during the hot summer months. H.F.

Connecticut.

Rape makes good green feed for poultry ranges which cannot be kept in sod.

What Makes for Healthy Pullets?

The Swift River Valley in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, is now the bottom of a lake. Officially it is known as the Quabbin Reservoir and is designed to supply water for Metropolitan Boston. Several old New England towns, notably Enfield, Prescot, Greenwich, Dana, and Millington were wiped away by this great water project. Inhabitants left, cemeteries were moved, buildings razed, and the land cleaned up ahead of the rising water held back by two great dams. From early colonial days this river valley was farm country in which there had been developed a considerable poultry industry. The soil was light, lacked humus, and seemed better adapted for hens.

Here in 1924 was centered the first organized Extension campaign to grow healthy pullets. Roland Payne was County Agent of Hampshire County at the time and the author of this article was Poultry Specialist of the Massachusetts State College. They were the instigators of this "Grow Healthy Pullets" campaign which idea has since been incorporated into the poultry Extension programs of many States.

For several years poltrymen in this area had been troubled by excessive mortality. Diagnoses had shown intestinal worms, coccidiosis and Pullorum disease. For three years previous to the campaign the leaders had conducted several farm demonstrations of effective poultry sanitation to serve as a nucleus about which to build a county-wide program, to test out certain practices and to develop local leaders in whom neighboring poultrymen would have confidence.

Essential features of these farm demonstrations upon which the "Grow Healthy Pullets" campaign was based were:

1. Thrifty chicks from pullorum tested flocks of healthy, productive, stock;
2. Clean, disinfected brooder houses located on new clean ranges not less than 100 feet apart;
3. Isolation or quarantine of chicken ranges from old stock;
4. Disposal of old stock and thorough cleaning and disinfection of laying quarters before pullets were brought in from range;
5. Abundant use of green feeds, especially grass sod and rape;
6. Periodic use of tobacco dust to prevent worm infection.

On the whole, this campaign was a great success. As might be expected, some poultrymen were disappointed because coccidiosis appeared in some broods of chickens and some flocks still had a little paralysis. However, County Agents spread the program to other counties and soon these essential features of good poultry sanitation became standard practice on hundreds of poultry farms.

As the years have come and gone new developments have made it expedient to modify this program. Pox and Laryngotracheitis have become more widespread diseases but fortunately vaccines have been developed to control them. Other diseases have appeared and newer knowledge of nutrition is preventing many former troubles.

Today a reasonably satisfactory and very practical program of poultry health may be outlined briefly as follows:

1. Thrifty Chicks — From well-bred, pullorum free, carefully selected breeding stock;
2. Clean Brooder Houses—Thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected. Ventilate well and do not crowd.
3. Clean Land—Permanent well-fertilized sod range with small units scattered over considerable area;
4. Clean Dry Litter—Foundation of sand with litter deep enough to keep dry;
5. Clean Feed and Water—Fountains protected with wire platforms, ample hoppers spaced well apart and moved frequently;
6. Wise Management — Precludes crowding, culls unthrifty chicks and closes all avenues by which infection may be carried from older stock to growing chickens. WILLIAM C. MONAHAN.

Farmers Non - Partisan League

Pennsylvania farmers are beginning to cut their eye teeth and realize that a politician's word is usually not worth the breath it takes to utter it. So long as politicians think they can vote farmers as Republicans or Democrats, appealing to that idea called "party loyalty," the politician figures he can fool the farmer. So the Farmers Non-Partisan League, with a membership of 200 Southeastern Pennsylvania farmers, was organized to work on legislative matters. Its members are also members of other farm groups. The League intends to disillusion the average politician by supporting men and measures and not parties. The League proposes to throw its strength only behind candidates for public office who will pledge themselves *before* election to support the League farm program. This will be done regardless of party affiliation. If no suitable candidate is in the field, the League will put one up.

At the annual meeting of the League held in Gilbertsville on December 28, the following farmers were elected: President, Victor Eppstein, Sanatoga; Vice-Presidents Owen G. Gerhard, Bally, and Ray W. Myers, Pennsburg; Secretary, Mrs. Clement S. Rutter, Jr., Eagle; Financial Secretary, H. E. Jones, Jr, Chester Springs; Treasurer, Clarence Fry, Pottstown; Directors: Clarence Kulp, Coventry, Chairman of Board; Warren Sterner, Bechtelsville; William G. Mendenhall, Downington; John Kummerer, Half Way House; John Buchert, New Hanover; Maurice Hays, Jr., Perkiomenville; and W. K. Moffett, Downington.

Unanimously adopted at this annual meeting were the following resolutions:

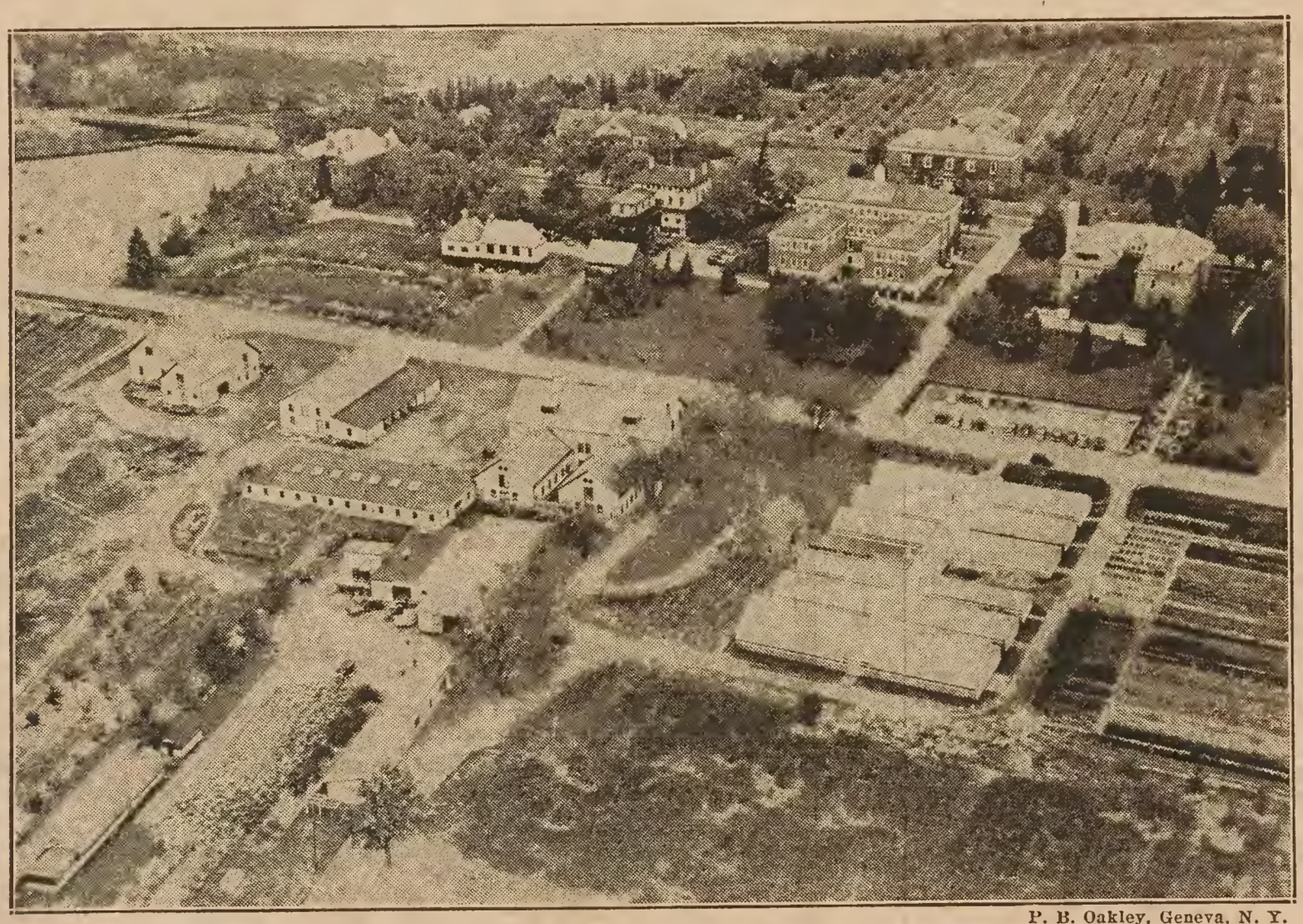
Resolved, that the Congress of the United States should enact a law granting to the several states the right to require that milk purchased from producers in any state for resale in another state conform to the sanitary and price regulations in force within the state of destination.

Resolved, that Governor James should immediately make some attempt to redeem his promise to the milk producers of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, that the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission immediately issue an order granting a substantial increase in price to milk producers supplying the Philadelphia marketing area, without any increase in consumer prices.

The Farmers Non-Partisan League is not affiliated with any other organization. It stands for the American way of doing things and its membership is made up of hard working American citizens who only ask for their fair share of the productive wealth which they create. W. K. M.

Pennsylvania.



P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

The 57th annual report of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, released recently by Director Parrott indicates that the progress of its undertakings has been most encouraging during the past year. The Station employs approximately 100 technically trained workers, scientists, etc., and from 50 to 60 laboratory technicians, farm help, laborers, etc. It was on March 1, 1882 that Dr. E. Lewis Sturdevant, first director, took over the farm of 130 acres with its farmhouse which had been previously purchased by the State. Now the station grounds extend over 356 acres and the buildings number 16, 11 of which are farm buildings and five office or laboratory buildings. For the coming year 1940-41 a total of $382,220 is asked for as the budget of the Geneva Station — an increase of $16,540.

Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Harold Simonson, Glen Head, L. I., has been elected president of the Empire State Potato Club. He succeeds Roy A. Porter of Elba, who had been president for nearly 10 years.

Henry Marquardt of Orchard Park has been re-elected president of the New York Vegetable Growers' Association.

A portion of Steuben County is becoming known as "Little Maine." It is a potato-growing area, developed two years ago by two young Maine farmers from an abandoned hill farm. Other Maine farmers located in Steuben County. Together they raised in 1939 an average yield of 300 bushels to the acre.

Fred Voight of Big Flats displayed a single potato which grew in the form of five. Each was perfect including the center one which formed a nucleus for the starchy cluster.

Six thousand trees are to be planted on waste land by Ontario County 4-H Club members this spring. The trees will be cedar, locust, pine and white spruce.

Photo— G. E. Smith

Bert Curtis, of Holland, N. Y., does a little hand snowplowing from mailbox to house.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Awards for the best samples of hay exhibited brought a two-day livestock feeding and crop production school to a close at Batavia. Winners of the various awards were Grant Bradley, Pavillion; S. J. Currie, Stafford; L. L. Reed, Oakfield; Kenneth Dorman, Elba; Robert Pocock, Bergen; Gordon Brodie, Fort Hill; Leslie Lamb, Darien; George Walters, Corfu; and William Carr, LeRoy.

During last December, the Ayrshire cow, "Dellias Harriet," in the herd of Floyd Loper, Hornellsville, was high in both milk and butterfat production, showing 1,702 pounds of milk or 78.3 pounds of butterfat.

Cows of 28 members of the Ontario County Herd Improvement Association averaged 474 pounds of butterfat in 1938 and during the past year, 26 herds had a 495 pound average. The 26 herds now being tested are headed by registered purebred sires. High herd for the association last year was owned by Dorothy A. Onderdonk of Hall. This herd averaged 9,615 pounds of milk, 486.6 pounds of butterfat and returned an income over feed cost of $163 per cow.

4-H CLUB NOTES

Yates County 4-H Club members captured many prizes at the annual meeting of the State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club held in Utica. Among the prize winners were Courtney Swarthout, Harland Chidsey and Stuart Creveling.

Livingston County 4-H Club members consigned 87 head of fat lambs to the Buffalo Lamb Show for which they received a total of $1,165.60, besides approximately $50 in awards. Twelve Western New York counties consigned 349 head to the show, bringing the 4-H winners $4,429.55.

Robert G. Smith, Orleans County, 4-H Club leader, announces the election of Clarence Steele of Barre Center as a chairman of the club board for 1940.

William Onderdonk of Hall has been named chairman of the 4-H Club executive committee with J. C. Fredericksen of Stanley, as viee-chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS

Carl Steffen is Chemung County's champion woodchopper. He will represent the county at Ithaca this month during Farm and Home week. P. B. O.

Champion Milk Producer

Crystal Helen, a Swiss Toggenburg goat, owned by the Yokelawn Goat Dairy of Wanaque, New Jersey, claims the official record of being the highest producing milking animal in the United States, of either goat or cow, pound for pound of body weight.

This goat, weighing but 135 pounds, has produced 4,219.1 pounds of milk in twelve months, reaching a high day of 16.3 pounds. This record was made under the supervision of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and the American Milk Goat Record Association. Crystal Helen's record exceeds the record made by the world record cows, Carnation Ormsby Butter King, pound for pound of body weight, by 33.5 percent, or one third more milk for each pound of body weight. This cow produced 38,606.6 pounds in twelve months and weighed 1,650 pounds.

The milk from Yokelawn farm is distributed throughout New Jersey by leading dairies. The project is now running itself and supplying a living for the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Mearle Rhinesmith and their two children, Jean and Paul.

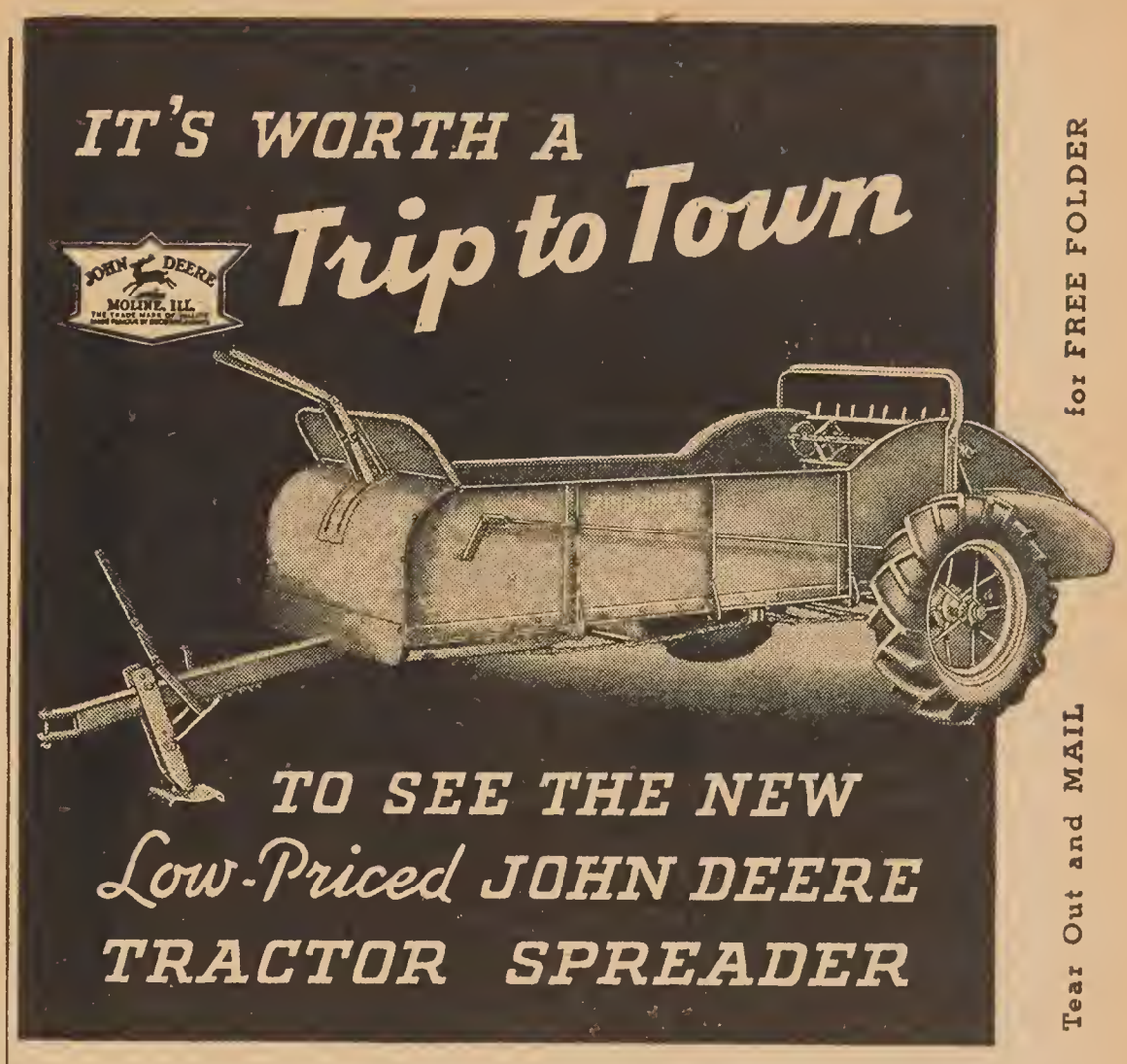
According to Mr. Rhinesmith, and contrary to general belief, the dairy goat is the most fastidious of animals, being very fussy about its food and water. It is also intelligent and friendly. Crystal Helen enjoys "shaking hands" with all visitors and has met many famous people, who have been attracted to this farm through Helen's phenomenal milk production records.

High Chick Award at Farm Show

Hubbard Farms, Walpole, N. H. and Lancaster, Pa., were awarded the gold medal for the Sweepstakes prize of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, a silver medal for the highest scoring entry of New Hampshire chicks, and a silver medal for the highest scoring entry of Cross-Breed chicks. Hubbard chicks placed first, second and third in New Hampshires, and first and second in Cross-Breeds.

The Sweepstakes prize was awarded on the basis of the highest average score for the best three entries in the show. These two entries, together with an entry of Cross-Breeds, made an average score of 297 2/8.

Crystal Helen, a Champion Toggenburg



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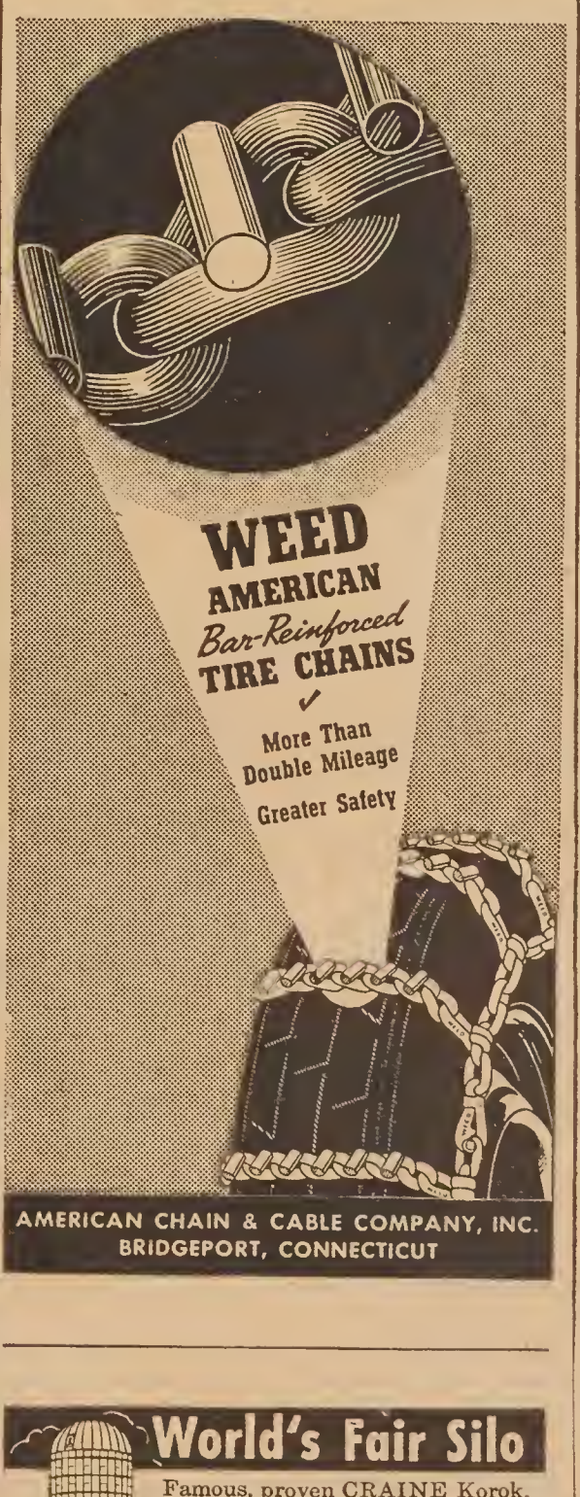

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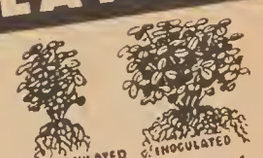

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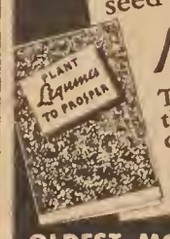

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A Political Masquerade

I am enclosing a letter just received from a Robert Eastman of Your Public, Incorporated. Before answering, I would like to know something about this organization, who Robert Eastman is, as well as the other men whose names are on the letterhead? C.
Pennsylvania.

YOUR Public, Incorporated, purports to deal in public relations. Its office is at 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. The names on the letterhead are: Walter G. Springer, V. P. and Director; Edward A. Rumely, V. P. and Director; S. S. McClure, Journalist; Cornelius F. Rumely, and Henry L. Stoddard, Publisher.

Walter G. Springer has been identified for some years with Republican politics. Henry L. Stoddard is a newspaper man, owner and publisher of the New York Evening Mail until 1915 when he sold out to Edward A. Rumely, remaining, however, as president of the publishing company until some years later.

Mr. Rumely, also known as Dr. Rumely, was a spectacular wartime figure. In 1918, after this country had entered the World War, he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, charged with conspiring to conceal the alleged backing by the Imperial German Government of the Evening Mail in violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act. He was acquitted of the charges that the German Government owned stock in the Evening Mail and that this had not been reported by him to the Alien Property Custodian He was found guilty of the charge that the German Government supplied the money to purchase and maintain the newspaper. Sentenced to the Federal penitentiary for a year and a day, he appealed to the United States Supreme Court, but was unsuccessful. In March, 1924, President Coolidge commuted his sentence to one year and he was incarcerated in the Westchester County jail at Eastview. In April, 1924, the President commuted the sentence to one month. Dr. Rumely always protested his innocence and in a letter to the New York Evening Post, March 15, 1924, noted that he had requested a full pardon on the basis of his claimed innocence and that the commutation was nothing but a compromise. In this letter, he attributed the motive of the entire prosecution to wartime hysteria.

Dr. Rumely is now the executive secretary of the Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, of which Frank Gannett is Chairman. The office of Your Public, Incorporated, is located in the same office building as Frank Gannett's Committee.

S. S. McClure was editor of the Evening Mail prior to Dr. Rumely's purchase and while Mr. Stoddard was still in control. In the Rumely prosecution, the Government charged that part of the $725,000, alleged to have been paid to Dr. Rumely by the German Government through one, Walter Lyon, was paid direct by checks to Rumely, and part by checks to S. S. McClure Newspaper Corporation, which Rumely was claimed to have organized for the purpose of negotiating the transaction.

Neither Cornelius Rumely nor Robert Eastman is known. However, in addition to his letter of inquiry to C., Robert Eastman has also been writing to New York farmers, but not as a representative of Your Public, Incorporated. These country letters are on his own letterhead, address P. O. Box 72, Ithaca. Attached to the letter is a four-page mimeographed sheet entitled "The Red Line from Moscow," made up completely of excerpts from the Dies Committee Report and newspaper comments on consumer cooperative activities. Twenty-five additional copies of the pamphlet can be obtained free by writing to Ithaca.

Upstate newspapers are being flooded with special releases from the office of Walter G. Springer, who signs himself "Public Relations Counsel," address 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. These weekly releases consist of a series of articles by Robert Eastman, also known as J. R. Eastman, one of the most recent being "A Study in Red."

All this propaganda in the form of letters, releases and circulars are prepared in too much the same vein. If the authors were trying to be subtle, the attempt is a joke and the result is a complete dud. All of them reek of a Bargaining Agency odor, which is some evidence to substantiate the report prevalent in the country that the Bargaining Agency has paid Dr. Rumely a sizeable sum of money for special services. Implicit in every message is an approval of the existing dairy monopoly set-up and at the same time, advice that all who do not agree are radicals, agitators and communists seeking to overthrow the government.

Farmers are opposed to the Federal-State milk marketing orders, because they believe in the American way and because the marketing orders themselves are communistic down to the last detail. These orders have been sponsored by and are operated by a dealer-government bureaucracy; which is of the essence of a totalitarian state. They completely deprive the producer of every last vestige of ownership or control of the product of his labor and investment, a prerequisite in any Stalinist regime. The hypocrisy of the so-called farm cooperative leaders who support this program is a treacherous betrayal of their fellow farmers in the enjoyment and exercise of their American rights of liberty, freedom of contract, and franchise.

That is where New York dairy farmers stand and they are not impressed by this scare propaganda which has all the earmarks of early electioneering by Mr. Gannett.

If this is what Mr. Gannett believes in and stands for, farmers want to know why he does not come out manfully and say so, instead of burrowing inside an Ithaca post box and hiding behind the skirts of political stooges.

Tax Revolt at Albany

ALBANY received a bad jolt two weeks ago when the taxpayers revolted against the new budget plans which had been announced as the result of joint deliberation by the Governor and the Legislature. Apparently the budget-makers believed that after the furore that was raised last year, there was little likelihood of repetition.

They were sadly mistaken. Taxpayers are aroused and refuse to allow the dog to be wagged by the tail any longer. They realize that whether the politicians like it or not, the time has come when expenses must be reduced, rather than new fields sought for more tax revenue.

The proposed 1940-41 budget calls for an expenditure of $396,707,000, which is five millions in excess of last year. The annual cost of government is figured at $168,134,000; State aid at $145,884,000; and relief at $82,689,000. Estimates of current tax receipts have been so far out of line that the State is faced with a $32,000,000 deficit next June. Part of this deficit is to be balanced by an increase in tax revenue under existing laws; the balance, $15,000,000, by an increase in personal income tax rates.

Who knows but that next year the tax receipts will again be much less than the estimates, which will mean a continued and probably increased deficit? Taxpayers believe that it would be sounder finance to cut expenses instead of making guesses on revenue. We are fast approaching the law of diminishing returns and the sooner our officials realize that fact and start hacking away at political sinecures, the better off all of us will be. As matters stand today, there are 22 special State taxes, all overlapping, and each affecting every citizen, taxpayer or not, directly and indirectly.

State finances must be handled as any private business. If income drops, expenses must be cut; otherwise, bankruptcy. In the past six lean years, state civil service employees have increased by 16,000, from 34,000 to 50,000. This is the type of extravagance and waste that is now proposed to be paid for by a 39 percent income tax increase on the middle income group. Politicians are born spenders and believe that the public is dumb and will soon forget. The end of the rope seems to have been reached. Officials must be taught and encouraged to cut down and save, to spend only out of receipts and stop mortgaging the future. Throughout the entire State, the people mean business this time. They know that taxation is ultimate destruction and are determined to stop our rapid descent into bankruptcy. There is a general exodus of business concerns and private individuals solely because of these onerous tax burdens. This, too, must be stopped; not by the creation of a State publicity agency as has been recommended by a Legislative Committee, but by proving to all that New York State can and will live within its means. The budget hearing is now set for February 12, at Albany. Let it be a hearing where the taxpayer will be given a chance to register his protest against this wild and thoughtless spending; and where the special pressure groups, dedicated to spending for their own special causes, will be given short shrift.

What Farmers Say

FROM THE HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL

I have just read with much interest your answer to a letter signed C. J. K. under the title "Not Wanted on the Farm." You say "it is equally important, therefore, to destroy monopolism as an evil in itself, and because of the fertile fields it opens up for the seeding, growth, and even harvesting of vicious foreign isms."

You have said well, indeed. You might like to know, if you do not already, that an organized school is teaching this very thing to thousands of citizens who are seeking the answer to the riddle of poverty and hard times in the midst of progress and plenty. In the Henry George School of Social Science, working men and women are learning about the "mother monopoly," which fosters all the others. When farmers get wise to the robbery of taxes which is the life blood of this basic monopoly, they can help their city brother workman throw off his yoke of slavery and become the kind of a market for the farmers' produce which he would like to be.

The site value is very small on the farms. It belongs to the community and if the farmer paid rent on the little site value which he uses, instead of his present burden of taxes, he would be far better off, while the city workers would find plenty of work at good wages. E. L. M.
New York.

MUST DO IT OURSELVES

In that fine article by Dr. Reynolds on page 20 of your January 13 issue, there is one thing I cannot understand, and that is why our Pennsylvania Control Board permits the charge for services by dealers which are not actually rendered. It seems to me that something is wrong with the men on the Board when they shut their eyes to this false classification of milk. It is the hope of getting the Class I price that keeps the farmer producing. If returns were made on an honest classification (if that is possible) at the country plant, the butcher would get a lot of cows and the milk dealer would have no surplus.

There is only one plan to correct these evils and it is not an "ism"—just your own old slogan "Do it ourselves." L.I.I.
Pennsylvania.

COMMENT FROM A NEW READER

I have been a subscriber to your paper only a short time and find myself eagerly awaiting the next issue. For a number of years I have heard THE RURAL NEW-YORKER mentioned but never had read it; in fact, never had seen a copy and am still wondering how I escaped. The straight-shooting, two-fisted, clean-cut, relentless way you "give 'em h——" certainly must keep some of the economic royalist gangsters awake nights trying to think up new schemes to cover their tracks. One of your best that I have seen is "One Face Turned Two Ways." Mr. Frank Gannett's blood pressure must be way up by now. D.J.O.
Massachusetts.

The article "The Truth About a Quart of Milk" by H. A. Moon was one of the best I have read on that partienlar subject. It fits in with our Pennsylvania situation beautifully and will help us at the Harrisburg hearing, which is being called for the purpose of discussing the "Basis for Determining Utilization." You cannot have too many of these educational articles. We farmers have been kept too long in the dark on the complexities of classification, and Mr. Moon's analysis is one of the first rays of light to creep through. M.
Pennsylvania.

Every issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER makes good reading but the issue of December 16 was exceptional. Starting with "Conserving America's Greatest Assets" by John Edwin Price, then "Buying Farms on Contract" by A. H. G., then the editorials "Thoughts for Christmas 1939" and "Our Inalienable Rights," and so through the entire number, I found thought-provoking articles and information not found in any other publication. A. L. G.
Washington.

Your editorial "Back to Processing Taxes" is a fearless article and an example of what we would like to hear a lot about. Let the world know what the people really think of this and other administration schemes which grab from the industrious and give to those who won't work. There are jobs on the farm for those who will work and do so cheerfully. E. E. I.
Maine.

Brevities

YES, it takes two years to get a pile of leaves rolled so that they can be worked into the soil for humus.

"LET not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thine heart." Prov. 3.3.

CORNELL Farm and Home Week — February 12-17. It will be a good place to meet old friends and study the newer points in agriculture.

THE recent heavy snows have made getting around a nuisance, but the water supply, which has been short in many localities, will be helped.

A RUSTY plow moldboard is a poor tool for starting spring work. This is a good time to look them over, scouring and oiling those that need it.

WE desire the experience of home gardeners in our northern latitudes who have grown muskmelons successfully. Let us know the variety and how you handle them.

THE University of Wisconsin celebrates its 91st birthday this year. Its first class of 17 met in a small building at Madison. They were all given a "preparatory course" on payment of $20 tuition.

A Case of Discrimination

THE indignation and wailings of the milk ring because of Secretary Wallace's change in the Farm Credit Administration are based solely on selfishness. It is simply a case of not wanting to play because nobody is anxious to play their special way any longer.

That the ring had been running the show pretty much to suit themselves, is particularly evident in the case of Delaware County Farmers Cooperative, Inc., of Delhi, N. Y. Last year a group of farmers in Delaware County were anxious to form a dairy cooperative to handle the milk of its members. The current low prices of milk necessitated their looking to some outside source for partial financing, and they made contact with the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives in Springfield, Mass. The bank's agent in their territory advised them that whatever amount they could raise among their members and other interested parties by stock subscriptions, the bank would match dollar for dollar. The cooperative's charter and by-laws were prepared with the assistance and under the supervision of the bank's attorney and the farmers were careful to see that no stone was left unturned so that at the last minute they would find themselves ineligible for the loan. Everything being finally arranged in proper order, they undertook the sale of stock subscriptions and some months ago over-subscribed their $20,000 goal by $2,000. Because of the previous assurances given to them, they believed that they were then in a position to apply for a $20,000 loan from the bank. They advised the bank and the district agent of the amount of stock subscribed but no definite word was received from the bank. After numerous talks and letters back and forth over a period of three to four months, the directors of the cooperative were finally told that the loan would not be granted by the bank unless the cooperative joined the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency.

The matter was then taken up directly with the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. It was thought that, since the purpose in setting up these cooperative banks was to assist and encourage the formation of farm cooperatives, and since there was no requirement either in the law or any regulations that a cooperative, to be eligible, must join a bargaining agency, the authorities in Washington would approve the loan. But the overlords of the milk ring had "turned thumbs down" and the appeal was refused. The report received from the FCA is quoted in part:

"For nearly two years, the Farm Credit Administration has had no policy requiring that a cooperative association must become a member of another cooperative as a condition to obtaining a loan; * * * * the banks for cooperatives are engaged in the making of loans to cooperative associations on a sound business basis. In determining whether a loan should be made to a given cooperative, a bank for cooperatives necessarily takes into account all credit factors which reasonably prudent men would consider in the conduct of their own business. Whether a local association is a member of a regional association is sometimes a question of vital concern to a bank for cooperatives, not only for the reason that the failure to become a member of a regional may affect the desirability of the loan from a credit standpoint, but because it may also adversely affect outstanding loans to other cooperative associations. The determination of this, as of other credit factors, necessarily rests with the board of directors of the bank for cooperatives of the district. * * * *

"The board of directors of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives is of the opinion that this Bargaining Agency has been a constructive force which has aided in bettering conditions in the dairy industry in the New York Milk Shed, and that no loan should be made to dairy cooperative associations in that territory that are not members of such Agency."

Even with this rebuff, a further request was made with an attempt to explain how and why dairymen of the State did not agree that the Bargaining Agency had been "a constructive force in the New York Milk Shed." It was pointed out that:

The Rogers-Allen Law was written and sponsored by the Dairymen's League and the State Farm Conference Board, and not by any legislative committee.

Commissioner Ten Eyck resigned after the enactment of this law, publicly denouncing the dealer-controlled cooperatives that worked for its passage.

The complete failure of the Bargaining Agency in its six months of operation, with its domination by the League and Sheffield officials.

The finding by the Federal Trade Commission that Sheffield Producers was controlled by its exclusive dealer, Sheffield Farms.

The finding by Attorney General Bennett that in furnishing to Borden its entire milk supply and selling 22 percent additional as a dealer itself, the League was "inclined to a distributor's point of view."

The finding by Attorney General Bennett that the Bargaining Agency was actually dominated by dealers.

The drafting of the Marketing Orders by the League.

The bogus referendum on these Orders.

The $1.02 increase in dealer spread between April 1, 1937, and the present time, under the Bargaining Agency and the Marketing Order regime.

The substance of the reply by the FCA was that the findings made by the Federal Trade Commission and Attorney General Bennett dealt with conditions existing before the Marketing Orders went into effect; implying, absurdly, that the new program has remedied all the defects and evils.

If it was for arbitrary and unreasonable action such as was shown in this case, that Mr. Hill was fired, Mr. Wallace is to be commended. If the loan application of these dairymen is not reconsidered, then the cooperative banks can serve little purpose in the future and should be discontinued. Discrimination is illegal and when such discrimination is consciously and openly practiced and advocated by an agency of our Federal Government, as a tool of the Big-3, it is high time to call a halt.

Our Inalienable Rights

PART V

IN previous articles under the same title, we reviewed the fundamental principles and eternal truths which form the basis of the civil and ethical doctrine of our American system of government and order. In the Declaration of Independence these principles and truths were first expressed in broad general language. The Constitution was a framework to adopt broad principles to the machinery of government. Under the broad terms of the Constitution there was full authority to protect life and happiness, justice and liberty. But the people suggested that its provisions be made more specific and detailed. In response to these demands the Bill of Rights, which consists of ten amendments, was added to the Constitution after it had been in effect only about two years. They should be memorized by every American boy and girl. We append the complete Bill of Rights:

ARTICLE I

Freedom of Religion, of Speech, of the Press, and Right of Petition

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

Right of People to Bear Arms not to be Infringed

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed by law.

ARTICLE III

Quartering of Troops

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

Persons and Houses to be Secure from Unreasonable Searches and Seizures

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated and no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

Trials for Crime—Just Compensation for Private Property Taken for Public Use

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

Civil Rights in Trials for Crimes Enumerated

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

Preservation of Right of Trial by Jury

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive Bail, Fines and Punishments Prohibited

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

Reserved Rights of People

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

Powers Not Delegated, Reserved to States and People respectively

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

These individual, civil and property rights, were specifically guaranteed to assure the people that they would not be subject to the abuses imposed on the citizens under all other governments up to that time. We admit that many of these guarantees have been violated. As citizens and as individuals responsible for the good faith of self-government, it is the duty of each and every one of us to protest any violation of these rights against every citizen, high or low. To protect the rights of others is to safeguard our own.

Milk of Only One Grade

THE tentative proposal of Mayor LaGuardia and the City Board of Health for only one grade milk for the City of New York has aroused much discussion and considerable publicity. The requirements of a single grade have not been defined so that all this discussion has been based on assumed conditions, not on known facts. The assurances are that Grade B is safe milk, that 85% of it is as good as Grade A, and that the new grade will not increase the cost of production. Since this would tend to simplify the milk problem to some degree, it should, in the main, be desirable. The producers of Grade B milk would not be affected.

Where the present producers of Grade A have increased their investment in herds, buildings, and equipment to comply with extra requirements for Grade A production, they would clearly suffer the loss of whatever the Grade A premium benefitted them in the past. The amount of the premiums, however, would be modified by the savings in the extra cost of time, labor, upkeep of equipment, and the cost incident to compliance with the high fat standard. There would also be a saving of the loss sustained in the production of their quota of the amount of Grade A milk produced in excess of the Grade A dealers' requirements. There is too the probability that some dealers will continue to exercise their privilege of selling milk of a higher fat content and a lower bacteria count than the new standard requirement and pay the producer a more equitable share of the cost to consumers than they have paid for Grade A production in the past.

There is still another, most desirable, possibility; namely, that the milk authorities of the city, state, and nation in their plenary powers may cut out the waste and extravagance in the distribution of milk and see that the saving is equitably distributed to producer and consumer.

While this change is being made, we make a suggestion. The State Board of Health has authorized the sale of milk under the designation "Grade A Raw." This was a highly progressive step up in hygienic and quality milk regulation. It would be a godsend to millions of anemic children of the metropolitan area.

Inspection Bill Introduced

SENATOR Rhoda Fox Graves, of the St. Lawrence-Franklin District, has again introduced her ice cream inspection bill. Mrs. Graves has been working hard for the enactment of this legislation for several years, but she has always met the opposition of the milk trust and the ice cream manufacturers.

The bill seeks to make all milk and milk products, no matter where produced, that go into the manufacture of ice cream, subject to the same inspection and sanitation requirements as are now imposed on fluid milk. It is aimed chiefly at the cheap, uninspected out-of-state cream and butter that flood our markets and throw New York milk into lower price brackets. The stock "trade barrier" argument is specious because the purpose of the bill is to remove existing barriers against state-produced milk in favor of the out-of-state product.

The bill merits unqualified support. We hope the State Health Department will stand back of the bill. Certainly, farmers need it and want it. They should write or speak to their Assemblyman and Senator and urge them to see to it that this year the bill is not buried in the Assembly Rules Committee but given a chance for a fair vote by both houses of the Legislature.

Milk and Cream Supply

Receipts at the New York metropolitan area for November, 1939:

State of Origin.	Milk (40-qt. Units)	Cream (40-qt. Units)	Condensed (40-qt. Units)
New York	2,041,806	100,398	21,793
New Jersey	414,858	2,531	...
Pennsylvania	393,850	7,831	4,674
Vermont	146,631	2,643	...
Connecticut	26,131	102	...
Maryland	16,152	...	...
Ohio	...	1,410	...
Indiana	...	...	...
Massachusetts	6,775	...	...
Total, November, 1939	3,046,203	114,915	28,518
Total, November, 1938	3,133,102	109,846	23,548

New York furnished 66.9 percent of the milk and 87 percent of the cream coming into the city for the month of November, 1939.

December Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 percent milk in the 201-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of December are as follows:

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	$2.23	$0.0474
Crowley Milk Co., Inc.,	2.19	.046
Lehigh Valley Co-op.	2.18	.0464
Fly Creek Valley Co-op.	2.16	.0459
M. H. Renken Dairy Co.	2.16	.0459
Sheffield Farms	2.16	.0459
Dairymen's League	2.06	.0438

These are basic prices. Fat, freight and other differentials and charges vary and the actual return may be more or less.

Rambling Along at Long Acres

The farm and the factory seem to be getting farther apart all the time. Workers win increases in pay, the Federal Government forces wage increases and in the meantime, hog prices decline, eggs go down, poultry prices sink, milk is marketed from the farm at below cost of production and fruit farmers give away their products. We cannot get away from fundamental principles. If wages go up, the manufacturer raises the selling price of his product and the consumer pays the bill until prices get too high and then he refuses to buy and the factory shuts down. This cycle is repeated over and over again for men seem incapable of learning this simple lesson. All farmers understand the fundamentals of economics far better than do city workers. The farmer thinks things out, the city worker is too busy with his amusements to think.

Many men here cashed in recently on a crop planted some years ago, namely evergreens for Christmas trees. The seedlings are very low in price; it takes some work to set them out and tend them but all crops mean work. They may be planted on poor soil and one harvest does not mean extinction for only the largest are cut leaving a sizable stand for another year. I know of plantings which have been yielding profits for five years with some trees still left. It would seem that here is an opportunity to get in on a nice, paying crop which can be harvested while there is no rush of other work. There is a lot of satisfaction in a growing tree, enough so that one may lose sight of the dollars and cents angle and still be richly repaid for his labor.

The problem of disposing of small lots of home products is becoming worse each year. Local butcher shops will not buy either live or dressed hogs, veal calves, beef cattle, live or dressed poultry, and local food stores will rarely buy from the farmer such things as potatoes, fresh vegetables or fruits. What is a farmer to do when he has a beef cow, a veal calf, a couple of fat hogs, a crate of hens, a wagon load of potatoes, in fact any product in less than truck loads or car lots? In some regions a local buyer gathers these small lots and gets truckloads which he can take to big markets but there are none such here. Local grocers even hesitate to take eggs and somewhat grudgingly take them if you are a regular customer. And here is another angle to all that.

We have three flour mills in this county all making a very good brand of flour; we have four canning factories canning both fruits and vegetables; we have five creameries making butter which is equal to the best produced elsewhere. Well you go into any city grocery store and you simply cannot find a single one of these home products. Canned goods from hundreds of miles away, butter from Illinois or Iowa, flour from Minnesota, potatoes from 200 miles away or even from Maine or Idaho, apples from the Pacific Northwest but absolutely not a single sack of flour, not a single tin can, not a single pound of butter from our own precessors. Obviously some one pays the freight on all this stuff which is imported into our county.

It is possible to get down into a smooth rut and take life easy, follow the crowd, raise the same things all your neighbors raise and take the same prices they get. It is far more interesting and very often more profitable to stay out of the rut and get into something which is in demand at your price. For instance, if you are in a dairy section, raise small fruits such as strawberries and raspberries. If it is all wheat and corn, raise fresh vegetables of outstanding quality for home trade. I know men who branched out into mint, shipping it in neat bunches to city markets for the Easter lamb and mint trade. I know men who raise lilacs and each spring ship large quantities to city markets, men who went into flower bulbs and worked up a huge trade, men who went cautiously at first into Christmas trees and later expanded their plantings so that an annual crop could be harvested; women who made jams and jellies on the kitchen stove and built up a trade which caused them to employ help, men who specialized in grated horse radish; dozens of such products which lift you out of the local rut and bring in the dough when rut products sell below cost of production. But again we ramble.

Several trips which lasted all day and took in miles and miles of territory revealed many interesting things as we stopped to chat with folks along the way. Hundreds of acres of corn refreshed the eyes from the montonous fruit of our home section; corn pickers busily harvesting standing corn with no hand labor; flocks of turkeys and geese, huge flocks of ducks, old and historic buildings, those pitiful little cemeteries in which the pioneers were wont to bury ther dead right on the farm, marble slabs moss grown and tilted at crazy angles revealing pathetic stories of heroic courage as a young mother left her home in the east to meet grim death in the wilderness; men who were old at 50 and dead at 60 after fighting a farm out of the forest; altogether too many children who perished because medical science was as crude as tlieir surroundings. And later, the dim vault of the county clerk revealed old ledgers with dates of births, deaths, marriages, deeds, mortgages, even murder trials, all important events in their day but all buried in the dust of over a hundred years. Elections which resulted after hot campaigns when men fought bitterly over issues now as dead as the men who fought. It was all very interesting but productive too of thought for what does it matter if a man gain the whole world and lose his own soul. So why get all "het up" over things which a hundred years from now will amount to nothing. Perhaps my Preacher Dad is looking over my shoulders while I write, he isn't dead, he has just gone on before and who shall dare to say that he does not come back to watch over his son.

It is high time that old friends wrote their annual letter to the Long Acres family. Come on you Whaleys, Morris, Gardner families and scores of others, we wish to hear from you. Uncle Ham writes faithfully from his piney woods home in North Carolina. He is only an adopted uncle, one of our thousands of R. N.-Y. friends but his letters are very welcome.

Berrien County, Michigan. L. B. REBER.

Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

We all like to see a flock of busy hens on the range. There is no doubt that these White Leghorns are enjoying themselves.

The Sugar Winds are Blowing

Although I have long been a city dweller, my youth was passed in the country. Now, as lengthening days give promise of the coming springtime, my thoughts carry me back to a certain patch of trees standing sentinel-like on a hillside while all around them cleared fields stretched away in farming lands. Why has this bedy of trees escaped the woodman's axe? They represent the sugar bush on the old ancestral farm. It would be difficult to state the age of these hard maples, but their scarred trunks and twisted limbs give evidence of at least a half century of life.

It will soon be time to tap the trees and make preparations to gather this sweetest of all crops native to our northern climate. When the lingering snows of early March grow soggy under the influence of thawing days only to be again congealed by freezing nights, the farmer knows it is time to get out his 'boiling down' paraphernalia and get busy in the bush. While modern methods have greatly changed the process of maple sugar refining, yet the manner of production adopted by our forefathers is still, although in a lessening degree, in use among small producers.

First there is assembled a collection of utensils to catch the sap as it drips untiringly throughout the day. A bit and brace is taken into the bush and a hole bored into the bole of the tree. This hole is about an inch in length and approximates a half inch in diameter. The tapping may be a couple of feet from the ground if the bucket is not to be hung or somewhat higher if it is to be suspended.. Sometimes, if the tree is unusually large, it may be tapped in two or three places.

Next comes the placing of spigots or sap drippers as they are called by some. They are frequently made of sumac wood. The wood is sawed into short sections and split. The pith is removed making a serviceable drain. Or, if metal spouts can be obtained, these are used.

Hugh kettles, either copper or iron, are placed on a low-built sled bearing the impressive name of 'stone boat.' However, this method is used only when the absence of roads in the bush make the use of a wagon impracticable. The old horse is hitched and the kettles taken near the center of the bush and set on specially built fireplaces, well provided with seasoned wood. Once every 24 hours the rounds of the trees are made, although if the run is unusually good more frequent attention is necessary. The accumulated sap is transferred from its original container to barrels placed on the stone boat and drawn to the kettles.

Here the actual manufacturing process begins. The fires are lighted and soon steaming cauldrons give forth a sweetish odor. The burning wood must not be permitted to slacken in intensity as an even and constant application of heat produces the best results. Although real labor is required, the boy in the teen age finds a sort of primitive joy in lending a hand, acting as fireman, helping to gather the sap.

The approach of night does not lessen the attention required. The fires must be kept going, the eyes of the attendant ever watchful, and great care given that the steaming mass does not scorch. Just the right consistency must be obtained before the partially refined syrup is ready for further treatment.

Now the kitchen stove enters the picture. Mother finds her many duties increased by being called upon to add the finishing touches to its refining. Smaller kettles, or flat pans are placed on the stove and again the boiling down process goes on, but in a much slower manner. When just the right specific gravity is reached in the manufacturing process it is finished. The syrup is now ready for market and is poured into one gallon cans or run into small cake moulds or it may be taken from the kettles and allowed to cool in containers and later taken out in pound or less blocks.

One of the unforgetable joys of rural life is the 'sugaring off' parties that follow as soon as mother gives the word. A group of friends gather in the evening and dip from the warmed up mass simmering on the stove. A saucerful of the fragrant liquid is busily stirred with a teaspoon, and soon their activity is rewarded by seeing the agitated syrup slowly change into a whitish firmness and it is now ready to tickle the palate of the most exacting.

Sometimes, if snow can be readily obtained 'Jack's wax' is made by pouring the warm liquid over a pan of snow where it runs in irregular formation producing a chewy substance that creates havoc with teeth and hands, but who cares! Yes, it soon will be time—maple sugar time—and when you city dwellers spread the delicious syrup over your hot cakes why not utter a brief word of appreciation that when God gave us the universe He did not forget to make maple trees. CHARLES G. HAZARD.

New York.

Seeding Alfalfa

At a meeting of farmers in Northern Maryland recently the question of the amount of alfalfa or clover seed to sow per acre was discussed. The general practice in that region seems to be to use 20 pounds per acre of 90 per cent viable seed. One of those present formerly lived in the great alfalfa growing region of eastern Nebraska. He called attention to the waste of valuable seed in using such a large quantity. He said that eight pounds or less of good seed was ample, that he himself had got excellent stands using only five pounds of 75 per cent viable seed, really the tailings from cleaning his own seed crop. But to get such good results from using so little seed, the condition of the soil and the seeding methods must be right.

The soil should be loaded with lime, free of weeds, and well settled over a period of months. All cultivation just before seeding should be very shallow and leave the soil with an even smooth surface and well packed below the top inch or two. Harrowing once or twice with a peg tooth harrow having its teeth sloped backward a little usually results in near ideal conditions, that is, tiny shallow ditches and depressions to receive the seed when it is broadcast. Cover by rolling; almost any smooth land roller will do, never a clod crusher. This method avoids covering the seed so deeply that it cannot come up. Hence but little is wasted. RURAL OBSERVER.

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Bag Balm has many imitators, with similar packages and similar names. Be sure to demand only Bag Balm if you expect Bag Balm results. It is sold by all druggists, and most feed dealers and general stores . . . an honest product honestly priced. 10 full ounces for only 60¢. Ask also for BAG BALM DILATORS, molded to the shape for correct healing of the milk duct. Smooth; ivory-like, will not absorb pus infection. 25, sterilized and packed in antiseptic Bag Balm, 60¢. By mail if dealer is not supplied.

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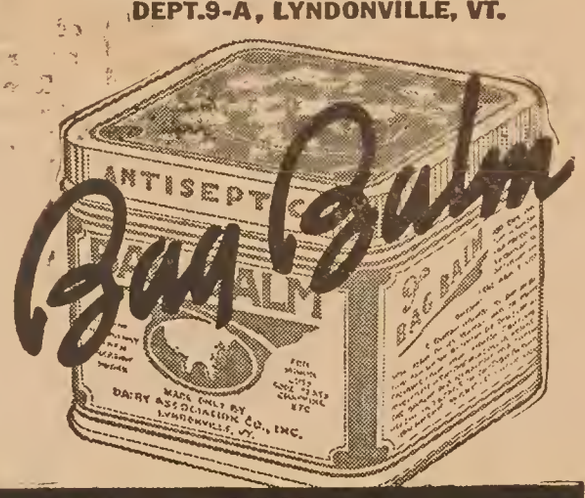

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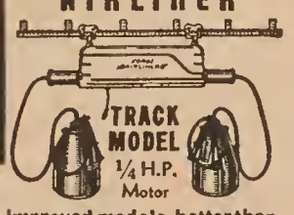

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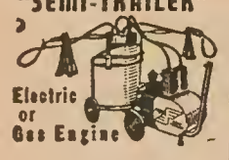

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Live Stock and Dairy

Phosphate Helps out Manure

We have a manure pit 54 feet by 92 feet, covered, on one of our farms that is worth a great deal to us in terms of dollars and cents in fertility saved. A practice that we quite commonly use is that of sprinkling a thin layer of finely ground rock phosphate over the top of fresh manure which has just been dumped in the pit. There is a practical reason behind such a procedure since the phosphate makes good the natural deficiency of the common barnyard waste in the matter of phosphorus, and at the same time using more natural rock phosphate.

It had been observed for a long time that rock phosphate which was intimately mixed with manure produced better results than were obtained where the phosphate and the manure were applied separately. Only comparatively recently, however, has the reason for this been made clear. The discovery will rank, undoubtedly, among the greatest in agricultural research. Certain bacteria make soluble both the calcium and phosphorus present in the so-called "phosphate rock," when decomposition of organic matter goes on the presence of the ordinarily insoluble tricalcium phosphate, which is the scientific name for the phosphorus content of much of the phosphate rock on the market. A comparatively slow acting form of phosphorus is thus conveniently hastened in the process of becoming soluble.

Phosphatic plant food is made available more speedily than when rock phosphate is spread upon the fields or drilled in at seeding or planting time. It is undoubtedly Nature's method to release soil phosphorus through bacterial-chemical action in the way indicated but by applying the phosphate at the manure pile, a cheap, easy means of speeding up Nature in her work of rendering this soil fertility element available for plant use has been hit upon. Then, too, it saves time and labor as there is only one hauling and spreading operation involved. E.R.G.

Scours in Calves

I am raising calves and have considerable trouble with scours. I have been informed that unaffected calves should not be kept in pens in which calves have died of scours. Can you give me any information and treatment for this disease?
Connecticut. R.S.B.

Black scours is more common and is usually caused by feeding improperly or too much high protein feeds. A new theory is that it is caused by a lack of silicates when alfalfa hay is fed. Second cutting timothy of good quality is the best hay to feed for calves.

White scours is caused by a specific or mixed infection. It is being successfully treated by the use of biologic bacterins administered by a competent veterinarian. It is best to isolate any sick animal, thoroughly disinfect and keep them removed until cured or they are dead. R.W.D.

Wool Grades

What is meant by graded ¼ blood wool, ⅜ blood wool, ½ blood and fine wool? W.F.C.
New York.

Fine wool refers to fleece from Merino sheep or those carrying a predominance of Merino blood. It represents our best and finest grade of clothing wool. Half-blood is the next grade for coarseness and ⅜ths is a little coarser. These are usually from the Down breeds. ¼ blood is still coarser, usually from crosses or the coarser Down breeds. A still coarser grade is called braid, usually coming from the Longwool breeds. R.W.D.

Possible Bang's Disease

I had a four-year-old heifer abort early in 1939. She came along allright and I thought she had just slipped and got hurt. Two more freshened normally later, and one middle of September; all were allright in every way. The one that aborted and rest of herd were all tested for Bang's disease afterward and were all negative. Recently one three-year-old aborted her calf at five months and an other three-year-old at seven months. We thought this second had been hurt. I feed corn and oats chop, cut corn stalks with small amount of molasses to make it more palatable, iodized salt and mixed hay. Cows that are in milk get soybean meal. I had six tons loose lime and 12 bushels 20 percent acid fertilizer put on the three acres of pasture late last fall. Would that have anything to do with this? A.L.A.
Pennsylvania.

It is improbable that the use of lime and fertilizer on the land mentioned had anything to do with the abortions, in fact their use should be of benefit to return needed minerals to the animals in their best form. Your description certainly sounds like Bang's Disease. You do not state how long it has been since your last Bang's test. The condition whatever its cause will require the services of a good veterinarian to make proper diagnosis and prescribe needed treatment and prevention. R.W.D.

To Keep Lambs Growing

Ewes should be given an ample supply of good hay (alfalfa preferred) and grazing as soon as available, in addition to a pound or so of grain daily during March and April to stimulate the milk flow. There is no substitute for milk in making top lambs.

Dock all lambs when 10 or 15 days old and, at the same handling, castrate the bucks. Trimmed lambs look better, finish better and sell for a better price. Lambs should be taught to eat at an early age. A good plan is to provide a "creep" in one edge of the shed or lot, preferably in the sun, and sprinkle bran or fine feed in a clean trough. In this way they will soon learn to eat it. A mixture of two parts cracked corn, two parts of oats, one part of bran and one part linseed oil cake, makes an ideal grain feed for lambs. Keep it available to them at all times. If there is any refuse grain, clean it up daily anl feed to the ewes. W.H.H.
Virginia.

Thriftless Pig

I have had a pig for about nine months; it has not grown much and everything we feed it just goes right through it. Can you tell me what it has and what I can do to cure it? M.S.
Delaware.

It is possible the pig may have an infestation of internal parasites. A good treatment for same is to starve it 24 hours and then give it five grains each of calomel, santonine and sodium bicarbonate, in one quart of skimmilk. Do not feed it or allow water for 12 hours following administration of the medicine. Then feed a bran slop made with skimmilk. It might also be advisable to keep a mineral mixture before it at all times in a clean dry container. A good mixture is equal parts iodized stock salt, ground limestone and steamed bonemeal. It is advisable to keep best quality alfalfa hay in rack daily, throwing away the refused stems each day. R.W.D.

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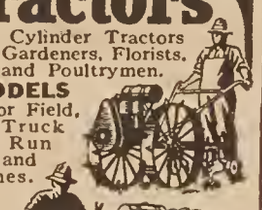

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Cow Adopts Fawn

Early one spring morning, I heard a great commotion of barking dogs in the edge of the woods, joining my sheep pasture. Assuming that my sheep were in danger, I grabbed my gun and hastened to the scene. I found the sheep had not been molested, but three large mongrel dogs had dragged down a deer and were eating it. I soon sent the dogs to the happy hunting ground and then quite naturally, I turned to investigate the dead deer, that was lying beside an up-turned pine stump. The deer proved to be a doe and in looking things over, I discovered a new-born fawn, almost hidden under the roots of the stump. I pulled the little fellow out and carried him home with me. At first I was at a loss as to what to do with the baby fawn. Then I happened to think of old Kate, one of my Jersey cows. Kate had the mother instinct. She always wanted to mother every new-born calf on the farm. Many times, Kate had driven a cow away from her calf and taken possession of it herself. Concluding that here was a chance for Kate to use her mother instinct, to good advantage, I placed the baby fawn in the barn, then I went to the pasture and brought Kate to the barn. When Kate saw the baby fawn, she rushed to it as though it was her long lost calf. Licking his little speckled face, Kate mooed and took possession of the fawn at once.

We named the little fellow Bill, and I don't believe that any fawn ever received as good care from his own mother as Bill did from Kate. By fall, Bill was a good sized buck but he made no effort to leave. I put a bell on him so hunters would know he was a tame deer, but it was not until he was two years old, that Bill wandered away to the woods. He was gone nearly two months, then one night, a couple of days after the first snow storm, Bill returned to the barn.

Bill didn't leave the farm again, until early the following fall, and that time he failed to return. I never knew if some hunter shot Bill, or if he joined some herd of deer. Sometimes I imagine that Bill is still roaming the forests, leading his own little band of deer. L. D. C.

Maine.

Farm and Home Week

The annual Farm and Home Week to be held in Ithaca this month is expected to attract more than 14,000 farmers from throughout the state. The event has been set for the week of Feb. 12 to 17.

"Better Living in the Home—Better Farming on the Farm," is announced as the theme of this year's Farm and Home Week, the thirty-third in a series started in 1908. Attendance since that time has increased year by year. In the early days a crowd of from 1,000 to 2,000 during the week was deemed satisfactory; in 1930 it had mounted to more than 5,000; in 1937 it reached 10,900, and in 1938 and 1939, attendance surpassed 14,000.

Professor L. D. Kelsey of the State Extension Service, will direct Farm and Home Week this year, relieving Professor Ralph Wheeler who has been in general charge for the past 30 years.

The usual judging contests for adults, young farmers and 4-H club members have a place on the 1940 program, and at the college of home economics the ladies have a full week in store. Health is emphasized in many of the talks and features to be given. Hundreds of speakers and more than 500 different events are announced for the program which promises even greater variety and scope than in past years. All interests of farm and home are represented during the week, and events are slated for dairymen, poultrymen, fruit and vegetable growers, livestock owners, rural youth, flower growers, bee-keepers, science teachers, woodsmen, homemakers and others. O.

Photo—N. A. Deeves

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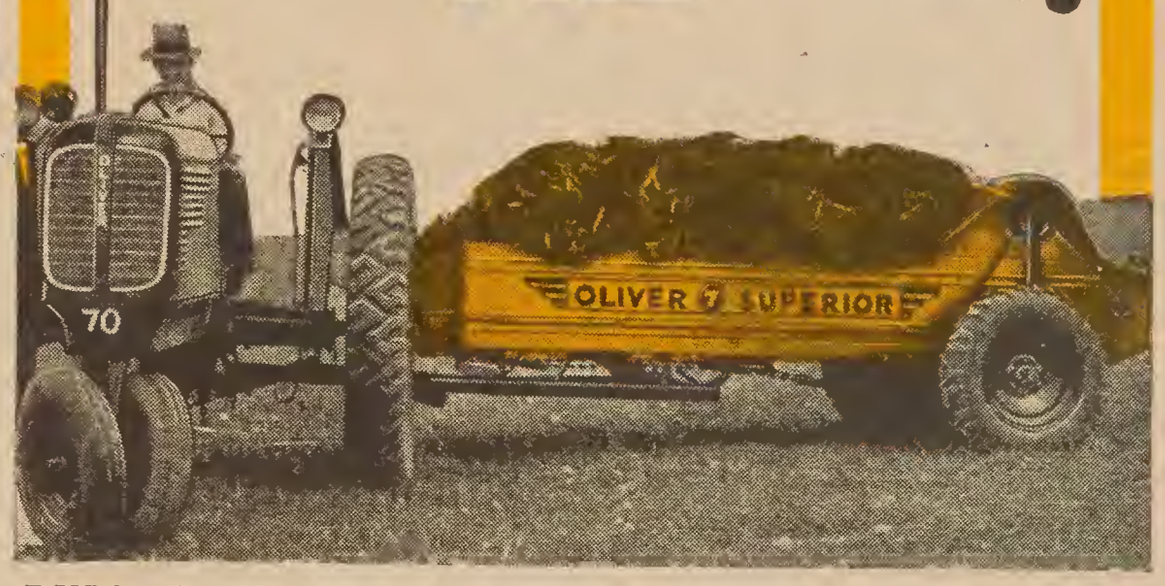

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Live Stock and Dairy

In Field and Feed Lot

By R. W. Duck

The inherent ability of an animal to produce, whether it be meat, milk, wool or work, will be influenced primarily by feed and environment. Assuming these factors have been inferior, the extent to which they will permanently influence a given individual will vary in accordance with the length of time involved and the physiologic excellence of the animal. If one can recognize real merit in an animal, regardless of its fleshing condition, it will assuredly pay big dividends in later handling and feeding operations.

Very often livestock is purchased from herds and flocks which have made notable performance and ring records. These animals and their ancestors may have received the best of feed, care and housing for several generations, but when placed under ordinary farm conditions they may fail to live up to expectations, and in fact prove to be not as efficient aas their hardier herd mates raised in a more rugged environment.

Disease Control

Disease resistance may or may not be correlated with these physiologic production factors, but in many instances long periods of non-exposure to infection may lower resistance to a given organism. Every practical dairyman knows that cattle from herds which have been clean for Bang's for one or more generations are the most susceptible cattle in the world when exposed to the causitive organism. Many a breeder in an attempt to clean up has bloodtested, and then found after observing every known precaution, and purchasing only from herds which have been approved for long periods of time, that cattle from the approved herds were highly susceptible and became infected under conditions which were hard to account for.

Calfhood vaccination for Bang's is strongly advocated by many leading breeders and some breed organizations as the only effective way to permanently establish immunity against this disease, and eliminate the too costly bloodtest eradication program. It is openly admitted by many of the officials advocating a bloodtest program that one of the principal purposes of its administration is reducton in the number of cattle. State and Federal indemnities thus administered constitute a sort of left handed attempt to subsidize the killing of cattle while masquerading under the guise of disease eradication.

Field tests are now in operation which, if successful, may lead to two kinds of officially approved herds free from Bang's. These may be called vaccinated and non-vaccinated approved herds. Based on extensive field observations I am of the opinion we will never eliminate Bang's from our American cattle herds until a broad scale vaccination program is sponsored and adhered to. While permanent immunity may not be attained in 100 percent of cases, certainly the immune incidence will be materially higher than with unvaccinated cattle.

Under the present bloodtest system small herd owners can seldom afford to adequately maintain a two-unit herd plan, and proven producers and reproducers are often sacrificed in a well intended plan to obtain a clean herd. Later positive reactions by replacements purchased and certified as clean frequently cause a financial loss which seriously handicaps the breeder, and often causes abandonment of this particular health program.

Horses

We often hear diiscussion at various farms as to the advisability of feeding alfalfa hay to work horses. Experimental results show that the quality of the hay fed is of far more importance and significance than the kind. Dusty, poor quality hay is bad to feed any kind of farm animals, especially horses. Probably the most frequently neglected item in the horse diet is constant and adequate amounts of salt. Flake salt is preferable to rock salt for horses; the commercial prepared block salt is good, but in whatever form used it is imperative that the horse have constant access to good salt at all times. Durng summer the horse sweats a great deal and this drains its system of considerable sodium chloride; salt will replace these essential elements and keep it in good tone and condition, if otherwise properly fed and cared for.

In a summary of experimental work relative to feeding farm work horses and mules in 1922 at the Illinois Station, Edmonds and Kammlade found that corn was a good grain ration for horses and mules doing farm work. The test, carefully conducted, shows that the opinion often held relative to bad effects from feeding corn to work animals is not substantiated, provided the corn fed is good sound grain. It was also established that good quality alfalfa and clover hay make an excellent roughage to feed with corn. However, it is further recommended that where available at equal cost or home grown, timothy hay can well replace part of the legume roughage, and the grain ration will be improved if it consists of two parts corn and one part oats.

This two year old Hereford bull is owned by the Gage Stock Farm, D. O. Beresford., manager, Delanson, Schenectady County, N. Y. It was bred by Buck and Doe Run Valley Farm, Coatesville, Pa.

The rate of feeding recommended for horses and mules doing farm was approximately one pound of grain and one pound hay per 100 pounds of live weight per day. These amounts should be increased or decreased in accordance with the work performed. The tests mentioned were conducted over a period of 3½ years and showed that it was unnecessary to feed condimental or special prepared feeds which would increase the cost of the ration without increasing its efficiency.

Experienced horsemen recommend that on idle days and over week ends or holidays it is better to discontinue the grain and feed a bran mash, reduce hay by about one-half. Let the horses out in a paddock or pasture, for freedom and exercise.

Cattle Types and Grades

My objection to some of the experimental tests relative to comparing different grades of steers is that in certain cases it is possible the lower grades fed were really good-doing cattle, but, due to adverse local conditions, they looked, and sold at grades lower than their intrinsic feeding value later indicated. However, there are some tests between class and grade which can not be disregarded on this basis.

In certain tests steers carrying a pronounced strain of dairy blood have been fed in comparison with good to choice grades of beef steers. When I visited the Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, on an annual call during the summer of 1931 they had just completed some tests comparing different grades of cattle for feeding purposes. In this investigation they used 15 choice 350 pound Texas steer calves costing $35 per head F. O. B. 15 head of choice 600 pound Oklahoma yearling steers $40 F. O. B.; 20 fair to good weaner cows purchased about November 15 at $25 per head, F. O. B., Stamford, Texas. The majority of these cows probably were culled from the breeding herd because of age, poor conformation, or a tendency to develop cancerous eyes; and 30 low-grade steers, mostly Jersey of the type commonly termed "Yellowhammers," which were bought at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, during the latter part of November for $4.50 per 100 pounds

Feed and Care

All the cattle were placed on test rations beginning in November 1930, but each lot was fed such amounts and for such periods as were believed most satisfactory for the class and age of animals involved. Right there is a point which should be mentioned, which is that unless one is widely experienced it might be difficult to recognize the optimum requirements mentioned. The fattening cattle were fed a grain mixture composed of equal parts shelled corn, ground wheat and ground oats. Wheat was cheap then, but barley could be substituted. In addition all cattle were fed one pound of cottonseed meal per head daily, two pounds of alfalfa hay and corn silage according to appetite.

The 20 head of cows were fed as one lot for 42 days or until January 10, 1931, at which time the 10 cows which appeared the least desirable to retain for raising calves were removed and fattened for market. Although this division was made principally on indications of pregnancy, it developed later that two of the cows retained were open, while six of those removed were pregnant. This experience is certainly a strong recommendation for having a competent veterinarian make pregnancy examinations for replacements to or eliminations from the breeding herd. The calves were fed for 281 days, the yearlings 203 days and the yellowhammers 112 days. Their average daily gain per head was 2.15, 2.31 and 2.45 pounds respectively. The feed requirement per 100 pounds gain was about the same for the calves and yellowhammers, but about 25 percent higher with the yearlings.

Costs and Returns

The feed cost per hundred weight gain was as follows, calves $6.38, yearlings $7.61, yellowhammers $6.61. The total cost per head of the different groups including feeds to selling time was calves $76.72, yearlings $82.42, yellowhammers $42.93. They sold at the Chicago Stock yards for the following prices per hundred pounds in order as mentioned, $9.25, $8.15, $6.85. At the prevailing prices, and under the conditions mentioned, the yellowhammers made a net return above cost of cattle and feeds of 56 cents more per head than the calves, which was $7.36 more than the yearlings.

In no way does this mean that a feeder can go out and buy a bunch of dairy steers and expect to do better on them than with best grade beef steers. It does show that with prevailing scarcity of the better grades of beef steers they may sell too high, comparatively, to give best margin spread advantage, therefore such steers should be home raised which will give an entirely different picture to the story. This test also demonstrates the fact that in areas where good beef steers are not available, at prices which offer reasonable spreads, it is possible to feed dairy steers on home grown grain and roughage to good market advantage for the grain and hay so fed.

The question of profitably producing beef cattle on a considerable scale under eastern conditions is largely influenced by the price of land and overhead costs. Heavy investment in equipment is not necessary and will prevent a beef cattle project from showing the profit it should. Murdock and Burnham, of Shoreham, Vt., have a large beef cattle enterprise now operating in New England. It consists of approximately 1,500 acres, over 1,000 of which is in pasture. A breeding herd of about 600 Herefords is carried. As this project progresses I will give you reports on it from time to time.

Beef Cow Costs

The cull cows mentioned in the Illinois test would not be just my idea of the proper way to start a beef breeding herd, except that in the east a scarcity of beef breeding cows may make them sell at prices which require too much overhead foundation investment. Dave Beresford, manager, the Gage Stock Farm, Delanson, N. Y., a few years ago purchased several head of these Texas cull Herefords cows to ascertain their economic status in an eastern beef cattle project for raising grade feeder steers. Based on comparative costs which were carefully and accurately kept it was thumbs down on this system. At best such beef cows would probably produce not more than one or more calves; the first crop would usually be sired by a bull of unknown breeding and perhaps doubtful value. The principal advantage would be selling price in ratio to purchase cost, which would work out all right provided a high percentage of good calves were obtained. In the Illinois test with the cows mentioned the 10 cows retained for calving resulted in a financial statement as follows: 50 percent calf crop; freight and feed enroute $6.67; total cost $31.67 per head; feed cost 154 days $18.25. The cows fattened for market, 154 days, averaged a total cost in Chicago of $64.36 when marketed. They averaged 979 pounds in weight and sold for an average of $5.63. The loss per head was slightly over $10.

For a wintering period of approximately five months the feed used per head for the breeding cows involved a total of 154 pounds cottonseed meal, 6,200 pounds corn silage, and 308 pounds alfalfa hay. The initial weight of the cows fed this ration was 753 pounds on November 29, and their final weight was 902 pounds on May 2. No other livestock activity offers so many different angles as beef breeding; it can be suited to most any phase of farming desired. A registered beef bull on dairy cows saving the heifers and continuing to top cross will provide economical foundation females.

Herman Scheffler uses this team of farm chunks for some early Spring work near East Randolph, Cattaragus County, N. Y.

G. C. Bates, Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., finds this team of black grade Percheron mares suitable for his general farm work.

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FOR SALE—Belgian Stallions. Some imported, all ages. Priees reasonable HOWARD GILLOGLY, Pataskala, Ohio

January Day on a Pennsylvania Farm

Five o'clock a. m., frost all over the window panes, 10 below zero. Out to the barn, frozen pipes. After thawing them out, into the silo. This silo is sure cold this morning. Fortunately I covered it up with straw last night. Silage, mill feed and hay for 15 cows and 10 heifers —some breakfast. Now for the milking. Finished breakfast at seven a. m. and the first of the cash anl carry customers are rolling in. "Good morning, yes, milk is still 30 cents a gallon, that's right. You saw in the newspaper that the Milk Control Board had a meeting yesterday and they are going to have another meeting February 6 because I won't raise the price of your milk from 30c to 44c. How far do you come?" "Five miles, from near Bellevue." "Why do you come so far for a gallon of milk?" "Because I have three children; one is sick and the doctor ordered fresh raw milk which I can't buy anywhere else. City milk is all pasteurized and then the other children need more milk than I can afford when the milk is delivered to my door at 13c a quart." "Would you be willing to pay more than 30c a gallon to me?" "Well, it would be a hardship after coming all the way five miles from Bellevue, paying for the gas, my time, and taking care of the milk containers in a sanitary way. I think that 30c is fair to you and me."

Another customer. "How far have you come for your gallon of milk?" "I live in Oakland, eight miles." "And why do you come so far?" "I have an ulcerated stomach and the doctor has told me I need raw milk, so I come eight miles to get it." And so on, until 20 gallons of milk have been sold at the door of Oakdene Farm.

Though it is a cold day, the woodland pasture must be cleared of briars, so out we go with mattocks and axes to clear up the pasture for the coming summer days. After a good three hours' work, we stop at the mail box on the way back to the barn. A letter from the County of Allegheny, Courthouse, Pittsburgh. We open it. Yes, our taxes are again raised for 1940. Another letter from the Milk Control Board, Harrisburg. More Milk Control laws, I wonder. No, not this time, a notice that the present one, making it compulsory for Oakdene Farm to charge at the door of Oakdene Farm the same price that the consumer pays for a quart of milk delivered at the consumer's door, with all the attendent expenses of getting it there. This letter says the Milk Control Board at Harrisburg refuses to hear testimony at the office of the Milk Control Board in Pittsburgh, which would be the logical place, but that at his own expense, the farmer must go to the other end of the State with his witnesses to present his case. Will the money for all this expense fall like "manna from Heaven"? It certainly cannot be wrung out of the milk pail at 30c a gallon.

Well, no time for repining. After a hasty lunch, there is hay to haul from the hay barn on the other side of the farm. It is 4:30 and the hay is all in the barn. And now for feeding all over again. It is dark now, and we are finishing the day's work in the cowbarn with electric light. Six o'clock, a bite of supper and now the evening customers roll in and 20 more gallons of cash and carry milk rolls away from the doors of Oakdene Farm. Eight p. m. before the last customer has gone.

And what do I get out of this hard day's work? Ten days in jail or a $25.00 fine.

ROBERT JACKSON.

Allegheny Co., Pa.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 13-18.—Farm and Home Week, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Feb. 14-16.—Baby Chick Show, Manchester, N. H.

Feb. 27-Mar. 1.—Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show. Jonathan Levi Plant, Erie Boulevard. Schenectady, N. Y.

Feb. 28-29. Mar. 1-2.—Country Life Program, State Institute of Applied Agriculture. H. B. Knapp, Director, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

April 18-20.—Rhode Island Baby Chick Show.

∴ GOATS ∴

Streets Pure French Alpines One grade Alpine, due March 28; a persistent milker $35; herd sire $50. ROBERT R. STREET, - FALCONER, N. Y.

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But we Jersey breeders also know that there are other dairy breeds well represented on American farms, and that their owners are happy and prosperous—just as we are. Therefore, we only say, because we know from experience, that *Jerseys are mighty good dairy cattle.*

The question of picking a breed for a lifetime job of dairying boils down to two fundamentals:—the profit motive and personal preference. What kind of milk does your market like, and what kind of cattle do you like?

If your market demands high-testing milk, and is willing to pay top price for it, you should consider Jerseys whose milk is richest (5.37% butterfat, national average).

If you like good-looking, efficient-sized, true-to-type dairy cattle whose udders will hold up under the strain of hard work at the milkpail, take a look at Jerseys.

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This is an advertisement of The American Jersey Cattle Club, national organization of Jersey cattle breeders. For addresses of Jersey breeders in your neighborhood and free illustrated literature about the Jersey breed and Jersey Creamline Milk, write: The American Jersey Cattle Club, 324-R West 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

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Between August and October we had the biggest increase in traffic ever recorded in so short a stretch of time.

Did we handle it? Snappy's the word. That increase was handled without congestion, delay or a hitch of any kind.

The fact is — when the railroads loaded the peak movement of 861,000 cars in the week ending October 21, there was still a daily average of 64,299 surplus cars in good order and ready for duty.

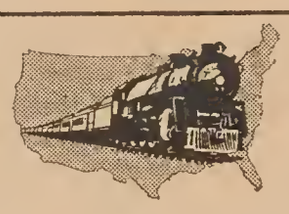
And remember that the railroads that did this job have been through ten years of tough sledding.

All this shows that railroad men know their business. It proves again that the railroads have the capacity and the ability to handle their job.

Above all, it spotlights the fact that the railroads deserve the square deal they ask for — a fair break in legislation and regulation—and the opportunity to earn a living.

This isn't the first peak load the railroads have been called on to handle. It won't be the last. They ought to have a fair chance to keep themselves ready for any emergency.

What's needed now is a national policy of equal treatment for all forms of transportation.



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Association of
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Washington, D. C.

Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle

Central Maine dairymen have become keenly interested in artificial breeding of dairy cattle. Their interest was aroused about a year and a half ago, when first reports of experimental work in this field came from New Jersey. These dairymen have moved ahead with Yankee caution, and their organized effort appears to be on a sound basis. Within a few months calves from artificial insemination will be commonplace throughout Kennebec, Penobscot, Somerset, Piscataquis, and Waldo Counties. More than 215 dairy farmers have organized the Central Maine Artificial Breeding Association. This cooperative organization has purchased a farm to house the proved bull used for breeding, leased four outstanding Holstein sires, and hired a veterinarian to carry out the actual breeding program. So far, only Holstein breeders have actually had cows artificially bred, but the Guernsey and Jersey men are now selecting bulls and expect to get the work underway in their breeds this winter.

The Holstein breeders are using three proved sires and one son of a proved sire. Royal Colantha Wayne, owned by Fred Nutter and Harold Shaw, of Sanford, was in 1938 the third highest living proved Holstein bull in the United States. His most recent record as a proved sire shows 18 dam-daughter comparisons, and his index stands at 510 pounds of butterfat. His daughters show an average butterfat test of four percent. In milk production, they range between 10,930 and 16,240 pounds.

Carnation Matador Sultan has a proved sire record of 11 dam-daughter comparisons. Seven of these daughters exceeded the butterfat production of their dams; seven were better in milk production; and four were better in percent of butterfat. He is owned by Round Top Farms, Damariscotta.

Baker Farm Bugler, third of the proved sires, has 33 daughters in the University of Maine herd. All but one of these daughters was better than her dam regardlesss of the production of the dam. He is owned by the University of Maine.

The fourth sire, only a little over two years old, is Royal Leseyla Direct, a son of Royal Colantha Wayne. This young bull is sired by a proved sire whose maternal grandsire and great grandsire are proved sires. Young Royal is owned by Donald Corbett, Winslow.

All four bulls are now at the association farm and are leased by the association. A fifth bull, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture experimental farm in Beltsville, Md., will soon be leased to give Maine breeders five of the best Holstein sires available.

As this account is written, about 350 cows have been bred in herds of association members. A total of 1,078 Holsteins have been entered by association members for breeding. Jersey breeders have enrolled 572, and Guernsey breeders, 596, making a total for all breeds of 2,246.

What are the possibilities that this artificial breeding plan holds for Maine dairymen? Fred J. Nutter, president of the association and one of the leading Holstein breeders in Maine, says: "The artificial breeding association plan provides dairymen with one of the essentials for breeding high-producing cows—bulls proved to have exceptional ability to transmit high production. The dairyman with a small herd can build production at low cost. He no longer has to buy a bull, with all the risk that accompanies such a purchase. He takes advantage of the accumulated experience of breeders on the bull selection committee. He breeds his cows to better bulls than he could buy.

The purebred breeder, too, will find that the association gives him an opportunity to use sires not otherwise available, and take advantage of the group judgement of breeders and experts in bull selection. It also gives him a method of more quickly proving young sires. The dairyman who thinks his cows are not good enough to warrant artificial breeding is the very man who can expect to profit most by using superior bulls. Countless records have shown that the greatest improvement in production comes with the first and second generation when low-producing cows are bred to bulls like those available to association members.

Maine. BRUCE B. MINER.

Tilly Bugler and the first calf born after artificial insemination in the University of Maine herd. The calf weighed 125 pounds at birth.

From the North Country

A recent meeting in the North Country heard Edward Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., give a talk on crop diversification, based on his own personal experiences.

Mr. Smith, a graduate of Yale and now a bank president, operates a number of large farms in Vermont. He believes that a farm is a home and a factory and that there is no other business like it on the face of the earth. He therefore urges that a thorough study of crop diversification be made by the farmer himself before he attempts to change the established order of things. Soil must be tested to ascertain what crops can be grown; markets for new crops must be studied since a crop that cannot be sold has no value.

If a dairy farmer has 60 cows producing 20 pounds of milk per day on a 300 acre farm his advice is to replace those 60 animals of low production with animals that will give 40 pounds of milk. He claims that with such a change the farmer will have the same amount of money from his milk as before, and feed left over; plus the opportunity to put part of the farm to some other use. The possibility of growing trees should not be overlooked, nor should berries that could come on the market after the supply from the southern points had been exhausted. Too, it is possible to grow pheasant and valley quail in the woodlots and trout in the streams.

Mr. Smith said that in order to supplement the income from dairying, he went into the turkey business and this year he has a flock of 3,500. E.R.

Removing Dark Paint

How can I remove dark paint from kitchen woodwork? It has been on a number of years, and I want to put lighter on. J. L. H.

Paint stores carry paint removers and if you will get a can and use it according to directions, you will be able to get off this dark stain. On old wood where the stain has dried for many years some time will be needed to clean it. Some of it will come off by rubbing with a cloth after the material has been on for a little time, but it will probably be necessary to use a steel scraper to get it all off and afterward sandpaper. It is not advisable to try to scrape it off with a kitchen knife because the edge may not be entirely straight and hence you will gouge into the wood, neither is a piece of glass safe for the same reason. Hardware stores sell steel scrapers of various kinds, and if one of these is properly used, you will get the paint off without cutting into the wood.

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Halter Pulling

I have trouble keeping a halter on my horse. He breaks them all by hanging back on them; he broke all the light chains and snaps I could supply, averaged a halter, a chain or a snap broken every morning for over a month. I was forced to put a chain around his neck with a swivel on it; he never broke it. Just when I thought that he was broken of his habit, I substituted a stout leather belt around his neck but the next morning it was snapped; I replaced it with the chain. The horse is about 9½ years of age. When I purchased him with his team mate he was tied with a bale hay wire around his neck and a light chain but the horses were in such bad shape that they looked like a picket fence. His team mate is tied with a light dog chain and halter. This team is in fine working condition now except that this horse has developed a swelling about six inches below his ear on the neck. First it was about six inches around, soft and not sore, now it is getting larger in the center but smaller around; it is sore when pressed. Could this be a strain, a boil; what do you think would be good to put on it?

Pennsylvania. M. F.

For the vice of halter-pulling a method sometimes used with success consists f placing a strong light rope with a slip noose over the loin and flanks, pass the rope end of the noose under the belly and through a sursingle, made from a broad strap, well forward around the chest and back. The end of the slip noose rope is tied so it is shorter than the halter rope. When the horse pulls back the slip-noose tightens around the flanks and over the loin, which often serves to correct the habit.

The swelling referred to is probably a cold abscess, which is a walled-off area of pus. It may absorb if painted, after clipping the hair, with tincture of iodine, about twice per week for not over four applications. In about two weeks the iodine may be again applied. R. W. D.

Apple Sauce for the Cows

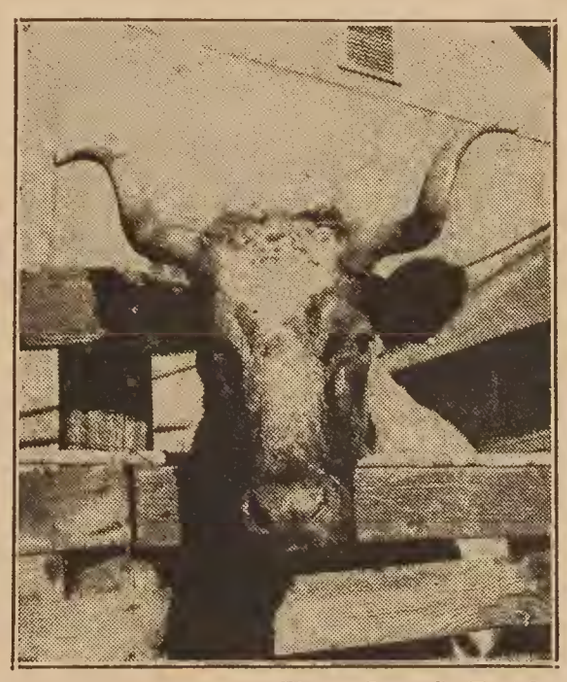
What to do with cull or surplus apples for which no market can be found has been an unsolved problem to hundreds of orchard owners. J. A. Conover, dairy specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service, found that apples fed to dairy cows in connection with high protein roughage or grain, produced good results. One successful dairyman ensiled chopped apples and corn stover ton for ton with very satisfactory results. Since cattle are liable to choke on apples or roots it is advisable to run them through a cutter, or chop or crush before feeding.

The good results that Mr. Conover reports are fully confirmed by personal experience during the past several years. Nearly every year our old orchard is littered with unmarketable fruit at just about the time pastures begin to dry up. Neighbors told us that feeding apples would dry up our cows. But several years ago we tried feeding just a few to each cow. Seeing no bad results, we slowly increased the quantity until each cow was getting a half bushel per day in two feeds. As we make some cider with a hand press as wanted for use or sale, our cows solved the problem of what to do with the pomace. They eat it as greedily as the youngsters eat ice cream. RURAL OBSERVER.

Feeding Young Pigs

I desire a feed ration for pigs eight weeks old, all ingredients to be purchased. V. H.

Nine parts, by weight, of shelled corn or barley and one part fishmeal makes a good feed for eight weeks old pigs; give them all they will eat, and, if available, skim-milk may be used to the extent of what they will take. R. W. D.



Photo—Leon G. Kesteloo

Dan, Seven year old 2,000 lb. ox, owned by William H. Seward, Slate Hill, Orange County, N. Y.

Program FOR COWS that are "On RELIEF"

The "shut-ins" of your winter dairy barn can make or break your profit for the year. You can feed expensive grains and wink at production slow-downs . . . or you can fit them to cope with the terrific burdens of cold weather confinement and dry, hard-to-digest feeds, and still maintain their productive vigor. The difference lies in the capacity and health-reserve of the digestive and assimilative functions. Tired productive organs are only *harmed* by more and richer feeds. What they need is medicinal support to maintain a capacity to convert the winter diet into milk . . . without feed waste.

KOW-KARE—a Feed Supplement

Certain drugs and pharmaceutical herbs, roots and minerals tend to fortify the digestive and assimilative organs of cows under feeding strain. These have been combined in scientific balance in the KOW-KARE formula to satisfy definite needs known to veterinary medicine as Tonic, Stomachic, Carminative, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant and Mineral Replacement. Inexpensive dosages of KOW-KARE, with the feed, tend to promote increased capacity to convert a heavy diet without ruinous feed waste, and with minimum hazard to health. Through the cold months, and before and during calving the KOW-KARE aid is recommended.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists have KOW-KARE . . . or we will mail, postpaid, $1.25 (large), 65¢ (medium). Test the program this winter and note your dividends in better production healthier cows and calves.

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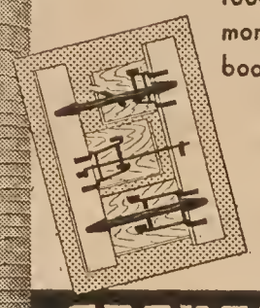

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WHEN colds strike and spread misery—stuffiness, coughing, muscular soreness or tightness—it's no time to "grope". It's no time to experiment with untried remedies or risk upsetting the stomach with constant internal dosing. Most mothers realize this.

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WOMAN AND HOME

Lincoln

Wise with the wisdom of ages
Shrewd as the man of trade,
Grim as the prophets and sages,
Keen as a damask blade;

Firm as a granite-ribbed mountain,
Tender as woman's song,
Gay as a scintillant fountain—
Yet was he oaken-strong.

Here, the wonder of æons;
Born into pain and strife;
Dead, with a thousand pæons
Deathless, he enters life.

—Thomas Curtis Clarke.

February Celebrations

Lent comes early this year and many of our readers will want to plan their meals with that in mind. Also there are three special days that call for celebrations—Lincoln's Birthday which is on Monday so that there is a long week end from school, Valentine's Day on the 14th and then Washington's Birthday on the 22nd—all between two issues of our paper. We have tried to recognize each one and remember, too, that this is our special poultry issue. C.B.W.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

Shall we let a mere man into this column? L. H. P. of Massachusetts writes me that he is especially interested in bookbinding as a home craft, and in old books, old times, and anything along literary or bookish lines. He says he is as "deaf as the proverbial post" so most of his contracts must be by writing. C.B.W.

"I would like to know how to make dolls of empty thread spools and also 'corn husk dolls.' Can any one tell me how to do these?"
New York. MRS. F.M.T.

"I am interested in quilts, fancy work of all kinds, flowers and fixing over clothes. I, too, would like to exchange postal view cards or letters. I have over 500 quilt patterns, lobster caetus, jade plant cuttings and lots of crochet patterns to exchange. I am starting a perennial garden and would like anything for it." MRS. R.L.R.
Maine.

"I am interested in a cacti collection. Would like to hear from anyone having any to exchange for double white narcissus (gardenia scented) or cancelled stamps. Please send list of cacti before sending." MRS. S.F.B.
Connecticut.

I have Trumpet Vines, Iris, Phlox, Bee-balm, would like Lilies, Roses and Rose-Cuttings." MISS M.J.D.
New York.

"My hobby is music and would like to hear from others interested in piano music and who may have some recital programs to exchange." MRS. L. J. P.
New York.

"I want pieces size of postal cards for quilt. I will send back whatever is wanted. I have lots of pieces."
New York. MRS. C.E.B.

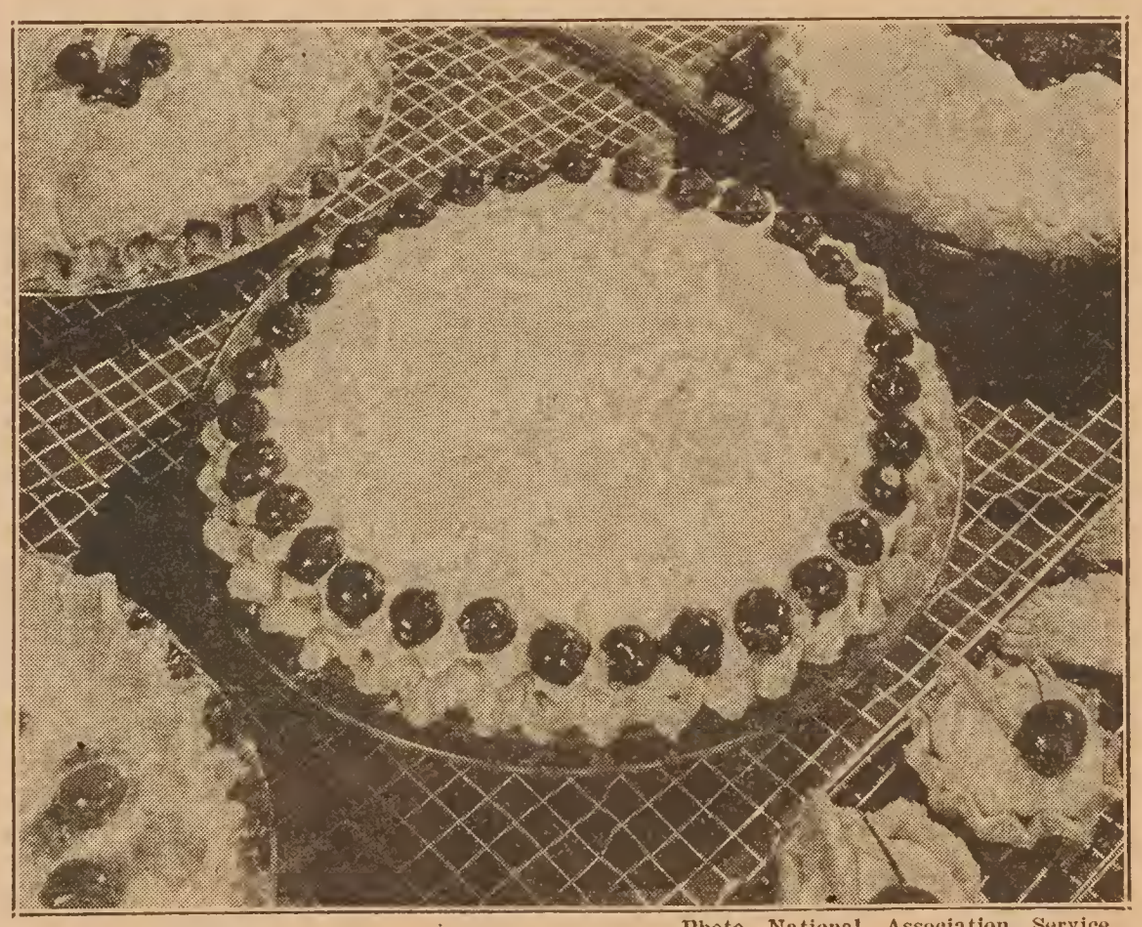
For a Valentine Party Menu

Of course a color scheme of red and white is both appropriate and pretty. Heart shaped pieees of toast can be served with creamed ham on them for the meat. Dress up the potato salad with little hearts cut out of pimento. Make red jelly with bananas in it in a large shallow pan. With a heart shaped cutter, cut out hearts which are placed on lettuce for the salad. Or one big heart shaped mold of red gelatin can be served with whipped cream. For the dessert make a white cake—divide the batter and color one-half pink. Then proceed as for a marble cake. Cover with white frosting and decorate with red candy hearts. MRS E.S.

CRANBERRY MOUSE—2½ cups raw cranberries, measured after sorting, 1¼ cups cold water, 1¼ cups sugar, 1 cup evaporated milk, 2 teaspoons lemon juice, ¼ cup orange juice. Wash cranberries, add cold water and cook until soft, about 15 minutes. Press through a potato ricer or sieve. There should be 1¼ cups pulp. Add sugar and boil 10 minutes. There should be 1¼ cups jelly. Chill milk thoroughly. Whip until stiff. Add lemon juice and continue whipping until very stiff. Cut and fold in the cold cranberry pulp and orange juice, lightly but thoroughly. Pour into cold freezing tray of automatic refrigerator and freeze, or pour into a mold and pack in a 1/3 salt ice mixture. There are six servings. E. F. M.

Cherry Chiffon Pie

CHERRY CHIFFON PIE—Most every homemaker knows how to make a delicious old-fashioned cherry pie, but until she has tried a cherry custard pie, a cherry chiffon pie, a cherry cream pie, cherry tarts and turnovers she cannot fully appreciate what a grand dessert aid canned cherrie can be. 1 envelope plain gelatin, ¼ cup cold water, 4 eggs, ½ teaspoon grated lemon rind, ½ cup cherry juice (from can of sour pitted cherries), 1 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt. Combine the gelatin and cold water and let stand until thick. Combine ½ cup sugar, cherry juice, salt and beaten egg yolks in top of double boiler; cook over boiling water until thick and of custard consistency. Add the soaked gelatin and lemon rind and cool to lukewarm, then fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites to which has been added the remaining ½ cup of sugar. Fill a pre-baked pastry shell and set in a cool place until firm. Top with whipped cream and whole canned pitted cherries.



Photo—National Association Service.

Cherry custard, chiffon or cream pie and cherry tarts and turnovers are all in order this month.

The Visiting Nurse

Know When to Stop

Hair breadth escapes are thrilling. It's fun to see how near you can go to the edge of a precipitous mountain and yet not topple over. But remember—there are those who have lost their balance and fallen and there are those who have run over children.

Every hour of every day of our lives we must be ready to step on the brakes. For stopping in time is the key to success in living.

Take, for instance, high school athletics. If a team has a coach he puts the boys in training. If no coach is there to help and guide, it is very important that participants in sports learn when to stop.

In the first place, no boy and no girl should undertake any strenuous game until a doctor has carefully checked the entire body—from head to toe; inside and out—and has said: "okay! Go to it!"

Injured muscles, limbs, lungs, hearts, eyes, ears and feet are frequently traced to sports entered into and continued without medical advice and supervision. You can't be expected to know when to stop; ask your doctor.

For success in school sports of even the simplest type, the right kind of food must be eaten. This may not mean a restricted or special diet. Milk, eggs, fish, cheese, meat vegetables and fruits of every kind with cereals, as such or in bread form, will keep you in good condition.

Tea and coffee, candy, cakes, ice cream sodas and other types of rich foods and sweets, while giving fleeting pleasure, are not of lasting value. They give quick satisfaction, making foods of plainer type unattractive. They dull the appetite, cause offensive breath and will ruin good complexions.

Watch your eating habits. Devouring food in a hurry, swallowing it whole, nibbling between meals, and over-eating are common faults of the 'teen-age.

While youth may be "able to take it," youth is not eternal. When adult life is reached, a health bill will most surely be presented which may cost a great deal to pay.

Do you know a teacher who seems cranky and cross, is difficult to approach with problems and unpleasant to be with? Dollars to doughnuts that demon "dyspepsia" is discoloring his or her disposition—dyspepsia which dates back to high school days.

Know when to stop eating. Even sensible food, correctly consumed, can be taken in too great amounts. What is not used for bodily needs will be stored for future use and—"Nobody loves a fat man!"

As to girls who are fearful of plumpness—well they are more apt to try the other extreme and go without eating. Such a plan is dangerous to health. If the advice which was given above is carefully followed and still the scales tell a sorry tale, then consult a physician. There may be something wrong with your glands. If not, he will give you a food list to follow with safe and satisfying results.

Some people don't know when to stop talking. Perfect bores they become, their words babbling on as did Tennyson's brook—"forever." If they only would stop talking and listen, how much more interesting they would be! To listen is an art. Many people have to cultivate it. But whether the ability to listen comes naturally or must be acquired, it is always an asset which increases popularity and knowledge.

Constant chatterers who really say nothing may be innocent annoyers but when talk takes the form of tale-bearing and gossip, it is harmful and malicious. Both boys and girls fall into this habit without realizing that they have done so. Check up on yourself; is everything you say about everyone else exactly what you'd want him to hear

Fault-finding and complaining "grow on" people too. It is ever so easy to blame circumstances or people for failures you made yourself. When things are misplaced or go wrong, are you ready to "name the culprit" and is it rarely you?

Wearisome "wise-cracking" and tantalizing teasing grow unbearable after a while.

And by the way, is there any pet expression that you use almost all the time? "Why"? "So what"? "Hey"! "Uh-huh." "Listen"! "See"? Nothing very wrong about them to be sure—but irksome to the ears of those who have to hear them often. Asking too many questions; arguing; trying always to have the last word; these too are "talking habits" which the ones having them overlook.

It is well to waste some time now and then, if by "wasting" is meant merely dreaming of days to come, but the hours of youth are "transient." Put the most that you can into them and you'll get the most out in return.

As to money? Well, Benjamin Franklin, a contemporary of the poet quoted above, advised a young man to "remember that time is money."

So far you have never had to find this fact out, but if and when you begin to earn your living, you will certainly want to know when to stop wasting time—and money.

Know when to stop asking and accepting favors. One of the frequent causes of broken friendships is indebtedness. It is very poor policy to borrow. Both borrowing and lending may strain friendship.

Know when to stop confining your attentions to one boy or one girl to the utter exclusion of others. Doing this in the 'teens robs you of many opportunities for the social development needed. In more ways than one it is true that "There's safety in numbers."

Know how to control your desires—know when to stop! If now or at some future time you smoke, don't ever let tobacco be your master. There are boys and girls in their late 'teens who are practically slaves to cigarettes. They are to be pitied. Anyone is to be pitied who has even in a very slight degree become dependent upon any habit. Such a person is no longer free—no longer his own master.

BEULAH FRANCE, R.N.

House-cleaning Hints

An excellent cleaner for walls may be made by using 1⅓ cups flour, one-half cup water, two tablespoons salt, two tablespoons vinegar, two tablespoons ammonia, one tablespoon kerosene. Combine all ingredients and cook in a double boiler. Stir as long as possible, then cut and fold until all raw flour appears to be cooked. Remove the mass from the kettle and knead for a few minutes until it appears elastic. Place in a covered can until cooled. To use, clean a strip of surface at a time, working from top downward without pressure on the dough and finish the strip with the arm in action instead of stopping abruptly. Slightly overlap each strip. Fold the dough over as it becomes soiled. If, during the process of cleaning, the dough becomes too dry, work a few drops of water in by folding and kneading, but make sure this is uniformly blended, as a moist spot may mar the wall. The dough still cleans well after it becomes black with wall soil.

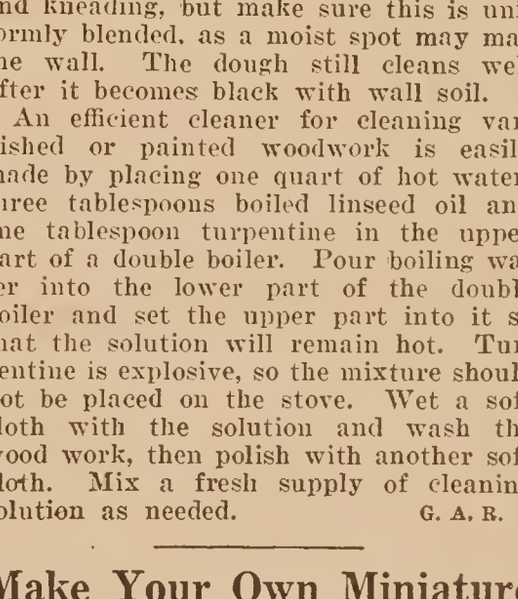
An efficient cleaner for cleaning varnished or painted woodwork is easily made by placing one quart of hot water, three tablespoons boiled linseed oil and one tablespoon turpentine in the upper part of a double boiler. Pour boiling water into the lower part of the double boiler and set the upper part into it so that the solution will remain hot. Turpentine is explosive, so the mixture should not be placed on the stove. Wet a soft cloth with the solution and wash the wood work, then polish with another soft cloth. Mix a fresh supply of cleaning solution as needed.

G. A. R.

Make Your Own Miniature Greenhouse

The diagram shows how to provide drainage with one or two inches of pebbles, mixed with charcoal. Soil is sandy garden loam, not too rich. You may cover the space between plants with peat-moss.

Our 32-page booklet tells how te make fascinating terrariums and dish gardens with ferns, foliage, blooming plants including orchids, gardenias. Also describes the making of kitchen herb gardens.



Send 10 cents in coin for your copy of Glass Gardens and Novelty Indoor Gardens to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St. New York City.

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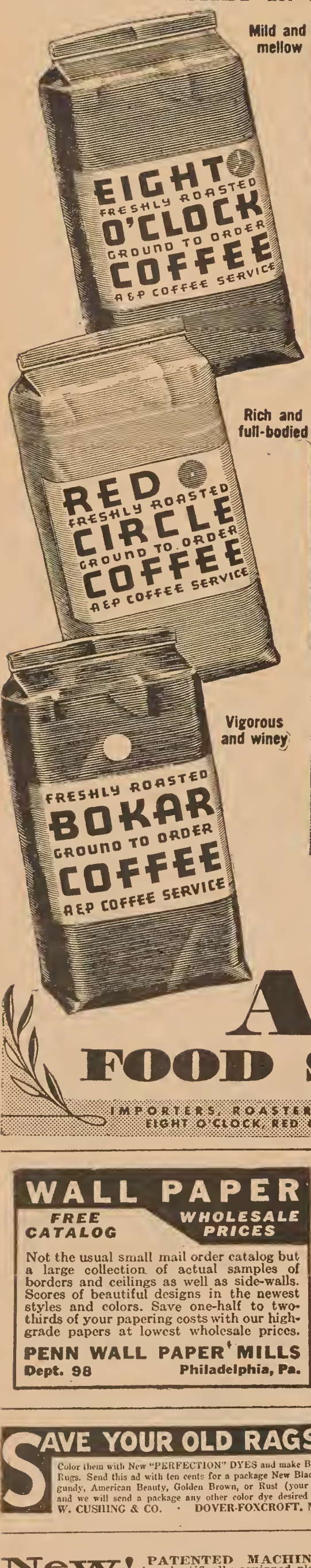

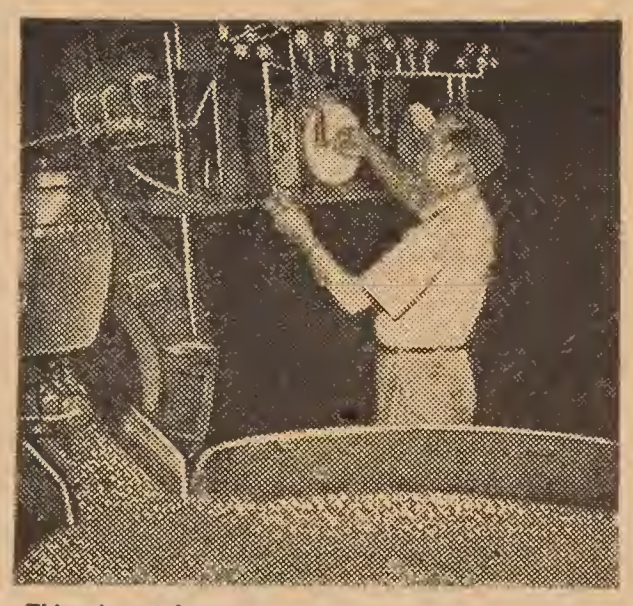

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Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real savings for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough remedy. Promptly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

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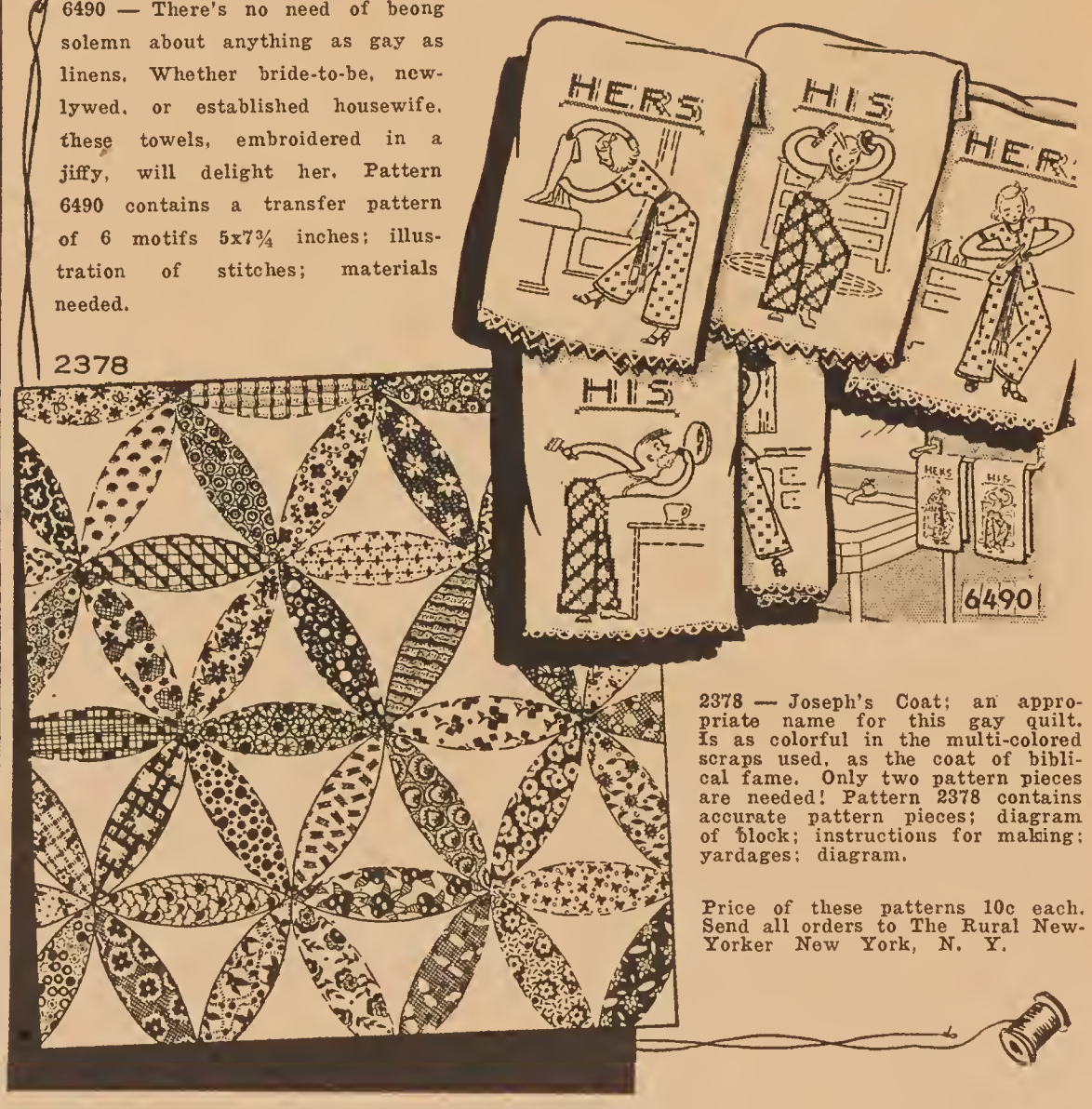
6490 — There's no need of beong solemn about anything as gay as linens. Whether bride-to-be, newlywed, or established housewife, these towels, embroidered in a jiffy, will delight her. Pattern 6490 contains a transfer pattern of 6 motifs 5x7¾ inches; illustration of stitches; materials needed.

2378



2378 — Joseph's Coat; an appropriate name for this gay quilt. Is as colorful in the multi-colored scraps used, as the coat of biblical fame. Only two pattern pieces are needed! Pattern 2378 contains accurate pattern pieces; diagram of block; instructions for making; yardages; diagram.

Price of these patterns 10c each. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker New York, N. Y.

Start Planning for the Fair

The agricultrual fairs are months distant but if you plan with foresight this present period of "making things" may serve the double purpose of supplying things that you want and having them earn money for you.

Plan this year to make that quilt, rug, basket or what have you, better than ever. Put into it your best workmanship and originality so that the result will be outstanding. If any of your work seems less perfect, take it out and improve it. The judges base their decisions on many points and high scores win prizes. When the work has been finished, wrap it well and store where it will keep spotlessly clean.

Your co-operation in entering exhibits will not only make your fair better but if you plan to make unusual entries you help to increase interest in the exhibits and are much more apt to win prizes. Almost everyone is crocheting tablecloths, bedspreads and luncheon sets today so that department will be flooded with entries and many pieces of fine work can not be among the prize winners. If your entry is a different kind of work it will be more apt to win recognition.

Collections of various kinds are prize winners. Whether they are collections of coins, samplers, potholders, nightcaps, dolls or buttons they will have interested audiences and will appeal to the judges. Samples of darning and mending by the children; handkerchiefs with different edgings; ancient styles of needlework; groups of snapshots and anything of interest may be entered.

If you are forehanded enough to make your Christmas gifts throughout the year, by all means enter them in the classes where they belong. The recipient will value more highly a gift that won a prize.

When canning time arrives—set aside the best looking jar from each variety for the canning exhibit. Or plan entries in groups, as a half dozen varieties of canned greens or a group of various soup mixtures. An exhibit of odd varieties of jelly, conserves and unusual relishes would prove interesting.

There are many new and strange vegetables and fruits perfected each year. Plant some of the seed. Then give the plants your keenest interest and await results. Your table will have more variety and exhibits of these new foods are bound to win prizes. The children will like to grow some of the oddities for their own entries.

Select the choicest blooms from your gardens and the finest vegetables for your entries but if you have strange, curious growing houseplants, or an odd collection of begonia or cacti, or a dish garden or an immense boquet of wild flowers with every kind named, it may bring you quite as much recognition.

It is not too early now to be planning and thinking about your entries. Get into the spirit of preparation and get your family to join in your enthusiasm and boost the fairs in your section by being a family of interested exhibitors.

F. S.

Ways with Burlap

Rugs and other articles may be made from burlap grain sacks, chosen for their close weave and freedom from lettering. Grain sacks can be ripped, shaken, brushed and used without washing. If washed it takes out the sizing and no amount of pressing makes them look quite new. They would have to be sized with a solution of glue and water to be satisfactory. I laid my sacks on the porch floor and thoroughly brushed them with a new broom. A rug I like is oval in shape and can of course be any size according to the size of the bag. Mine measured 25 x 40 inches and is four thicknesses of burlap, or two bags folded. I first used chalk to draw the desired rectangle and then used a round dish for rounding the corners. Corners cut and edges trimmed to chalk mark, the four thicknesses were basted down through the center and about four or five inches apart on each side to insure smoothness. Next the edges were basted and bound in dark brown material from a discarded garment, either cotton or wool will do. Then another chalk line was drawn about 8 inches from the edge all around and great care taken to keep the corners uniform with the outer corners. At corners the measure is more than 8 inches. On this chalk line a fold of brown about one-half inch wide was basted then hemmed down by hand. All sewing should be done by hand to prevent drawing or curling.

Now comes the unusual part of the rug-making. From this inner border to the bound edge lines were drawn the width of a yardstick. At the corners these lines were made fan-like. I chalklined about one-half the rug then quilted this border on the chalklines with dark brown cotton yarn double, in long and short darning stitch, then the other half was lined and quilted the same way. The center was quilted in self color straight from end to end of the inner or center part of rug. Quilting 1½ inches apart holds material firmly and makes a most attractive 8 inches border bound by the brown. I cut five petaled flowers similar to the wild rose from dark brown and orange with brown leaves. These were placed at each middle side and end, two flowers, a brown and an orange and their leaves in as artistic arrangement as you may devise. Other arrangements could be made if one chose and in making more rugs this would be desirable. These decorations were neatly hemmed on and buttonholed around all edges. A few long stitches at the indentations of petals serve to accentuate the flower shapes and makes them look more real. Orange centers in brown flowers and brown centers (oval) in orange, and then dots around to indicate a flower center give a finishing touch.

The beauty of burlap craft is its inexpensiveness. The rug mentioned cost only for the cotton yarn as I had the decorative materials in the house as every woman has. Even if you do not have burlap grain sacks, burlap is about the cheapest material found. M.C.M.

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100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)

	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

Heavy Mixed...$6-100. Leghorn Cockerels...$2.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. PP. Order direct. Write for Cir.

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Barred or White Rocks	$7.00-100
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Barred & Wh. Rocks, W. Leghorns, $7-100; New Hampshires, $7.50; W. Giants, $9; Leghorn Pullets, $13; Leg. Ckls., $2; H. Mixed, $6. Postpaid. Circular.
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Purebred or Hybrid chicks as hatched. Sexed. Discount on orders booked now. Free Folder. Assorted Pullets $7. Live del. guar. Wayne Hatchery, Wayne City, Ill.

Contest for New Hampshire Cooks

New Hampshire cooks, known the nation over for their skill in preparing tasty, economical dishes have an opportunity this month to compete in a state contest using three of the state's most important agricultural products, eggs, milk, and fruit.

The contest is open to anyone and prizes will be awarded at the annual New Hamsphire Egg and Baby Chick Show to be held at Manchester, February 14-16. State winner in the contest will be given a $10 cash prize; four other cash prizes and ten honorable mention prizes of cook books will be awarded.

The rules call for a well balanced, attractive menu for a dinner or a supper meal, each menu to be accompanied with recipes for all dishes in the meal. All recipes must be tested by the person submitting them. Everyone who sends in a menu and recipes will be given a booklet with recipes that won national and state prizes at the National Poultry Congress last summer. Printed rules for the contest can be obtained by writing to Miss Elizabeth E. Ellis, Durham, N. H.

Lenten Recipes

PLAIN OMELETTE—6 beaten eggs, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 cup boiling milk mixed with 1 cup bread crumbs, salt and pepper. This makes 2 cakes. Fry, and when nearly done turn together in shape of half moon, or turn in portions.

ONION OMELETTE — Sprinkle a plain omelette with 1 teaspoon chopped onion.

JELLY OMELETTE—Spread a plain omelette with jelly and fold together.

CHEESE OMELETTE—Beat 3 eggs, add 1 tablespoon milk, 1 tablespoon or more of grated cheese. Cook, and grate a little cheese over it before serving.

SALMON FRITTERS—Mix a can of salmon, flaked, with 2 beaten eggs, and fry lightly—only lightly—by spoonfuls. More delicious than batter fritters.

BAKED DISH — Mix a can of flaked tuna fish with a cup of dry bread crumbs. Pour over this 1 cup of milk with which has been mixed 1 beaten egg. Bake 20 minutes. Salmon may be used, but it is best to rinse the flaked salmon with a little hot water, to make the flavor more delicate. Drain before using.

SCALLOPED FISH OR HAM—Put into a buttered baking dish alternate layers of any kind of flaked, cooked fish, and bread or cracked crumbs. Pour over all a white sauce made by blending 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon flour, over fire, then adding 1 cup milk. Double quantity if needed. Bake 20 minutes. Cooked ham, chopped, can be used instead of fish.

G.A.T.

Canning Pumpkins

Canning always seems to come the year round in the farm or suburban home. As I sit down to my typewriter a number of pumpkins stare at me reproachfully. You should can us first, they seem to remind me. I have carried the pumpkins down cellar, upstairs and even into the bathroom and now they are reposing on my living room floor. Neighbors dropping in, walk away with one under the arm, and callers often ask me if they are pumpkins? The number is growing less but still some must go into the glass jars, and I have had to wait to empty a few jars before I could start canning them. I have about fifteen quarts down cellar now. I can my pumpkins with the sugar and spices in them. When I want pumpkin pie, I don't have to look into an empty sugar bucket or a missing spice can, and beside why handle foodstuffs twice or thrice when it need be done only once? Now, when I am ready for pumpkin pie I simply turn out the prepared pumpkin, add the eggs, cracker crumbs and milk, and turn into my pie plates. Waste? Not a bit of it. I rinse out my jars with the milk by shaking the jar well. Every last bit of sugar and spice comes out, and a lot of time is saved, when I need pies in a hurry. I sterilize my jars of sugared and spiced pumpkin, just as I do any of my canned goods. I put my squash up plain, as I never know just how much we will eat with the mashed potatoes, through the winter months.

Feeding the Birds

One of our most prized Christmas gifts was a feeding log for birds. It was made from a sycamore log about a foot long, with inch wide holes bored in at close intervals. Strong wire clamps are bent to hook over the limb of a tree or wherever one would wish to hang it. The holes are stuffed with suet and cabbage leaves hang from the hooks. It is a fascinating sight to see dozens of little chickadees and other winter birds perched on and around their "buffet" lunch.

LAURETTA HALE.

RESULTS? No wonder Harold Tompkins feeds B-B exclusively!

Harold Tompkins and a growing flock that he feeds exclusively on B-B.

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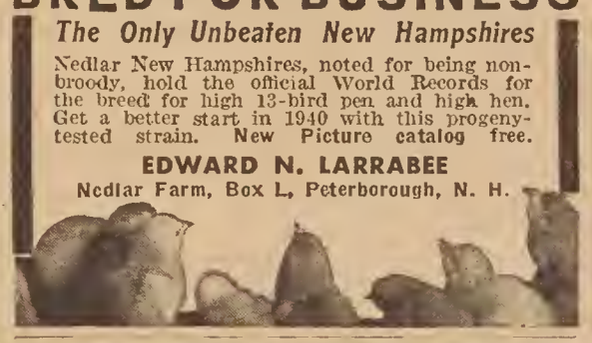

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Breeding Pigeons for Squab Production

Can pigeons be bred for improved squab production? This question is one that is receiving consideration in the pigeon work of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, and while a definite answer can not be made at this time, still some interesting facts have been assembled bearing on the subject.

At first, recognition must be given to the variation that exists in the ability of pairs of pigeons to produce a profitable number of squabs when kept under controlled, identical conditions. This variation, ranging from the production of one squab that weighed 26 ounces to 17 squabs that weighed 314 ounces in the New Jersey State Pigeon Breeding Test at Millville during the past year, is comparable with the difference that exists in the egg production of chickens.

As an illustration of this, the poorest pullet last year in the Hunterdon County Egg Laying Test located at Flemington, New Jersey, laid only 2 eggs while the best one produced 315 eggs. The average production of all the pullets was 191.9 eggs. Twenty years ago the average production in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests was 160 eggs. The natural variation existing in the ability of chickens to produce eggs has made it possible to raise the average to present levels, and the very fact that such a variation exists in the ability of pigeons to produce squabs is evidence that improvement of average can be accomplished here also. Further evidence is seen when stock from different breeders is compared. The best pen of five pairs last year produced 69 squabs totaling 1,288 ounces, an average of 13.8 squabs, 257.6 ounces per pair, while the poorest entry produced only 16 squabs that weighed 352 ounces, an average of 3.3 squabs, 70.4 ounces per pair. This variation in pens indicates that production varies by strains of stock unless we assume that one man knows how to pick out better pairs than the other. Even if he did, the chances are that he must have had better stock from which to choose. Knowing, then, that a wide difference exists among strains of pigeons as well as individual pairs in their productive ability, what may be done to improve the average?

A "break-down" of the factors affecting squab production as measured in ounces annually was made on 138 pairs of White King pigeons, with the result that the factor having the greatest effect upon annual production was found to be the fertility of the eggs. Good pairs had high fertility throughout all seasons of the year. The next most important factor was livability of squabs. Following these in respective order were egg production, hatchability of fertile eggs, and average squab weight. While some of the factors studied did not have a large effect taken separately, still the cumulative effect of these weak points made the difference between profitable and unprofitable stock. Eight pairs of pigeons being saved for breeding purposes at the Experiment Station were divided into two groups of relatively "good" and "poor" breeders, and the difference in the respective groups for the factors noted was as follows:

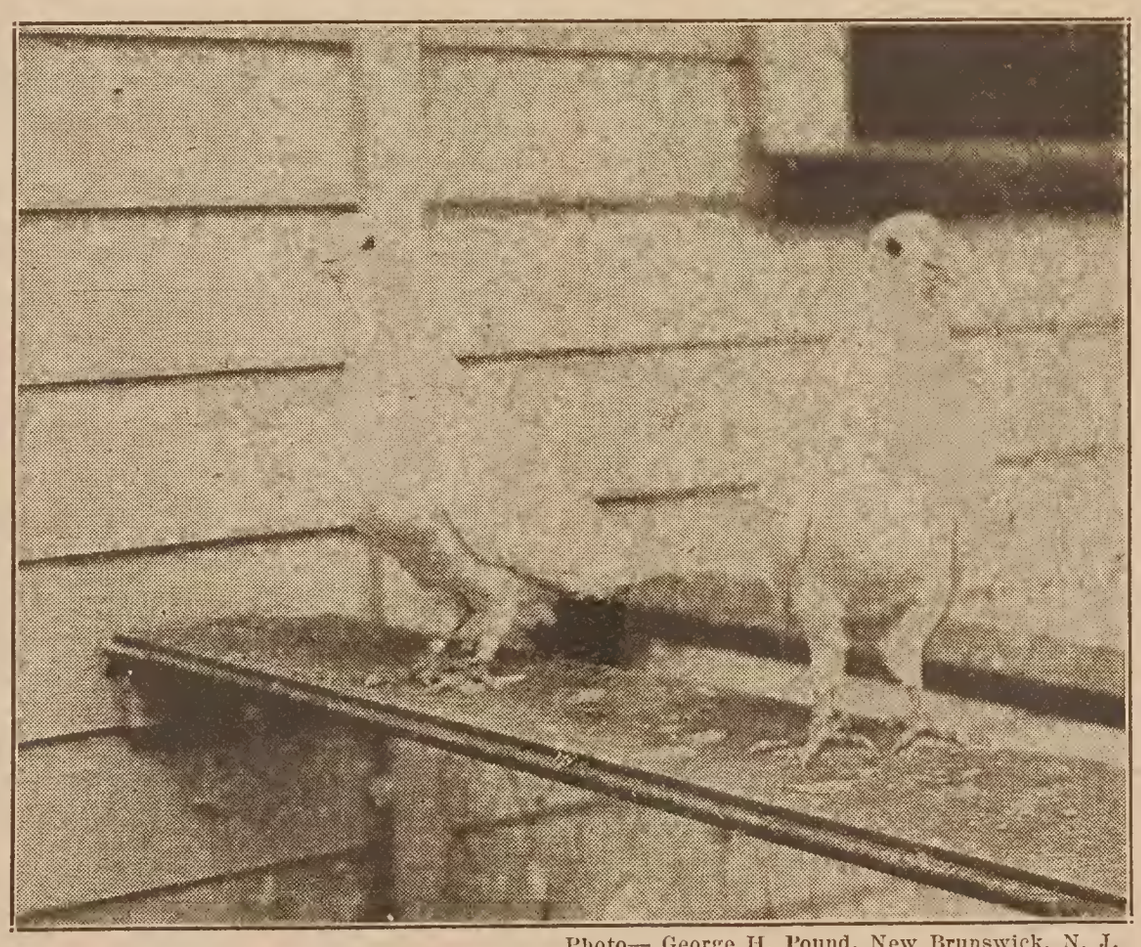
Breeding Factor	*Good Stock*	*Poor Stock*
Fertility of eggs ..	100.00%	81.89%
Hatchability of fertile eggs	97.87%	93.68%
Livability of squabs	98.46%	87.50%
Aver. squab weight	20.42 oz.	18.49 oz.
Total weight of squabs in 1 year	326.75 oz.	178.00 oz.

These points, all of which have a direct bearing upon the production of market squabs, are the ones that must be considered in detail in any breeding program, designed for improvement of commercial stock.

With the thought of uncovering some facts regarding these biological factors affecting squab production, the foundation stock at the Experiment Station has been used as a source of squabs which have been banded as to parentage and then mated on the basis of their known pedigree. Like all other breeding problems this one is no less complicated, and some of the good producing pairs have turned out to be poor parents, their offspring failing to maintain the "reputation" of the family. On the other hand, some have done well, and the problem has now resolved itself into one of a progeny testing for locating pairs whose offspring will raise the average of the flock when used as breeders. This phase of pigeon breeding promises much at present, and may be the basis for the establishment of some good breeding flocks in the future. The New Jersey Station flock is being built upon a progeny testing program and facts regarding this development should be of value to future workers in the field. At the present it is only in the making.

Along with the development of pigeons capable of a high annual yield of good marketable squabs must be considered the problem of how long such production can be maintained. The pedigreeing of squabs and the other costs involved in rearing young squabs makes it too costly if youngsters of high productive ability are short lived. Studies on this subject bear out what is common practice, namely, that pigeons can be kept for four or five years with assurance of squab production over that period. At present the oldest pedigreed stock owned by the Experiment Station has produced only four years, but for at least this length of time production has had a tendency to remain uniform each year. This factor will have a decided bearing on the pedigree breeding program suggested, because pairs of breeders proven to be capable of producing good stock can be kept in the breeding pen for several years with the expectation of continued usefulness. This is not true in many flocks of chickens, and the breeder of fowls for egg production knows only too well that by the time he has a proven mating his birds are so old, especially the male, that reproductive results are disappointing. Good breeding pairs of pigeons will not have this drawback.

The breeding of pigeons for squab production is a new field. Information regarding it is meager, if not actually lacking altogether. It holds much promise for a few people, however. Probably the field is not large, as squabs are more or less a luxury product, but near towns and cities where there is a demand, some people will always raise a few squabs. Who will furnish it? C. S PLATT.



Photo— George H. Pound, New Brunswick, N. J.

A pair of White King pigeons that produced 17 squabs totaling 363.0 ounces in the New Jersey State Pigeon Breeding Contest of 1933-34. Total value of the squabs at wholesale price (dressed) was $6.13. Average value of squabs per pair of pigeons that year was $3.20. Entry of the King Kohl Squab Farm of Brooksville, Ohio.

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WHITE ROCKS Beckman trapnested strain. Records up to 312 eggs. Pullorum clean, pedigree sired chicks. BECKMAN BREEDING FARM, BOX R-149, RIDGWAY, PA.

Improvement in Egg and Poultry Marketing in Pa.

Marketing eggs and poultry in Pennsylvania is no longer in the elementary stages which existed before 1930. Marketing is now big business, just as the $65,000,000 poultry industry is big business. There is a positive reputation rather than a negative one in the important eastern markets. Beginning in 1931 there were groups of far sighted, energetic, untiring and not easily discouraged poultrymen, who by their own example set out to prove that the marketing of eggs and poultry could be organized on sound business principles. First one, then another, group started operations until today Pennsylvania has six suceessful marketing associations.

Through these years there have been many obstacles to overcome. Every producer was of the opinion that he was producing eggs of the highest quality and it was not until the first grading that the discovery was made that few eggs would meet the standards of top classifications. As a matter of fact it was necessary to pool eggs from individual producers in order to qualify a very small percentage in the top grade. Today that situation has changed because at the close of the past year the average percentage in the top classification reached the unexpected high of 89.4 per cent. This most excellent position was not reached by lowering the standards or by careless grading or even by wishing. It was accomplished by a careful study of the facts affecting quality and then developing a means to overcome previous errors. Breeding for egg quality, frequent gathering, the removal of the animal heat, more cautious grading and packing and more frequent marketing, all have contributed to the steady climb in the percentage of eggs that will meet fresh egg requirements.

This accomplishment would mean very little if it were confined to only a small number of eggs but it really means a great deal because with the steady increase in quality there has been a rapid increase in volume of eggs marketed. In 1931 the total number of cases was 7,736 as compared to a total of nearly 301,000 cases last year. Interesting, too, is the fact that 1,367,409 cases or 41,022,270 dozen of eggs have been marketed since the first year of organized effort.

Volume is important to the producer but the greatest satisfaction comes from better returns. If the extra cost of producing better quality is not justified, then any marketing program must fail. Actually there was no great amount of additional cost for it was simply a matter of revising their quality maintenance methods, which involved very little extra labor and equipment. To prove that it pays to exercise more care and market more modernly, the average price of eggs may be quoted. The official farm price for Pennsylvania in 1939 was 22.9 cents per dozen. The average price received by organized effort anl proper marketing was 25 cents per dozen. In making such a comparison it is only fair to explain that many producers are not in a location where they may take advantage of more up-to-date methods and it is likewise fair to state that some eggs are not deserving of a better price because no special care is used to preserve quality.

There are many more producers in the territory covered by organized marketing than there are members of the various associations. Some do not see clearly the co-operative idea, some hold grievances and others just do not get around to it. A few co-operatives have closed their membership because the volume is about as large as can be marketed to advantage. It surely would be too bad if producers should wait until it is too late and then be forced to continue on the basis of ancient methods. Then too, the buyers who purchase direct from producers might just take advantage of the situation and buy eggs on a one sided basis; which would be on their side.

As long as the co-operatives exist and the membership is kept open, producers in the territory covered by the associations are protected. They may hold the co-operative as a threat to get better prices from the buyer. The entire program is balanced somewhat because the buyer can demand better graded eggs and if he does not get them will go to the co-operative to make his purchases.

Many have probably heard the statement many times that it does not pay to put all of your eggs in one basket. The member owned and member operated organizations are not set up as profit making groups. They are interested in marketing economically, to get the most for the product and return more to the members. It is not that there is any danger of heavy losses that some organizations have added live poultry sales. The addition only tends to use the facilities more efficiently and offers a wider possibility of service to the members. Live poultry sales have increased as evidenced by the fact that from a small beginning poultry sales amounted to 1,508,002 pounds, valued at $254,653.23 during the last year. Combined eggs and poultry sales will total to well over $4,000,000.00 in 1939, so you see that quality marketing has become big business in Pennsylvania.

New methods of marketing had a very humble beginning in 1931. Facilities were only fair and there was little possibility of considering operating efficiency. There was much caution at every move because no one knew just what to expect. Today inefficiency and eaution have been set aside, for the organizations have provided new quarters for their operations. Every possibility of quicker and better handling, including holding rooms, has been provided. New buildings have been built with the idea that organized marketing is here to stay and to be improved upon as well as expanded.

There is one very important development which many have predicted will take place in the next few years. This development has to do with the expansion of local markets in the use of quality products. Heretofore, it seemed as though eggs must be shipped to the big markets to get the right prices and for this reason very little effort was put forth to develop home use. A local product carefully handled, properly packed and identified so that the identity will carry through to the consumer, may be placed in local consuming channels. There large numbers of consumers will have an opportunity to become acquainted with quality for the first time. The common practice has been to ship the best and leave the rest for local consumption. Some of the ups and downs of the egg and poultry business will be leveled-off and the producer will receive just as much money for his product.

Perhaps Pennsylvania was not the first in the development of new marketing methods in keeping with the march of time but is certainly has made fine progress and will very definitely continue the good work. All that Pennsylvania may do, added to the fine work of other states, is going to place the entire industry in the position of developing consumer acceptance and approval which will help to remove one of the drawback features that exists today.

E. J. LAWLESS, JR.

Around the Poultry Yard

While sitting by the fireplace and waiting for the snow to melt during these winter evenings we can make plans for the coming season. If you are to set some early chicks the hatchery catalogs make interesting reading and perhaps a chance for some savings. Most hatcherymen offer some sort of discount for early orders so that they may plan ahead, so get your order in now and save money as well as have that matter off your mind.

Look over the brooder coops and and equipment. It's not as early as it seems and the brooding season is just around the corner. It's much easier to make repairs to the coops now and to order needed parts for the brooder stove than it will be after the chicks have arrived. If you have been having trouble with disease, a wire floor might be the solution.

A good idea is to have the brooder coops built on permanent skids so that each year they can be moved to a different location and avoid the infected ground of other years. Now is a good time to move those coops while the ground is still frozen. If we remember to use new, progressive methods and try to live off of the products of our own farms, 1940 can become a banner year for us all.

E. C.

New York.

The Dust Wallow

A dust wallow is essential to a hen's health and happiness as much as a water bath is to health of a human being. By it the hen can scrape off the scurf and scales from the skin and rid herself of vermin.

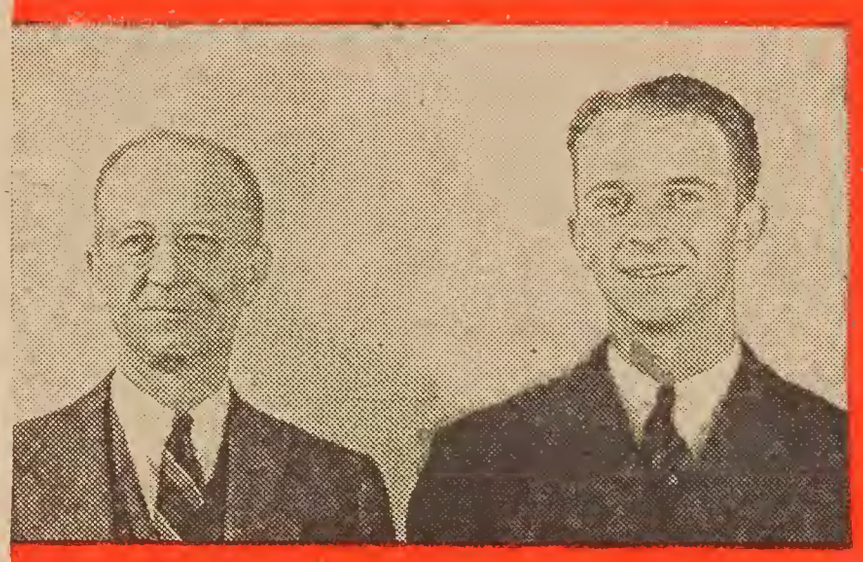
The finer and lighter and dryer the dust, the better, because the dust must be light to get into the feathers and breathing pores of the lice and kill them. Sandy loam is better than real sand or some other kind of dust. I find that the ash pile makes a fine dust wallow and also has a great tendency to keep off lice and mites. My hens have free access to the ash pile.

The best location for the dust wallow is in the open air or in a covered box close to the window on the south side where it may be kept dry and warm. Tobacco stems, powdered sulphur, or lice powder may be added to the dust mixture to destroy and help keep off vermin.

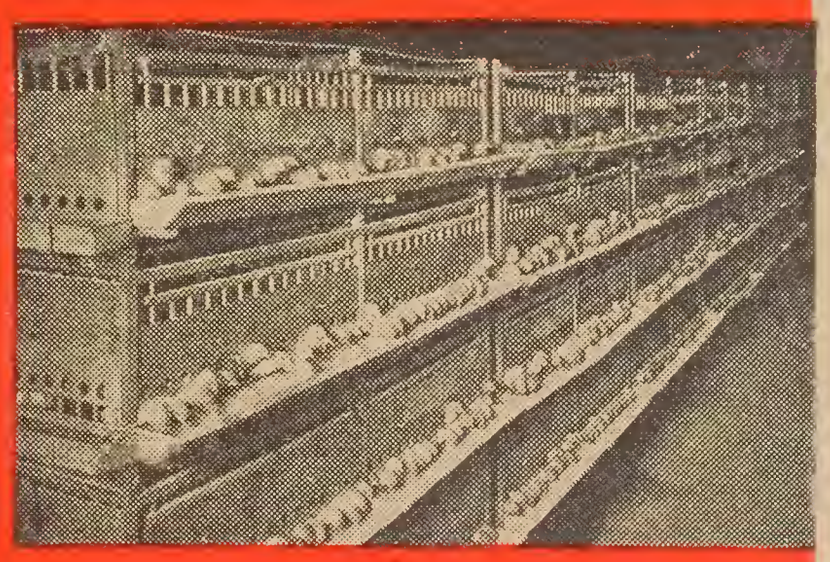
The dust box may be about 30 inches by three or four feet long, and 18 or 20 inches deep, depending upon the number of birds in the flock. It is best to set the box upon legs to avoid using floor space.

Virginia. W. H. H.

"We're Glad We SWITCHED to This Better Way of Feeding Baby Chicks"



Allen H. Bulkley and his son, Allen, Jr., owners of Willow Brook Poultry Farm, Odessa, N. Y., well-known breeders of Bulkley's Single Comb White Leghorns. Mr. Bulkley has probably reared more birds in confinement than any other man in the world.



Chicks are kept in batteries four weeks before being put into colony brooder houses. Birds never touch their feet to the ground.

"YES, we have made an important discovery! It takes a lot of worry off our minds—and at the same time helps us to make more money!

"Instead of shopping around each year—trying to find a feed that would provide our chicks with all the essential nutrients—we now put our baby chicks on the Beacon System *from the first day*—and keep them there right straight through their whole lives."

This statement from Allen H. Bulkley, pioneer breeder of confinement reared S. C. White Leghorns, is typical of the experience of hundreds of other Northeastern poultrymen.

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They've learned that Beacon not only has a *complete* line of specialized rations for every stage in the life cycle of birds—but that we also provide, through our trained service men and dealers, a *system* of management and service that brings about remarkable savings in the long run. Countless poultrymen have found that the Beacon System has helped them to greater success in their business.

NOW is the time to start—while you're trying to decide what kind of feed to give your baby chicks! Put your birds on Beacon Complete Starting Ration *from the first day!* It's the most talked-of chick ration in the Northeast. It's a *complete* ration for the first 6 weeks. Only grit and water are required as supplements (plus grain after the 6th week).

Introduced in 1929, after 4 years of research, Beacon Complete Starting Ration has won a reputation for outstanding results. For 10 years it has helped Northeastern poultrymen produce chicks that are rugged, with big bones, and well fleshed at all stages of growth. It is scientifically proportioned to help prevent digestive troubles. It is formulated of the finest ingredients we can buy. See your nearest Beacon Dealer today.

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The BEACON System

Artificial Heat in the Poultry House

How Does it Affect Egg Production and Profits?

By Clarence E. Lee

A good many poultrymen in the past have felt sorry for laying hens during cold weather and some of these have provided some system of artificial heat in the laying houses.

For some years, we shall have to admit, we were inclined to believe that supplying artificial heat during severe winter weather was a good thing and would give higher egg production and therefore was likely to prove profitable. We based this opinion on such observations as we were able to make on various poultry farms where artificial heat was in use. However, there were cases here and there which indicated that some actual knowledge on the subject was badly needed and, in September 1935, we began a series of experiments at the Poultry Research Farm to find ont definitely and, on a scientifically accurate basis, whether heat was really profitable or not, and what effect it might have, not only on egg production but also on feed consumption, the amount of litter required, and the size of eggs produced.

At the 28th Annual Meeting of the Poultry Science Association, Augnst 4th to 7th, 1936, at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, a report by the late Professor F. L. Fairbanks of Cornell University and Dr. J. H. Bruckner, then of the New York State Conservation Department, stationed at Cornell University, was given which seemed to provide some definite information on some of these poiuts.

The Cornell investigators concluded that White Leghorn pullets could adjust themselves to different environments quite readily, providing the change was not too sudden and too extreme. They reported that the use of heat to maintain an average temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit in the laying pen had somewhat of a stabilizing effect on winter egg production, in that it prevented slump in production following periods of extreme cold. They also reported that if a poultry house is to be artificially heated, temperatures between 35 degrees and 50 degrees Fahrenheit are to be preferred to those above 50 and found that in a poultry house artificially heated to an average temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, the health, body weight, and egg size of the birds were adversely affected.

These investigators suggested that the use of temporary sources of heat during cold weather gave some promise of being a practical method of preventing production slumps during sudden cold waves but this practice failed to increase winter egg production significantly. They noted that an outlet flue opening near the floor tended to maintain a slightly higher temperature in an insulated building than did a rafter outlet in the same type of building. This, of course, was quite logical because heat rises and a high outlet opening in a ventilated building would tend to draw off this heat as it accumulated, whereas an outlet flue opening near the floor would tend to conserve the heat and draw off the cold, damp, soggy air near the floor. The investigators further found that a temperature of 50 degrees or higher in a heated poultry house decreased food consumption as compared to an unheated house and that grain consumption was more affected than mash consumption.

These results were interesting but were reported as "Preliminary." Many felt that these results might be somewhat different if the temperature was controlled by the latest type thermostats, preferably by double thermostats, and kept down to around 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

We had for some eight years been using the ventilator outtake near the floor in our ventilating system so that we were in a position to conserve the heat without great difficulty. Our experiment having begun about a year before the Cornell report was made, we had no opportunity to compare results until the second year of our experiment; in fact the first year of our test was almost completed at the time the Cornell report was published. We felt, however, that it would take two or possibly three years, even with the large scale experiment which we had under way.

For our experiment we selected eight 24 x 24 foot pens in two, two-thirds span roof, insulated houses, built on identical plans and standing within a hundred yards of each other. The heated pens were equipped with six 1¼ inch pipes running along the north wall back of the dropping boards in each pen. These connected with a hot water boiler equipped with an efficient thermostatic control. In the second year of our experiment we installed still further thermostatic controls. This sensitive control enabled us to hold temperatures within a degree or two in all four of the heated pens.

During the first year of the experiment artificial heat was supplied in the four heated pens from Novemger 26, 1935, to March 24, 1936, or a period of 120 days. The inside peu temperatnres in the heated pens averaged 38 to 45 degrees. Every effort was made to keep the temperature at as close to 40 degrees as possible, having the thermometer 12 inches from the floor, on an end wall in each pen.

The average temperature of the nnheated pens was 29.68 degrees for January, 33.79 for February, and 48.67 for March. The lowest temperature occurred on January 24, being 12 degrees above zero inside one of the pens in the nnheated section.

During the second year of the experiment artificial heat was supplied, as needed, in the four heated pens from November 1 to April 7, or a period of 158 days. The thermostatic control during the second year was set to turn on heat in the heated pens when the temperature dropped below 38 degrees Fahrenheit and to cut off heat when the temperature rose above 40 degres Fahrenheit. Due to the improvement in the thermostatic control and to the substitution of an oil burner in place of coal, it was possible to regulate the temperature much more exactly than in the first year of the experiment. During this second year temperature readings were taken 18 inches from the floor and on an end wall in each pen. The average temperatures in the heated pens during the second year were 46.83 degrees in November, 42.48 degrees in December, 43.77 degrees in January, and 46.42 degrees in February.

The inside pen temperatnres in the unheated house during the second year were 45.73 in November, 38.36 in December, 36.39 in January, and 37.72 in February, all readings taken at noou.

During the first year of the reported experiment we had two pens of Leghorns and two pens of New Hampshires in the heated house, but three peus of Leghorns and one pen of New Hampshires in the unheated house since we had only enough New Hampshires of the same group to fill one pen while in the second year reported, we had two pens of Leghorns and two pens of Rhode Island Reds in each house. We carried about 214 Leghorns in each 24 x 24 foot pen during the first year of the experiment but decreased this to 175 birds in each pen during the second year. There was an average of 160 New Hampshires in each of the pens of that breed during the first year of the experiment and about 170 Rhode Island Reds in each pen of that breed during the second year. We wanted to try and determine whether the changing of the number of square feet per bird and cubic feet per bird would have any noticeable effect on the final results.

During the first year the New Hampshires in the unheated house averaged nearly nine eggs per bird above those in the heated pens. Considering the fact that only one pen of New Hampshires had been available in the unheated house, we felt that this result might not give a true indication of the effect of heat but considering the fact that the egg production of both the heated pens was so far below the birds in the unheated pens, and considering also that these birds were all of very uniform appearance when they were put into the pen, it was not thought that the results could be very far off the track.

The New Hampshires in the heated pens, even though but very little heat was supplied, were quite evidently less active than the birds in the unheated pen, and much of the time did not exhibit keenness of appetite, alertness and other indications which poultrymen associate with topnotch condition and egg production. The birds in the unheated pen, on the contrary, showed every indication of topnotch condition and their egg production correlated.

Of course, it would be said by the average poultryman that the heavier breeds, such as New Hampshires, which are known to be more resistant to cold weather, would not benefit as much by the addition of heat as the White Leghorns but, it was rather surprising to find that our data showed that the White Leghorn pens also averaged nearly 30 eggs per bird higher production in the unheated pens than in the heated ones. The heated Leghorns laid very well during cold weather but showed a very rapid decline in production in the summer, this beginning earlier and continuing more rapidly than in the case of the birds that had not received supplementary heat during the previous winter.

It is, of course, possible that we here again have an illustration of the effect of forcing birds to lay at an unnatural season and that, as usual under other cases in which this occurs, the birds that lay the greater portion of their eggs during the more natural laying season will make the highest annual production, other factors being the same in each case.

During the second year of the experiment the egg production of the heated birds was also lower in every case than that for the unheated groups, regardless of the breed.

In this test two different rations were used. Half of the birds in the heated pens were on an all-mash laying ration, with supplementary pellets at noon, and the other half of the birds in this group were on a scratch grain and mash ration, also with supplementary pellets at noon. In the case of the all-mash ration on Leghorns the production difference between the heated and unheated groups was much less than in the case of the grain and mash fed birds but it was consistent aud eveu small differences become significant when consistent over a number of groups. The all-mash birds laid fewer eggs and at higher cost. In fact they earned about 25c per bird less profit for the year than the birds on scratch grain-mash, and pellets.

Taking all the Leghorns together, during the second year, the difference in favor of the birds that did not receive heat amounted to 15.37 eggs per bird in a period of 10 months, while in the case of the Rhode Island Reds, the difference in favor of the birds not receiving heat amounted to 14.84 eggs per bird for the same period.

It will be noticed also that there was a difference of 42c per bird in the net returns of the Leghorns in favor of the pens not receiving heat, while the Rhode Island Red pens not receiving heat showed an advantage of 33c per bird over the heated pens.

There was no consistent difference in litter cost and cost of labor for changing the litter between the heated pens and the nnheated pens during the scond year but there was a significant saving in litter and in labor during the first year. The difference in results was due to the fact that we had a very mild wiuter the second year and it was not necessary to change litter frequently in either the heated or unheated houses.

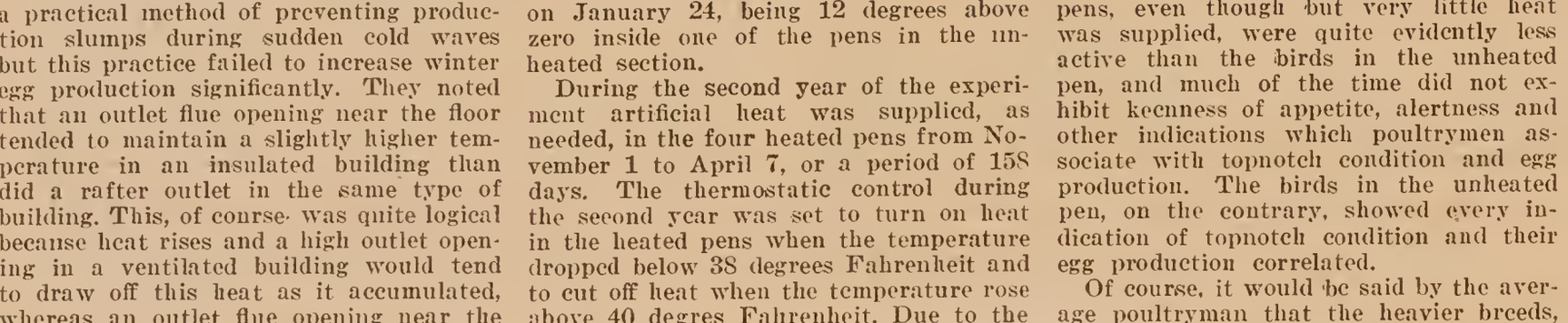
Exhaustive comparison was made of the eggs laid by the birds in both the heated and unheated houses. The eggs laid by all the birds in both the heated and the unheated houses were kept separate and weighed exactly and tabulated a number of times during the winter and also in the early spriug, these dates being in January, February, March aud April.

The Leghorns in the heated houses averaged 2.053 ounces per egg while the Leghorns in the unheated group laid eggs averaging 2.088 ounces per egg. The Rhode Island Reds averaged in the heated pens 2.171 ounces per egg while those in the unheated pens averaged 2.153 ounces.

Conclusion—Two years of investigations reported in the Poultry Science Journal in the issue of July, 1937, and September 1939, and a partial comparison made during a third year intervening, gave evidence which justified the conclusion that the use of supplementary artificial heat in the laying honse during the winter, under the climatic conditions of central New York State, under the conditions of this experiment in which the houses were insulated with ⅝ inch standard insulation board on the inside, resulted in a lower annual egg production, a slightly lower feed consumption, occasionally a lower litter requirement, and most important, a serious and consistent lowering of the net flock income.

It seems evident, therefore, that, from a practical standpoint, the commercial poultryman should plan to insulate his laying houses as thoroughly and at as low cost as possible, some such way as the use of a double wall construction of wood, metal, or building board and with sawdust, shavings, or insulating wool between the walls, and should use ventilating outtakes near the floor in the winter time, so that he may conserve the heat produced by the birds and thereby maintain a reasonably comfortable working temperature for the birds without the expense of heat and without the depressing effect of the uniform temperature. Unquestionably, sudden temperature changes are stimulating as Dr. Clarence Mills of the University of Cincinnati Medical College has so ably pointed out in his investigations reported in his book—"Medical Climatology" and certain other works. The lack of stimulation where birds are kept under more or less uniform and perhaps drowsily comfortable conditions, is not a good thing from the standpoint of the poultryman's pocketbook.

Period 10 months	Eggs per bird	Actual average income	Lbs. mash fed per bird	Cost of mash fed per bird	Lbs. pellets fed per bird	Cost of pellets fed per bird	Lbs. grain fed per bird	Cost of grain fed per bird	Litter Cost	Labor cost for changing litter	Fuel cost per bird	Net return per bird
House 2—No Heat												
Oct. 1937 through July 1938	165.35	$3.68	35.72	89.28¢	29.4	67.99¢	16.73	31.36¢	6.65¢	1.14¢		$1.72
House 3—Heated												
Oct. 1937 through July 1938	149.98	$3.30	35.76	89.67¢	23.16	60.66¢	16.43	30.16¢	4.16¢	.95¢	13.57¢	$1.30
Rhode Island Reds												
House 2—No Heat												
Oct. 1937 through July 1938	176.53	$4.08	53.35	$1.35	25.18	63.85¢	16.59	30.11¢	10.53¢	1.36¢		$1.67
House 3—Heated												
Oct. 1937 through July 1938	161.69	$3.70	48.4	$1.23	26.1	66.21¢	11.43	21.03¢	10.79¢	1.75¢	13.86¢	$1.34



The 108 x 24 foot laying house, on the left, consisting of four 24 x 24 foot pens and feed room, was used as the unheated house in the experiment discussed. The house has a double board floor with heavy paper between and is insulated with ⅝ inch standard insulating board on the inside of the studs and building paper and novelty siding on the outside. The roof is covered with heavy paper shingles. Each pen has three sliding Cel-O-Glass covered frames and two glass windows. On the right is the heated house in the experiment. It is 135 x 24, including the feed and boiler room but only four of the five 24 x 24 foot pens were used in the experiment. The house is built exactly the same as the house in the accompanying illustration and sets within a few yards of it.

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Will Ship C. O. D.	100	100	100
White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$12.50	$3.00
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W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
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Red Cockerel Chicks

bloodtested, $3.95 per hundred at farm. $4.25 delivered. Supply limited. REBEN POULTRY FARM, SAWKILL ROAD, KINGSTON, NEW YORK

Didn't Recognize Tracheitis

Perhaps others of the thousands of small-scale poultrymen would have sensed the approach of an outbreak of infectious laryngo-tracheitis, and headed it off. I couldn't, and didn't. I had read all about the symptoms, and treatments, and, when it was in full swing, had no trouble identifying them all; but, when it would have been of help in forestalling part of the trouble, I could not diagnose it. On the supposition that others may be in the same boat, and might be helped by my "hindsight," I offer a story of my experience.

The epidemic struck in a pen of 87 Barred Rocks, about two years old. While it is most common in the fall and winter, this came in late June. Preceding it, there had been a stretch of very hot, humid weather, with the birds drooping their wings, and panting, with open mouths, for air. The heat, I think, may have lowered their resistance, and this breathing through the mouth, instead of the nasal passages, may have helped in irritating the trachea. The first thing I really noticed was a pronounced drop-off in the food consumption, which, at the time, I attributed to the hot weather, but which was really too great for this explanation to cover. This lasted for several days before I noticed other symptoms. The next thing was a rattling in the throats of some of the birds, with a little gasping for breath.

Still, I had no thought of anything serious, feeling that the hard breathing and wheezing in some of the hens was just a result of breathing, with open mouths, for several days. Then, with cooler weather, the trouble persisted, and grew worse. Some of the birds could hardly get their breath, others began to show pasty eyes; some had beaks moistened by a running at the nostrils, to the extent that bits of litter stuck to the beak. Finally, I found several dead one morning, and decided that I had delayed too long in getting some real information as to the trouble.

I took four of the birds to the experiment station, and speedily got a diagnosis of infectious laryngo-tracheitis, or, to make it shorter, just tracheitis. The postmortem showed all the windpipes plugged, partly or completely, with a rather thick, ropy mucus, and, in the worst cases, the irritation of the windpipe lining had progressed to the point where small clots of blood were helping the mucus to cut off the air supply. I was advised to isolate all affected birds, to vaccinate the other birds, as soon as possible, and to continue what I had, unfortunately, started too late; that is using a good disinfectant in the drinking water, and easing the breathing of the hens. This last I did by dusting a good chlorine-bearing dust on the dropping boards, and some in the litter, to give off chlorine gas, help the birds clear their throats, and make the breathing easier in this way. I think this chlorine had also some curing properties.

Other suggestions that might have been used were spraying one of the chlorine-bearing compounds, with either water or oil, over the heads of the birds, or using one of the vapor remedies. However, I preferred the chlorine dust, and got good results from it. I felt that the dry, dusty mash might add to the difficulty in breathing, so fed only grain, and a little wet mash.

What I was in greatest hurry for, was to protect a hundred young pullets that were separated from the affected flock only by a wooden partition, indoors, and by a common chicken wire fence, outdoors. I obtained the vaccine as quickly as I could, but it was about a week after the first outbreak in the adjoining flock before I had the pullets vaccinated. As it takes from four to nine days for the vaccine to give immunity, I was most anxious during this period, and watchful for any signs of disease among the pullets. Luckily, they seemed to have a high resistance to the disease, for only two showed any symptoms; one of these I found dead one morning, and the other recovered nicely after a few days in a coop, dusted with sodium hypochlorite, out on the grass in the shade.

The experience has cost me money, and it has shown that my care for the flock, my study of the hens, my reading about diseases, were something less than complete. It is not enough to know the symptoms of an established disease; it is of more value to be able to see it coming, and to head it off, at least in part. If other poultrymen, who have not had the disease in their flocks, can learn a little from my experience, it may help the poultry world in general.

New Jersey. W. L. G.

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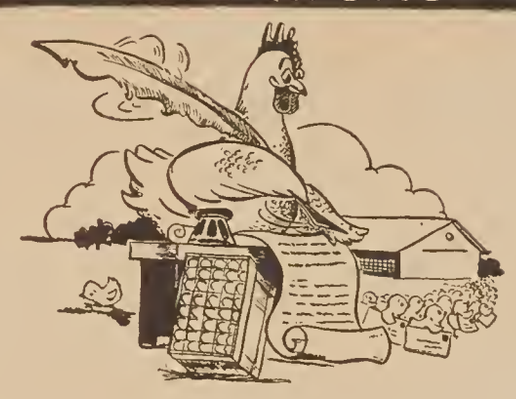

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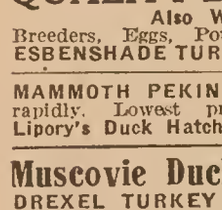

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Barred Rock and New Hamp. chick eggs: fine stock; state tested. Smith's Rock Farm, Madison, Conn.

The Popular Bantams

It is surprising how many persons have sometime during their youth, or later years, been possessors of at least a few bantam chickens. Years ago these midget fowls were thought to be of little consequence, and the few kept were of no particular breed, variety, or strain, but were enjoyed because of their attractiveness, pert behavior, really excellent egg production, and tendency to become pets.

At any of the large poultry shows now-a-days bantams are shown in large numbers, and in a multitude of breeds and varieties. They now show a refinement of breeding that is truly remarkable. There are over one hundred different varieties. Practically every large variety of fowl has been bantamized, and there are several breeds of bantams that have no prototype in the large, or standard fowls. The common breeds of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Cochins, Wyandottes, Games, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Cornish, Hamburg, etc., may be found in profusion in bantam alley at the poultry shows. There are the Japanese and Polish, both very quaint and interesting breeds, that are bred in a dozen different varieties, and the Silkies with no shaft in their feathers, and their flesh and bones a deep purple color. There are aristocatic Rosecombs, the Old English, and the modern Games that are bred in so many varieties that it

Rosecomb Bantam Cock.

confuses the novice. The Seabrights have been popular for more than a century; the newcomers in Minorcas, Black Spanish, Sussex, Scot Greys, Langhans, etc.

The popularity of bantams today is largely because they have been taken up so energetically, efficiently and enthusiastically by fanciers all over the country. Proper standards have been evolved, breed clubs formed, all-bantam exhibitions put across in a large way, and the finest sportmanship manifest, all of which has brought bantams to the front, and made of them a "hobby" that has much to recommend it.

We would like also to stress the utility side of bantams. They do not require the large and expensive housing so necessary to standard poultry. Small coops are adequate, and limited quarters are so satisfactory that many city and suburban dwellers who are prohibited from keeping large fowls can easily keep some bantams. The cost of maintaining is very small. The waste from the kitchen and dining table of the average family will about keep a pen of half a dozen bantams. When kept in larger numbers the cost is about $1 per bird per year, and the value of eggs produced is about $2.25 per bird per year. Add to this profit the increase of the flock by hatching a few chicks, a few sales of hatching eggs and mature breeding birds, and perhaps a few winnings at the shows, and it can readily be seen that there is money in raising bantams.

Some breeds of bantams are not of much value for eating, but there are several breeds that are as nice for the table as any large fowl. The flesh of bantams is of fine grain, and delicious flavor, and their bones being very small there is much less waste than there is in a large fowl.

Bantams lay eggs surprisingly large in comparison to their size. Leading specimens of the large fowls at the egg-laying contests lay five times their body weight in eggs per year. Bantams lay twelve times their body weight in eggs per year.

Bantams are ideal pets for children, and nothing better can be had to encourage the normal child's natural liking for live pets. The responsibility of the care of animals is excellent training, and should be cultivated in every boy and girl. If children become really interested in bantams they can make a tidy sum for "spending money" by raising them. They can make a coop at small cost to display a pair or trio on the lawn, and display a large sign "Bantams For Sale" so that passing motorists will be attracted by it. Sales will result at profitable prices. Their young associates will become interested and sales of hatching eggs will follow. If a considerable surplus of mature birds should accrue, they are easily sold for eating, and the females are in demand for game breeders to hatch and rear valuable game birds. All the time the bantam flock is paying its way by the eggs they lay. Frequently it is needful that young children add fresh eggs to their diet, and it may require much persuasion to bring this to pass. But given fresh eggs from their very own bantams, the problem is solved!

Not many years ago the progress of bantam breeding was handicapped by reason of lack of literature on the subject, and no equipment made suited the needs of the little fowls that are but one-fifth the size of standard fowls, but this handicap has been removed, and everything is made bantam-size for the midgets that is made standard size for large fowls. There are plenty of bantam books now published that cover the subject thoroughly.

Who can raise bantams to advantage? Nearly everyone. Surely there is available to almost every family, except in the crowded tenement districts of large cities, a few square feet of space beside the flower or vegetable garden, edge of lawn, under the back porch, in the garage, etc., where a coop 3 x 4 feet may be placed, that will accommodate a pen of five or six bantams. Office, shop, store, and factory workers need just such a diversion as a hobby. It gives them rest and recreation for mind and body, and is the source of much enjoyment, while at the same time it supports itself. The ranks of bantam breeders include a legion of teachers, doctors, dentists, ministers, lawyers, architects, stenographers, editors, reporters, nurses, postal and railway employees, clerks, exeeutives, bankers, along with mechanies. laborers, farmers, etc.

Get some Bantams for a hobby,
and for eggs and meat to eat.
They will pay expense of keeping,
and their care is a real treat.

ROY VAN HOESEN.

New York.

Sanitation in the Poultry Business

With the coming of winter and forced confinement of the laying flock, sanitation is important. It is much simpler to take a little time now and clean up the sources of infection before they have a chance to do any damage than to cure the damage later. One who has the best of stock and finest buildings, with an excellent system of feeding, may still lose out if he fails to appreciate the ways in which disease and parasites may attack his plant.

The first requirement is clean coops. Litter should not be allowed to get foul before changing. Infection may be carried from flock to flock through the air, through water, equipment or by the introduction of new stock into the flock. When birds are on the range, soil becomes a factor.

Water and watering equipment are common sources of infection. The water may be contaminated while the bird is drinking, and the next bird to drink picks up the germs. It is well to wash out each fountain daily.

Used feed sacks and used equipment provide means of infection. Visitors may carry germs on their shoes or clothing, and some flock operators prohibit anyone from the poultry yards and coops except the attendants. During an outbreak of disease even the attendant should wear rubbers and disinfect these when going from one coop to another. E. C.

Boston Poultry Show

One of the finest exhibitions in its history was staged by the Boston Poultry Show from January 17 to 21. Outstanding feature was the good balance among the various exhibits. For the last few years the show has had its ups and downs, but under the new leadership of Leavitt Parsons, president, and Paul P. Ives, secretary, the show seems to be off to a new lease of life. This was the 91st year.

There were 1,225 large fowl, 642 bantams, 940 pigeons, 169 turkeys, 42 geest. 25 ducks, and 800 baby chicks. There were 53 trade exhibits.

Census Blanks Ready

The regular decennial census of population, industry and agriculture of the United States will be taken during April, 1940. Census blanks showing questions to be answered by farmers are now available from the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C. It will save time to get these blanks now, study them over and have the information ready when the census taker comes. Answers to the questions are mandatory.

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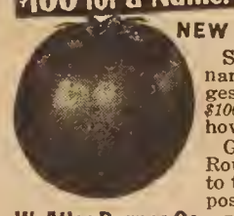

So wonderful, we cannot find a name good enough! *You* may suggest just what we want, *and earn $100;* you have until Sept. 10. Read how in free Burpee's Seed Catalog. Giant, smooth, scarlet, luscious. Round, solid. **100 Seeds for 10c,** to try; **300 for 25c; 1500 for $1,** postpaid to you. *Write today!*
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For New proposition that sells fast to farmers in this state. Easy to make five to seven sales per day. Big profits. You invest nothing. We supply everything. Write, S. E. PETERSON, Room 1208, 140 So. Dearborn St., - Chicago, Ill.

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PALMER ENGINES, Inc. - COS COB, CONN.

PARTS FOR WESTINGHOUSE LIGHT PLANTS.
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From photograph of home; also address. 100 sheets & envelopes $1.00. (First order, sketch $1.50 extra).
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February Offer 12 designs for hooked chair seats, newest pattern and packet of 3 most popular patterns for 25 cents.
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Sparkling, Glossy Enlargements, about 4" x 6". Get acquainted offer! Send 4 favorite negatives (same size) and 10c to cover mailing costs and we will return 4 enlargements same day order is received. No other charges. MAILA-FILM, Gen. P.O. Box 90X, New York

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how to set and sharpen a saw? How to sharpen an auger bit, or any cutting tool on the farm? How to temper tools? All this information, with illustrations, is contained in—

FITTING FARM TOOLS

a most useful book, that should be in the hands of every farmer.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York

WANT HIGH POWERED LAYERS?

These "Kerlin-Quality" Leghorns were photographed here on our farm. Over 2,000 hens of the same bloodlines have laid 300 to 350 eggs in 12 months.

W. W. Kerlin
Owner-Manager

40th ANNIVERSARY SALE
BIGGER VALUES Than Ever Before
"KERLIN-QUALITY"
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
PEDIGREED, TRAPNESTED BREEDERS
Bred for Large Size, Big Eggs, Long Life

Into our "Master-Breeding" Pens have gone all of our high-producing hens from American Egg-Laying Contests; high producing hens, certified to, by a State or U. S., R. O. P. Council. Males and Females from U. S. R. O. P. dams with trapnest records 275 to 300 eggs, that have 4 to 6 consecutive generations of 250 to 340 egg ancestors on dams' side, 300 to 352 eggs on sires' side.

NOW—MAKE EXTRA PROFITS

This season, you get the benefit of our 40 years' continuous breeding improvement of only one breed, S. C. W. Leghorns. Truly the highest quality—the best value chicks that we have ever produced. This is the quality chicks you need to make EXTRA POULTRY PROFITS. Every Breeder State Bloodtested.

Dont' Order Chicks or Pullets

Until you learn about BIG CASH DISCOUNT OFFER. Book your orders as far in advance as possible. We may be forced to increase prices. By ordering now you will be protected against advance, and assured delivery date. Send for our Big, New 1940 Catalog, and low price list.

KERLIN'S SERVICE BULLETIN
FREE
Kerlin's Poultry Service Bulletin Describes in detail, step-by-step, proved farm tested, practical, common sense 18 Point Program for brooding more chicks, better and more economically. Free upon request.

DAY-OLD PULLETS
(Guaranteed 95% true to Sex)
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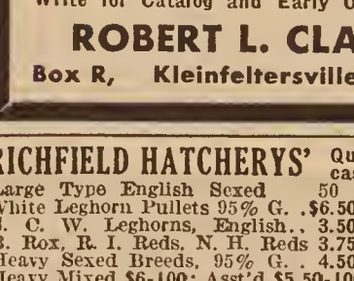
Strong 10-Point, 30-Day Guarantee

KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM
Box 250-D, Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Penna.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co. Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous selected stock. At $9.00 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. Sexed pullets $18 per 100.

Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
Write for Catalog and Early Order discount.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER
Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Penna.

RICHFIELD HATCHERYS' Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD 100% del.

	50	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English.,	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels $2.50-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, RICHFIELD, PA.

allen's chicks
Day old and started Hatches the year 'round
ALLEN'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Box No. 1. Seaford, Delaware

S. C. WH. LEGHORN MALES,—EGGS AND CHICKS
Trapnested and Pedigreed since 1912—Bloodtested
"The Strain Bred for Large Uniform White Eggs Always"
Catalog Free—Interesting pictures, Standard Production type, low tails and heavy birds.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM, CORTLAND, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
AA White Leghorns	$7.75
Utility Leg. & Heavy Mixed	$6.50
New Hampshire & R.I. Reds	7.25
Barred Rocks, White Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	7.25

Plum Creek Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Sunbury, Penna.

BLOODTESTED N. H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Five varieties; Poults, M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt. 2. Telford, Pa.

CHICKS Tom Barron White Leghorns. LOWEST PRICES.
WHITE LEGHORN FARMS, Box R, RICHFIELD, PA.

Marketing Broilers

The problem of the average poultryman of profitably marketing broilers is a difficult one. By average poultryman I mean, in this case, the man who raises the straight run chicks, saves the pullets, and markets the cockerels at broiler age. For the poultryman who specializes as a broiler raiser the problem is a little easier because of the lower price chicks he begins with, paying no attention to inherited laying ability or whether or not they are all cockerels. This article is mainly directed to the broiler raiser but I hope that some of the remarks may be of assistance to the average poultryman.

We have found out during the past six years of our broiler business that our small measure of good fortune can be laid primarily to feeding plenty of the best food; properly dressing them; and making every effort to please our customers.

Feeding plenty of the best feed is a safe thing to do even when selling the birds by live weight. A live-poultry buyer when offered some broilers which are not in the best of condition, that is, a bit thin and not very well feathered, will offer about two cents per pound less than he would if they were plump, well-feathered, healthy birds. Those birds upon which we may have "economized" by scant feeding can be fed about five pounds per bird of wet mash or pellets of a good quality feed to make an approximate gained weight of one pound per bird. With a feed cost of two cents per pound it will therefore cost ten cents to put one pound of weight on one bird. Sold at the present low price of fifteen cents per pound live at the farm, will mean a profit of five cents per bird per pound of gain. Also because those birds are now in good condition the buyer will be willing to pay the fifteen cents per pound instead of thirteen cents which he would have offered. On a four pound chicken the gain from this higher price per pound will amount to eight cents. By adding the eight cents to the five cents gained from the forced feeding we have an added profit of thirteen cents per bird. This thirteen cents may well be the difference between a profit and a loss when selling live birds. To the man who dresses them it will also mean giving his customers a much nicer looking bird.

We sell all of our broilers dressed. Hotels, restaurants, and road-houses of the better class are the best customers. They are always willing to pay a few cents per pound over the market price to get fresh-killed birds with plenty of meat on them. It gives their dining rooms a good reputation to serve plump-breasted broilers. Retail stores are the next best customers, but they have such heavy competition they cannot afford to pay a premium price unless they sell to the class of trade that wants the best regardless of price—a rare customer in these days.

The second point, but by no means second in importance, is dressing the broilers. A firm, plump broiler free of pin feathers, hair, or scald marks, is most surely an attractive sight. Dressing is really started the day before they are actually killed. Such birds as we plan to dress on one day are caught the day before and placed in batteries and left there without food until they are killed. This, of course, is to empty their crops and intestines. After being starved they are taken from the batteries four at a time and placed head first into the killing funnels, their heads hanging out of the lower end, the funnel holding the wings close to the body to prevent flopping around and bruising themselves. In this position they are stuck and bled in the same manner as for dry picking. There is a trough under the funnels to catch and run off the blood. When through bleeding they are dipped in the semi-scalder, a water tank which is electrically heated and has a thermostatic control to keep the temperature correct at all times. Proper temperature for broilers is 130 degrees. They should be kept in the water for thirty seconds, moving them around so that the water may penetrate to the skin. They are then hung by the feet and rough-picked. Roughing consists of pulling the wing and tail feathers and the thickest of the body and leg feathers. After roughing they are put in the dryer, a cabinet with a fan and heated at one end. Dryer temperature should be from 90 to 100 degrees. When dry they are dipped in melted wax, a commercial preparation made for this purpose, two or three times or until they have a heavy coating of wax on them. The waxer consists of a tank within a tank. The inner tank holds the wax which is kept melted by being surrounded by the hot water in the outer tank. The water is heated and the heat

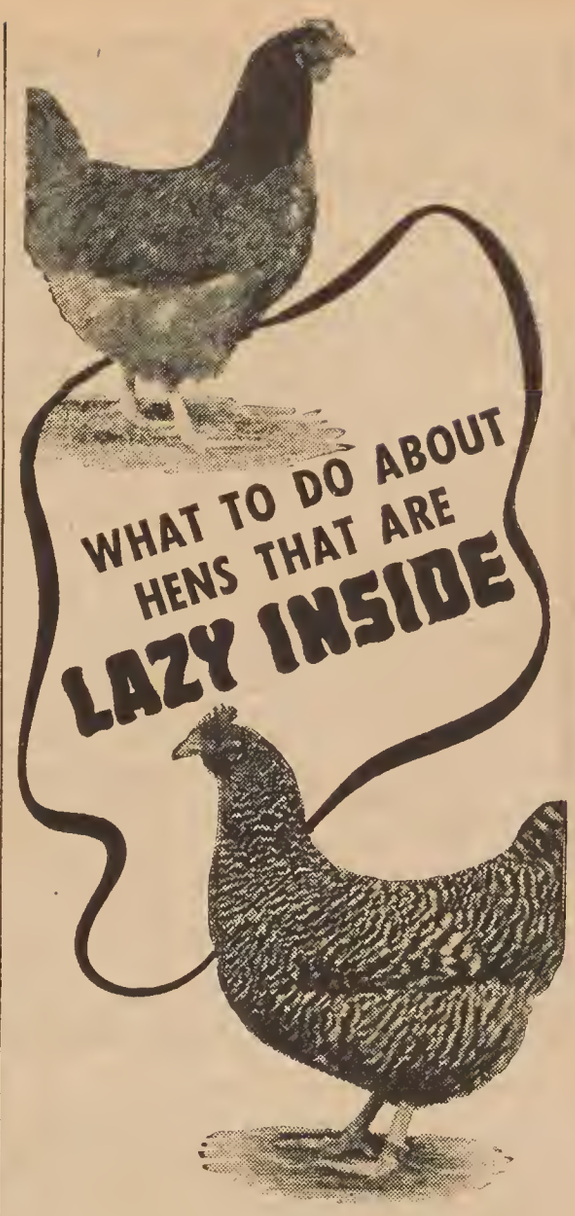
(Continued on page 109).

Photo—Extension Service U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Stripping the wax off, (second broiler from right is completed).

Photo—Extension Service U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Ready for delivery, (note basket used for delivery—holds 12 broilers).



Instead of worrying over the price of eggs, *do something* about birds that are Lazy Inside. Stimulate body functions by adding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min to their ration.

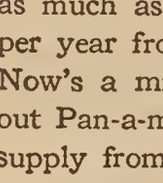
Pan-a-min is a *tonic*. Its tonic properties (1) whet the appetite, (2) increase the flow of digestive juices, (3) promote assimilation, and (4) assist elimination. Pan-a-min is also a *mineral supplement*. A hen always needs plenty of minerals to make eggs, and feed is frequently deficient in these elements.

On our own Research Farm, we get as much as 23 more eggs per bird per year from the Pan-a-min hens. Now's a mighty good time to test out Pan-a-min on your place—get a supply from your Dr. Hess Dealer.

KILL LICE WITH DR. HESS LIQUID LOUSE KILLER. 40% NICOTINE. SPREAD A THIN FILM OF LOUSE KILLER ALONG ROOSTS WITH HANDY RUBBER SPREADER. COSTS 1/3 CENT OR LESS PER BIRD.

HELP PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COLDS AND DISEASE BY DISINFECTING THE DRINKING WATER WITH DR. HESS POULTRY TABLETS.

DR. HESS PRODUCTS
NEVER PEDDLED—SOLD ONLY THROUGH REPUTABLE DEALERS
RESEARCH FARM TESTED



VAN DUZER'S CHICKS
WHITE LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, N.H. REDS, BARRED ROCKS, CROSS-BREDS, SEX. PULLETS

Every breeder individually selected for size, vigor, and egg production and bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.). Average weight of hatching eggs is 25 to 28 ounces per dozen.

We Guarantee 100% Satisfaction—Van Duzer chicks are individually examined and inspected before shipping. They reach you strong and sturdy, ready to grow. Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching.

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT
Write for FREE 18-page illustrated catalog

VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM
BOX R, SUGAR LOAF, N.Y.

SMITH'S CHICKS

"LUCKY" MATING $6.95 PER 100
Big English Type White Leghorns
Buff or Brown Leghorns
Buff, White or Barred Rocks.....

N. H. or S. C. Reds $8.95: Hybrids $9.00: Heavy Pullets $9.95: Heavy Cockerels $6.95: Leghorn Pullets $13.95: Leghorn Cockerels $2.00: Turkey Poults 43c each. 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. Blood-tested.

Write for Prices on High Egg Production Matings.

SMITH'S LEGHORN FARM ROUTE 1, MARYSVILLE, OHIO

REDBIRD FARM

Largest R.I.Red Breeding Farm in the World

THE MOST AND THE BEST
RHODE ISLAND REDS
On Any Farm in the World

28 Years ago REDBIRD FARM was founded by its present owner on a breeding flock of 48 production-bred R. I. Reds. Today it is the largest R. I. Red breeding farm in the world, and its steadily increasing success rests on a firm foundation of service and satisfaction to customers. Thousands report voluntarily that REDBIRD Chicks prove more profitable than any others.

75,000 BREEDERS ON OUR OWN FARM
Pullorum Tested by Mass. State College

Throughout this Continent REDBIRD R. I. Reds are famed for Fast Growth, Early Maturity, and Large Brown Eggs. Customers report 3-lb. Broilers in 10 weeks, and 50% Production of 24-oz. Eggs from 6th-month Pullets. Our National Contest Records attest the tremendous laying capacity of the Strain.

98% *LIVABILITY GUARANTEED 1st FOUR WEEKS ON ALL SPECIAL, GRADE-A, AND GRADE-B CHICKS.*

REDBIRD FARM ROCK-RED CROSS
(Both Sexes BARRED)—From males of our Pedigreed Barred Rocks, and select hens of our rugged R.I. Red Breeding Stock.

REDBIRD FARM RED-ROCK "SEX-LINK" CROSS
Barred Rock females of our own breeding mated with vigorous R. I. Red Cockerels of original strain. Either sex, 95% true.

REDBIRD FARM BARRED ROCKS
Our own strain perfected through several years of breeding from famous foundation stock.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Big-type producing big, chalk-white eggs.
SEXED BABY PULLETS and COCKERELS in all Matings Guaranteed 95% True
Write for New Folder, with 1940 Price List, Guarantees, and Offers.
REDBIRD FARM Route 7 Wrentham, Mass.

NOLL'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

EXTRA PROFIT BRED CHICKS; SEXED PULLETS; COCKERELS

Foundation Stock Imported Direct from Barron in England. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each; Bred for size, vigor and extra heavy egg production. Official Penna State Bloodtested for Pullorum. Sexed Pullets $17.00 per 100; $81.00 per 500; $160.00 per 1000. Regular Straight Run $8.50 per 100; $40.50 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order; can ship C.O.D. Catalog free. MARVIN F. NOLL, BOX R, KLEINFELTERSVILLE, PA.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY Jefferson County Theresa, N.Y.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Four weeks old, 25c apiece. W. Leghorn COCKERELS, four weeks old, 8c. New Hampshire Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, four weeks old, but not sexed, 17c. All from healthy, well paying flocks. 10% deposit will book order for April 25th or later deliveries.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS (95% accurate)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS.....$9.00-100; RED-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
Leghorn Cockerels, $2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25.00-1000. Assorted or Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX R, — RICHFIELD, PA.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of **SPIZZERINKTUM**

35,000 BREEDING BIRDS

All Pullorum Passed with No Reactors. Recognized as Supreme Foundation Stock by the Poultrymen of America. SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires & CHRIS-CROSS Barred Hybrid Chicks & Hatching Eggs are demanded by High-Grade Broiler & Egg producers. Hatches every week. Order now and reserve spring delivery dates. Illustrated Catalog and Price List.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 60, KINGSTON, N. H.

WEGATEPA REDS

Outstanding in livability feathering and growth. Also Rock-Red Crosses, Barred. U. S. Mass. R. O. P. carried on under a real family, progeny testing program. Pullorum Free by Official Test. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and attractive price list.
WEGATEPA FARMS, Box 9, Harvard, Mass.

REDS, ROCKS, HAMPS Cobb's Chicks

Are not ordinary chicks! They are your best Insurance for profit. Contest quality proven. Result of twenty-one years sound Pedigree breeding Pullorum free. Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, sex-link pullets. Interesting and helpful catalogue free.
ROBERT C. COBB, Old Pickard Farm
350 Great Road Concord, Mass.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks

Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds
Sexed Pullets Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box R, LIBERTY, N. Y.

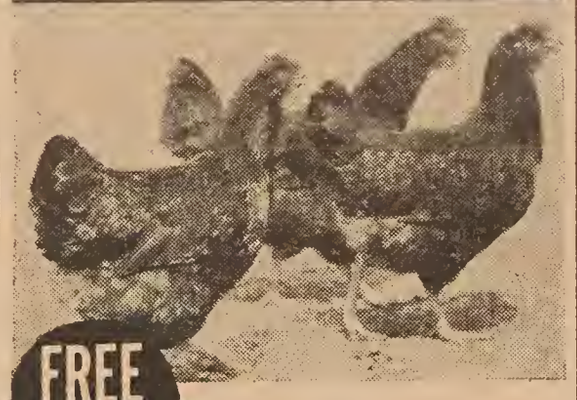
SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

Hatches Monday and Thursday	100	500	1000
Large Type English Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.	13.00	65.00	130
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
N. H. Reds, Rd.-Rk., Rk.-Rd. Cross.	8.00	40.00	80

H. Mixed, $6.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels, $3-100. 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad. or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY.
H. C. SHIRK, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

HUBBARD'S PROFIT-BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES



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Famed for their
VIGOR...GROWTH GOOD EGG PRODUCTION

For more profits—select the "profit-bred" strain...direct from the breeding source... Hubbard's NEW HAMPSHIRES. Through an 8-point Balanced Breeding program, these chicks are big-bodied, strong, officially Pullorum passed. They grow fast—mature early—become excellent layers. Try a flock. 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. *Sexed day old pullet and cockerel chicks available.* Rock Cross for broilers. Write for catalog.

Hubbard Farms
BOX 12, WALPOLE, N.H.
Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

MCLOUGHLIN LEGHORNS — Beauty - Production - Longevity. Progeny-test breeding since 1929. 6 times New York R. O. P. champions in average production. Pullorum free, state tube test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, N. Y.

REDS & RED ROCKS Sexed or unsexed. Parmenter and Winthrop double Pedigreed Strains. Trapped for large eggs. Circular.
Kimball Poultry Farm, 172 S Main St., Milford, Mass.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Reports for week ending January 20, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns—	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	1,054	1,069
F. J. Stumpf	956	1,019
Foreman Poultry Farm	928	930
Missouri Valley Pltry. Fm.	920	954
Creighton Brothers	919	917
Harry A. Schnell	876	897
F. J. Stumpf	845	874
Fred Heuer	833	878
Creighton Brothers	823	809
Piho Brothers	801	771
Single Comb Buff Leghorns—		
Charles A. Richardson	426	461
White Wyandottes—		
Missouri Valley Pltry. Fm.	682	740
White Plymouth Rocks—		
Miami Chick Hatchery	584	595
Faith Farm	468	499
Barred Plymouth Rocks—		
R. C. E. Wallace	755	769
Victor H. Kirkup	691	733
R. C. E. Wallace	634	651
New Hampshires—		
James H. Horne	742	714
C. D. Cummings	738	750
Rhode Island Reds—		
E. B. Parmenter	1,170	1,100
J. J. Warren	1,090	1,054
The Joachim Breeding Farm	988	950
E. B. Parmenter	912	867
Crooks Farm	894	859
Poplar Hill Farm	891	897
J. J. Warren	839	801
T. H. Mettler	820	798
Crooks Farm	793	772

Penna. Egg Laying Contest

Carried on by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. Report for week ending January 20, 1940.

Ten high pens to date—	Points	Eggs
P.R.—Norman W. Amidon	1163.15	1167
W.L.—Burr's Pltry Farm	1131.00	1110
Reds—J. J. Warren	1115.60	1066
W.L.—Foreman Pltry Fm.	1115.15	1111
W.L.—Guy A. Leader	1101	1116
N.H.—Hubbard Farms	1100.45	1136
W.L.—Piho Brothers	1098.80	1082
Reds—E. B. Parmenter	1097.65	1092
N.H.—Thomas Mettler	1081	1099
N.H.—Fuzzydele Farms	1076.00	1023
Ten high pens for the week—		
P.R.—Norman W. Amidon	87.00	83
N.H.—Fuzzydele Farms	78.00	72
W.L.—Foreman Pltry Fm.	77.10	73
N.H.—Thomas Mettler	75.95	73
N.H.—Floyd H. Moore	75.85	72
N.H.—Joachim Breed. Fm.	75.70	70
W.L.—Piho Brothers	75.40	71
W.L.—Guy A. Leader	74.55	73
W.L.—G. E. Tanger	73.90	70
Reds—Crook's Farm	73.70	70

Various Egg Auctions

BETHLEHEM, PA.

White Eggs—Prices January 26, 1940.			
Fancy, large	$0.26	@	$0.27¼
Fancy, medium	25	@	25¾
Extras, large	26	@	26¾
Extra, medium	25	@	25½
Stand. large	24¾	@	25
Stand. medium	24¾	@	26
Produce, large	24¼	@	24¾
Produce, medium	24½	@	25
Pullets	21¼	@	25
Pee Wees	19¼	@	20¼
Jumbos, white	36¼	@	37½
Brown Eggs—			
Fancy, large	25	@	25¾
Fancy, medium	24	@	25
Extras, large	25¼	@	25¼
Extras, medium	25	@	25¼
Standard, large	25		
Standard, medium	24½		
Pullets	24		
Jumbos, brown	34¾		

466 cases sold.

VINELAND N. J,

White Eggs—Prices January 25, 1940.			
Fancy, extra	$0.26½	@	$0.29½
Fancy, medium	25½	@	27
Grade A, extra	26	@	27¾
Grade A, medium	25½	@	26¼
Produce, extra	25¼	@	26
Produce, medium	24	@	24¾
Pullets	24¾	@	24¼
Pee Wees	22½	@	23¾
Ducks	34		
Brown Eggs—			
Fancy, extra	25½	@	27
Fancy, medium	24½	@	25¼
Grade A, extra	25¼	@	26
Grade A, medium	24½	@	26
Produce, extra	24¾		
Pullets	24	@	24¾

1,441 cases sold.

WARREN'S Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS

FOR THE NINTH YEAR
Warren Wins State Contracts
To supply Chicks to 8 Massachusetts State Institutions. The average record of these eight separate flocks, each under different management was 226.67 eggs per bird for the last completed year. Striking testimony to the productivity of the Warren strain!

RHODE ISLAND REDS
Same strain and substantially the same stock as the birds which are responsible for the following 1939 records:
STORRS, Highest Red Pen; FARMINGDALE, Highest Pen, All Breeds, and 2nd, 3rd and 5th Highest Hens, All Breeds; WESTERN NEW YORK, First High Red Pen, Breeder Class; Second Red Pen, Regular Class; RHODE ISLAND, Second Red Pen; PENNSYLVANIA, High Red Pen in 2-Year Class, also High Red Hen, same Class, Lifetime Records; Vineland, High Red Pen and High Red Hen, 2-Year Class, Lifetime Records.

ROCK-RED CROSS (BARRED)
Exceptional breeding, sired by Barred Rock Cockerels of our own strain, bred for eggs as well as meat production.

U. S. Massachusetts Pullorum Clean
State Tested Every Year Since 1929, without a Single Reactor.
Let us supply you with Chicks of the record-smashing Warren strain. Prices have again been reduced.
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Bonded Against B.W.D.

Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED from PROVEN STRAINS
20 YEARS Forging Ahead
PULLORUM TESTED SINCE 1921
New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wh. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Cross-Breeds, Broiler Chicks.

BABY CHICKS HATCHES EVERY WEEK
DAY-OLD, SEX-SORTED, STARTED
95% Livability Guaranteed up to 3 Wks.
This livability Guarantee is only the beginning. Our hardy, Northern-grown stock will give you low mortality throughout. Early maturity and high average flock production are other qualities that have been bred into Sunnybrook strains. Write today for 20th Anniversary Catalog and Special Prices.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar, Owner & Mgr.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

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The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm. Entire flock 100% B. W. D. clean — one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guaranteed. Write for new catalog — tells all.
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Weaver's Electric Hatched Chicks
Virginia Certified and U. S. Approved
Pullorum Tested. Stronger and more easily raised. No orders held up. Purebred, from 24 oz. up eggs. Ship Mondays and Thursdays. 100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.

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Large S. C. English Wh. Leghorns	$8.50
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White Rocks, White Wyandottes	9.00
Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Heavy Mixed	7.50

$2.00 books orders. Broadbreasted Turkey Poults.
Weaver Electric Hatchery, Box J, Stuarts Draft, Va.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS
From Sturdy New England Stock.
Vermont-U. S. Pullorum Clean.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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BEST RESULTS FROM NEW ENGLAND CHICKS

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5 VEGETABLES 10¢

You Save 40c, get five 10c Packets—Bonny Best Tomato, Earliest Scarlet Radish, Golden Rod Carrots, Big Boston Lettuce and Blood-turnip Beets. Send 10c Now.
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4 and 6-weeks-old pullets; Caponized sexed started cockerels; Day-old or started chicks leading breeds, including Buff Minorcas, White Giants. Low prices; Leghorn males $3; Light Assorted $5.40; Heavy Assorted $5.90. 17th consecutive year Blood-Testing. All produced by Rusk's Famous 7-Point Breeding Control Program. Write for Free Literature & early order prices.
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IF YOU LINE THEM AT LOW COST WITH **SISALKRAFT**

Healthy hens and more eggs result when poultry houses are made warm, dry and draftless with Sisalkraft — the wind and watertight lining paper. Easy to install, Sisalkraft more than pays for its low cost as protective lining in all kinds of old and new farm buildings, hog houses, barns, etc.

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REPRODUCERS of America's finest strains—Kimber and Dryden Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Lake Winthrop and Dryden Barred Rocks. We have invested $10,000 in this stock but sell you the chicks at reasonable farmer prices you can afford to pay. We guarantee satisfaction to 30 days or your money back. We guarantee 95% sexing accuracy on Leghorn chicks and 98% on Red-Rock cross chicks. Our free catalog is one of the finest ever printed. Send for it today.

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	Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100 $13.00	500 $65.00	1000 $130.00
Large Type English Leghorns		7.00	35.00	70.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels		3.00	15.00	30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds		7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rocks Cross		8.00	40.00	80.00
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White & Black Minorca Pullets		14.00	70.00	140.00

Heavy Mix, $6.50-100. All breeders bloodtested. 100% live del. P. paid cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 Free Cat. telling of our 30 yrs. breeding exp.

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Sexed or Started PULLETS and COCKERELS

From **Old Hen Breeders.** Rugged, Large Size, Large Eggs, Heavy Laying Leghorns. *Send for circular.*

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Day Old Unsexed Chicks, Day Old Sexed Pullets, Day Old Cockerels. Write for Catalog & Prices.
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We import direct from Tom Barron in England. Large Hens Mated with R.O.P. Males. Lowest prices ever quoted as follows: Straight Run $6.50 100; 95% Pullets $13.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100. Cir. Free. North Side Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

The 1940 Chick Crop is Important

(Continued from Page 66).

enable them to make the rapid growth desired.

4. On the morning of the second day begin grain feeding, using enough grain to keep them busy at picking it up for about ten to fifteen minutes. Feed grain three or four times daily.

5. Keep chick size hard granite-like grit, and chick size oyster shell or limestone, in wall hoppers, down low where the chicks can get at it, daily before the chicks during the entire growing season.

6. If some green, succulent, leafy material, such as sprouted oats, young tender green leaves of early spring plants, etc., are at hand they form a fine supplement to these rations, but they are not strictly necessary, since alfalfa leaf meal, milk, and codliver oil are included in the rations, as a rule.

CHICK FLOCK SIZE IMPORTANT

The particular purpose of this article deals with feeding. But, it is pertinent to set down the fundamental brooder rules which we believe will help to cut down on chick losses and thus improve the efficiency of chick-rearing this year. We find overcrowding a serious cause of chick losses all too often. So: (1) Adopt as a rule for general practice from now on—from 250 to 300 baby chicks to one colony flock for brooding purposes, not more. (2 For each such colony flock, use one average size colony brooder stove and hover, located just back of center in the brooder room. which should be (3) about 10 feet wide by 12 feet deep, or 120 square feet, at least for that standard size flock. (4) Arrange each chick flock so that it is held close to the heat supply during the first week, probably by using some sort of circular enclosure placed out about one foot from the outer edge of the hover, and gradually expanded each day, as the first week or ten days wane. (5) After that provide some cool place to which the chicks can go to get away from the heat during the day. Too many chicks are overheated after that first week. Keep the temperature of the chick brooder houses down, as a rule. (6) After about the third week, provide twice as much space for each flock. Separate the sexes, if possible. At the end of the eight week again double the space allowance. (7) Get chicks out of doors, if convenient and possible under the method being used, as soon as may be after the second week. (8) Watch the litter condition daily, and keep the litter reasonably clean and dry.

This brief outline cannot possibly have mentioned all points essential to rearing better chicks this year, but it has aimel toward suggesting ways and means of getting them safely started during the next few weeks. Chicks well started are half grown, it seems. Every chick placed under the brooder has cost a certain amount of money, let us say about 10 cents. Every chick which dies represents a loss of that 10 cents plus whatever it has cost to feed and handle up to the time of its death. Every chick which lives must bear a share of the total cost of the flock, including the chicks which died. The mortality rate directly affects the actual cost of pullets or broilers reared. Keep mortality losses to a minimum—it is one way to insure a margin of profit. If 1940 pullet-rearers can get their replacement layers into laying quarters next summer or fall at a somewhat reduced actual cost, it will help immeasurably in reaching a profit on their egg production during the ensuing year.

Egg Consumers Problems

I have difficulty in getting fresh eggs in our city. and am obliged to travel out into the country to a farm to get them. I wonder whether eggs produced under modern high-pressure methods have as much food value as from hens that have their freedom. S. O.

Illinois.

The quality of an egg depends on the health of the hen and the food she gets. Those who are familiar with the flavor of new-laid eggs from hens on free range can perhaps detect some difference between them and those from hens intensively fed under housed conditions. Where large amounts of laying mash, heavily loaded with meat scrap or fish scrap, or oily grains. are used, a flavor of these things is often noted. More complaints would be made about this by city buyers if all eggs used were poached or boiled. When fried or scrambled the butter or fat used disguises the egg flavor.

The difficulty of getting fancy eggs in the general run of city stores is often noted. The average buyer will not pay the five or 10 cents more per dozen such eggs bring, because he sees no difference between those and the so-called fresh or grade A. In some cities, butcher shops selling the fancy grades of beef handle fancy eggs because their customers will pay the price.

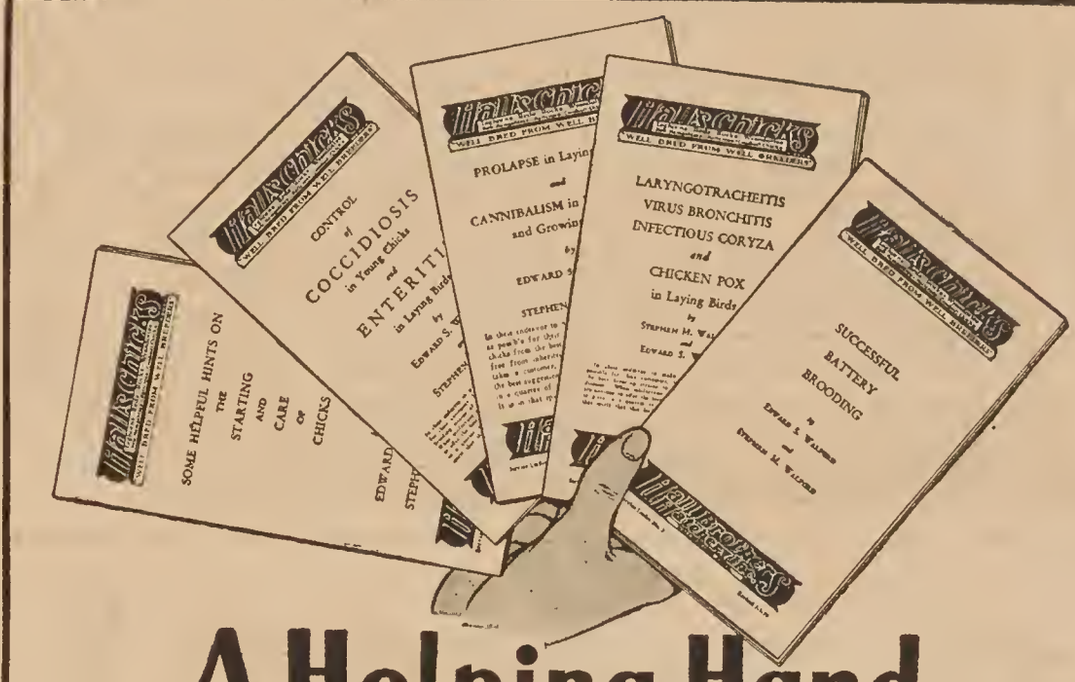
Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"



A Helping Hand

We have 5 Service Leaflets which have saved many dollars for many poultrymen. We will send any of these without charge or obligation to anyone (whether or not they have ever bought Hall's Chicks) who asks for them.

"In publishing these leaflets and making them available to poultrymen, you are performing

A Real Service to the Poultry Industry"

says W. F. Sullivan of the New England Homestead.

These leaflets contain a wealth of the latest information to help poultrymen avoid or minimize losses from the more common causes. They are **not written by scientists**; they are written by real poultrymen who have a scientific background and training, but who can put down in everyday language the best and latest information, in easily understandable form. These men are working all the time with eggs, chicks, breeders. They are practical men who know their stuff. These 5 Leaflets are:

No. 1. Helpful Hints on the Starting and Care of Chicks.
No. 2. Coccidiosis and Enteritis.
No. 3. Prolapse and Cannibalism.
No. 4. Laryngotracheitis; Bronchitis; Coryza, Pox.
No. 7. Successful Battery Brooding.

Please request these, or any of them, by number as listed; remember, they are

FREE ON REQUEST

regardless of whether you have ever bought Hall's Chicks, or whether you ever will buy Hall's Chicks.

American Poultry Journal says
"A set of 'Service Leaflets' published by you just came to my desk and I'm impressed by the wealth of information they contain."

Poultry Tribune says
"It is our opinion that these represent a great constructivo service and reflect the vision of your outstanding institution."

Poultry Item says
"I want to say a word about your Service Leaflets. The subjects are not only carefully chosen, but the treatment is so sound and without bias that I feel you deserve a great deal of credit for supplying your customers and friends with a service of this kind."

Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum free by State test since 1927. Over 51 million chicks sold in 10 years. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Catalog and Price List free. Tel. Wallingford 645-5.

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MY SPECIALTY BREEDS . . .
have what every poultryman expects—Laying Ability, Fast Growing and Profit Showing Birds.

Heavy Producing Leghorns - New Hampshires - Cross Breeds

A breed for every need—every chick bred to assure what it takes—to give you profitable Poultry.

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New England's Large Egg Strain ENGLISH LEGHORNS

FOR VIGOR — HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS

14 Generations Of Old Hen Breeders back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Order chicks now for your delivery date. Free Catalog. 32 Years Service for Eastern Farmers.

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Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

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Twenty-three years of Breeding. P. P. Prepaid — Live delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

Sexed Pullets guaranteed 95% accurate.	PER 100	500	1000
Large English Type Single Comb White Leghorns	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
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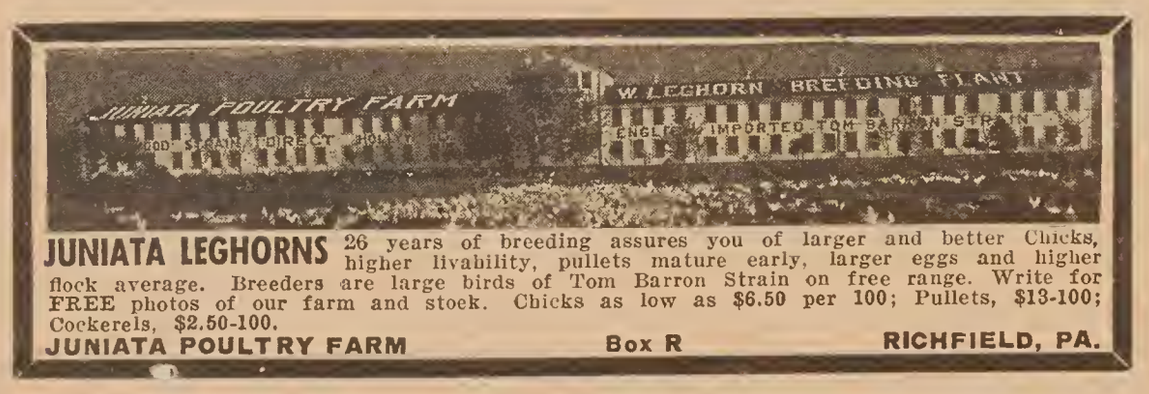
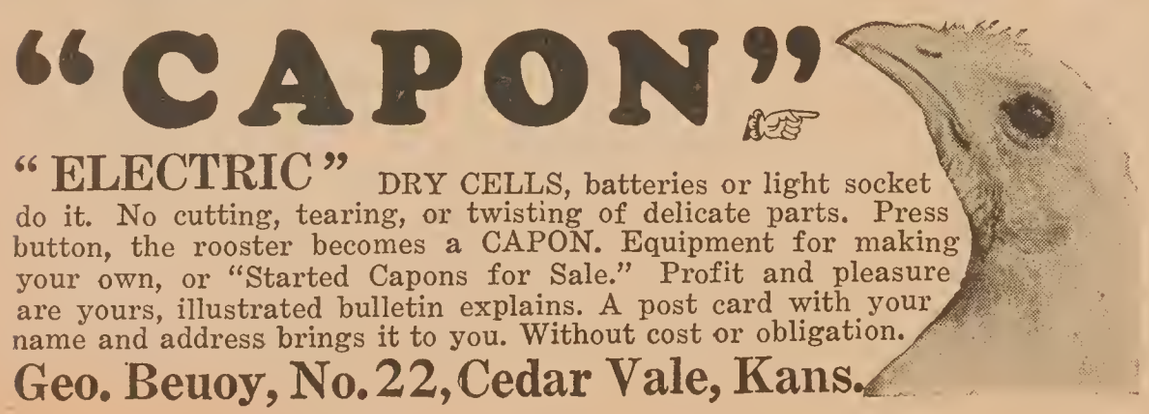
Unsexed — White or Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires	7.00	35.00	70.00

White Leghorn Cockerels, $2-100; Light Assorted, $5.50; Heavy Assorted, $6.00.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM. Wm. Nace (Prop.). Box R. McALISTERVILLE, PA.





The History of Pullorum Disease

Pullorum disease, an infectious, communicable disease, is caused by the bacterium Salmonella Pullorum. Rettger discovered the causative agent in 1899 and called the disease bacillary white diarrhea. The present term, Pullorum disease has been in use since 1928.

There have been extensive investigations into Pullorum disease, with encouraging results; and satisfactory methods for the control, eradication and prevention of this malady have been developed. Many animals are susceptible to pullorum infection. Among the Avian Species are, the canary bird, chicken, duck, goose, guinea fowl, pigeon, pheasant, sparrow and turkey and among the Mammalians the cat, mouse, rabbit, rat and guinea pig were found to be susceptible.

Rettger and his associates had established the causative organism, but had made little progress in detecting the life cycle of this organism, until 1910. They could easily infect healthy chicks by contaminating feed or water by Salmonella Pullorum, but could not check the disease in the infected chicks. At this time, the possibilities of infection appeared to be from the hen—either from the egg shell or from the yolk or white of the egg. Stoneburn and Rettger were finally able to isolate Salmonella Pullorum from the egg yolk of mature birds that had survived an attack of pullorum disease as chicks.

For some time the trap nest was used as a means of identifying the carriers by examining the egg yolks. This plan was not satisfactory as they found as early as 1911 that a carrier would lay only a small percentage of infected eggs. The next step was to examine the ovaries and here they found discolored yolks or ova from which they were able to isolate the organism which would cause the same disease in chicks. They could not recover the organism from the ova that appeared normal. Rettger now found that chicks produced from eggs laid by infected hens, harbored the organism in the yolk and internal organs at the time of hatching.

Kirkpatrick and Rettger now observed that these infected chicks could contaminate the water and feed and spread the disease to healthy chicks. Female chicks that survived the disease could become carriers when mature and the infection was localized in the ovary. If these hens and pullets were used as breeders, they would lay infected eggs and infected embryos would develop. Some infected embryos would die in the shell, while others would hatch into apparently healthy chicks.

In 1912 these men discovered the greatest susceptibility to infection existed the first few days after hatching and that the highest mortality occurred during the first two weeks. Oftentimes, infected chicks would make normal growth and develop into full-sized, apparently strong, vigorous producing hens. Carrier hens, however, could not be distinguished by their external appearance from those free from the infection.

With the life cycle of Pullorum disease now established, the next step was to find the hen that was laying the infected eggs. It was Jones who in 1913 adapted the Microscopic Agglutination method, which had been in use for diagnosis of typhoid and other human diseases, to the detection of Pullorum disease in poultry.

There are five methods now known for determining the presence of Pullorum disease in poultry. The most commonly used are the Microscopic Tube Agglutination test and the Whole Blood Stained Antigen test. The microscopic tube agglutination test for detecting pullorum carriers is conducted in the following manner: the bird to be tested is first banded, usually with an aluminum sealed leg band, the corresponding number of which is marked on the label of a sterile, corked test tube. Feathers are plucked from the under side of the bird's wing at the elbow, which exposes the large vein, from which the veterinarian draws two or three C.C.'s of this blood with a hypodermic syringe (glass) and needle and places it into the test tube which is then recorked. An assistant cleans one syringe and needle while the operator uses a second one.

The blood sample, along with all others from the same flock, is delivered to the laboratory where it is placed in a refrigerator. This allows the blood to clot and the serum to rise to the top of the clot. The desired amount of serum is then drawn off by means of a graduated, sterile pipette and placed in another sterile test tube. To this is added a specified amount of diluted antigen and the two are mixed thoroughly. The standardized antigen for the test is prepared daily and adjusted to a standard concentration. The tube containing the diluted serum and the antigen is then heated in a water bath or incubated for 48 hours. After cooling the mixture, a reading of the reaction is taken and recorded.

If there is definite flocculation or clumping of bacteria in the bottom of the test tube and a clearing up of the fluid in the top of the sample, the bird furnishing the blood, as shown by the leg band number, is indicated or read as a carrier of Pullorum disease. If the entire contents of the tube remain uniformly turbid or milky, a non-reactor or non-carrier of Pullorum disease is indicated. All readings must be recorded, and the flock is re-handled and all leg bands re-examined to remove the reactors found by the test.

Before describing the whole blood stained antigen test, now used more extensively than any other, I wish to state why a reaction is possible. When the chick becomes infected with Pullorum disease, Nature's plan is either to kill off these organisms or to localize them where they cannot again become active. In an attempt to do this, there are formed in the blood stream anti-bodies or agglutinins which either localize or are formed as a result of the infection being localized in the ovary of the female or testes of the male. The formation of anti-bodies in the diseased chick are similar to those formed in the human body when inoculated or vaccinated for typhoid. It is this principle in testing for the presence of the anti-bodies or agglutinins in the blood streams of the hen that makes detection of the localized Pullorum disease possible. You test for the presence of *Anti-Bodies* which result from the disease being localized and *not* for the *Bacteria* in the blood stream which cause Pullorum disease. If the mature bird was not infected as a chick or did not pick up the infection later from positive reactors, naturally no anti-bodies would be formed and no clumping or agglutination would show in the blood test.

The whole blood stained antigen test was developed by Schaffer, McDonald, Hall, and Bunyea in 1931. The equipment necessary is: a warmed white enamel plate marked off in squares and maintained at about body temperature of the hen (106-107°F.); a concentrated, sensitized, stained antigen and a dropper with which to transfer the desired amount of antigen to the squares on the plate; also a needle for picking the vein and a loop for transferring a given quantity of blood to the white plate. A loopful of blood is obtained from the vein of the bird being tested and transferred to a square on the white plate of the tester. One drop of antigen is thoroughly mixed with this loopful of blood. If the plate is maintained at about the body temperature of the hen, the reaction will take place in from ten to twenty seconds. Reactors are indicated by large, stained clumps in the blood-antigen sample, while in the blood-antigen of a non-reactor, these characteristic large stained clumps are absent.

The reactors are confined in coops and should be disposed of immediately and the poultry houses, runs, and equipment, should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after removal of reactors. Poultrymen should not use equipment that has been exposed to or contaminated with infective material unless it is properly cleaned and sterilized or disinfected.

Much progress has been made in reducing and eliminating Pullorum disease, and the mortality of chicks from this disease has been materially reduced where blood-testing and the removal of reactors as well as disinfecting and fumigating of hatcheries and incubators have been practiced.

Pullorum Disease Testing Summary of 13 Eastern States follows:

Number of tests in the years 1927-28 were 735,851; percentage of positive tests 3.2.

Number of tests in the years 1937-38 were 3,076,590; percentage of positive tests 1.8. DR. F. C. ROMIG.

Pennsylvania.

Feeding Apples and Potatoes

Will it do any harm to feed laying hens a few raw potatoes and apples along with the other green stuff such as cabbage, carrots, and etc. F. G. H.

New York.

A moderate amount of raw apples and potatoes will be all right for hens. There is not very much nutrient in them, but these things furnish a succulent material which hens like. I have fed quite a good many apples.

Potatoes as a rule they will not eat to any great extent unless they are practically starved to it, but there is no harm in giving them these things provided they have plenty of other food and eat them solely because they like the succulence. H.

PARCEL POST EGG BOXES
Non-returnable, cheap, as few as 25. Cheaper than using metal boxes. 2, 3, 4 and 6-dozen sizes. 8c postage brings free sample. N. J. CORRUGATED BOX CO., 48 Leonard Street, Jersey City, N. J.

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Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 111.

Situations Wanted

LANDSCAPE COURSE graduate desires position with landscape firm, nursery, or seed firm; city or Long Island. Full details first letter. ADVERTISER 8309, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 42, sober, married, childless; now or spring, wants work with carpenter to learn more of trade; some experience; or work for farm implement dealer. LLOYD WEBER, Victor, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, agricultural graduate, desires job on poultry farm; experienced; state salary, reference, good habits. ADVERTISER 8311, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will have available for positions on farms, beginning March 18th, young men 21 years of age, trained as dairymen, poultrymen, horticulturists, landscape gardeners, florists and farm machinery operators. These men have had a three-year training course, consisting of practical work on an 1,100 acre farm, together with technical training in the various farm departments. For information apply THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, Farm School, Pa.

WORKING GARDENER, superintendent; American; married; agricultural, estate experience; results; minimum expense; seeks place. ADVERTISER 8310, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE AGED American, single, honest, farm raised, agricultural school graduate, experienced, garden, greenhouse, poultry; drives; good home preferred to high wages; no smoking nor liquor; references. ADVERTISER 8312, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER WANTS position on farm; Christian family. ADVERTISER 8313, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED — Gardener, chauffeur, caretaker; sober and dependable; the wife good cook and housekeeper; very good references. ADVERTISER 8316, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT—Gardener, caretaker; reliable; excellent reference; wife, housekeeper if needed; boy 12. ADVERTISER 8317, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CHAUFFEUR, caretaker work; inside; sober; dependable. Wife good cook, housekeeper; part time; give full care retired lady, gentleman; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8318, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN wants steady work; assist on farm, preferably poultry, in exchange for board, room, and small wage. ADVERTISER 8329, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURIST — Well trained, Hungarian, superintendent of large estate, avaliable, address Micheal Schwarts, R. 3, Bethlehem, Pa.

ENGLISH-AMERICAN, Protestant, cheerful; desires position; companion to elderly lady. ADVERTISER 8330, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER — Experienced; would like school, institution, hotel position; American citizen; references. ADVERTISER 8331, care Rural New-Yorker.

AUSTRIAN, 55, refined, wishes position as houseworker to father and son, or 1 person. A. LEES, 1360 Sante Fe St., Schenectady, N. Y.

LONG-EXPERIENCED poultry man or caretaker; honest, reliable, 46, married; excellent references; desires appreciative employer; Long Island preferred; own furniture. ADVERTISER 8340, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 17, wishes position on farm; salary secondary to gaining experience. ADVERTISER 8361, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position as gardener, caretaker, thorough knowledge of flowers, vegetables and general farming; middle aged, single man, chauffeur's license; state fully in first letter. ADVERTISER 8334, care Rural New-Yorker.

GRADUATE OF a hotel training school desires position in hotel, restaurant or institution; experienced in typing and general office work. ADVERTISER 8343, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY middleaged, single, experienced man, position as houseman, handyman and chauffeur. Strictly temperate, honest and reliable; very dependable and obliging; best of references. ADVERTISER 8344, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN, American, wants farm job; indoors, outdoors. ADVERTISER 8345, care Rural New-Yorker.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, contractor, specializing in private estates, higher class work; estimate given. BOX 545, 50 East Fordham Road, New York.

STRONG MAN, 31, houseman, caretaker, chauffeur or dairy work, etc.; bonds if desired. SYLVESTER SOUSA, West Mystic, Conn.

POSITION WANTED, single man, experienced, cows, poultry, gardens, general caretaker; honest, reliable; references. BOX S, Longwoods, Maryland.

GAMEKEEPER — Middle aged, single, wants position; thoroughly experienced raising pheasants and Mallard ducks; good trapper. ADVERTISER 8348, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Married, life experience, best references, private, commercial; state salary first letter. ADVERTISER 8349, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DRIVER, salesman on milk delivery, wants route work. ADVERTISER 8351, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, hatcheryman, American, Christian, with established chick business. ADVERTISER 8360, care Rural New-Yorker.

Marketing Broilers

(Continued from page 105).

controlled in the same manner as the semi-scalder. Wax temperature should be from 120 to 125 degrees. At this point we vary from the usual procedure. Most poultry dressing plants drop the birds into water to harden the wax. We hang them and let the wax harden in the air. This eliminates the possibility of dirty water getting inside them through their mouths. When the wax is dry and firm but not brittle it is stripped off. The wax removes the feathers, hair and down and ninety per cent of the pin-feathers, leaving them beautifully smooth and clean. Some will require a little pinning while others are entirely clean. We then wrap their heads and allow them to hang until they stiffen, after which they are sorted into different sizes and placed in the cooler. Most plants chill them in ice-water after waxing. We prefer to chill them in the cooler even at the cost of a little more electricity. A broiler has a very delicate, sweet flavor which I believe is completely ruined after it has been allowed to soak up water for from one to four hours.

The broiler raiser who plans to dress his birds and sell to hotels, etc., will soon find that in order to hold his trade he must have a supply of all sizes of birds on hand all the time. Here is our experience. We have one customer who

Ext. Service U. S. Dept of Agri.
Rough Picking.

likes 1¼ pound broilers. He roasts them and serves them whole. Another, a restaurant, likes 5 to 6 pound roasting chickens, the bigger the better. This necessitates starting a brood of day-old chicks every week throughout the year, and planning to start enough so that there will be some left after the broiler age to grow into fryers and roasters.

When delivering them we pack them in what are known as No. 3 berry baskets. These baskets will hold exactly one dozen broilers packed in neatly. It helps to make them look attractive and "eye appeal" is one of the first things to consider when selling any article. The selling end of the business is quite important. Perhaps I could suggest, from our experience, a point or two which may help to sell broilers. Guarantee to your prospective customer that you can and will deliver to him better broilers than he has ever had before. If you have fed and dressed them as earlier described you will be able to back up your guarantee. This brings us to the third point of marketing broilers, that of pleasing your customer. Deliver them when you agree to. Nothing can get a chef more upset than having an itein on the menu with people ordering it and finding that said article has not been delivered to the kitchen as agreed. Always be willing to do your customer the favor of helping him out in an emergency such as filling a rush order when he is short of broilers. Many times I have been called to the telephone and asked to get some broilers to a hotel in a hurry. Exasperating, of course, some times, but things can't always go as planned. Even going to the extent of dropping everything and delivering a dozen of them thirty miles away on a Sunday is profitable. That trip wasn't profitable in actual cash but the good-will of one's customers is a big asset and worth a lot. We consider this third and last point as the most important. All of the foregoing leads but to one thing—satisfying the customer. The pleased and satisfied customer is the pivot upon which any business must revolve.

JOHN P. SCOTT.

Vermont.

Countrywide Situation

Winter weather has been a strong influence in the produce market, limiting output of milk, eggs, meat and southern vegetables and also stimulating the demand. January cold snaps bit deeply into the southern truck region and fresh vegetables are tending upward in price. Northern vegetables, storage and hothouse, are in better position and should find a good market for months to come. Potatoes are selling well, supplies are moderate, prices are fully maintained and likely to continue firm for months to come, since remaining holdings are less than average in late winter. Cabbage in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi met hard freezing conditions and probably will be scarce enough to leave market room for the rest of the northern cabbage holdings. Onions in Texas were hurt more by drought than by frost and do not promise any very heavy crop from the rather moderate acreage set. Position of field beans has strengthened because of brisk export trade for the white and the red kidney varieties, together with better home demanl during cold weather. Price trend has been upward and further gain is predicted.

The apple situaton has been fairly well in hand since the first of the year. Storage holdings are down to about last years figures, and with the usual export trade the market could have worked out well. The dfficulty is how to dispose of four to five million bushels that cannot be shipped abroad, owing to war conditions. Federal relief buying, east and west, is wearing down the surplus. Consuming demand is fairly good.

Winter cold brought a one to two cent rise in the butter market, but gains were checked by sales of Government holdings. These holdings tend to restrain sudden up's as well as down's. Fresh supplies are below those of a year ago and demand is better, making the market position quite good. Stocks on hand are less than average and less than half those of a year ago. More milk and cream is going to the cities, leaving a smaller proportion for butter and cheese. Market prospects for both products are reckoned better than for the first half of last year. But higher prices are partly offset by higher cost of grain feed. Still, so long as butter sells five to six cents higher per pound and corn only eight cents higher per bushel the comparison is not bad.

Meats continue abundant and low priced, although cold spells have helped demand. Storage holdings are one-seventh more than last year, but still below average. Export buying may change the situation sharply anytime and sizable foreign orders have already strengthened the lard position. Poultry prices have been held down by heavy receipts and by unusually large stocks in storage. Prices of fowls and turkeys are two to three cents below last season

Egg markets have felt the effect of cold weather in checking supplies, aided by some Federal buying of western stocks. Holdings in storage are double those of a year ago but they still fall below the average quantity held at this season. Heavy production is likely to return with moderate weather. G.B.F.

Subscribers' Exchange

DAIRYMAN, SINGLE, middle aged, trustworthy; farm reared, college trained in dairy farming, tester wants responsible position on up-to-date farm; advancement possibilities; consider share basis; available March 1st. ADVERTISER 8355, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER FOR adults in good home; efficient, refined woman, nursing experience, excellent references. ADVERTISER 8354, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN, single, Christian, trustworthy, excellent character, would do light work, preferably small chicken farm; little wages per month. Good home with small adult family more appreciative. ADVERTISER 8357, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER— Unencumbered woman, early middle age, preferring excellent modern home on beautiful farm to high wages; three adults. ADVERTISER 8372, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, SINGLE, for southern Vermont farm; must be thoroughly experienced in growing vegetables and able to handle help; no liquor. State age, height, experience, wages, references. ADVERTISER 8373, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by poultryman, experienced in flock management, pedigree breeding and trapnesting; references. ADVERTISER 8360, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD FARMER desires position as working manager or foreman; life time experience, married, age 40. Eastern Pennsylvania, Jersey, southeastern New York, best references. OLAF DILKES, Sewell, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, FARM school graduate, experienced, reliable, best of reference, capable of taking full charge. E. FUNK, 357 9th St. Brooklyn, New York.

LADY UNENCUMBERED desires position private secretary or secretary companion; over 20 years experience; drives car. ADVERTISER 8368, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING POULTRY manager, single; thoroughly experienced production eggs, chicks, ducklings, broilers, roasters, turkeys, pheasants and wild waterfowl; excellent executive ability. ADVERTISER 8366, care Rural New-Yorker.

INTELLIGENT, CAPABLE cook wishes position in hospital, institution or private home. ADVERTISER 8352, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER— Middle aged, married, son 17; life experience purebred dairy cattle, A. R., showing; economical milk production, pasteurization, routes; disease control; poultry, hatchery, horses. Handy tools, remodelling, landscaping; not afraid dirty hands. Successful commercial dairies; cost accounting. Endorsed National Authority. Unquestionable references; desires permanent position where capability, honesty and intelligent work will be rewarded. ADVERTISER 8369, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Experienced in hatching rearing, culling; $30 month; good home. ADVERTISER 8371, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 29, non-smoker, responsible, practical and theoratical experience, wants steady position. ADVERTISER 8374, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid, 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60 SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER honey, 4 boxes No. 1, $1; 5 boxes No. 2, $1; 24 boxes $4; 5-lb. pail 80c postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

HONEY — Our best autumn bloom, 60 lbs. $4; 120 lbs. $7.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Clover and buckwheat honey. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

OYSTERS — Chesapeake Bay's tasty salt water oysters; direct from producer. Stewing, $1.80; frying, $2.20 per gallon postpaid. LEATHERBURY BROTHERS, Shadyside, Md.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor; try some; liquified; 5 lb. pail $1.25; 2 $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs. 85c postpaid; 60 lbs. $6; fall flowers. Spanish Needle, 60 lbs. $4.20. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 60 lbs. $4.60; 120 lbs. $9; choice $4.30; $8.40; amber $4; $7.75; mixed $3.50; keg buckwheat 5½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, our best clover $5.10; buckwheat $3.90; mixed $3.60; 20 lbs. clover delivered $3; buckwheat or mixed $2.50. Write for special offers. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY — 60 best clover $5; buckwheat $4.20; amber, good flavor $4.20; 28 clover $2.50 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup $2.25 per gallon postpaid third zone. RAYMOND G. FISHER, Rupert, Vt.

NEW CROP — Home dried apples, 2 lbs. 60c; 4 lbs. $1.10 postpaid. L. W. DENLINGER, Clayton, Ohio.

MICHIGAN CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $3.60; amber $3.15. CHAS G. MARSHALL & SON, Linden, Mich.

WILD FLOWER honey; if you like honey with outstanding flavor, try this; 5 lbs. $1.10; 10 lbs. $2 postpaid. E. J. COPE, Attleboro, Mass.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4; write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

CHOCOLATES — Homemade, assorted, hand-dipped, neatly boxed; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. $1 prepaid third zone. ELLEN DEWITT, Orchard Park, N. Y.

GOOD QUALITY maple syrup, $1.80 gallon here; $2.25 postpaid third zone. CARL TASSELL, Andover, N. Y.

AVERY'S GOLDEN honey, 10 lbs. $1.50 not prepaid; send no money will ship C. O. D. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE clover honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat 10, $1.40; 5, 80c postpaid; 60 lbs. clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 5 lb. pail 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60 postpaid; 60 lb. can $4.50 not prepaid. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

AMBER HONEY in 60's 5½c. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs., (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails, $2; 5 lbs. chunk (liquid and comb) $1.25; 5 lbs. creamed, $1.25 postpaid into third zone; pancake weather; Vermont honey. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

Country Board

FOR PEACE, quiet and rest, be a winter guest in a modern, Christian farm home. Special rates. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

MODERN FARM home in Jersey hills, excellent meals, easy commuting; reasonable rates. ERWIN, Rippling Brook Farm, Morristown, New Jersey.

Miscellaneous

HAY — Timothy, alfalfa or clover mixed; oat or wheat straw; delivered by truck direct. Satisfaction assured. C. A. WHITE, Clinton, N. Y.

60 QUILTS, $3.50-$25; photos 6c; crib quilts, aprons, rugs, goosefeather bed pillows, quilting done. VERA FULTON, Gallipolis, Ohio.

WILL PERSONS knowing the whereabouts of Adolph W. Kuehn, formerly of 604 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, please communicate ADVERTISER 8268, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Butter churn, hand or power; state make and price. EDWARD'S FARMS, 185-08 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.

WANTED — Floor sanding machine. ADVERTISER 8327, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Large Vermont evaporator, in good condition; inquire LESLIE BUTTON, South New Berlin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Secondhand Jamesway and Buckeye incubators; also laying house equipment. E. C. BARBER, P. O. Box 161, West Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE, sawdust by the car load. H. MESECK & SONS, Mooers Fork, N. Y.

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Publisher's Desk

On January 5, 1940, Daniel M. Frisbie, Administrative Assistant and Executive Officer of the State Agriculture Department, was summoned to appear in the city court to answer a complaint that he gave Frank H. Kinum, of 90 State Street. Albany, a check for $75, drawn on the Richmondville bank, which the bank refused to honor. The complaint alleged that the check was handed to Kinum October 1, 1939, that the bank refused payment and that Frisbie had neglected and refused to pay it or any part of it. Frisbie failed to appear in court and judgment was entered in the amount of $86.95. Mr. Frisbie has the use of a state car all to himself. Don't you think he lacks some of the qualifications of an executive officer of the Agricultural Department? LOCAL FARMER.
New York.

If he refuses to pay his debts we think he lacks some of the character of farmers generally.

I wonder if you could help me to collect the balance of $47.25 due me from Lorraine Hatchery at Hyde Park, N. Y., for Barred Rock hatching eggs sold to Mr. Dezenday, owner of the Lorraine hatchery, during the hatching season ending June 18, 1937. Since then he has promised to pay and also replace part of a chick order of 500 Leghorns which proved to be poor stock. This he also has never done. Mr. Dezenday is an agent for Poultry Fountains, I ordered through him thinking I could get some of the money due me in equipment. He sent these in February but I have written him several times and have had no reply and no payment for the chick transaction. I would appreciate any help you can give me in this matter. G.J.F.
New York.

The report is that this account is uncollective. There is a long standing judgment against Desenday and an attorney has been unable to enforce payment. So this account has to be charged off as uncollectible by suit. As other methods have also failed we put the account on record.

Catherine McNelis of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., president of the Tower Magazines, Inc., was sentenced to a year and a day in a Federal penitentiary on a mail fraud indictment. Her brother, John McNelis, former circulation manager of the magazine, and her brother-in-law, Joseph E. Flynn, former general manager of the Tower Magazines, Inc., were also convicted and sentenced to a year and a day imprisonment. The former controller received a suspended sentence. The corporation was fined $700.

The indictment alleged that these parties used the mail to defraud advertisers by misrepresenting the circulation of the magazines which were circulated principally through the F. W. Woolworth five and ten cent stores. It was contended that the misrepresentations defrauded advertisers of some $900,000 in rebates. Miss McNelis had a success that was referred to as 'meteoric" but this alleged misrepresentation of circulation of the magazines proved a lightning bolt. Because no actual complaint had been made against the three parties the judge was ready to recommend a parole if the conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory during imprisonment.

Some time ago I wrote you regarding an Earl Whitlock, who formerly did business as Whitlock Motors at 7212 Holabird Ave., Dundalk, Md. He did some shoddy business here and left town. I hear that he is now in the coal business in Morton, Pa. I traded in a car at Mr. Whitlock's automobile agency at Dundalk and so far have received nothing for it. I understand there are other similar complaints. H.M.
New York.

All letters to Harry Whitlock are returned saying he has moved. If any of our readers locate him we will be glad to have the address. He has made a bad record in this case as well as in others and we would like to find him.

Anyone holding whiskey warehouse receipts, in order to protect themselves, should notify the distillery or warehouse of the numbers and names on the receipts. The majority of these receipts provide that storage charges must be paid at the end of four years and if not so paid the whiskey covered by the receipts may be sold to cover the charges. These receipts were sold promiscuously in some cases and the holders are not known to the distillers and while newspapers may carry notices, they are apt to be published in papers with limited circulation and never come to the attention of those holding receipts. We advised against the purchase of these receipts because the prices were exhorbitant and the proposition speculative, but those who put money in them will want to save it and the above procedure is necessary in order to do so.

I offer my sincere thanks to your paper for helping me settle a matter with the Market. Since October, 1938, I have been trying to collect $7.05 for farm produce delivered them, and finally I collected on January 13, 1940. I doubt very much if this could have been done without the aid of THE RURAL NEW YORKER.

It was only a small amount but I feel that something big has been accomplished. I am just one of the many farmers who receive such treatment from some large concerns. It is indeed gratifying to know that there exists an agency so desirous of aiding a farmer in seeking justice where it is due. Again may I offer my thanks to the paper I have faithfully read for over 35 years. N.M.T.

Our reader delivered corn and four bushels of cabbage. The store claimed the cabbage was poor, but when Mr. T. offered to take it back he was told three bushels had been sold and the bushel offered him was not his cabbage. The merchant, however, refused to pay. For nearly a year our reader endeavored to collect it and a year and three months after the goods were delivered, payment was received.

Having read your Publisher's Desk for some time and seeing you have done wonders thought I would write you in regard to some stock. Could you tell me if I could get any thing for my shares. It was bought back in New York, through the Syracuse office L. R. Steel Company, Incorporated, 5c to $1. Stores. A.R.
California.

The L. R. Steel Company put on a big promotion program and sold a great deal of stock throughout the country, particularly in New York State. They followed the usual tactics of stock promoters and their pep meetings for salesmen resembled old time jubilee gatherings. The law caught up with them, the bubble burst and all the investors had was a lot of worthless paper and a sad experience. The company has been out of business many years now and the stock has no value, in fact it never had any real value. We are sorry to disappoint our readers.

We made various shipments for Parkway Gardens and Greenhouses, Smith Road, R 7. Akron. Ohio, to people whose orders they sent us. The amount is some $66, but we cannot get payment from them. B. B.
New York.

We could not get reply or adjustment. One attorney returned the claim. Another made a vigorous attempt to collect but failed and the matter is too small and uncertain for suit.

I have been left some stock, 1,000 shares of the Savannah Oil, Coal and Gas. Is it worth anything? MRS. E.K.S.

There is no value that we can find for this stock. They failed to pay the necessary license fees and their franchise was revoked in 1927. Nothing has been heard from them in recent years.

We made two shipments of plants on August 6, 1937, to the State Line Nurseries, Seakonk, Mass., amounting to $163.13. A Mr. Davis, who represented himself as manager and owner of the State Line Nurseries, called at our Nursery and gave a verbal order for account in question. We do not ordinarily ship plants c.o.d. without a fair percentage in advance, but since the man came here personally and was introduced by a local man, we made an exception to the rule and shipped the plants straight c.o.d. About the time we should have got returns through the Express Company, we received a wire from the State Line Nurseries, stating that their manager was out of town, asking us to release c.o.d. Since the plants had already been packed up about as long as they can stand we were afraid that they would not hold up to be returned to us, consequently we released the c.o.d. in good faith. Since then we have written several letters to the State Line Nurseries in regard to this shipment, but they have completely ignored all correspondence. We will appreciate very much anything you can tell us about this. D.J.G.
Florida.

The State Line Nurseries entirely ignored demands for payment. Attorneys could get no satisfactory reply from them. Many attempts were made to get settlement even by accepting weekly amounts but this proposal was not accepted. It is reported that the State Line Nursery has a record of using this trick in order to get credit and obtain the merchandise and then neglect and refuse to pay for it. The record is not enviable and the name should be on the list of concerns to be avoided when placing orders.

WHAT A THRILL it is to see pullets developing into big, strong, healthy layers—getting set to make the most of the all-round ability they inherited from sturdy parent stock. Why not give your chicks a real chance to do just that—by raising them the Larro Way. It's easy, safe, economical. You feed Larro Chick Builder the first 12 weeks—then Larro Egg Mash the rest of their lives. Grains are hand-fed to 12 weeks only—*then hopper-fed* to maturity. Only two mashes instead of three. Only one change of mash. That's the LARRO PULLET RAISING PLAN—the result of 16 years of testing at Larro Research Farm. You'll appreciate the economy, due to low mash consumption, and the saving in labor, that come from hopper feeding of grains. And remember that you can depend upon Larro Feeds to be wholesome, high in quality and remarkably uniform. This is a good time to place your order with a Larro dealer.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

ORANGE AND ULSTER County farms; free illustrated catalogue. W. E. BROWN, 167 Prospect St., Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Half acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

TO LET ON shares, 200 acre dairy farm with 30 head of stock; electricity; borders Hudson River. Tenant to furnish equipment and help. ADVERTISER 8231, care Rural New-Yorker.

18 ACRES of timber land near Harding Highway, near Elmer Borough, N. J.; clear title: $12 per acre. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, owner. Elmer, N. J.

80 ACRE fruit and dairy farm ½ mile Geneva city limits, west shore Seneca lake; concrete highway, electricity, gas, telephone, modern buildings in excellent repair; ideal location for tourist camp or building lots; stanchions for 24 cows, fully equipped, $14,000. ADVERTISER 8237, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRIVATE PARTY wants farm anywhere in New Jersey; substantial amount of land; buildings not very modern, mail full details, price and location. LAWSON, Box 276 Church St. Annex, New York City.

FOR RENT—Seven acre fruit and poultry farm; equipped; on concrete highway in Columbia Co., N. Y. Seven room house, electric, heat. ADVERTISER 8251, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Madison County farms on a milk contract when milk is cheap you pay less; 152 acres, good buildings; $3,250; 180 acres, $2,500. L. L. WALKER, Sheds, N. Y.

SARATOGA-WASHINGTON Counties, all prices, list free. CLINE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANT TO rent, modern dairy, 30 to 40 head; equipped; stock not essential; good home and buildings; within 75 miles New York City; good market. Responsible party; answer in detail. ADVERTISER 8294, care Rural New-Yorker.

38 ACRE alfalfa and poultry farm; nine room house, large barn, two large poultry houses and all necessary outbuildings; electric, heat and running water. One mile west of Belfast on route 12, Northampton Co., Pa. CHARLES DEWALT, R. 2. Easton, Pa.

FOR SALE — Three acres, nearly all in fruit; road side stand; school, church, store, five minutes walk; ¾ mile from girls college; route 54, central New York; eight room house electricity; hennery, 500 capacity; write for further particulars. ADVERTISER 8298, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 225 acre dairy farm, located in summer resort town on improved highway. All modern improvements; retail milk route takes care of entire production; on account of owners ill health will sell for $7,500, with 20 head cattle, 2 horses, 100 hens and farm tools, including new tractor. Address ADVERTISER 8299, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 118 acres, 10 room house, large barn, tea-room, bath houses and booth on sand beach of Damariscatta Lake, Jefferson, Maine; on main highway between Augusta and Rockland, Maine. Close to stores, school and churches; must sell to settle estate. MRS. HATTIE DAVIS, 905 W. Morton St., Denison, Texas.

FOR SALE — House, seven rooms, two baths, opposite large high school; South Shore, L. I. Rents two months in summer for $250.; price $5,200. ADVERTISER 8300, care Rural New-Yorker.

210 ACRES, woods, meadows, oyster creek; 50 acres cultivated; both sides highway 4/9. C. L. PETERSON, Tuckerton, N. J.

FOR SALE—16 acres, finest land, best section Maryland's Eastern Shore. Six rooms, electric, water; on highway; $2,300. ADVERTISER 8302, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—195 acre dairy-poultry farm, productive land, good buildings, electricity; macadam road; telephone; running water; one mile village; price cheap; cause husband's death. MRS. PHILIP STANNARD, Salem, Washington Co., N. Y.

VERMONT VILLAGE home, eight rooms, lawn, flowers, garden plot; on highway; sell or exchange. ADVERTISER 8306, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM 140 acres, 95 clear, balance woodland; large house, outbuildings; $2,500, $700 cash. STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

BARGAIN, MUST sell dairy farm, Orange County; 120 acres; 30 head; machinerles; silo; good buildings; six rooms, bath, heat; $9,800. ADVERTISER 8307, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE— Lake shore, pretty three room cottage, furnished, acre garden; $200 cash, balance $800, terms. A. O. BLAKE, Pomona, Fla.

BETTER INVESTIGATE Lancaster County, before buying a farm or business; ask E. B. HAUENSTEIN, Lincoln, Pa.

FOR SALE — 27 acre farm at edge of small town near Middletown, N. Y. Good seven room old house; rent $360 year; write owner. K. W. STARR, Omar, W. Va.

FOR SALE—Florida, near Orlando, 7 rooms, furnished, perfect condition, clear title, low taxes, oranges; $3,750; ¼ trade, balance cash. E. A. GRANT, Pine Castle, Fla.

WOULD EXCHANGE two family brick house in Troy for small state road farm. CLARENCE HENDEE, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

8½ ACRE farm, stream, 7 room house, electric pump at sink; county road; barn and milk house (cement floor); old work shop. Price $1,800, $800 down. ADVERTISER 8314, care Rural New-Yorker.

115 ACRE macadam road dairy farm, Seneca County, N. Y.; 2 miles from enterprising community, centralized high school. 100 acres choice tillage; 9 room house, good lines, painted white; 64 foot barn, concrete stable, 16 tie-ups, silo, milk house; $4,000. Investigate long-term payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. bargains; dairy and poultry, black dirt, fruit farm, gas stations, cabins, camps, lakes, boarding houses, hotels, stores. "DOC" BENTON, Otisville; free list.

WANTED — House, about 5 acres; Dutchess County, or nearby Connecticut; about $2.000. ADVERTISER 8320, care Rural New-Yorker.

POTATO AND grain farm on state and Federal highway; 45 miles from New York. I will sell one, two, five or ten acres for any business or private home or entire farm with buildings for $16,000. BOX 57, R. D. 2, Cranbury, N. J.

LONG ISLAND, bargain, 400 acre farm and woodland; will subdivide. ALBERT LAWLESS, Bellport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—70 acre chicken farm, fully equipped, on hard road within 20 miles of 3 public markets; priced to liquidate. Write for detailed description. OWEGO NATIONAL BANK, Owego, N. Y.

SOUTH JERSEY farm plots; 4 to 40 acres, no swamp; $25 to $45 per acre; terms $10 monthly. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE, store building and Post Office paying $1,300 per year; owner poor health, bargain, write ADVERTISER 8328, care Rural New-Yorker.

95 ACRE farm, good location and buildings, 15 stock, equipment, electricity; $4,500, $1,500 down. BUNNELL AGENCY West St., Oneonta, New York.

FOR SALE by owner, Central Florida nursery and chicken business. New modern eight room house, overlooking large clear lake; five acres in bearing citrus fruit and flower gardens. B. E. COREY, Babson Park, Florida.

WANTED — To rent April 1, large stocked, equipped dairy farm; 5 year lease with option; electric, plenty water, near schools, markets. CHAS. WESTLER, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

FOR SALE, lease or on shares, 150 acre farm fully equipped; tractor, horses, truck and dairy. Located near Rochester, N. Y.; write for full information if interested. Only highest class reference will be considered. Address, BOX 602, Vero Beach, Fla.

FOR SALE or rent, 208 acre farm in Copake Falls, N. Y., 2 houses and barns; rent $35 a month; sale price $12,000. Write G. N., Box 187, Port Chester, N. Y.

COMBINATION FARM and boarding house for sale; due to illness. MOHR, Earlton, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Mile Hill Orchard, 5 acres, 225 apple trees; overlooking mountains and lake; 3 minutes from city; storehouse 15x24 ft.; $1,200; one-half cash. EDWIN M. COTTON, 501 Union Ave., Laconia, N. H.

FOR SALE—Farm 98 acres, good house, electric, 1,500 trees. 3,000 grapes; terms. O. V. CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Good 111 acre dairy farm, good water, good buildings near Delhi, N. Y. ADVERTISER 8335, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW JERSEY near New York, excellent transportation, 3 acres; $1,500. ADVERTISER 8339, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE, RENT, 111 — 56 acre, dairy farms, 10 room house, barn, granary, poultry house, team, tractor, equipment; sacrifice. ROY BANGS, Spartansburg, Pa.

TWO LARGE modern farms, one retails milk 14c quart, the other sells milk at farm 7½c quart; details; photographs. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

86 ACRES on macadam road, electricity and telephone available; $2,000. B. S. DAVENPORT, Delanson, N. Y.

78 ACRE FRUIT farm, large storages, electricity, equipment; established business; cement road; one mile from town; sale or rent. ELIZABETH ESTABROOK, Athens, Penna.

WANTED—Gas station with suitable location for cabins on through State or Federal highway; buy or rent. ADVERTISER 8342, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent, general farm in New York State, east of Hudson River, or Western Connecticut; if stocked, will buy same, or would buy, equipped farm on good terms; what have you. ADVERTISER 8347, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY BUSINESS showing good net profit, for sale; 16 years established trade; doctor advises selling. 50 acres of land, nice modern dwelling, garages, 11 poultry buildings, one for 1,200 hens, incubator capacity 24,500 eggs; 1,520 pullorum tested New Hampshire Reds, now laying; fine chick trade. 70,000 last year. Complete, equipment included; for full information write, E. A. BISHOP CO., Peterborough, N. H.

WANTED—Poultry farm, rent, option to buy; 1,500 layer capacity, fully equipped; improved dwelling, state dimensions, condition of buildings. ADVERTISER 8356, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE modern poultry farm, 15 acres, houses for 1,000 layers; nice home; bargain account of age; $4,500, terms, owner MUNDY, Newfield, N. J.

FOR SALE — Equipped dairy farm, 130 acres. Delaware County, near county seat; 23 cows, 4 bred heifers, 5 yearlings, 1 bull, 2 horses, 20 hens; $7,000; $3,000 cash, write for details. B. B. Roblnette, Delhi, N. Y.

FOR SALE—17 88/100 acres, 5 asparagus, (young bed); balance hay, wood lot; will build to suit or sell as is; Harding Highway and Victoria Road. P. O. BOX 21, Newfield, N. J.

WANTED — Chicken farm, with or without stock; within 150 miles New York City. ASCHENBRAND, 200 Marcy Pl., Bronx, N. Y. C.

SELL—Two lots 50x100, Rahway, N. J.; or exchange for farm. ADVERTISER 8379, care Rural New-Yorker.

87 ACRE equipped dairy farm, macadam road, modern buildings, 21 head cattle, near town; a pleasant home, $6,800. GEO. CHAMBERLAIN, R. D. 2, Owego, N. Y.

48 ACRE farm for sale with equipment, good buildings. EDW. COFFIN, Dover, Pa.

FOR SALE—Profitable dairy and poultry farm in Eastern Connecticut; buildings modern with all improvements. ADVERTISER 8362, care Rural New-Yorker.

CASH FOR farm properly located, described and priced. BOX 116 Cranford, N. J.

WANTED—Small used greenhouse, state price. JOSEPH TATRO, Hartsdale, N. Y.

WANTED — Roadstand on well traveled highway; New York. ADVERTISER 8364, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Large dairy; prefer one with retail milk route. WINKLER, 125 Mt. Hope Place, Bronx, N. Y.

$2,500 CASH, secures 28 acre village farm, on state highway near city of 100,000; owner. ADVERTISER 8370, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farm suitable fruit, poultry; in Connecticut, New Jersey, or southern New York; price under $2,500, all cash; give details. HENRY JOHNSON, 42 Oceanside Rd, Rockville Centre, N. Y.

TOURIST INN, boarding house, State road, 20 acres (Cobleskill); 10 rooms, shrubbery, flowers, maple shade. ADVERTISER 8378, care Rural New-Yorker.

Help Wanted

FAMILY OF two in country want good cook and general houseworker; state wages wanted and references. Address Long Island. ADVERTISER 8191, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Couple to develop chicken farm; serving established route on shares. P. W. BABCOCK, Blairstown, N. J.

WANTED — Single man or man with child; preferably aged seven. General farming for private school which child would attend; must be reliable, experienced, personable, interested. CARL COURSEN, Box 248, Pawling, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced farm hand for general farm work. MR. RUSSELL PETERS, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple or single man on small country place to care for garden, poultry and general productive activities; moderate salary. BOX 128, Suffern, N. Y.

WANTED—Sheepman for 120 acres on shares; 80 registered sheep; tools and other stock; modern place near city. Give reference and experience. ADVERTISER 8304, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, UNDER 35, for general housework; must like children; start $25 month; own room. MRS. WALTER BOHN, Oradell, N. J.

WANTED — Capable girl, general housework; assist care of child; suburban home; give references and salary. FABER, 57 Euclid Ave., Westwood, N. J.

WANTED — Thoroughly experienced orchardist; growing approximately 4,000 bushels of apples per year; house, fuel and light furnished plus salary and commission on net profits. ADVERTISER 8315, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single, reliable man on small dairy farm; experienced; good wages. FRANK BAUMGARTNER, R. 2, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

WANTED — Young man, single, clean, willing worker for dog kennels. Write stating age, nationality, wages with board, references. ADVERTISER 8319, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOWER WANTS housekeeper, age between 30 and 40; Long Island. Plain cooking; no children; good home; $20 per month; particulars. ADVERTISER 8321, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, late teens, Protestant, honest, ambitions, no liquor; desirous to learn tractorized farming; board; small wages; references. ADVERTISER 8210, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Graduate nurse, registered in New York for small sanitarium; small salary, good home; write giving full particulars to ADVERTISER 8322, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — In private nursing home Northern New Jersey, girl, 20-25 years; will be taught cooking and caring for sick. Requirements, personal cleanliness, fair education, sunny disposition and willingness. Give full details in letter. ADVERTISER 8323, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, YOUNG, married man to work in small creamery; pasteurizing, bottling, and ice cream making. ADVERTISER 8324, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, all around farmer, dry-hand milker. ADVERTISER 8325, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MECHANIC, familiar with trucks and tractors. ADVERTISER 8326, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MILKER, certified dairy, 15 cows; wages $40 and board; age 25 to 40; write age, reference, experience, weight, height. RARITAN VALLEY Farms, Somerville, N. J.

MACHINERY MAN, good milker; $20-$25 monthly; good home. ADVERTISER 8332, care Rural New-Yorker.

MECHANIC AND FARMER; capable of maintaining farm machinery and handling farm crops; also, a good milker; state qualifications and references. ADVERTISER 8333, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man with experience in vegetable farming, trucks, tractors, and farm machinery; state wages expected and qualifications. ADVERTISER 8336, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE GIRL, general housework, small suburban Protestant home, Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 8337, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE FOR small farm, middleaged, reliable, sober, congenial, who prefer good permanent home in pleasant surroundings to high wages. Light work, principally taking care of house, grounds and gardens; please write fully. THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, North Blenheim, N. Y.

VEGETABLE GARDENER, capable, reliable, educated, married man for working manager; experienced in vegetables, greenhouse, fruit, dairy; no liquor; good house on state road; state age, experience, salary expected, and references first letter; Dutchess County. ADVERTISER 8338, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — German or Swiss, single, experienced, steady farmhand; good milker and teamster; $40 a month, room and board; reference required. BOX 162, Ambler, Pa.

CLEAN ALL around farm hand; good worker, steady job. E. MAGNANO, Durham, Conn.

WANTED—A widower who wants a home, age 40-55, to care for two cows, one pig and a good sized vegetable garden. Experience and efficiency necessary; no liquor. A room, good food and $25 monthly. ADVERTISER 8346, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Handy man for small farm who does not use tobacco or liquor and is neat and clean. Wages $20 monthly, board. ADVERTISER 8350, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Strong, healthy, farm hand; understands plowing with tractors, handling horses, general truck and potato farm; steady job year round; $35 month, room, board; no drinker. BOX 27, Jericho, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN WANTED, experienced man with record proving ability to manage egg farm, located 30 miles from city; salary $100, $150 with house. ADVERTISER 8353, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WANTED, experienced dressing poultry; state experience, wages expected. DEANIN, Pomona, N. Y.

YOUNG FARMER, preferably Agricultural college graduate, with several years of practical farming and some accounting experience wanted as timekeeper, assistant to manager on large vegetable farming operation in southern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 8358, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Sober, intelligent, single man for general farming. CHARLES SEAMAN, Woodford, Va.

PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED poultryman and turkey raiser; all phases; give all particulars including salary wanted in first letter. ADVERTISER 8359, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable single man, on dairy farm; must be ambitions, strong and a good dry hand milker; $30 and good board with advancement in spring. ADVERTISER, 8363, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man on dairy farm; sober and honest; state full particulars; one who desires a start on a farm. ADVERTISER 8365, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple for country home and little poultry; must understand gardening; some cooking; near Stroudsburg, Pa. Communicate P. R. 163 Washington Pk., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER TAKE full care house; business couple, no children; $50; send references. DR. WATTS, 34 S. Broadway, White Plains, New York.

WANTED — Single, reliable, experienced farm hand; good dry hand milker, teamster; year round. LOUIS WESTFORT, Box 269, Meridan, Connecticut.

WANTED—Man for creamery, milk route and canvasing. L. H. YOUMANS, New Scotland, New York.

GIRL FOR housework and light laundry; $30. MRS. KRANTZ, 19 Sterling Drive, South Orange, N. J.

MIDDLE AGED couple to live on 75 acre farm; rent free; good living quarters. Barn and other buidings in fair condition; must be self supporting and have own machinery and tools. L. N. LAPINE, Belltown Road, Stamford, Conn.

EXPERIENCED operator wanted for small telephone exchange; two adults, good home and wages. Modern conveniences; send description and references. A. W. PETERSON, Box 1, Carver, Mass.

HELP WANTED, Waitress, attractive, respectable roadhouse restaurant; $18 a month and very good board. Advancement early spring. Send photo and full particulars. TWIN PINES RESTAURANT, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

HELP WANTED, couple, qualified, work small established farm; rental or shares. Poultry, strawberries, vegetables, cow. HAPPY ACRES, Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced, married, dairy man also general farmer; must furnish his help; to make arrangements for April 1. Willing to work on shares for reliable man. ADVERTISER 8377, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED AND middle aged farm manager wanted for approximately 1,000 acre farm located near Rochester, N. Y. State age, size of family, qualifications, references, etc., in first letter. ADVERTISER 8376, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

ESTATE OR CAMP superintendent, thoroughly familiar various phases agriculture; landscaping; road and building construction and maintenance; forestry and camp management; permanent connection desired. ADVERTISER 8183, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE, WORKING gardener, superintendent; American; seeks position. ADVERTISER 8197, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, life-time practical scientific experience all branches, thorough knowledge, efficient management; profitable results. ADVERTISER 8261, care Rural New-Yorker.

INSPECTION-ADVISE-INFORMATION; in all art and nature garden matters; in landscape forestry tree surgery; all flowers perennials, rock, rose gardens; reasonable charge. MAX M. KUMER, landscape architect forestry expert tree surgeon. P. O. Box 176 Mamaroneck, New York.

GARDENER, CHAUFFEUR, caretaker, working inside, sober, dependable; wife good cook, housekeeper; part time or give full care retired lady, gentleman; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8293, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, CARETAKER, gardener, long experience; qualified every detail of outdoor administration; married; educated, refined. ADVERTISER 8295, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE WOMAN wants work managing farm, boarding house or other work; have four children, ages 17, 15, 13, 8; have own furniture; can give reference. ADVERTISER 8297, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED, have had college course and long practical experience as herdsman; capable and experienced in farming. ADVERTISER 8305, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN WISHES to make change; small herd on private estate preferred; first class buttermaker; Swiss, middle aged, single; life time experience; best references; please state wages. ADVERTISER 8301, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY, 45, desires position in modern home as companion, housekeeper, or will kindly care for invalid; trustworthy; willing; state full particulars, wages. MARTHA LA DOW, Box 138, Onoville, N. Y.

MAN ON poultry farm; experienced; can drive car. ADVERTISER 8303, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — A position as housekeeper by a middle aged woman. ADVERTISER 8308, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 109.

HERE ARE PRICES AND EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS WHICH MEAN **BIG SAVINGS** ON ORDERS MAILED BEFORE **FEB. 20TH**... ALSO A NEW MUTUAL-AID THRIFT PLAN

WENE *Pushes Costs Down... then* SLASHES *Chick Prices!*

SHARES SAVINGS WITH CUSTOMERS THRU -

1. *Reductions up to* $40.00 *per* 1,000 *Chicks*
2. *Early-Order Discounts up to* $17.50 *per* 1,000

WENE'S 20th YEAR
Incubator Capacity
1,800,000 EGGS AT A SINGLE SETTING
Largest in the East!

HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR

200,000 BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS

DRASTIC PRICE REDUCTIONS
For Deliveries Up to July 1st

And GENEROUS EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS Up to FEB. 20th

GIANT-SCALE PRODUCTION has brought WENE Chicks down to Low-Scale Price Levels in this New Year of 1940. In 1939 WENE Chick sales mounted above the Six-Million mark, after averaging over Five Million for several years; and as WENE Chick sales go up and up, never down, provision has been made for greater production in all departments—the veritable Giant-Scale Production which has given America better and cheaper automobiles, better and cheaper radio sets, and all manner of modern conveniences of better quality at lower prices. This is "The American Way," and it is characteristically the WENE Way, for Elmer H. Wene has striven continually to supply better and better Chicks to his customers, at lower, and still lower prices, to afford them every possible opportunity for larger sales of eggs and broilers at greater profits.

To celebrate the 20th Anniversary of WENE Extra-Profit Chicks, WENE desires to share generously with his customers the savings effected through the new Giant-Scale Production methods. Hence, the sharp reductions in prices, amounting, as may be seen, to as much as $40.00 per 1,000 on the highest grade, and with unusually liberal discounts on Early Orders.

SEXING SERVICE

Sex-Separated Chicks Available

White Leghorns — All Heavy Breeds

(See Price List Below)

More than 4,000,000 Sex-Separated Chicks Sold to Egg and Meat Producing Customers within Four Years. Expert Specialists Only Are Employed.
95% Accuracy in Selection of Baby Pullets or Cockerels Guaranteed.

MUTUAL-AID *Thrift Plan*

An Easy Money-Making Opportunity for Old Customers and New Ones

IN OBSERVANCE of our 20th Anniversary, all customers are invited to participate in our novel Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan, in operation for a limited time only. Under the terms and conditions of the Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan, any ambitious and thrifty customer can get WENE Chicks practically free of cost, and earn some extra money, with the further possibility of winning a special bonus for the work done.

By sending an order for Chicks, with the regular deposit, you can qualify at once for the Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan, and be ready to act the moment you receive our folder.

Act at once, and save time for the working of the plan. You can be sure of enjoying the benefits and profits that can so easily be yours.

Choose from these FOUR MATINGS ..... *FOR BIGGER EGGS, FOR BETTER BROILERS AND ROASTERS*

● UTILITY MATINGS

WHITE LEGHORNS Mature breeders. Culled for size, body depth, uniformity, and mated with cockerels of our Select Mating quality—eggs 24 ounces or more per dozen.

HEAVY BREEDS Breeders selected for size, skin color, plumpness, production qualities. Vigorous males. Eggs 24 ounces or more per dozen.

WENEcrosses Our Bram-Rocks, "Barred" REDrocks, and "Sexlink" REDrocks, bred to same standards as our Heavy Breeds. In our Leghorn-Minorca Mating, Utility White Leghorn females mated with Minorca males.

● SELECT MATINGS

WHITE LEGHORNS All HEN breeders, weight 4 pounds or more, Majority of males from our "State Certified R.O.P." Super Matings. Dams with records of 200 to 288 eggs, weighing 25 to 30 ounces per dozen. Absolutely chalk-white.

HEAVY BREEDS Eggs at least 25 ounces per dozen. Breeders selected for size, skin color, plumpness, plumage and egg production qualities. All breeders twice blood-tested within the calendar year.

WENEcrosses All Heavy Crosses bred to same standards as Straight Heavies. In our Leghorn-Minorca Mating, Select White Leghorn females mated to Select Minorca males.

● SUPER MATINGS

WHITE LEGHORNS State Certified HEN breeders mated to State R.O.P. cockerels with dam records of from 200 to 250 eggs. Eggs chalk-white, 25 to 30 oz. to the dozen.

HEAVY BREEDS Females selected for size, skin color, plumpness, plumage, egg color, laying ability. Mated to vigorous males backed by high egg records. Among these Super Matings are more than 10,000 breeders of New England blood lines. Most of our Super breeders have passed two blood tests within the calendar year.

WENEcrosses Super Mating Heavy Crosses bred to same standards as Super Straight Heavies. Super Leghorn-Minorcas from Super Leghorn hens and Minorca cockerels backed by high egg records.

● SUPER-X MATINGS

WHITE LEGHORNS STATE Certified HEN breeders, 2, 3, 4 years old, selected and blood-tested by State officials. Mated to State R.O.P. males; dams' records 250 to 300 eggs, 25 to 30 oz. to the dozen; chalk-white.

HEAVY BREEDS New Hampshires and Rhode Island Reds from State Certified Flocks, mated to 250 to 300-egg R.O.P. sires. Barred Rocks and White Rocks from "State Approved Flocks." All eggs 25 to 30 oz. to the dozen.

NOTE THESE LIBERAL DISCOUNT-SAVINGS ON ORDERS MAILED ON OR BEFORE FEB. 20TH

UTILITY & SELECT MATINGS
With 1c per chick deposit
Deduct 75c per 100 chicks.

With payment in full,
Deduct $1.25 per 100 chicks.

SUPER & SUPER-X MATINGS
With 1c per chick deposit
Deduct $1.25 per 100 chicks.

With payment in full,
Deduct $1.75 per 100 chicks.

NOTE: Special Discount Offers do not apply to Sexed Leghorn or Leghorn-Minorca Cockerels.

Prices per 100 on WENE EXTRA-Profit Chicks in lots of 100 to 999 for delivery at any time up to July 1st 1940. Early-Order Discounts Allowed as above on Orders Mailed Not Later than February 20th.

PRICES PER 100	UTILITY MATINGS	SELECT MATINGS	SUPER MATINGS	SUPER-X MATINGS
S. C. White (Big Type) Leghorns (Not Sexed)	$ 8.90	$ 9.90	$11.90	$13.90
Choice of Above Leghorns Sexed 95% Pullets	17.90	19.90	22.90	26.90
Choice of Above Leghorns Sexed 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90	6.90
Barred or White Rocks	8.90	10.40	12.40	15.40
R. I. Reds or New Hampshires				
WENE'S Wyan-Rocks—"White"	8.90	10.40	12.40	
WENEcross Redrocks—"Barred"				
Choice of Above Heavy Breeds				
Baby Pullets, 95% Guaranteed	12.40	14.40	16.40	
Baby Cockerels, 95% Guaranteed	9.40	10.40	12.40	
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40	
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Pullets	11.40	12.40	14.40	
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Cockerels	9.40	10.40	11.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas (Not Sexed)	11.40	12.40	14.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Pullets	21.90	23.90	26.90	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90	
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.90	8.90	9.90	

For 25 to 99 chicks, add 3c per chick. For 1,000 or more chicks deduct 50c per 100.
Deposit of 1c per chick must accompany order; balance 10 days before shipping date.
All Shipments prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

WENE STARTS 1940 WITH SWEEPSTAKES WINNING

Awarded Trophy at New Jersey Farm Show

State Secretary of Agriculture Allen presents Elmer H. Wene, owner of Wene Chick Farms, with the Sweepstakes Trophy for the best display of chicks at the New Jersey Farm Show, Trenton, held Agricultural Week.
In addition to the Sweepstakes, four first prizes were awarded to Wene Chick Farms for entries of White Rocks, Leghorns, Wyan-Rocks and White Wyandottes. The Sweepstakes award went to Wene White Rocks with a score of 99-¼ points.
These smashing winnings in competition with New Jersey's leading chick producers demonstrate the exceptional quality of WENE EXTRA-Profit Chicks.

ACT NOW—SAVE MONEY and Make Money Too—

Make up your Chick Order from this page and forward it with deposit today. This will qualify you as a WENE customer, eligible to participate in our Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan. There is no limit to the money you can save and make by personal effort in accordance with this plan. Don't delay; rush your order today.

FREE! *Send Today for this New, Giant Catalog*

WENE CHICK FARMS

DEPT. A-31 **VINELAND, N. J.**

● **Please mail me your New 1940 Catalog, and details of your Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan.**

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... **STATE** .....

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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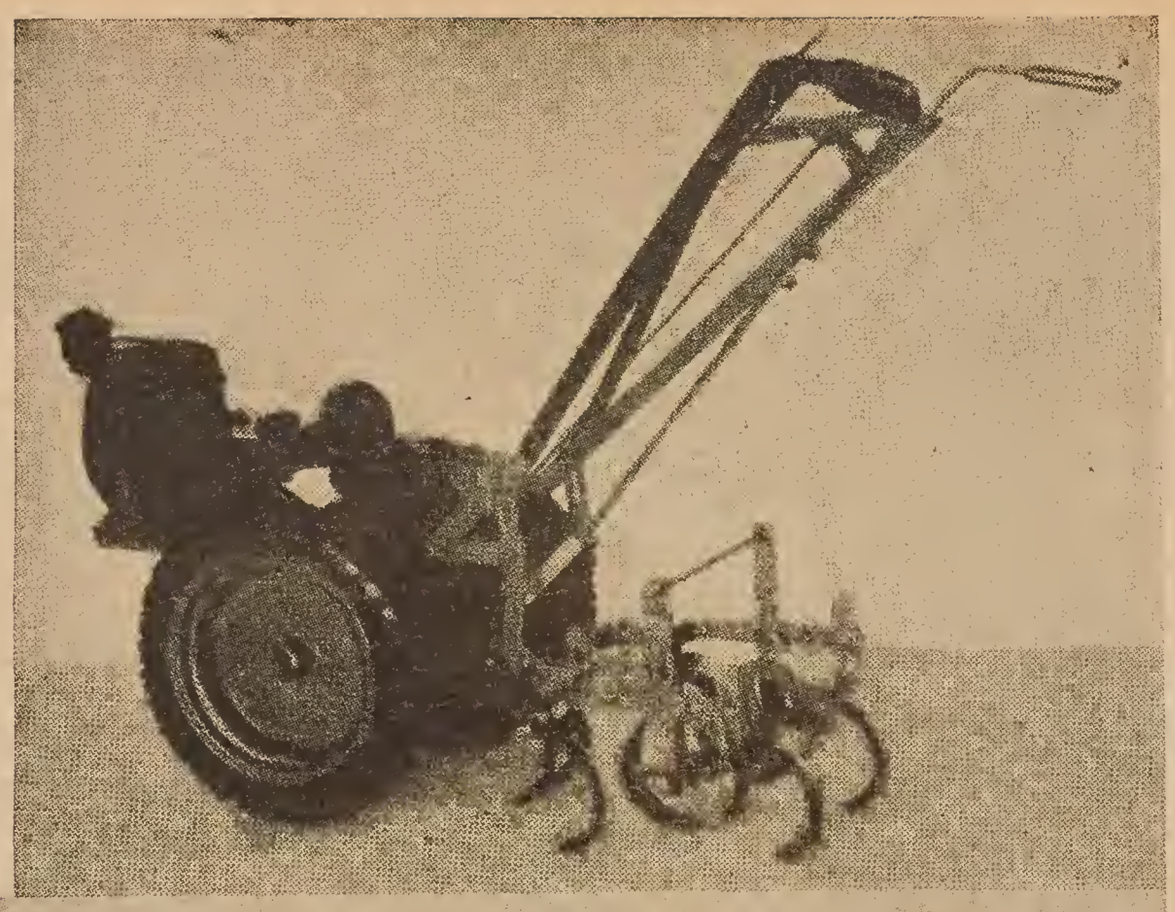
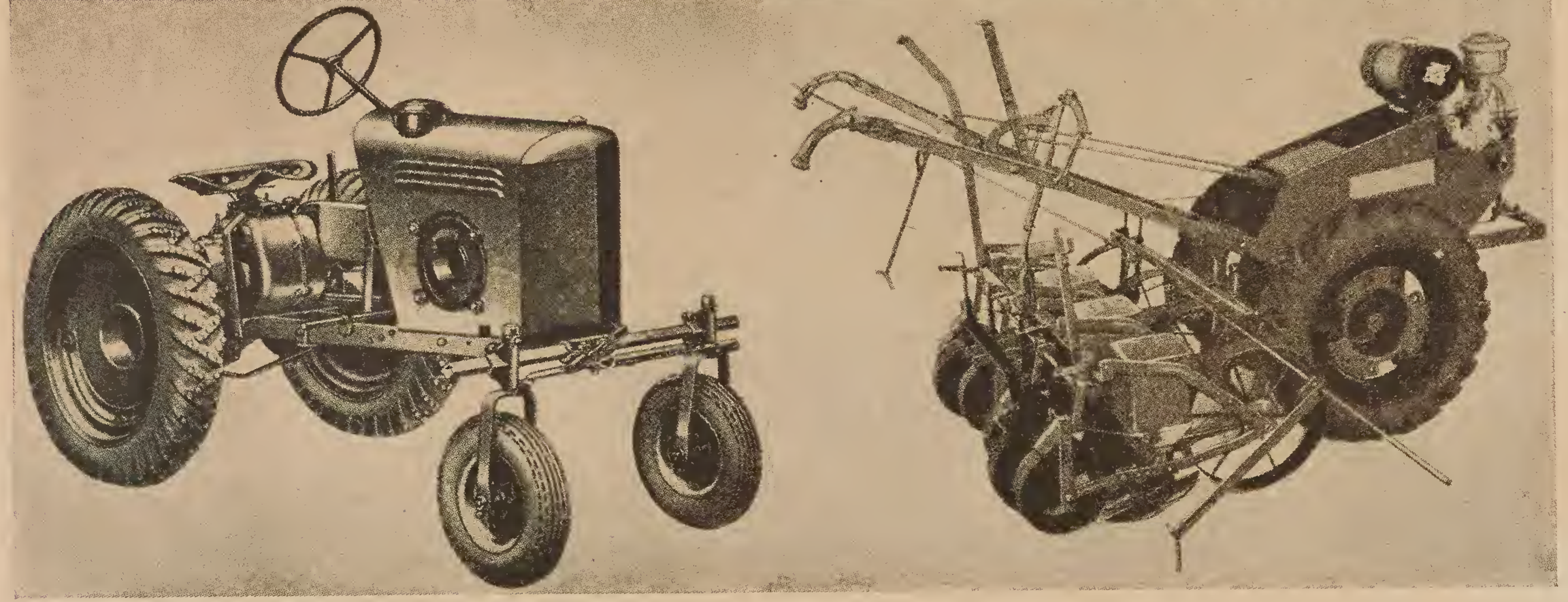
Tractor and Gang Plow Start the Spring Work

TRACTORS for Gardens and Small Farms

By Archie A. Stone





Three sizes of garden tractors: Upper right, ½ H.P. "power hoe"; lower left, 5 H.P. riding model; lower right, 3 H.P. walking model with 4-row seeder.

THIS article deals with a neglected field. It has been discovered that the field is worth serving. We have passed through the usual stages in the development of the tractor. We are no longer attempting to make a machine designed for an extensive, broad-gauge type of agriculture do the job on the intensive, specialized type of farm of small area.

The final word has not been said on the subject. Here I merely seek to bring together the best experience and the best judgments available to date. The Institute at Farmingdale has been intimately associated with efforts to develop suitable tractors for small farms and gardens. The tractors here considered may therefore be placed in two general groups and designated as:

1. Garden tractors.
2. Small farm tractors.

In the first group we shall include tractors with engines as small as one-half horsepower and as large as eight horsepower. Tractors with engines of from 10 to 23 horsepower will be called small farm tractors.

Garden Tractors

Fifteen companies, reporting the manufacture of garden tractors to the Bureau of the Census, produced 9,949 units in 1938. Manufacture of garden tractors began in 1916, and by 1921, more than 30 concerns were making them. The largest production thus far was in 1937 but the records available seem to indicate that demand for garden tractors and small farm tractors is likely to increase still further.

Number of Farms by Acres — 1935 Census

Size Group	1935	1930	% incr. or decr. –
Total	6,812,350	6,288,648	8.3
Under 3 acres	35,573	43.007	–17.3
3 to 9 acres	535,258	315,497	69.7
10 to 19 acres	683,452	559,617	22.1
20 to 49 acres	1,440,143	1,440,388	–.1
50 to 99 acres	1,444,007	1,374,965	5.0
100 to 174 acres	1,404,297	1,342,927	4.6
175 to 259 acres	540,267	520,593	3.8
260 to 499 acres	473,239	451,338	4.9
500 to 999 acres	167,452	159,696	4.9
1,000 and over	88,662	80,620	10.0

The amazing increase in the number of small farms as shown in this table has without doubt had a direct effect upon the demand for small tractors. Study reveals the following significant facts regarding the trend toward small farms:

1. The number of farms from three to nine acres in size increased 69.7 percent from 1930 to 1935.
2. The number of farms from 10 to 19 acres in size increased 22.1 percent during the same period.
3. The total number of farms in the U. S. in 1935 was the largest in our history.

The following data also seem of direct importance in considering future possibilities of small tractors:

1. There are 4,138,430 farms of less than 100 acres in the U. S. This is over 60 percent of all the farms in the U. S.
2. Of the 1,625.820 tractors on farms April 1, 1939, it is certain that only a small proportion will be found on farms of less than 100 acres in size (estimate by Farm Implement News, Chicago, Illinois).
3. Nearly one in every five farms in the United States is less than 20 acres in size.
4. The total number of farms increased 3.8 percent, or 523,702, from 1930-35. Two-thirds of this increase took place on farms from 3 to 19 acres in size.

The increase in number of farms is also quite evident in states where the average acreage per farm is small. On these smaller farms, the fields and production enterprises are such that the small and less expensive tractors may fill the requirements.

State	% increase in number of farms 1930-35	Average acreage per farm 1935
Connecticut	87. %	64.7 acres
Massachusetts	37.	62.6
Rhode Island	30.3	71.1
West Virginia	26.7	90.
Florida	23.6	83.
New Hampshire	18.7	119.6
Michigan	16.	93.9
Virginia	15.8	89.3
New Jersey	15.7	65.2
Kentucky	12.9	74.4
Pennsylvania	10.9	82.9
New York	10.8	105.6

Cultivating is the major operation for which garden tractors are employed. This fact was established by surveys conducted on Long Island, in Michigan, and in California. The California survey disclosed that 90 percent of the owners used their garden tractors for cultivating and 57 percent used them for plowing.

Requirements for cultivating vary so greatly that it is difficult to set up a table of performance. The acreage worked in a day depends upon the width between the rows, the number of rows worked at one trip, the size of the plants, and other variable factors.

However, as a guide in considering the problem, a single row cultivator and walking type tractor might be expected to cover from 1½ to 2 acres per day, on close work in crops planted in 14 inch rows. On wider rows 3 to 4 acres per day would be somewhere near the capacity.

1. Cultivating 2 acres per day of 14 inch rows, with single row cultivator requires 14.2 miles of productive travel.
2. Cultivating 4 acres per day of 24 inch rows with a single row cultivator requires 16.5 miles of productive travel.

Developing cultivators for use with garden tractors has required much experiment and trial. Close cultivation, especially, requires a slow moving machine, or in other words, a tractor engine that can be "idled down" considerably. It also seems to require a combination type of control. This means that the control or manipulation of the cultivator teeth in dodging the plants, is accomplished partly by steering the tractor and partly by shifting the cultivator independently from the tractor. On the larger types of garden tractors with riding cultivators, this combination control is provided through foot pedals which are used to pivot the wheels of the cultivator carriage.

On some of the smaller or walking types one handle bar is attached to the cultivator unit which makes it possible to shift the cultivator as desired.

On other models the handle bars are of the oscillating type so that the movement required to steer the tractor is transmitted by vertical connecting links to the cultivator unit, thus shifting the cultivator in the same (Continued on page 122.)

Cape Cod Harvesters

The story of the fishers goes back to the Bible. At Provincetown it goes back to the beginning of the nation, for not long after the Mayflower found refuge in this majestic harbor in November, 1620 (old style), the Pilgrims began commercial fishing in Massachusetts Bay and in the ocean waters off Provincetown.

Immensely rich waters they were in those historic days. Captain John Smith is credited with the remark that the richest mine in the possession of the King of Spain was not as valuable as the Cape Cod fisheries. And today, three centuries later, in the course of which countless scenes of great courage, great fortunes, tragic events and high adventure have been witnesssed, there is still a great plenty of fish being taken from these ageless blue and green waters; a bounty that gives livelihood year in and year out to hundreds of people and sustenance to thousands of Americans over a large part of the United States.

The fisheries' resources are not what they were in Captain Smith's day, of course. Nor is there the excitement that went with the old whaling cruises. But the primitive romance and adventure remains even to this day at this far end of Cape Cod to fascinate the landlubber with his love for the sea.

The great volume of Provincetown's fish comes from the weirs operated from Spring to Fall. Fine hauls of flounders are brought in by the fleet of little draggers, and cod and haddock are taken by the canvas-hooded power dories in the heaving ocean wastes. But, the weirs, or "traps" as the fisherman call them, produce the grand-scale fishing and action.

Today Provincetown has the greatest weir-fishing industry in American waters, and almost within hailing distance of her kitchen doors. There are 60 of the great pole-nets and the annual yield of many millions of pounds of whiting, mackerel, herring, butterfish, tuna, Spanish mackerel, squid, sea bass, sand eels, cod, pollock is fed mostly into the maws of five big fish-freezing plants. All this constitutes a million dollar business.

The whalemen of old would be gone from their homes for a year or more, cruising over hundreds of miles of salt water in the ceaseless search for leviathan. Today the trappers set out of a morning and in less than an hour's time are back at the wharves with a haul of 200 to 300 barrels of fish!

Practically all of the present-day fisherman are Portuguese, many natives of Lisbon, or of the Azores, and all born to be harvesters of the sea. Even the little boys, hardly of school age, show a special talent in the slitting and cleaning of a fish, in handling a dory or making fast a boat's line to a wharf. It is a hard life for the crews, but they take it all as it comes in a graceful, cheerful manner. Patience and a broad streak of generousness, along with a fisherman's skill that is taken for granted, are outstanding qualities of these large-muscled, tough, bronzed buckos whose forbears came here in the crews of the whalers.

They draw the weirs from specially constructed "shockproof" boats, for thrills and hazards are part of the daily routine of this fishing. Almost anything of the sea that one can name eventually becomes entangled in the great nets. Occasionally a full-grown whale stumbles in, or a porpoise, or a great devil-fish, not to mention hundreds of sharks and the strange species of the finny tribes that go astray from their habitat in waters of the far South. The excitement that comes most frequently, however, is furnished in the encounters with the tuna, a specie that constitutes a large part of a season's harvest.

"One time I tried a new way of gaffing a big 'horse mackerel,' " recalls Captain Frank Souza. All trappers refer to the tuna as horse mackerel. "You have to work fast on those fellows, because they give you a lot of surprises. I shoved the gaff down his mouth with everything I had. A few minutes later I woke up in the bottom of the boat with a big goose-egg on my head. Another time, a young fellow in our crew was dragged overboard, gaff and all. The tuna towed him clear of the trap. Luckily the boy let go of the gaff as the tuna dived under and escaped."

A 400-pound "horse mackerel," captured by a Provincetown trap-fishing crew. Hundreds of these big fish are caught every Summer by the Provincetown trappers.

When a big tuna dives and comes up with full force against the underpart of a trap-boat, it seems to the landlubber that the craft has surely been given a death-blow. But nothing happens, for these boats are put together with extra-heavy timbers to offset just such hard whacks. Often a man is swept overboard in the wild jousts; occasionally an arm or a leg is broken. Despite its great size, however, the powerful tuna never attacks a man. The trappers have to be more wary when sharks are found in their nets. In subduing the tuna they must simply keep an alert weather eye and stay clear of the tail of the fish.

The tuna haul from the Provincetown weirs runs into the thousands in a season. Countless fish, weighing 500 to 700 pounds apiece, are taken; now and then there is a 1,000-pounder. Sometimes the nets are found crammed with smaller-sized fish, as happened to Captain Souza in the Summer of 1938, when he brought in 365 tuna, averaging 75 pounds each, from a single drawing of a weir. The theory of this veteran skipper is that the tuna school into the waters at the tip end of Cape Cod in large numbers every Summer while in pursuit of the small fish they feed upon. Naturally, a live 500 or a 1,000 pound fish is not a fit companion for a crew of five men in a 50 foot boat. So, every tuna must first be slain. An axe with a stout handle is used. The axe-swinger, seizing the right moment, aims a lusty blow at the lump that protrudes from every tuna head. One good blow usually kills the fish instantly, but the business of maneuvering the tuna in position for the master stroke is fraught with excitement.

There is a real thrill when a crew, during the Spring-time fishing, discovers they have a mammoth finback whale for a captive. Numerous whales are seen spouting at the edge of the harbor in Cape Cod Bay, for they are on the chase after the herring schools, and their arrival heralds the opening of the trapping season. No effort is made to catch leviathan; the crew only desires to get rid of him with all possible dispatch. They give him a wide berth, because his threshing flukes actually are a threat of sudden death. By shouting, waving of oars and making whatever clamor they can, the trappers shoo him out of the weir, which is usually half-wrecked by his floundering. And then they begin a job of repairs that takes two or three days.

A Provincetown crew inside one of the weirs, pursuing the net preparatory to bailing out a 100-barrel haul of mackerel.

The big catches of fish taken from the Provincetown weirs are frozen into slabs and subsequently shipped to Middle West markets. Here the slabs are being packed in a truck. Several dozen fish are in each slab.

"Fishing," philosophizes a leathery-tanned veteran, "is largely a game of anticipation," by which he means that all trappers are gamblers at heart. The traps, valued at $4,000 piece, are owned by the freezer interests. The crews toil two weeks or more at the strenuous chore of replacing them at established locations in the Spring, as all the gear is taken up at the first hint of approaching Winter gales and stored away. They receive nothing for this labor. It is only when they start the actual work of fishing their gamble begins. There are intervals when the nets are drawn daily for a period of two weeks and the crew does not make a dollar. Then will come a flush week when every man of a crew will clear $150.

The weirs appear to be crude, makeshift units when viewed from the shore; in reality they are quite intricate and thoroughly efficient for their purpose. Poles of the toughest hickory are shipped in from Connecticut and 70 of them are needed for the stringing of the nets of a single weir. First in the structure of the weir is the "leader," a 900 foot submarine fence that begins in shoal water and extends out to the trap proper. Fish that swim into this fence do not turn toward shore, but invariably follow and swim offshore. The "heart" net is the first stage of captivity. On the schools go until they end up in the "bowl" net, which is in the center of the unit. Once there they rarely escape, but swim round and round in their great mesh-prison until the trap-boat pays its morning visit and the net is pursed for the

(Continued on page 116.)

Seed Planting

The success of a crop of flowers or vegetables depends, among other things, upon proper planting and attention. If planted in small boxes in the house the soil should be sereened and a little fine, well rotted manure, leafmold, or compost mixed in. A small amount of fertilizer, will also be of benefit. Fill the box to within about an inch of the top. Level it off well and have it even, otherwise the high spots will dry out too soon. Water it until the water runs through, then let stand for several hours until dry enough to plant.

A stick about one-fourth inch thick and nearly as long as the inside of the box is best to make the rows. If the seeds to be planted are fine, like petunias, ageratums, pansies, or others, make the rows by pressing the stick into the soil about one fourth inch. For larger seeds nearly twice as deep. Make the rows about three-fourths inch apart and scatter the seeds thinly in every other row. The vacant rows are to be used as irrigating ehannels. By carefully filling these vaeant rows with water it will soak into the seed rows. This method provides uniform moisture and prevents washing the seeds out. It is particularly valuable after the seeds have sprouted.

Very fine seeds may be mixed with a little sand before planting. In this manner they are not likely to be planted too thick. Fine seeds should not be covered with soil. The causes of most failures are: too much covering; too much or too little moisture, temperature too low. Watering should be done often enough to keep the soil moist but not wet. Most seeds germinate best in a temperature of from 65 to 75 degrees. If allowed to dry out at the time of germinating, failure will result. If kept too wet they will rot. A sunny window is not the best place to germinate seeds. They will sprout in the dark or in most any place where the temperature can be kept fairly uniform though it may run considerably lower at night than in the daytime.

Larger seeds like cabbage, tomatoes, asters, Zinnias and others should be lightly covered with fine, porous soil. The rows may be spaced farther apart and no vacant rows left for irrigating. When covering the seeds do not fill the row with soil, just use enough to cover the seeds. This will leave depressions that will hold the moisture about the seed better than a level surface would do. The box of fine seeds should be covered with glass or a light board of convenient size. This holds the moisture and assists germination. Also the cat ean't sleep on the seeds. As soon as germination has started the covering should be removed and the coming seedlings be given plenty of light but not direct sun for a while. Heavier seeds should be covered with burlap which should not be removed until the seeds begin to sprout, then given plenty of overhead light.

When seeds are planted outdoors the beds should be raised a few inches and covered with burlap after the seeds are sown. Watering is done directly on the burlap. If sown late in the season they should be shaded from the hot sun. The burlap must be taken off as soon as germination has started, and the bed shaded. The surface must not be allowed to dry out. More water will be required in outside beds and there is not so much danger of overwatering later in the season, but too much water after the plants are up may cause damping off.

The following is a partial list of annuals that may be planted inside in March and set out in May-June. Ageratum, alysum, snapdragon, asters, Anchusa, Balsam, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Celosia, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, marigold, nasturtium, Petunia Portulaca, Salvia, (February planting is better). Salpiglossis, Statice, Verbena, Zinnia, (April is better). Hardy perennials and biennials may be planted later outside, though some will bloom the first year if planted early. Delphinium seeds may be planted outside in January or February if the soil is dry enough, which sometimes happens.

Most annual seeds will germinate in from two to three weeks, though I have had pansies and Ageratum germinate in four and five days. If seeds are germinated indoors a warm basement is a good place, but they must be removed to a hotbed or coldframe or some place where they can get plenty of overhead light as soon as up, otherwise they will lack color and become weak. F. S. HOLMES.

Fire Blight and its Control

What has been learned about the control of fire blight in the last 25 years has been disappointing. The disease itself is better understood, that is, how it is spread, the different forms it may take, how it invades the tissues, and so on, yet from the standpoint of orehard control, little new has been learned. The old rules of cutting out cankers and affeeted branches at points well below the furthest advance of the disease are still standard. The tools should be disinfected and the wound as well. Bichloride of mercury is the standard disinfectant, although in California good results have been secured with zinc chloride, using this material with which to paint the wound and canker areas.

More recently twig blight and blossom blight have beeome of seemingly greater importance. Good control has been secured by spraying with weak Bordeaux in full bloom. Here again though there is nothing new—many orehardists and research workers knew this 25 years ago.

H.B.T.

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Grange News

You just can't beat the women folks. An interesting event recently took place LaPorte, Indiana, in which Pinola Grange, No. 2204, gained not a little publicity. The Grange needed money for the year's expenses, and a member, R. L. Jessup, offered to donate the proceeds of an acre of corn, provided the Grange ladies would husk the corn and sell it. Aecordingly, on a crisp November night, 26 of the Grange women met at the Jessup farm, five miles west of LaPorte, dressed in overalls and wearing heavy gloves, ready for the evening's work. The people flocked to see the fun, so that it was decided to charge an admission fee. This added materially to the Grange treasury. The workers rode out to the field in three wagons, and at the given signal fell to on the corn and by 10 o'clock had husked out all the corn which the Grange acre had yielded.

The ladies appreciation of Mr. Jessup's generosity then took tangible form as they husked out another acre for him. Miss Eva Conry was named champion Grange husker. Pictures of the group were taken and then the corn was sold at auction. The affair was made a genuine social function and the husking party was supplemented by another group of Grange ladies who prepared a pot-luck dinner, served after the evening's work was done.

A record breaking achievement: Dwight M. Wilson. a great-great nephew of Oliver Wilson, who served as Master of the National Grange for eight years, has just taken the seven degrees of the Order in record-breaking time. Taking the first and second degrees November 4, the third and fourth November 13, the fifth and sixth November 16, and the seventh November 17. It is doubtful if tbis record has ever been equalled..

New York. GEORGE M. MORE.

Cape Cod Harvesters

(Continued from page 115)

bailers to go into action.

Captain Souza says the biggest haul of fish taken from one trap in a single day. so far as he recollects, totalled about 800 barrels of mackerel. That was in 1916. He says his own biggest catch last Summer amounted to 210 barrels. The catches are landed at the doors of the freezers. where they are packed and then frozen hard as stone. Congealed slabs containing several dozen fish are piled in storage rooms like so much cord-wood and finally they are loaded into big trucks, destined largely to Middle West markets.

In recent years sport fisherman have focused their interest on these waters. Surf-casting for striped sea bass has an increasing number of devotees. But, the newest development is the rod-and reel fishing for the great tuna. Every year there is added interest in this sport as sleek yachts and trim cabin cruisers dot the harbor. To the layman who wants to know what its all about, the following description from a veteran tuna angler may be a bit enlightening:

"Where is the thrill? It is in the first long run of the fish after it hits your bait. The reel hums, then shrieks; you yell to stop the boat, you screw up the drag, and at last the fish stops, then sounds. You go to work pumping him up little by little, until your arms are nearly paralyzed, then off he goes again. You repeat the pumping again and again, until he gives up and comes alongside. It's work, but it's real sport."

Delmarva

Many of the pilings that turned Ryker's Island into a good foundation for New York's Fair came out of our Delmarva woodlots. Our loblolly pines are sought for mine props as they have the useful property of creaking and groaning well in advance of breaking, thus giving miners warning of threatened cave ins- It is these same loblollies that support so much of the great fair grounds in New York.

In addition to loblolly pines we have some short shat pines, or heart pines as they are often called loeally. These are the echinata of the botanist and are much prized for local use. The wood is light and strong, works up well, and is weather resistant. It is being too closely cut and the stands are diminishing in spite of the fact that under our conditions this pine will throw up suckers readily and quickly reforests when cut over.

Further south, this pine is often tapped for turpentine and records in some of our ancient manors mention the fact that this used to be done in this territory too. But it is not done any more nor does it appear to have been practiced in the memory of any one living here now.

Cypresses are still fairly plentiful along the swampy reaches but never reach the size of ancient trees. The peninsular has a lumber industry that is perhaps unique. We mine cypress from a swamp where they fell perhaps millenniums ago. From this swamp trees of enormous size are dug.

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Breeding Better Fruits

Plant breeders at the New York State Experiment Station in Geneva, after producing flowers two and three times the size of old forms through the use of the drug "colchicine," now hope to produce better apples through the same methods. Although most of the results of their two and a half years of work on this project have been achieved in the flower realm it is on the development of new fruits of commercial value that the Geneva researchers have their eyes focussed. Definite progress with apples is reported.

Pioneers in application of the old gout remedy to plant breeding are Dr. B. R. Nebel and Dr. Mabel Ruttle Nebel, who recently demonstrated results of their work at the Apple Show. Curiously enough at the time that Drs. Nebel were doing their first colchicine work, scientists at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y. were also adventuring with the drug, and the latter made first publication of the discovery that the drug would produce the rare plant mutations of nature, just about as the Genevans were to also announce the news.

Both have found that action of the drug on plant tissues often resulted in a doubling of the chromosomes, the bearers of heredity, and that surprising changes in the plant often ensued. Previous experiments with X-rays and radium had likewise produced changes in the chromosomes, but these chormosome changes tended to be so unbalanced that the plants containing them were often valueless even as breeding material. Better control of the process had to be achieved before practical results could be expected. Experiments were therefore carried on with two common garden flowers, marigolds and snapdragons.

Several standard varieties of snapdragons, successfully treated with colchicine, yielded shoots having four chromosome sets instead of the original two. Seeds from these gave rise to six new and handsome varieties. The new plants were sturdier and more erect, with leaves of darker green. Their flowers were larger and more ruffled.

The flower experiments have been pressed only to indicate what may be expected from the use of colchicine with fruit. As yet, no success has been achieved by the two Geneva plant breeders with stone fruits, on which most of their effort has been spent. They have, however, produced tetraploid tissue in Red Spy and Jonathan apples. It will be several years, however, before this new tissue produces fruits and discloses the result of the chromosome doubling.

The scientists know however that while most apples are diploids having two sets of 17 chromosomes each, there are a few triploid varieties, having three sets of 17 each, or 51 chormosomes. These include the Baldwin, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Rhode Island Greening, Stark and Stayman Winesap, and indicate that triploidy is desirable in an apple. The tripliods give a high percentage of good keeping apples, are vigorous growers, have a high vitamin C content, are less self sterile than diploids. P. B. O.

Strawberries a Good Investment

I consider strawberries one of the surest and best money making crops. You don't have to go to a lot of expense getting started because the plants are cheap. As I said, you don't require much capital—but, you do need a limber back, plenty of elbow grease, and stick-to-itiveness. Raising strawberries, like most everything else, is no job for the lazy and procrastinating. To do their best they really need pretty constant attention, especially during their first year, but they will repay generously, all the care given.

In the spring of 1938 we set out five hundred plants, Fairfax, a berry that is hard to beat. The land we planted them on really hadn't been given the cultivation it should have had prior to setting the plants, thus our work was more difficult and back-breaking than it would have been otherwise, as we had a continuous fight against the weeds and grass all summer.

The soil was baked and hard, making hoeing difficult. Their continued blossoming activities must be constantly nipped in the bud during the first year. They kept us busy, but in spite of everything, the very dry summer included, we really had a very fine crop of berries. We had no trouble selling them at a good price as fast as they ripened, that is, all the nicest ones. A peep into our cellar will testify to the disposition of the culls which though not quite so nice looking make just as delicious pies, jams, and preserves as the larger, better looking berries.

A final word of caution. Plant your berries where you can see them from the house. The reason I believe is obvious.

New York. L.B.

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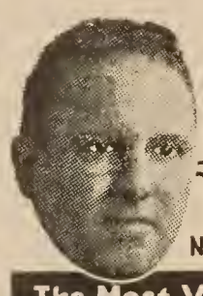

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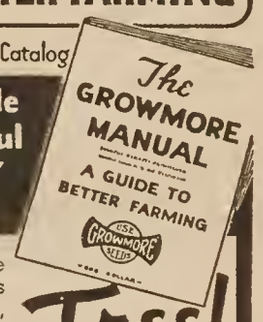

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In seven choicest varieties, guaranteed true to name. Grower to customer service means bigger better plants, investigate before buying elsewhere. Folder free.
HOUSTON ORCHARDS, Box K-16, HANOVER, MASS.

An Old Fruit Book

I have a book published in 1852 and entitled "The Fruit Gardener." It was bought by a man named William Tuley in 1863. I do not know where Mr. Tuley lived at the time, probably somewhere in the North. The book was written by P. Barry, of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. It is cloth bound and has 400 pages. It tells how to make wheelebarrows, step ladders, sprayers and sprinklers. It seems the fundamental ideas on fruit growing have not changed much since then, except that Mr. Barry discusses at great length how to grow trees and fruit on walls—the espalier method.

He tells how to make grafts and some kinds of cuttings though we have now learned how to grow seedling stocks in more different ways than Mr. Barry did. It seemse at that time they used paradise stock to dwarf apples and lots of the pears were grown on quince stocks. They had a great deal longer list of pears than we have now. Mr. Tuley had marked the names of the pears he had growing in his orchard and I find the following marked as good: Buerre, Diel, Beurre Golden of Bilboa, Belle Lucrative, Beurre de Amalis, Duchess D'Angouleme (I have this one in my orchard), Doyenne Gray, Doyenne White and Onondaga is marked very fine.

There are 182 varieties of pears mentioned in this book and 133 varieties of apples described. Mr. Tuley liked Baldwin, Maiden's Blush, Gravenstein, Republican Pippin, Smokehouse, Tompkins, Kane, Jersey Sweet, Duchess of Oldenburg, Cooper, Autumn Swaar, Alexander, Sops of Wine, Summer Queen, Early Strawberry, Early Joe, Early Pennock, Horse Block, Astrachan and Sweet Bough. Black Tartarian and Sparhawk cherries seemed to be his favorites but he has several more marked that he was trying.

He seemed to think Crawford Early was the very best of all peaches but he liked Early Anne, Early York, Early Tillotson, Red Cheek Melocoton, Red Rare Ripe, Old Mixon Cling, Heath Cling, Scott's Nonpareil, Weld's Free and many others. In fact it seems Mr. Tuley was quite an orchardist. It will be remembered this book was published in 1852 and there are very few of the varieties then grown mentioned in catalogs now. The list of plums was very long but there are still some of them grown. We still have the Yellow Gage.

There is not a strawberry mentioned in this book that is cataloged anywhere now. The book says the mulberry was a native of Persia though thousands of trees grow wild in the swamps of the South. Nearly all the grapes mentioned are foreign kinds though they seemed to have Clinton, Catawba and a few others. It would have been interesting indeed to have known just where Mr. Tuley lived when he was carrying on the experiments. He had a son, or grandson, who got to be a noted railroad man in Texas 30 years ago. There is also a Preston Tuley's name written on the fly leaf.

Texas. J. E. FITZGERALD.

Spuds in Consumer Packages

A leading Chemung County potato grower in a recent article delivered on the Cornell Noon Time Radio Broadcast made some practical and some questionable remarks under the heading of "Dressing Bill Spud Up."

Much of his address dealt with putting up a quality potato in peck bags or suitable consumer packages. The speaker insisted that this movement was creating too much unnecessary labor and handling costs for the grower. He asserted that it required four times as long to load a hundred bushels of potatoes in pecks as it did to load the same amount in bushel sacks. Having tossed around a few spuds myself I much prefer to handle the pecks and I firmly believe it will not take me twice as long to load the pecks as it takes Mr. York State Grower to load the bushel bags or hundred pound sacks.

Modern grading and packing machinery make the task of sacking an easy one. I believe the farmer receives a worthwhile return for labor involved if in no other form than increased demand for his product. Yes—the consumer package is here to stay and we will make a real attempt to keep the packing at home on the farm instead of in the hands of high priced unionized labor.

Continuing, he questioned the profits accruing to bag manufacturers forgetting that land owners in pulp producing centers also have a product to sell.

I agree with the speaker's viewpoint on the increasing use of inferior potatoes in the canning and dehydrating industries as this will undoubtedly hurt the producer of quality table stock in the long run. But there is no doubt that Mr. Chemung County potato grower is bringing up the tail end of the procession and he is squaking plenty about it. Maine,, Michigan and Idaho forced Pennsylvania to produce a consumer-packaged potato. Pennsylvania's Potter County is gradually stealing the southern tier markets and New York growers may as well come along with the trend of the times for their own benefit and for the good of the potato growing industry. E.

Western New York News

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

State, county and individual problems of wool pooling were discussed at length to feature the annual state meeting of the New York State Wool Grower' Association held in Canandaigua. In spite of disappointment over the 1939 wool market there are prospects for increased prices in 1940, it was brought out due to the anticipated increased demands for wool from waring European countries. Delegates were in attendance from Cayuga, Genesee, Greene, Livingston, Ontario, Orleans, Otsego, Seneca, Tompkins, Yates, Schuyler and Wayne counties.

A. W. Demsmore, of Albion has been re-elected President of the New York State Sheep Growers' Co-operative Association. A. P. Spiers, of Batavia is the vice president and Stephen Wintaker, Penn Yan is the secretary and treasurer.

Many Schuyler County farmers were still forced to haul water for livestock and other farm purposes last month. Farmers in several parts of the county reported wells were dry.

4-H CLUB NOTES

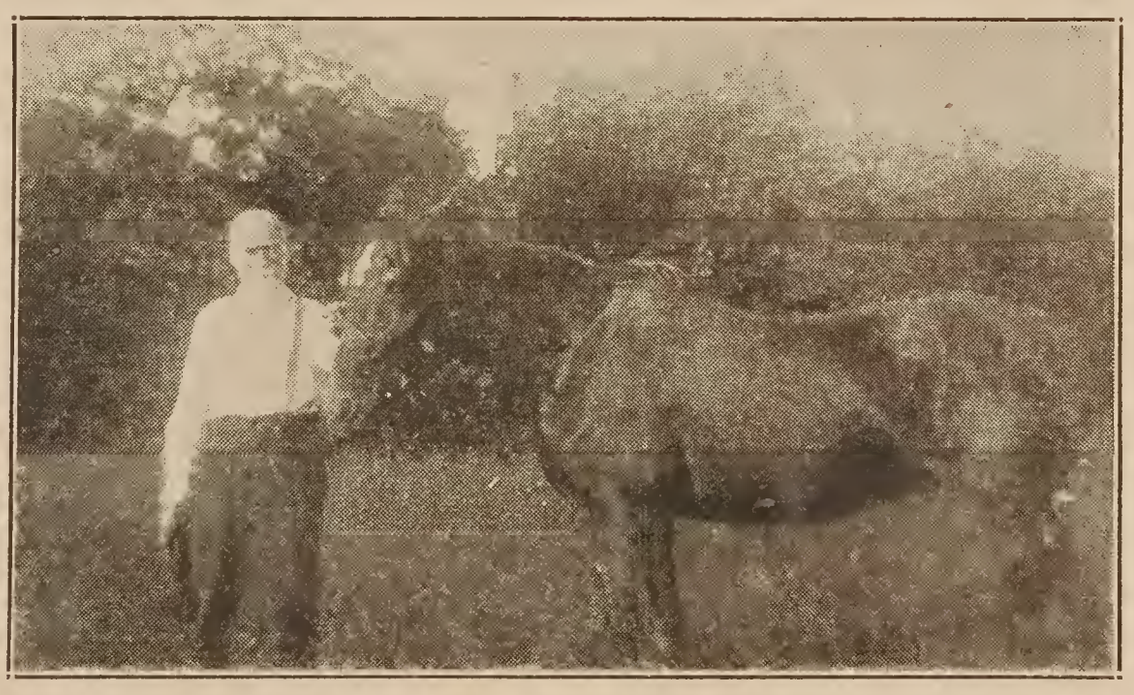
Miss Louise Mullen,, of Stafford, has been selected for the 4-H Club's award, an honor comparable to Master Farmer in the more advanced stages of agriculture. Miss Mullen has been outstanding in her nine years affiliation.

Yates County 4-H Club members will plant more than 10,000 trees on farm waste land as a forestry project. With this planting the number of trees planted by 4-H Club members will total 60,000.

HORTICULTURE

Arthur Facer, of South Lyons in Wayne County was crowned "Wayne County Corn King for 1939" at the recent Farm Bureau Dairy and Corn Show. He received a trophy.

Fruit specialists in Niagara County have discounted the reports that the recent cold wave may have damaged the peach crop. Temperature must drop to 10 to 15 degrees below zero before doing much harm, it is said. No such temperature had been recorded there last month. O.



The Keystone State does well by its farmers and farm horses. Here is 77 year old Joseph B. Mellott, Needmore, Fulton County, Pa., with his 32 year old farm horse "Rowdy."

YOUR SOCIETY CAN EARN MONEY

Here is a way your society can earn money, try for a $200 prize, help stop the coughing that disturbs your meetings.

Shiloh has been helping check coughs due to colds for over three generations. Pleasant tasting, its thick, syrupy base packed full of helpful medication clings to the throat and soothes the inflamed tissues, giving amazingly quick relief from that tickling sensation. Shiloh is sold in 30c and 60c bottles by general stores and druggists under a *positive money back guarantee.*

EARN MONEY THIS WAY

Simply send for a few of the cards (illustrated below) and distribute them during meetings to members who have disturbing coughs. (A copy of this announcement will be printed on the back of every card so the coughers will know what it's all about.)

Then to the society whose members turn in the most empty Shiloh Cartons, we will send our check for $200 to its Treasurer. In addition, we will send our check for $1.00 for every 10 empty cartons sent us. So, no matter how large or small your society, it can earn money.

You do not have to be an officer to get this plan started. Write for a few cards today and talk the idea over at your next meeting.

NOTE: When members buy Shiloh, they should keep the red pasteboard carton, hand it to the Treasurer or some officer who can save and send the cartons to us any time up to May 1st, 1940 (when the contest closes), and collect 10c for each carton returned. The $200 prize will be awarded June 1st. In case of a tie, prize will be equally divided among the tied contestants.

S. C. WELLS & CO., LE ROY, N. Y.
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News from New Jersey

New Jersey ranks as one of the best of our fruit-producing States, but many farmers are afraid that our severe winter weather may change or injure the 1940 crop to a serious extent. However, the amount of such damage remains to be seen.

New Jersey growers of apples, peaches and pears did not enjoy a good financial return in 1939. The production of fruits in the State and in the country as a whole during 1939 was considerably above the average. Therefore, the price went down and the total farm value shrank. There were 4,437,000 bushels of apples, peaches and pears harvested in New Jersey during 1939. This is about 300,000 bushels more than in 1938 and about 650,000 bushels above the 10 year average, 1929-38, production. The 1939 average farm price per bushel of apples, peaches and pears was 80 cents or 14 cents less than during the preceding year and 15 cents below the 10 year average, 1929-38 price per bushel.

Cows at Top of Dairy Herd Registry

With an average of 45.2 pounds of butterfat obtained on three daily milkings, 11 Guernseys, owned J. W. Miller, Princeton, N. J., climbed to first place on the New Jersey Dairy Herd Improvement Registry.

Late Winter for Pruning Grape Vines

Although grape vines can be pruned any time after leaf fall until the buds begin to push out, it is better to delay pruning until late Winter after the most severe freezes have occurred, and passed.

When vines are pruned in the Fall or early Winter, poorly matured canes may be left which may suffer severe injury or be killed by low temperatures. Pruning in late Winter or early Spring permits the selection of those canes which have come through the Winter in the best condition.

When pruning has been delayed or neglected, it is better to prune in the late Spring, even though the vines bleed considerably, than to leave them unpruned. Bleeding probably causes no serious damage to the vine for the sap lost is mostly water. However, it is important to complete pruning before the buds start, otherwise many buds will be broken off during the removal of the prunings.

Know Their Eggs

That the candlers at the Flemington Auction know their eggs is proven by the fact that the exhibits selected by Charles Jones and Warren Peterson, local auction egg candlers, won first, second, fourth and fifth places in the Commercial Egg Exhibit in the New Jersey Farm Show at Trenton, N. J. The Flemington exhibits of three dozen whites competed with 23 exhibits from the Vineland and the Tri-County Auction and from individual poultrymen.

Culling Cows

The culling of cows was never more important than it is right now. Many dairies in New Jersey do not have a sufficient hay supply to last until the pasture season. A surplus of milk in some sections is further aggravating the dairy situation so that "spotting" the retiring of any border line cows by means of the milk scales and the Babcock test would seem to be a profitable step.

Breeding Dairy Cattle

While the artificial insemination method of breeding dairy cattle is producing good results in this section of the world, a report from Soviet Russia indicates that this method of breeding is being applied to millions of head of livestock annually. According to "The Scottish Farmer," a British Farm Paper, more than 50,000,000 head of livestock are claimed to have been produced in Soviet Russia in recent years by means of artificial insemination. The report indicates that the method seems to have been more successfully practiced in sheep than in other animals. Eighteen thousand lambs are said to have been obtained from a single pedigreed ram on one collective farm in one year. The report also states that 1,200,000 cows and 120,000 mares were successfully inseminated this way last year.

New Jersey Agricultural Week

Association meetings, dinners, elections, exhibits and contests marked Agricultural Week at Trenton, N. J., January 23-26. Baby chicks, poultry, turkeys, small fruit, horticulture, nursery, livestock, vegetable, potato and other groups were represented. A spelling bee and 4-H Club baby beef contest were also included.

Governor Moore spoke, pointing out that the present Federal Farm Program did not benefit farmers in the northeastern states to the same degree that it did farmers in other sections which, however, supplied far less tax revenue with which to conduct such a program.

Among numerous other speakers at the meeting was Homer S. Rolfe of Syracuse, N. Y., who spoke of Mayor LaGuardia's plan of one grade of milk to replace A and B grades.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Fred H. Carlson, of Cranbury, was crowned New Jersey's seed potato cutting champion at the Fifth Annual Potato Cutting Contest. Seconded by his 6½ year old son, Bill, Carlson cut 15 pounds of seed potatoes in 1 minute and 56 seconds.

Below: George L. Crocker of Trenton, with lucky 15 year old Louis Dye, Dayton 4-H Club boy, whose Aberdeen Angus baby beef, "Pete," weighing 1,005 pounds, was bought by Crocker for 46 cents per pound at the First Annual Baby Beef Show and Auction at the conclusion of Agricultural Week in Trenton.

Photos—N. J. Dept. Agriculture.

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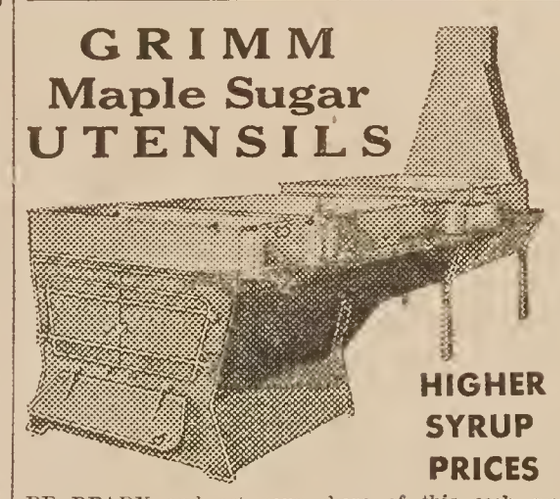

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Ruralisms

THE OLD-FASHIONED STEVIA. — Cut flowers from the florists often include graceful sprays of small white flowers that grow in clusters along the stem. These sprays are used to give lightness to heavier flowers, and are especially attractive combined with roses or carnations. To the florists this plant is Stevia serrata, but the botanists now call it Piqueria trinervia. A native of Mexico, Central America and Haiti, it has long been in cultivation, and is sometimes used as a Summer bedding plant, but will not endure frost. Its profuse Winterbloom makes it very useful to florists, for it is usually inexpensive, and yet adds greatly to the appearance of other more showy flowers. It does well in a cool greenhouse, and if specimen plants are desired shoots may be pinched off to give a symmetrical shape and free bloom. We have never seen it grown as a house plant, but judge it would do well in a cool window; it endures partial shade. Usually it is grown from cuttings rooted in March, but is also raised easily from seed. The small flowers have a fresh delicate fragrance that is very pleasant. As it blooms freely either Summer or Winter it is desirable for cutting grown outside, as well as under glass.

GOOD KING HENRY. — A number of years ago one of our readers inquired about an old plant which he remembered in New England gardens, where it was grown to provide early Spring greens. He knew it as mercury, a name new to us in this case, though this name is also given to some other plants. Investigation identified this mercury as the European goosefoot that is called Good King Henry, an old pot herb that has been widely grown in English cottage gardens. The botanists call it Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus from which we derive its common name. The thick succulent shoots push up early in the Spring and may be cooked like asparagus; as the leaves develop they are prepared like spinach. The common weed lamb's quarter or pigweed, which is Chenopodium album, is used in the same way, but Good King Henry is a perennial, and if the crowns are protected as we treat rhubarb it comes into bearing early in the season. The leaves are arrow-shaped; the plant grows to a height of two feet or more. It must be very hardy, as we hear of it in New England and northern New York, but the only plant we ever had did not survive its first Winter. We think Good King Henry is only to be found now in old gardens, as we do not find it in trade lists. Probably some of the early colonists brought roots from England. The name mercury is sometimes corrupted into markery.

A PERENNIAL ONION. — One of the herbs that should be in every country garden is the perennial onion commonly called chives or cives, Albium Schœnoprasum. Its slender hollow leaves, tender and pungent, start very early in Spring, long before one can grow scallions outside, and they are excellent in cooking where an onion flavor is desired or chopped and served uncooked in salads. Chopped chives sprinkled over cream cheese, or mixed with it, is a foreign dish that has many friends, and a plain white potato soup is both attractive and savory when freshly chopped chives are sprinkled over the top of each serving. This plant is native to northern Europe and Siberia, and is said to be found growing wild along the Great Lakes and in Canada. We do not know whether it is really native to North America; it may be an assisted emigrant, like many other European and Asiatic plants. Chives had been grown in English gardens before colonial days, and were said to be cultivated here early in the last century. The variety now cultivated is said to come from Alpine regions, and is very hardy. It is a pretty plant, forming a dense bush of these slender, round, bright green leaves, like little hollow tubes; the flowers rise above the leaves on blue-green stems, and grow in round clusters, rosy lavender in color, with a decided onion scent. The plant is so neat in growth, and the flowers are so pretty, that it is sometimes used in old gardens as an edging to flower beds, though it seems more appropriate in the vegetable garden. The small bulb is not used for flavoring; merely the leaves, which may be cut as needed throughout the season. In Europe it is considered that the more they are cut the better they grow, but during our hottest weather the leaves toughen and may turn yellow if not given more moisture and fertility. Chives are propagated by division, and are also easily raised from seed. We usually have some volunteer plants from self-sown seed, when flower heads are allowed to mature. European gardeners think they do better when grown as an edging than when planted solidly in a bed. We find a few plants sufficient for the home supply, and have grown them for many years in a well-drained herb border. Even if we did not care for the onion flavor we should still grow chives for their old-fashioned prettiness.

THE "COLERA ORCHID." — "It catches flies, eats raw meat, likes ants and bugs." The above description in a catalog recently received is sufficiently startling, especially as the plant in question is not an orchid. An accurate picture, and a further descripton, identified the plant as our old friend the Darlingtonia or California pitcher-plant. It belongs to the same family as the Sarraeenia common to swamps in the Northeastern States, and familiarly called pitcher-plant, whip-poor-will's shoe, or side-saddle flower. The Darlngtonia leaves, which may attain a height of three feet, are hollow tubes having an arched white-spotted hood with two crimson and green appendages like drooping moustaches. The tube with its surmounting head is really suggestive of a cobra preparing to strike, and the plant is strange enough to excite interest, even without the misleading title of orchid. It belongs to the group known as insectivorous plants; in these plants the interior of hood, pitcher or petioles bears honey glands which attract insects, which are then entangled by stiff hairs which entrap the hapless insect in various ways. Other plants of this class are the East Indian pitcher-plant, Nepenthes, the Drosera or sundew, and the Dionæa commonly called Venus' fly-traps. All these plants do apparently digest insects; Grant Allen, who wrote of them very entertainingly in "The Story of Plant Life," suggests that they developed the habit because the swampy ground in which they grew was deficient in nitrogen, and they were compelled to make up this lack by catching insects. The Nepenthes, which bears a shapely lidded pitcher pendent from the tip of the leaf, is the strangest and most beautiful of these plants; the pitcher contains a sweetish liquid, and we have been interested to notice how many different insects may be found drowned in this fluid, rather a suggestive moral lesson. The little Venus fly-trap has an oddly-formed leaf consisting of a flat petiole with two rounded blades fringed with sensitive hairs; when these are touched the two lobes fold together, thus trapping any unwary insect that alights or walks on its surface. One of the simple pleasures of childhood was to tickle the fly-trap gently with a feather to make it close up, which was rather deceitful when the plant was expecting a nourishing insect. However, under greenhouse or garden conditions the various insectivorous plants do not suffer from lack of nourishment and there is no need for extra feeding; the suggestion sometimes made that they should be given raw meat when insects are scarce is quite unnecessary. To return to the "Cobra Orchid" which we prefer to call the California pitcher-plant, it is easily grown in wet soil around a pool or stream, but it is not reliably hardy here, and must have some Winter protection, though we, have known it to stand the Winter in New Jersey with nothing more than a thick mulch over the crown. It is attractive as a window plant, but must have a shady place and a moist atmosphere. As our living-rooms are usually too dry for it, it will do best in a glass case or terrarium. The roots must never be allowed to dry out and it is a good plan to stand the pot in a larger pot, the intervening space being filled with sphagnum moss, which will hold moisture. This is a good plan when growing any bog plant in the house. The small-sized Darlingtonias with their rosette of tubular leaves make quaint and pretty pot plants, and their drooping flowers of yellowish green and crimson are odd and interesting, though not quite as strange in shape as the "side-saddle" flowers of our eastern pitcher-plant. The Darlingtonia, like the other pitcher-plants, carries a sweetish liquid in the hollow leaf, which attracts insects that are unable to return the hairs or bristles of the interior being so set that they form a trap. It seems only fair that some plants should eat insects seeing how many insects eat plants. There is even one Asiatic member of the milkweed family that is credited with catching mosquitoes, but this story, if true, merely refers to winged insects becoming caught in the oddly formed flowers. The true insectivorous plants are adapted to the special purpose of trapping insects so that they may absorb nourishment from them—a strange chapter in the evolution of vegetable life.

E. T. ROYLE.

New England Notes

Countryman's Journal

The article in the January 26 issue, entitled "Pioneers in 1940", was very interesting and a challenge to this modern age. Our topsy-turvy society can produce too much, both in industry and agriculture, and millions of people who need these products cannot afford to buy. Our farm families, all over the nation, need many things but farm incomes just do not allow them to buy what they actually need. It seems to me that we are going to see more and more families go back to the land. It offers so much more as a way of living than the uncertain situation in cities, for many families. On the farm one goes without some things, but the peace and security of country life gives the human heart a lift which doesn't come in canyons of brick and steel.

A kind friend-reader of the R. N.-Y. sent me a letter about using lime on land where we planned to raise potatoes this season. She said that her experience proved that lime made potatoes scabby. It would be interesting to hear from others on this point.

Had a grand discussion the other evening about the best way for the average farmer to raise the year's income. One thing stood out above everything else. A dozen really good cows are better than twice that number of poor and average stock. If it takes about an 8,000 pound milker to give a decent return in dollars and cents, than a lot of farmers are doing a good deal of work for no returns. Another important point was that here in the Northeast, farms must raise more of the food for the livestock, better hay, grain, and plan for better pasturage. If you can keep most of the milk or cream check, instead of turning it over to the feed store, the farm family will be ahead. Furthermore, the farm must raise all the food it can for the farm family. Every dollar saved is an extra dollar earned.

Interest in tractors is keener this year among farmers than ever before. Many farmers are especially interested in the smaller type machines which the various companies are putting on the market now. If a farmer can do his work with a tractor, there are certain definite advantages. It does cost real money to keep a big team. It is a matter for each farmer to figure out for himself. And pencil and paper are just as important on a farm as they are in an industrial plant.

This year the old saying is true: "As the days lengthen, the cold strengthens." We have had steady cold since mid-December. But Winter nights and a cozy room with a cheerful blaze in the fireplace have their charm. It is good to sit and read, sit and think, or just plain sit.

H. S. P.

Massachusetts.

Sheep in Penobscot County

The time is fast approaching when the sheep man will be turning his attention to the problem of shearing, instead of hunting the country over for a good shearer with his little old fashioned sheep shears, that could at the best only hope to shear some 10 or 12 in a day, at 12 to 15 cents per head. We have today several mechanical devices, with which one can accomplish this feat at a great deal more speed for very little more money. In this section the clippers which are run by a gasoline motor are meeting the approval of many of the sheep growers. They ask from 20 to 25 cents per head, and can shear from 35 to 40 in a day.

The question among many farmers has been—how to obtain heavier fleeces? Some breeds shear much heavier than others, but it has lately been brought to my attention that there are two other very important factors. First, I have found that dipping for ticks in the Spring has been a great benefit to me. Results showed an increase of nearly two pounds per head the following year. I planned to dip the next year but found upon examination that they were absolutely free from ticks. This year the fleeces averaged two pounds heavier than before I dipped.

Another and very effective gain was when I began to employ a power clipper to shear for me as it averaged fully one-half pound to a sheep heavier than when sheared by hand and I believe it much better for the sheep, as it is done much faster, more evenly and as a rule the sheep keeps quieter, and is therefore cut less.

These are methods which have by practice obtained heavier fleeces for me, but I believe that to produce the best results in fleeces, sheep need good feed. Good hay and a proper amount of grain will make better growth in wool, as in flesh, than rough fodder which too many are prone to think is all that sheep require. Though sheep may be able to live and do better than some other animals on short fodder, my experience is that they will do as much better on good feed, just as a cow will produce more on grain and ensilage than she will without it.

Maine. F. L. P.

News From Maine

The Third Annual meet of the Maine Agricultural Trades Show, held at the State Armory Building in Lewiston, was such a success that it is a foregone conclusion that the event will be continued indefinitely. The largest display of farm machinery of every sort ever shown in Maine was there. The attendance was largely of interested farm people who looked over the exhibits and attended the meetings of the Maine Pomological Society, the Maine Dairymen's Asssociation, the Maine Poultry Improvement Association, the Maine Vegetable Growers. The Maine Florists Society had a splendid show of cut flowers and they had a dinner and business meeting at the Dewitt Hotel. E. L. Newdick, head of the Division of Plant Industry, has headed the committee of arrangements for several years and has made a success.

The next big agricultural meeting in Maine is Farm and Home Week at Orono, at the State College. That comes the last week in March.

The new officers of the Maine Pomological Society, the oldest agricultural association in Maine, recently elected are: president, L. C. Berry, Livermore; first vice-president, A. N. Blanchard, Cumberland Center; second vice-president, L. K. Lee, Dover-Foxcroft; secretary, E. L. White, Bowdoinham; treasurer, T. E. Chase, Buckfield; member executive committee, Henry Wentworth, Skowhegan; member Experiment Station Council, W. J. Ricker, Turner; delegate to American Pomological Society, Prof. J. H. Waring, Orono; delegates to Federation of Agricultural Associations, L. C. Berry, A. K. Gardener, Orono, and W. J. Ricker.

The new officers of the Maine Dairymen's Association consist of, president, Fred J. Nutter, Corinna; vice-president, H. D. Hatch, Auburn; secretary, C. P. Osgood, Augusta; treasurer, C. M. White, Augusta, member Experiment Station Council, R. H. Boothby, Livermore; delegates to Federation, J. W. Scammon, Saco; Donald Corbett, Winslow.

In co-operation with the Maine Pomological Society, the Extension Service has named Myron O. Lord, of Kezar Falls, as Maine representative on the National Apple Committee. Mr. Lord, a prominent orchardist, is treasurer and manager of the Maine Fruit Producers, a co-operative organization handling apple sales for a group of producers.

The Maine State Grange lecturers' conference held at Augusta was attended in large numbers, having more than 300 there at different times. It was in charge of the State Lecturer, Hartley M. Stewart. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Frank P. Washburn, Mayor Fred Payne of Augusta and Governor L. O. Barrows were the chief speakers. Most of the time was occupied with discussions of problems facing Grange lecturers. Answers were given many times by lecturers who had overcome similar problems. A dinner was held at the Methodist Church as a social feature.

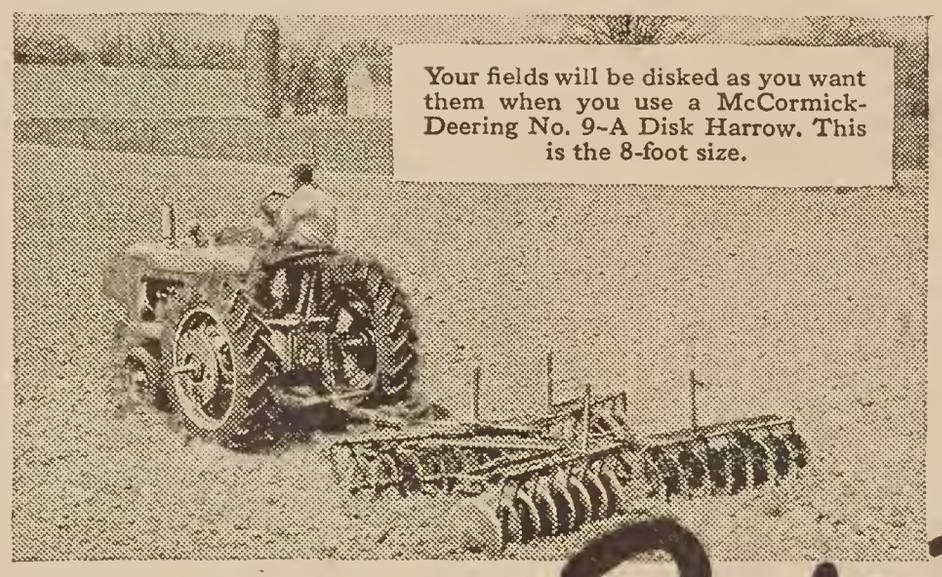
Maine farmers are using increasingly larger amounts of lime and superphosphates.

PINE TREE STATE.

Jersey Breeders Meet

The New York State Jersey Cattle Breeders Association reeently held their annual meeting in Syracuse and elected the following officers: H. C. Adams of Waterloo, president; Prof. A. C. Dahlberg, Geneva, secretary F. M. Collins, Mannsville, first vice-president; George Waite, Buffalo, second vice-president; William Henry, North Chili, treasurer; Directors, John Luchsinger, Onondaga Hill; Lee Chamberlain, Wyoming County; Ronald Brec, Delaware County and Edmund Butler, Orange County.

The group decided to depend for the sale of their product more upon contact with consumers and advertising their trade mark "Jersey Creamline," than upon Bargaining Agencies, legislation and strikes.



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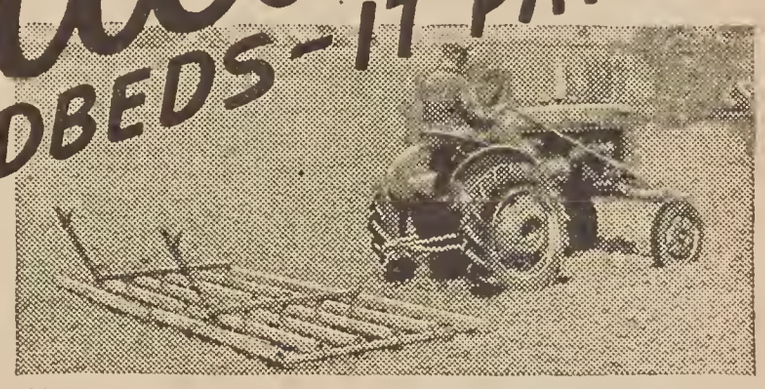

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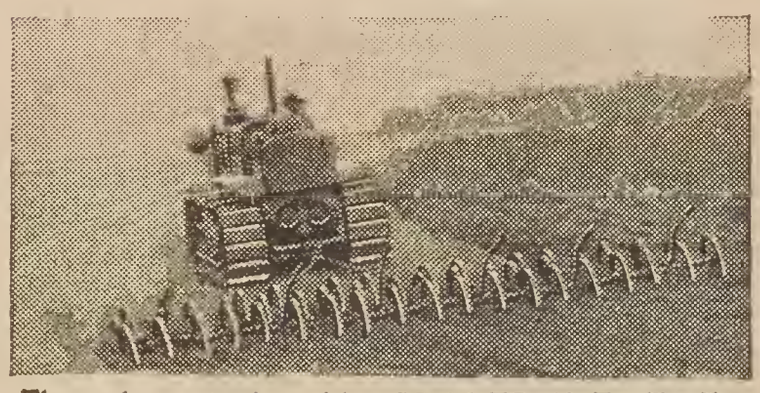

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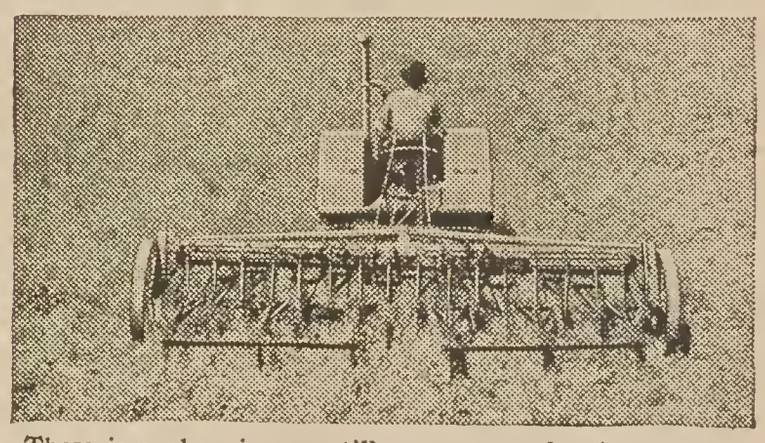

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Tractors for Gardens and Small Farms

(Continued from page 114.)

direction as the tractor. In this way the combination control is automatic.

The single drive wheel machines are often arranged with the cultivating tools rigidly mounted on the front of the machine. This method allows the drive wheel to act as a pivot when the cultivator teeth are shifted and seems to provide quick and effective control although it is not a combination type of control.

Whatever means of cultivation control is provided, it must be quick acting and result in giving the desired direction of travel to the cultivator unit immediately.

Although cultivation is the principal operation for which garden tractors are used in this section, they are also employed in many other ways. Because of this, convenience in connecting the implement to the tractor and in changing from one implement to another is very important. Special garden tractor implements, hitches, tool carriages, etc., have been devised during recent years. A questionnaire relating to the use of garden tractors on Long Island gives the basis for the following table. The various operations are listed in order according to the number of owners reporting each:

1. Cultivating
2. Plowing
3. Harrowing
4. Lawn mowing
5. Planting or seeding
6. Opening rows for planting
7. Hauling wagon or trailer
8. Working up poultry runs
9. Covering rows after planting
10. Marking out rows
11. Weeding
12. Field moving
13. Transplanting
14. Spraying
15. Cultivating orchard
16. Leveling
17. Digging potatoes (small plow type digger)
18. Sawing wood
19. Operating concrete mixer
20. Operating snow plow
21. Hauling logs
22. Pumping water
23. Cutting ensilage (small type of feed cutter)
24. Grinding feed

Nearly all garden tractors use gasoline for fuel. The following estimates are based on actual field trials and on reports from owners. Figures are for fuel consumption in full load, field operations.

1 and 2 H.P. Garden Ttractors—1½ to 2 gallons in 10 hours.

3 and 4 H.P. Garden Tractors—3 to 4 gallons in 10 hours.

5 and 6 H.P. Garden Tractors—5 to 6 gallons in 10 hours.

A study made at the College of Agriculture, Davis, California, by K. R. Frost, gives the cost of operating a small garden tractor (1 to 1½ H.P.) for cultivating only, as 20 cents per hour (operator's wages not included). In computing costs Mr. Frost included cost of upkeep, repairs for tractor and cultivating attachment, oil, fuel, depreciation, and storage. He considered the life of the tractor to be 8 years.

Small Farm Tractors

Included in this class are tractors with engines of from 9 to 23 horsepower, capable of operating two 14-inch moldboard plows or less. To set up the general specifications and descriptions which follow, a study was made of 15 different models. All machines studied are of the general purpose type, that is, they are all adapted for cultivating row crops as well as ordinary draw bar work such as plowing and harrowing. All of them may be equipped with pneumatic tires; all may have full electrical system including starter and lights; all are provided with belt pulley and power take-off (a shaft, extending from the tractor transmission, which carries engine power to the mechanism of the implement drawn by the tractor). Differential brakes for quick turning are standard equipment.

The fifteen models studied may be divided into two main groups or types: 1. Three-wheel (tricycle type) with wide tread of the rear wheels. Adapted especially for 2-row cultivators. 2. Four-wheel automotive type, particularly adapted for single row cultivating of field crops.

Most owners of small acreages depend upon one tractor to perform all their work. The tractor must, therefore, be a versatile, all purpose type machine. Operators of large farms, or highly specialized enterprises may purchase a tractor for one specific operation, but the small farm owner or gardener must employ his tractor for a variety of purposes. Small farm tractors are used for a great variety of field jobs and many implements and attachments are available for them.

The rate of work of the various small farm tractors varies according to their size, engine horsepower, and capacity of the implements used. The following table gives some information that may be of value on this point:

Plowing	3½ to 8 acrs. pr. day (10 hrs.)
Cultivating 1-row field crops	10 to 12 acrs. pr. day (10 hrs.)
Cultivating 2-row field crops	15 to 25 acrs. pr. day (10 hrs.)
Field mowing	15 to 25 acrs. pr. day (10 hrs.)
Disk harrow	15 to 20 acrs. pr. day (10 hrs.)

When carrying their rated load on belt work small farm tractors consume on the average about 1.3 gallons of fuel per hour or 13 gallons per 10 hours day. The smaller, lighter models would use less and the heavier models more than this average. When carrying their rated load on drawbar work small farm tractors consume fuel at the rate of 1.26 gallons per hour on the average, or about 12½ gallons per day of 10 hours.

A. W. Clyde of Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station reports the following calculation of the hourly cost of operating a tractor costing $850.00, used 400 hours per year, with an estimated life of 10 years:

Fixed Charges	
Depreciation $850 ÷ 10	$85.00
Interest on average investment at 6% per annum	28.00
Housing, Taxes, Insurance	15.00
Total for year	128.00
Fixed charges per hour (128 ÷ 400)	.32
Operating Charges (per hour)	
1¾ gal. fuel at 12c.	.21
Lubricants	.07
Repairs	.08
Labor, Servicing	.03
Total operating charges per hour	.39
Total Cost Per Hour	.71

Professor Clyde further states, "A one-plow tractor has an hourly cost of about two-thirds of the two-plow size." He also emphasizes the fact that hourly cost decreases rapidly when the hours of use per year increase.

Use of Pneumatic Tires

Pneumatic tires add from $30.00 to $50.00 to the cost of medium size garden tractors. Pneumatic equipment for the larger units in the small farm tractor class will cost from $100.00 to $150.00. Some of the smaller makes are furnished only on rubber, in which case the proportionate cost for the tires is less. However, it is now well established that pneumatic tires bring many benefits. Pneumatic tires are usually desirable on garden tractors and small farm tractors. These machines are often used on lawns and meadows and for hauling and transportation. Damage to plants is less when cultivating with rubber tires than when using steel wheels and lugs.

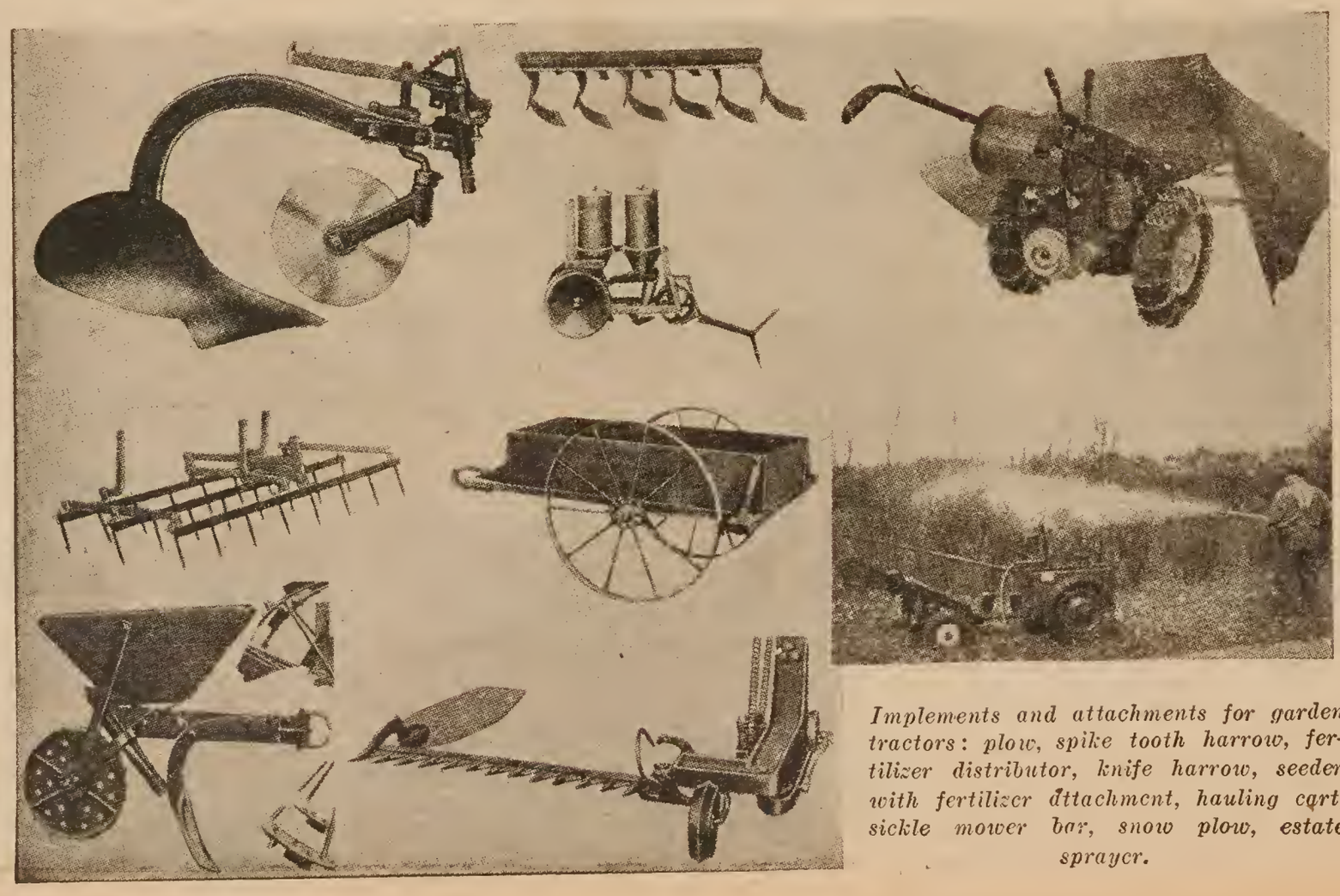
The Institute receives many requests for advice and information from persons interested in the selection of garden tractors and small farm tractors. These inquiries indicate that many purchasers expect too much from the machines, or, in other words, many are likely to purchase a machine too small for their needs. Usually after a machine is purchased it will be used for many operations not at first anticipated. It is better and more economical to have a machine with ample reserve power than one that must often be overloaded.

1. Select the machine best suited to the principal operation.
2. If much cultivating is to be done, determine the various row widths to which the tractor and cultivator may be adjusted. Determine the amount of vertical clearance beneath the tractor (18 inches to 20 inches is desirable). Try the action of the cultivator control to determine whether it is quick and positive so that it will make possible accurate, close cultivation. Determine whether shovels and cultivating steels are placed so the operator may see the plants easily when cultivating.
3. Purchase only after seeing the machine demonstrated.

   This demonstration should be under actual field conditions, preferably on your own place. See it perform the particular operation in which you are most interested. A garden tractor may work very well on level ground and yet be very difficult to operate on sidehills or on rough, stony ground. A demonstration on your own place is the best way to determine the capabilities of a machine. Reading advertisements and testimonials is often misleading, not necessarily because they are false, but because they may not be applicable to your own conditions.
4. Operate the machine yourself before purchasing.

   It is necessary to learn to run any make of garden tractor, just as it is necessary to learn to run a farm tractor or an automobile, but some are much more easily handled than others. See how much the tractor can be idled down and still perform satisfactory work. Note particularly how it handles in turning around at the ends of the rows, whether it turns easily or requires considerable effort and exertion on the part of the operator. Note what means are provided for lifting the tools from the ground when turning at the ends, or when transporting the machine to and from the field.
5. Examine the hitch, tool carriage, and means of mounting or attaching the various implements to the tractor. Determine how much time and effort are required to change from one implement to another.
6. Determine whether repair parts and service can be obtained with reasonable promptness and convenience.
7. Get first hand information as to records of performance from as many sources as possible.

[This article by Mr. Stone, Head of the Department of Rural Engineering at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, is contained, with additional data and analyses in a bulletin recently prepared by him].



Implements and attachments for garden tractors: plow, spike tooth harrow, fertilizer distributor, knife harrow, seeder with fertilizer attachment, hauling cart, sickle mower bar, snow plow, estate sprayer.

In Reply to Oneida County Farmer on the Grange

Oneida County Farmer in his letter in the January 27 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER expresses his disapproval of the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Home Bureau, the chief reason seeming to be that they do not "Do anything for the cause of milk."

The Grange is a social organization which also performs a valuable service for farmers in that it co-operatively insures him against fire and automobile hazards at about half the usual prices, and has recently undertaken the group plan of sickness and hospital insurance. The predecessor organization mixed into politics and other controversial matters and eventually faded from the picture. The organizers of the present Grange wisely excluded such things. If Oneida County farmer wishes to stay out, it is his loss, not that of the Grange.

The Farm Bureau is an association of farmers banded together to foster better farming, not marketing. The experience of our local farm bureau is that it mixed into the milk question twice. Each time part of the members became disgruntled, and the following year the membership dropped by half. This time we wisely decided to keep the Farm Bureau out of the fight and have a 1940 membership which is the largest in its history. We feel that there are two excellent milk marketing organizations, each of which is sure that it has the solution of the marketing problem, and which are merrily fighting. My own feeling is that instead of trying to get two more organizations into the fight, it would be better to eoneentrate on getting one out, that is on getting the two together on eommon ground so that we would have one united front instead of a four-cornered fight.

Oneida County farmer seems to think that the efforts of the Farm Bureau are directed toward the production of more milk in its pasture program. It is not. It is preaching pasture improvement so that we ean produce milk at a lower price. We are never sure what results we may get from fighting over prices, but we are always sure that if we eut costs of production, we are bound to increase profits, or decrease losses if we make no profit. The Farm Bureau favors the lowering of total production by culling unprofitable cows. You thereby kill two birds with one stone. You increase profits by getting rid of the eows which eat up the profits of the better ones, and you eut production, thereby decreasing the surplus milk which pulls prices of the the total production down.

He takes a wipe at the Home Bureau. He says they pay people to teach our wives to make things to save money which they do not have. He should not be so general, but eonfine his remarks to his own wife. I follow the teachings of the Farm Bureau, and my wife does have some money to save even though his may not. My wife greatly appreciates the help she gets from the Home Bureau. Also, the Home Bureau does not teach our wives to do more work, but to do the same amount of work with far less effort. Also to improve home life through their own efforts without the expenditure of much money.

Oneida County Farmer seems to feel that everything is wrong, but will not take enough interest in progressive organizations to help put them right. If he would investigate things with an open mind he would find that every effort of all three organizations is toward the betterment of living conditions.. He would find that nearly every farmer who has had an agricultural education is a member and gets benefit, and that most of the more progressive ones who have lacked such an education are also members and are trying to make up for their earlier lack in the educational line by absorbing what they have to offer.

JEFFERSON COUNTY FARMER.

I read with interest the observations of Oneida County farmer on the Grange and would like to add mine to his. I have been a Granger for quite a few years, and I agree that they are an old and honored society.

The original purpose of the Grange was to protect and help the farmer. It was meant to be an organization for farmers, and those interested in agriculture. Today, the Grange allows anyone or everyone in its membership. The subordinate Granges have, for the most part, as its officers, men and women who not only have no interest whatsoever in farming or in any phase of agriculture, but who actually fight the farmer. This fact was brought to the attention of the public, during the last milk strike in Clinton County, when the Dairy Farmers Union was fighting for bare existence prices for milk. Men who were officials of both subordinate and of the Pomona Grange not only failed to work with the farmer, but actually fought him.

When an organization like the Grange, traditionally a farmers' organization, does not stand back of the farmer, it's time to do something about it, and it is easy to explain why our friend, Oneida County farmer, writes as he does.

This condition in the Grange will never be rectified, until we go back to the original idea of a farmers' Grange. If we must have social members, let them be social members in deed as well as name. For the most part, they know nothing of a farmer's life, his problems or his betterment, and they eare less. Yet in a great many Granges not only in Clinton County, but in counties throughout the whole State, it is the social members who eontrol the Granges, and who are given the authority to voice the opinion of the farmer.

CLINTON COUNTY FARMER.

More Variety on the Farm

Because the variety raised is very small compared to what ean be obtained in the stores we all seem to tire of sameness. We are not like the animals we raise on our farms, whose diets are quite simple eompared to ours. A prepared mash, a eertain feed, pasture and water seems to satisfy our eattle and poultry but we require something different each day.

I well remember the first hog we killed. It seemed I eould see pork in my sleep. We butchered it because the price we were offered for it was so ridiculously small that we ate it in "self defence." We killed our sheep, too. And, while lamb chops are grand two at a time with mashed potatoes, four days straight of lamb will make a "hot dog" look like a banquet. Even eanned lamb or pork is still lamb and pork.

One year our trees were loaded with cherries. After a few days we declared we would not eat another cherry even if the pit was gold and we could save it! We have enjoyed our surfeits of raspberries, eueumbers and pears. When we tried to put our pears into money we received just 15 cents a bushel for them and saw them in market a few days later for fifty cents a basket. Then on Saturdays that inevitable ehicken had to be killed, dressed, cooked and eaten for Sunday dinner. We would have traded our shirts for a juicy steak!

Perhaps our farms are too specialized. A poultry raiser has ehickens and eggs. Our truek gardeners have vegetables but no meat. Our dairymen raise milk, milk, milk! If some farm women eonsume much commercially canned food it might be because they are helping their husbands in their specialized jobs such as hatching, dairying or cooking for much hired help. City women have more time to shop around for fresh foods and have more faeilities for keeping them. Our markets do offer us wonderful things but they eost money.

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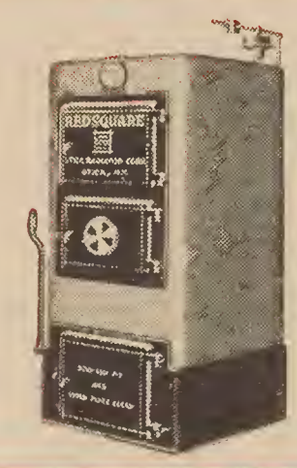

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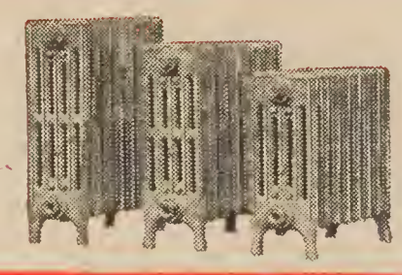

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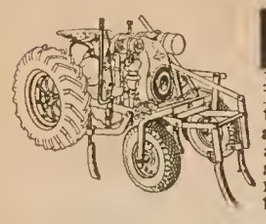

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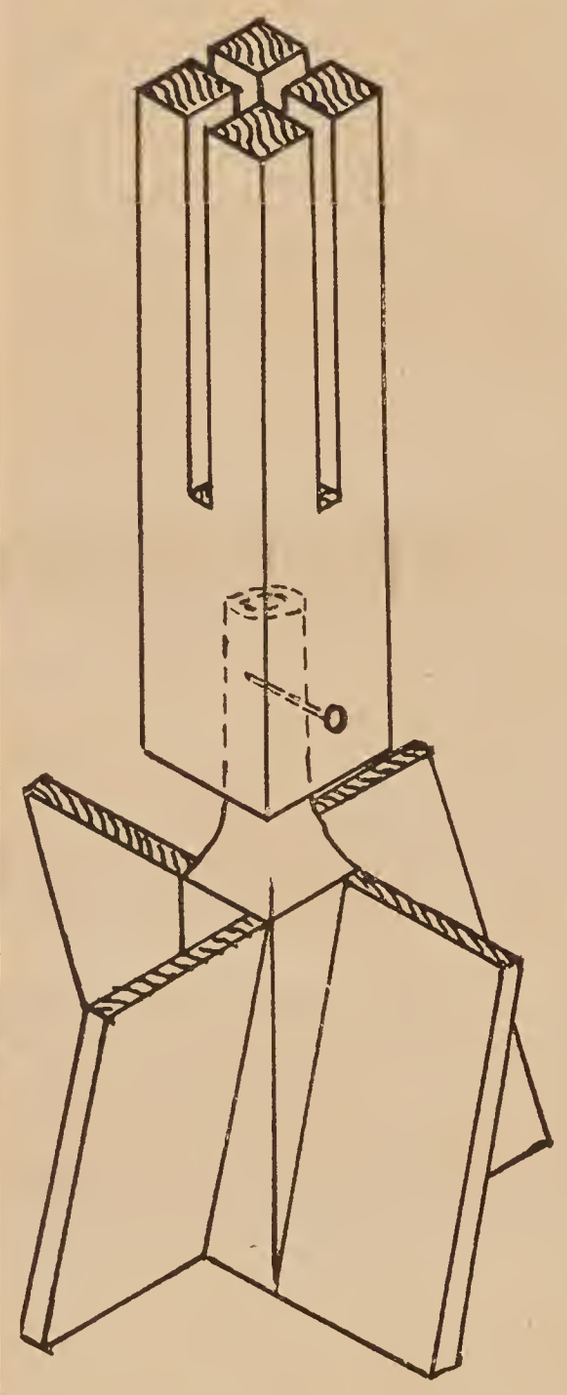
Churning with Electric Mixer

The article by the Reverend A. E. Paterson in the December 30th issue of The Rural New-Yorker on his home-made electric churn prompts me to send in a description of a home-made electric churn of a different type which I made nearly two years ago and which has been

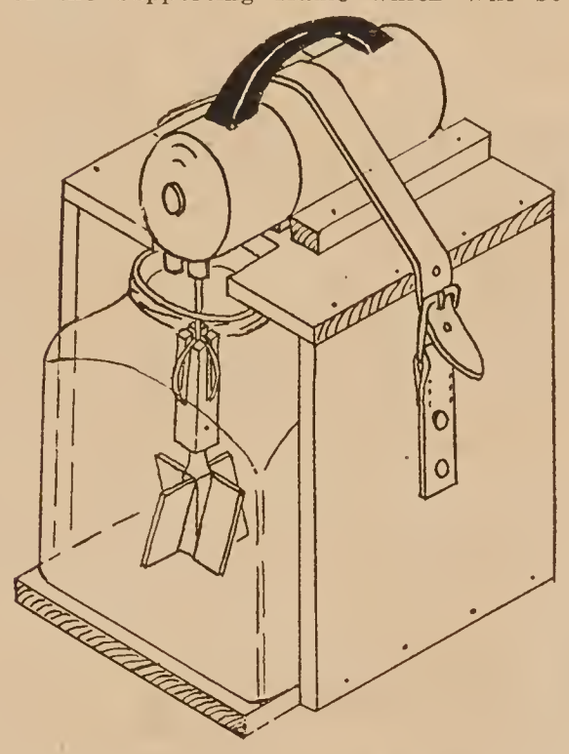


in weekly service since that time. Since electric mixers are becoming more and more commonplace in the kitchens of farm homes, I thought perhaps it might be of interest to your readers.

The tedious job of churning with the small rotary type of churn can be eliminated by rigging the churn so it can be operated by an electric mixer. The whole apparatus is so simple that it can be set up or taken apart in about a minute.

The paddle was removed from the metal rod on the center of the churn and inserted into a hole bored into a 1¼ x 1¼ x 5 inch piece of hardwood and fastened by driving a small nail or brad through it as shown in the accompanying sketch. The other end of this piece of hardwood is slotted crosswise to a depth of three inches to take one of the beaters of the mixer. (The other beater is removed from the mixer.) These cuts are made with a ripsaw and must be narrow enough so the piece will fit tightly on the mixer beater.

After sliding the beater into the slot, by holding the electric mixer above the glass container with the paddles at the proper depth, one can estimate the height of the supporting frame which will be



required. This is preferably made of ¾ inch thick white pine or some similar wood. Exact dimensions cannot be given because of the variation in size of the glass containers and the different styles of mixers. The drawing shows the supporting frame in sufficient detail for one to follow. A small cleat is nailed to the top on each side of the mixer motor to hold it in place. The motor is held down by a strap which runs over the top of the frame with a buckle on one side for tightening. However, rubber bands cut from an inner tube and hooked on each side will serve the purpose just as well.

The mixer operates very satisfactorily at low speed. Such a churn has been in weekly use in my home for the past two years and has saved many hours of tiresome churning by hand.

New York. RALPH S. WILKES.

Ohio Fruit Growers' Annual Meeting

The 73d annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society was held on the campus of the Ohio State University, January 29-31. The average attendance at the seven sessions held during the meetings was about 200.

A good many of the growers present reported they were still holding considerable stock of apples. This was particularly true of those in northeastern Ohio. Growers from the Rome Beauty area in southern Ohio generally reported they had moved the bulk of their holdings.

Some 1,200 cars of apples from Ohio had been taken by the F. S. C. C. up to February 1. One of the indirect benefits reported from the sale of fruit to the F. S. C. C. was the compulsion to pack the fruit in accordance with Federal Grade standards. A good many growers in Ohio who in previous years had been able to sell their entire production to local markets found these markets incapable of taking their fruit in 1939. Sales through the F. S. C. C. forced these growers to pack F. S. C. C. The apples generally were of good quality in 1939, except for size in the sections short of moisture. Most of the growers packing to grade standard found it much easier to meet the requirements than they had anticipated.

The programs for three of the seven sessions centered around marketing problems. John Chandler, president of the New York-New England Apple Institute; H. L. Mantle, E. L. Austin, Kent Nesbitt, all of the Ohio Apple Institute, and Truman Nold of the National Apple Institute, all discussed various phases of advertising and apple sales promotional work. Major C. E. Chase of the Washington State Apple Advertising Commission gave an outline of the sales activity of that Commission. In addition to the formal papers presented by the various speakers on the program there was a spirited forum participated in by growers and speakers alike on marketing problems. Besides the papers on marketing there were several other discussions on economic phases of fruit growing. Streamlining the apple orchard was discussed by F. H. Beach. Mr. Beach was emphasizing the importance of eliminating unprofitable varieties and various matters of cultural procedure to avoid cull fruit.

C. W. Ellenwood presented a paper on the optimum life of an apple orchard. This was a report of a survey recently made showing that the most productive period in Ohio orchards has been between 15 and 30 years after planting. Nearly 70 per cent of the growers reported best yields during this period, while 75 per cent of the growers reported the more economical production between 15 and 25 years from planting.

Dr. J. H. Gourley discussed the peach situation in Ohio. Peaches have been relatively more profitable in Ohio the past two years than apples. This has led to the planting of a considerable amount of new acreage. Dr. Gourley emphasized the importance of variety selection and choice of site.

The annual banquet was well attended. One feature of the banquet was the recognition of the long service of Mr. F. H. Ballou to Ohio fruit growers. Mr. Ballou has recently retired from active service at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

New officers of the Ohio State Horticultural Society are: Dr. J. H. Gourley, president; W. W. Ellenwood, first vice-president; H. H. Mantle, second vice-president; F. H. Beach, secretary; and C. W. Ellenwood, treasurer, the secretary and treasurer holding over from previous years.

It cannot be denied that Ohio fruit growers, in common with those from other sections, are in a period requiring great readjustments, still this group of men and women were far from discouraged. Occasionally one could hear of individuals who had done reasonably well even in 1939. There was an unusual interest in the prospects for diversification of interest on the fruit farm.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Land that makes Men Free

In bleak December of 1620 the Mayflower Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, half-starved and poorly clad. Of 102, only 51 lived until spring. But for 20 acres of Indian corn they grew the next summer, famine would have finished the rest . . . but for their bravery and fair dealings, hostile savages would have taken their scalps. Their courage, their faith, their stubborn determination built the first permanent white settlement in New England . . . a new land of freedom.

Plymouth was 15 years old and a colony of perhaps 300 souls when the good ship Hercules dropped anchor a few rods off Plymouth Rock. Among its passengers was Thomas Hayward, a farmer and an Englishman. Like those he joined at Plymouth, he risked an unknown world to bring up his boys in simple reverence, in a land of new opportunity.

Thomas and two other men — a preacher and a miller — bought a tract 20 miles west of Plymouth. For a piece 14 miles square they paid Massasoit 7 coats, 9 hatchets, 8 hoes, 20 knives, 4 moose skins, and 10½ yards of cloth. Just east of what is now the square in West Bridgewater they built their cabins. Theirs was the first settlement in the interior of the Old Plymouth Colony.

For Thomas and his boys, grain was wealth and corn was the equal of money. Out of the wilderness they carved a home. Out of the land they lived. Like the rest of Plymouth Colony, the Bridgewater settlers

Layton and Howard Hayward are the 10th generation of Haywards on this farm — a chain unbroken for three centuries. The present home was built in the late 1700's.

were independent in faith, and unfailing in worship. As was their right and their task, they set up a government; and the pattern they set is still the model of democracy.

The first Hayward lived to see the passing of good Chief Massasoit, and the coming of warlike Philip. Thomas and five generations of his kin had to fight for their freedom . . . first with the Indians, then with the French, then with the Mother Country.

Thomas' land — now 100 acres — is tilled today by the tenth generation of Haywards. As it has been most of the time in the past, it is free and clear. Its soil is as fertile as ever. Where Thomas grew Indian corn, the present generation grows silage corn. Where he kept cattle for meat, they keep cattle for milk, and retail it to the neighbors. Close to Boston, Plymouth County's milk, eggs, and vegetables today bring premium prices.

Through three centuries, ten generations of Haywards have held with clear, cool purpose to the simple rules of live and let live. Thrift, perseverance and hard work still point their way to freedom and success. After three centuries their farm in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, is still the land that makes men free . . . America is still the best place in the world to live . . . the Northeast is still a good place to farm.

* * *

Another in a series of advertisements which are

An Expression of Confidence
In Northeastern Agriculture

* * *

Famed for its industry and commerce, the Northeast is also an intense farming area. Small in size, it has a dense population. Half the farms of New England, New York and New Jersey are owned free and clear. Of the others, some 30,000 are using Federal Land Bank mortgage credit. Facts and figures on the Northeast are given in a bulletin entitled "The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm." Details on Land Bank mortgages are given in a folder called "Farm Mortgage Loans through the Federal Land Bank." You may have a copy of either or both.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
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The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

Government Not Worth the Cost

There is a five-story residence in New York City which is assessed by the Tax Department at $81,000 for taxation. When this house was sold recently, it brought only $26,000. If, as the Tax Department says, this property is worth $81,000, why does it command a price of only $26,000 in the open market? And if it brings a price of only $26,000 in the open market, why must the owner pay taxes on an imaginary value of $81,000? The law reads: "Assessments shall in no case exceed full value." (*New York Sun*)

THE new owner of this house will pay a tax of about $780 on the real value of his house and a tax of $1,650 on a fictitious value imposed on it by the city, or a total tax of substantially $2,430 per annum. This house is located in the third block from Fifth Avenue in one of the most favored residential streets of the city. There are other properties in the section showing even higher fictitious assessed values for taxation purposes in proportion to sale values. Some owners in the city have succeeded in getting small reductions after expensive court trials but nothing approaching the real market value.

If this excessive taxation were limited to one kind of real estate, to one section of a city, or to one city or location, it would, in any case, be unjust and illegal; but it would not be nearly so serious as it is today because it is the general rule all over the country. It includes homes, business houses, and factories, not only in the cities but in country districts and on the farm buildings and the farm lands as well.

The farmer not only pays the excess tax on his own property. He is forced to pay indirectly a portion of the unjust city tax. The city merchant and manufacturer are able to add the extra taxes to the cost of production, and in that way pass it on, in whole or in part, to the consumer. When the farmer buys his supplies, he pays this city tax. If he were, in turn, able to add this tax and his own tax to his cost of production and fix the price of his products accordingly, he could protect himself relatively with the merchant and the manufacturer. The things he sold would then be on a level with the things he buys. Farm prices would be on a "parity" as the vote secker would express it. But with our system that denies the farmer's right to set the price on his product and authorizes the monopolies and buyers generally to fix the price, the farmer is doomed to pay all of his own tax and a part of the city tax.

There is another phase to this general tax problem, still more important to all of us than the individual tax burden. It is the effect on all of us as American citizens. No government is worth what ours is costing. No government can long continue the burden of increased debt and the ever increasing taxes we are called upon to pay. There is no surer way to destroy our government and our freedom than to continue to increase our debt and our taxes as we have done in recent years. If we carry on to the breaking point, it will show that we as a free people are incapable of conducting a free government. Other democracies have so failed in the past. The result in every case has been a totalitarian state and a dictator.

Our political leaders will not and cannot voluntarily avert this calamity but many of them will be glad if their people back home will put the pressure on to resist the monopolies, to reduce spending and to stop flouting the assessment law. Let it not be said that the American people of the 20th century lacked the ability to stop spending after their fathers had left them the rich inheritance of self-government.

Mr. Gannett is Ruffled

My attention has been called to an article in a reeent issue of your paper entitled "A Politieal Masquerade."

Let me tell you that your statement in regard to me is absolutely unfair. Your insinuations are outrageous and not justified. I have nothing whatever to do with "Your Public," which is a public relations organization. The faet that it has offices in the same large office building as our Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, mean that it has any relation to me or to our Committee.

Furthermore, I resigned some time ago as chairman of this Committee but I am vice-chairman and supporting it in every possible way. Dr. Rumely is a part-time employee of the Committee. I have no eontrol over his activities in any other direetion and I have had nothing to do with any eampaign that he may have carried on in regard to the milk question in New York State.

Furthermore, I believe that some of your statements are libelous and if I were in Dr. Rumely's place I would not ignore them.

Why you should attack me in this matter is beyond my understanding. I did expect from you fairness, but this slur is dishonest and contemptible.

FRANK GANNETT.

WE are glad to extend to Mr. Gannett the courtesy of our columns. Choosing as he did to reply, we would have thought he would have taken the opportunity to explain more fully his stand on the dairy situation, an important issue in any presidential campaign. Unfortunately, his letter is devoted principally to an expression of resentment and pique at what he styles "outrageous insinuations."

Our editorial was based on simple fact. Dr. Rumely's wartime record is well-known. The personel of Your Public, Incorporated, was listed and their former activities described. One of its employees, a Robert Eastman, circulates in two other activities—first, as an individual writing circular letters from P. O. Box 72, Ithaca, N. Y., to dairy farmers throughout the State, warning them there is communism in our cow barns; and second, as a special writer (also on communism) for the farm press, sponsored in the form of special releases issued by a Walter G. Springer, Public Relations Counsel.

We are quite willing to accept Mr. Gannett's statement disassociating himself from Your Public, Incorporated, and from Dr. Rumely. Nevertheless, we cannot but consider it an odd coincidence that Mr. Gannett's Committee is located in the same building as Your Public, Incorporated, as well as Mr. Springer's office; that one of the officers of Your Public, Incorporated, is "a part-time employee" of Mr. Gannett's Committee; that Ithaca appears prominent in the chain of circumstances; and that all of them, including Mr. Gannett personally, have adopted the familiar cant of the milk monopoly which has been straining, without success, to brand last August's milk fight by 36,000 dairy farmers, as a Red plot.

Mr. Gannett has continually come out in strong language against the true interests of New York dairymen. He has lent aid, both vocally and through his chain of papers, to the monopoly. He has allied himself with the Sexauer-Babcock-Eastman group. Whether he knows it or not, these men do not have the confidence of the rank and file of farm families. They have betrayed them in the past and are still doing so. The record would indicate that Mr. Gannett prefers to retain this alliance, not openly, but through apparently unaffiliated stooges. If the record is correct, farmers should be given the facts. Mr. Gannett, it seems to us, has failed to show that the record is not correct.

Sherman J. Lowell

SHERMAN J. LOWELL died at his home at Fredonia, New York, on February 3, aged 81 years. He was a member of the first grange organized in the State, Fredonia No. 1, and served as Master of the State Grange from 1916 to 1920. He was a member of the State Food Commission in 1917; unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1932 and a member of the Federal Tariff Commission under President Coolidge.

He was an influential member of the Grange long after his official connection was over. He exercised a wholesome influence in the Grange, particularly in educational matters. He has been credited with largely shaping the policy of the State Grange in opposition to the contralized influences when the subject was acute in the State, and the Grange has followed that policy consistently since. His sympathy and influence and labors were always exercised in the interest of agriculture and the farm.

He formed his own opinions, acted on his own convictions; was never afraid to stand on the facts that he found whether they took him with the popular trend or with the minority. He was a man of character. He could differ from a friend and still remain a friend. It was our privilege to work with him at his best and to share his friendship through it all. We learn of his passing with sincere sorrow.

Harlem Valley Notes

January 30: Huntting C. Winans, Jr. of Pine Plains, Dutchess County, has been notified that his four-year old Holstein cow, "Winfarm Kerk Eathel 1783577," has been awarded "Reserve Champion all-American four-year-old Holstein Cow." At the National Dairy Show in 1938, "Eathel" won the title of 4-H Grand Champion as a three-year-old at the 1939 Dutchess County Fairs she was awarded "Grand Championship" in the open classes. At the 1939 Eastern States Expositions she won Senior and Grand Championship honors. In 1937 she was second in 4-H classes and third in open classes at the N. Y. State Fair.

Oscar F. Kinney, of North Chatham, Columbia County, is the owner of two Guernsey cows that have new official records that give them entry in the American Guernsey Cattle Club's Advanced Register. One is seven-year-old Joana of Wynnewood, who produced 12,860.1 pounds of milk and 713.1 pounds of butterfat in class AAA. The other is Waldorf Susie's Sally, who produced 11,463.4 pounds of milk and 483.6 pounds of butterfat in class EEE.

At the Eastern meeting of the N. Y. State Horticultural Society, held in the armory at Kingston, N. Y., one of the sessions was conducted by Lawrence Howard, of Kinderhook; the subject being the coddling moth. Ralph Near, of the Roeliff Jansen Central School at Hillsdale, won the Columbia speaking contest with the subject "Our Apple Varieties." He competed with four others from Hudson and Pine Plains. Dutchess County 4-H club teams won several "firsts" at the Kingston meeting. Team A won a plaque for placing first in the 4-H Extension Club's fruit insect injury and disease identification contest. Dutchess team B won second. In group two the Red Hook Future Farmers won first. In junior horticulturist's contests, Dutchess County team A and B won first and second. The Columbia County 4-H Club team of three Serodin boys of Germantown, won first prize plaque in apple judging and varieties identification contest. Dutchess County team was second.

A farm recently purchased in Dutchess County is to be used for the raising of thoroughbred hogs; another is to be used for raising beef cattle. Fat pigs, corn fed, dressed, sell for $0.10 a pound.

One farmer advertises wood at $1.50 on stump; $3.00 cut cord, at the woodlot. One wood chopper charges $1.25 a cord to cut in four foot lengths, or $1.00 if in eight foot lengths, in the woodlot.

February 12: It is tax paying time again. In Columbia County property owners can now pay their taxes in two installments; in one of the towns, however, there were but two who wished to pay that way. At the tax sales of Columbia County properties, the County was obliged to take in 260 parcels; 121 parcels were bid in by speculators.

The ice at Stissing Lake in Pine Plains, Dutchess County, had ice 20 inches thick, and the skaters, old and young, have enjoyed the sport there, as well as at other lakes and ponds. Foxes have been bad and numerous. One poultry grower took a chicken killed by one of the foxes, put it into a crevice in a stone-wall, and set a trap there. He found a beautiful cat there in the morning, which he had to kill. The next day there was a "smelly" skunk in the trap. The next day a "coon." So he took up the trap, and with his gun hunted the fox, which he finally shot.

One poultry grower, formerly raising broilers, gets only "pullet chicks" and grows them for eggs. He says the poultry hatcheries have so many of the male birds that they supply broilers for the trade to a greater extent than formerly, and he finds his best profits from raising the birds from "sexed pullet eggs."

There is a record held by Fred Holsapple, of Copake Falls, for growing the largest hog in this section, that we have heard of. It is six feet long from "tip to tip," and weights 1,100 pounds.

One fruit man advertises sprayed apples at $.75 a bushel; the varieties listed are King, Newtown Pippins, and Spitzenburgs. We recall an appple incident where a newcomer to this section saw a "Seek-no-further" for the first time and inquired the name of the fruit. The grower said, "I will tell you its name in such a way that you will always remember it; it is what your husband said when he found you."

New York. E.A.H.

Milk and Cream Supply

Receipts at the New York metropolitan area for December, 1939:

State of Origin	Milk (40-qt. Units)	Cream (40-qt. Units)	Condensed (40-qt. Units)
New York	2,051,537	101,330	23,176
New Jersey	425,522	2,768	...
Pennsylvania	405,847	12,265	6,419
Vermont	150,734	2,229	...
Connecticut	20,439	...	...
Maryland	16,195	...	...
Massachusetts	9,516	...	...
Indiana	...	...	856
Ohio	...	1,040	200
Total, December, 1939	3,079,790	119,632	30,651
Total, December, 1938	3,128,705	114,953	19,635

New York furnished 66.6 percent of the milk and 84.7 percent of the cream coming into the city for the month of December, 1939.

Brevities

SOME fine moving pictures in the evening sky recently—the crescent moon and bright planets.

THE plow will soon be at work again. Let us hope that it starts a season of prosperity and good will.

A DEMAND for earlier soybeans is developing—varieties that will be out of the way so that Fall grain may be drilled on the land where the soybeans were grown.

NEW YORK State now has 1,500,000 acres in white pine. Perhaps this beautiful wood will come back into use in a generation or two.

THE skill of greenhouse people has been working to the limit to develop full bloom at the right time for the March flower shows, where thousands of specimens will be seen.

THE Weather Bureau says that the last January was the coldest for that month in the nine States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas.

"THE works of his hands are verity and judgment; all his commandments are sure. They stand fast for ever and ever, and are done in truth and uprightness." Psa. III. 7-8.

Action Taken on Milk Laws

THE Albany milk front is becoming more active. Assemblyman Daniels, of St. Lawrence County is sponsoring the Graves inspection Bill in the Assembly. Assemblyman Wachtel, of New York City, has introduced several milk bills; one to amend that portion of Section 258-c of the Agriculture and Markets Law which gives the Commissioner of Agriculture power to deny a milk dealer's license application on the ground that the market is already adequately served by existing dealers; a second bill to establish an uniform system of accounting for milk dealers; and a third to authorize the establishment of municipal milk distribution, to serve as a yardstick in determining costs. Assemblyman Daniel Flynn, also of New York City, has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of dealer spread, which has increased $1.02 a cwt. since the Bargaining Agency was organized.

Senator Graves is already considering the sponsorship of several of the same bills she introduced last year. Such action would be most timely, considering recent developments. The Corporation Counsel of New York City has just issued an opinion that Section 258-j of the Agriculture and Markets Law does not apply to New York City. This statute provides that, before any local health department can score in a dairy for a particular market, the Commissioner of Agriculture must first decide whether more milk is needed for that market. The law gives the Commissioner the same dictator power over producers as he has under Section 258-c with respect to dealers. The Court of Appeals has expressed grave doubts on the constitutionality of Section 258-c and the same doubts are equally applicable to Section 258-j. The Corporation Counsel's ruling appears sound. Henceforth, the city will, regardless of Albany, approve new sources of milk supply for its market on compliance with sanitary regulations and on an agreement that 60 percent of the plant's supply will be shipped into the city as milk, cream, or ice cream mix.

This action taken by New York City is not only an approval of last year's attempt by Senator Graves to amend Section 258-j, but offers substantial ground and good reason for reintroduction of the same bill during the current session, as well as the bill to amend Section 258-c.

A similar situation exists with reference to Section 20 of the Cooperative Corporations Law. This law makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to spread false reports, with malice and knowledge, about the finances or management of a cooperative, with a fine from $100 to $1,000; and in addition, the cooperative can bring civil suit to collect a $500 penalty. This statute has always been regarded as a challenge to the freedom of speech, and of the press. The only purpose for its existence was that it might be used by its sponsors as a threat against criticism. Not until November, 1937, was the first suit started under Section 20, thirteen years after it became a law. The Dairymen's League bronght a suit against The Watertown Daily Times and John Brior, one of its special writers, to collect the $500 penalty; claiming that the published news report that the League and Borden's, "two major milk trust concerns," were making overtures toward settlement of the 1937 strike, was false. On a motion to dismiss the League's complaint. Judge Morehouse has finally ruled that the Leagne has no cause of action and the motion to dismiss has been granted. The Court held that the report was, if anything, beneficial to all parties and he could not see how the plaintiff was in any way aggrieved.

For the past two years now, bills have been introduced by Senator Graves to repeal Section 20. Such a repeal bill should be introduced again this year. The Times decision and the Court's opinion demonstrate the absurdity of the statute, particularly when the libel laws offer full relief in case of a just complaint.

The "hush-hush" campaign initiated by the milk monopoly in Albany must not be allowed further quarter. The word has been generally passed around Capitol halls that the milk problem has worked itself out and farmers are now satisfied with the present regime in the dairy industry. Farmers owe a duty to themselves and to their elected representatives to tell them that such is not the case, that the Big-3 are still in the saddle with their Federal Order and that the farmer is still chained to his milk stool by laws and regulations forged by the same Big-3.

Certainly, the Corporation Counsel's ruling and the Morehouse decision supply the cue to Albany that there is a growing public consciousness that a milk problem remains still to be solved, and that this public consciousness must eventually be satisfied.

Taxpayers Vent Ire

THE revolt at Albany against Governor Lehman's state budget was impressive. No room in the Capitol would hold the 10,000 or more protesting taxpayers. Even the State Armory could not hold them all. From noon to midnight their voices rang out against state extravagance and an ever-increasing burden of taxation. It was not alone the proposed $15,000,000 of new taxes that they protested—it was this ever-increasing load of taxation year after year while their income grew less, and the comforts and needs of the family diminished. They have seen the capital invested in their once prosperous farms, homes and small businesses exhausted in operating losses and taxes. In 25 years they have seen the state budget increase from $50,000,000 to practically $400,000,000, and the school cost in the same time has increased in substantially like proportion. The taxpayers do not find that the present state government or the schools are worth what they now cost. Pressure groups in the government service, in the schools, in the labor unions and in the professions demand prosperity-time salaries and fees. The government yields to their insistence, and levies a new tax to meet the cost. These are the things that provoked the taxpayers' ire. There are legislators at Albany who will be glad that the protest has been made, because they know that reduced public spending today is a necessity for both State and Nation. After the Albany hearing on February 12, these statements were recorded:

> It is my opinion that the proposed income tax boost will never come to a vote in either house. — Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth, Livingston County.
>
> I am more convinced than ever that we should impose no new tax. — Assemblyman Maurice Whitney, Rennselaer County.
>
> We must cut expenditures, I wonld not forecast how much, but it must be made. There is no other answer. — Assemblyman Harry Reoux, Warren County.

Other men and women at Albany are of the same sentiment and none of them should be afraid to express themselves strongly. The people of the State have resolved that they shall be men and not mice, and they are 100% in accord with the economy platform as expressed by these three assemblymen and by the protesting taxpayers.

Not Identical Babies

In a speech in Chenango County on January 9, Henry H. Rathbun, Vice-president of the Dairymen's League, said, as reported in the press, that

> the Bargaining Agency is the illegitimate child of John J. Dillon. It is really a federation of co-operatives as recommended many years ago by Mr. Dillon.

In a speech in Oneida County the same month, Mr. Rathbun said that

> John Dillon wanted every plant organized, and an affiliation of all plants in one body, and that the Bargaining Agency set-up was just that. It was, he said, Dillon's legitimate child, and he wonld not recognize it. He does not like the plan.

I think I know the difference between the Bargaining Agency and the federation Mr. Dillon proposed, but I would prefer that you tell it for the information of dairy farmers who heard Mr. Rathbun.

New York. A DAIRYMAN.

MOST of the best plans Mr. Dillon has suggested and advocated for the good of the dairy industry and in fairness to milk producers and consnmers have been first opposed by the League officials and later usurped or stolen by League officials and Borden's. But in every case they have turned the benefits that should flow to producers and consnmers into benefits to themselves and the milk monopoly.

After the 14-year record of failure admitted by Mr. Rathbun under the Dairymen's League in alliance with the Borden Company, the Legislature passed the bill proposed by Mr. Dillon and unanimonsly approved by dairymen back in 1916. It gave dairymen a charter for local nnits, one at each plant, and included another charter to affiliate all locals in one State body to act as a marketing agency and for any legitimate service that producers desired. The charter provided for independent ownership and control of the system by dairy farmers: one vote and full information to each producer; the funds to be raised, and the money to be spent; the prices to be paid producers, the whole bnsiness control, and the election of officers were all reserved to producers. Officers were rotated to avoid rings and to develop talent for management. No alliances or secret gentlemen's agreements were permitted. It allowed no discrimination. Every producer, rich or poor, high or low, was guaranteed eqnal protection and benefits, whether within or without the organization, and a monthly profit and loss accounting.

This was an American system. It gave the dairy industry a charter and a system suited to its peculiar needs, such as banking, insurance, transportation and other business interests enjoy. It expressed confidence in the initiative, ability and integrity of dairy farmers. For producers, for consnmers, and business and manufacturing interests it had a priceless potential value.

Naturally the big milk dealers and self-appointed and self-perpetuating leaders didn't want to lose their control of milk and their power to fix the price of it. They had influence enough to induce Governor Lehman to veto the Charter bill. What it cost the leaders to work up an appearance of farm demand for the Rogers-Allen Law is not known. The vouchers were destroyed after an audit was ordered; but it was estimated in Albany to be about $100,000. The scheme was to imitate the form of the Charter bill affiliating bogus co-operatives to form a bargaining agency. Peter G. Ten Eyck, then Commissioner of Agriculture, officially announced that the co-operatives were controlled by the milk dealers. Every milk producer in the State knew that to be a fact without being officially told. The Rogers-Allen Law followed the plan of the Charter bill in being an affiliation of co-operatives, two of which extended into other States. The producers in the co-operatives do not control them. The law gives the officers authority to cast the vote for producers, to tax the producers what they like, to sell the milk for what they like, and to spend the producers' money as they like. Attorney General Bennett found on investigation that the Leagne and the Sheffield Association had power of control over the Bargaining Agency and that the dealers dominated it. The Bargaining Agency collapsed in six months. It was a false symbol of milk producers used by the dealer proponents of the Federal-State regime as the hollow voice of dairy farmers. In this way they manufacture any brand of farm sentiment they want, and confirm it by their accommodating Bargaining Agency. No worth while accounting is made.

Such is the plagiarism of the Charter bill. Such is the counterfeit co-operative system, and such is the bognus, dealer-controlled producers' Bargaining Agency that Mr. Rathbun and his conniving, deceptive associates try to pass over on farmers as Dillon's baby.

Victims in Common

IN a recent bulletin to dairymen, Fred H. Sexauer quotes two leaflets received by him, one from the Communist Party, speaking of Communism, the other from the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, speaking of Democracy. The first he says speaks of force, ill-will, false association, etc.; the second speaks of faith, freedom, courage, co-operation, etc. He chides the first for endorsing the Dairy Union and the C.I.O. and for condemning the Dairymen's League. He condemns the Dairy Union because the C.I.O. approves it.

I received his bulletin because I am forced by location to sell milk to the League. But as I see it, the League and the Communist Party have much in common, the Union nothing with either of them. The record of the League as made by its management has no character to recommend it. It had no members when the Borden Company forced its producers to sign the "pooling" contract against their will. I do not know much about the C.I.O. but, if it misleads, deceives, and beggars as much as the League has thus abused their milk producers during the past 20 years, then both groups of victims should be feeding sharks in the lowest depths of the deepest ocean.

New York. LEAGUE PRODUCER.

Milk Monopoly Gets Results

A HAPPY letter has been sent by National Dairy President McInnerney to his stockholders. Enclosing the company's 20 cent quarterly dividend Mr. McInnerney states during the year 1939 National Dairy retired $1,876,500 of its debentures and all of its remaining bank loans of $7,964,125, a grand total of $9,840,625, in addition to its estimated 1939 profits of about $12,000,000.

There are few business concerns in this country which, with an original working capital of less than $2,500,000, can earn close to 600 percent on it per year and pay out $10,000,000 of its surplus reserve. But then, there are few buyers who can, instead of buying at agreed prices, take the goods and commodities desired and pay whatever price suits their own interests best, except in the dairy business where the practice is general. Such is the selfish system that has been rigged by the milk monopolists, and the recent report by National Dairy confirms the effectiveness of the system, but only for the buyer.

What about it, Mr. Thurman Arnold?

● Don't ask yourself: "Can I afford a new plow this year?" You are already paying for one if you are using an old plow behind a modern tractor, because that old-style plow is wasting time and fuel at every turn of the field. Here are plows built from the ground up to take full advantage of the new Massey-Harris "101" high-compression tractors — or any other tractor of similar size.

NO. 27

A NEW POPULAR-PRICED PLOW WITH ADJUSTABLE CONE-TYPE WHEEL BEARINGS

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NO. 9B

● Built in two and three-bottom sizes, 9-B Plows have high-speed moldboard bases, extra clearance, longer rake. Massive beams, 1¾-inch axles, and long, handy, adjustable, depth-control levers. A three-part clutch, the simplest and strongest made today, lifts the plow to maximum height in less than 3½ feet of travel. Automatic Tail-Wheel Lift can be adjusted by two bolts; a single set-screw regulates depth of the wheel. Transfers landside pressure to the free-rolling wheel.

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Milk and Dairy Notes

A LEGACY THAT DIDN'T PAY

Twelve years ago I inherited a League contract from a relative. I soon began to see that they were putting it over on us farmers aplenty. At every meeting they told how Sheffield took it out of weight in fat tests but my brother was a Sheffield producer and always received a higher price than the League paid. I would have had $2,438.00 more for my milk since I started if I had had the Sheffield price. I would have changed but the League contract held me when milk was saleable and there was no demand for it on April 1 when the contract could be vacated. I know they have given me short weights and tests because we weigh the milk and my son has learned to make the test, and League returns are three to four points short. Our last home test was 3.55 per cent fat. They gave me 3.2 per cent test and there is nothing I can do about it.

Sheffield could take my milk now but they have adopted a contract too and I am through with contracts, but I have an independent outlet for April 1 and my resignation in the League is filed. Every issue of the League News tells what Governor Lehman and Commissioner Noyes say about the control of production and what they would do for the farmers but when there was a strike on to improve prices, they opposed it and if any farmers in the State needed an increase in price more than another, it was the League farmers. Any business man would tell you that League producers are short of money to pay their bills.

Farmers should all get together and sell the milk dealers what milk and cream he wants at the price they fix and if there is any left over, keep the surplus in the country and work it up into manufactured products and more of it for butter for the farmers' own use.

I have asked fellow producers in the League what is done with the $20,000,000 or more taken out of farmers' returns by the League every year. They do not know. No questions must be asked in the meetings and yet they tell us that it is a farm co-operative.

New York. S. J.

(A League member until April 1.)

A REPLY TO MR. DALE

Today I received a long letter from Mr. L. R. Dale of Lebanon, N. Y., which looks to me like an appeal from the Bargaining Agency or the Dairymen's League. The gist of the four page letter is an urgent invitation to all the independent co-operatives to meet at Utica on February 6 to unite the independent producers and Dairy Union Co-operatives. No mention is made of any affiliation with the League. That would be too candid a suggestion from them but the inferences are unmistakable. They called one such meeting of independents on January 23 but they do not say how many responded, if any. The independent co-operatives had their experience with the Bargaining Agency and with the League. They were drawn into it under false pretenses in 1937 but they kept a key to the door so they could get out, and they got out.

On page 2 of Mr. Dale's letter he says, "it will be only a matter of time until the Federal Order will be lost to the producers of the milk shed if the independent producers do not get together." The blow-up of the Federal Order is just what the independent producers want. They would like the Order to be so lost that it would never be found again. That Order was not the will of dairymen. It was set up by the milk barons and the Dairymen's League to keep the monopoly, including League officials, in power after the failure of the Bargaining Agency. The letter speaks of the increasing volume of milk in the milk shed. Producers do not want any milk classes. We have only one grade of milk, clean, cool, fresh milk. I hope by September 1 New York City will want only that kind. Are some of the milk barons and their stooges trembling with fear and looking for medicine to revive their courage? Don't they know that independent dairymen are fed up on their propaganda? Do they think that these men can forget that they have been discriminated against, compelled to pay tribute, been victims of conspiracy and intrigue and fraud, and then again made themselves liable to repetition of trickery and tyranny?

On page 3 the letter says that if it had not been for the fine spirit of co-operation of the Dairymen's League, we probably would not have had the Federal Order. What did the members of the Dairymen's League have to do with the Order? Nothing whatever. That fine spirit of co-operation was displayed by the officials. The members did not even have the privilege of casting their own votes. Their promise was a better price for milk. Instead they have managed to keep the average dairyman one jump ahead of the sheriff and many others so far behind that the sheriff has no interest in them. They have piled one disappointment, hardship and loss on top of another. They seem to know that this cannot go on indefinitely. They are exploiting the small co-operatives in the Federal Order to pay tribute to the big co-operatives and this without allowing the small ones or anybody else to know just how much is paid by one and received by the other. The dairy farmers who have watched these intrigues for 20 years and finally succeeded in getting independent co-operatives of their own are not likely to renew their unfortunate experience with deceit and trickery.

Mr. Dale has been mesmerized to say that "the counsel and advice of the League and the Bargaining Agency is always worth consideration." There is the give-away. Whether Mr. Dale knows it or not, there is the purpose of his communication. I doubt if he is the author of the letter. If he were to succeed in his purpose to lead the independent producers into a new trap he might become a subsidized ally of the Big-3 but his success would be a calamity to his independent associates. F. G.

Madison County, N. Y.

HEADED TOWARD TROUBLE

Farmers should compare the reports of Administrator Harmon for November 1938 with those for November 1939 and also December 1938 with December 1939.

The reports show that in November 1939 the 60,000 farmers who supply the New York City market were producing milk at the rate of about 5,433,000 quarts daily. The consumers in the market drank about 3,174,000 quarts daily, so there were about 2,259,000 quarts daily remaining for other uses and other markets. The uniform price under the Marketing Orders was $2.10 cwt.

A year later in November 1939, the farmers had increased their production, or others had been added to them, so that the same plants were receiving 245,000 quarts more each day. The consumers drank just a little less., Accordingly there were about a quarter-of-a-million more quarts of milk per day to go into surplus uses than there were a year earlier. Fortunately, the butter market had raised substantially, and thus raised all the surplus prices. But the surplus handling charges or "market service payments" under the Marketing Orders which had been $40,673 in November 1938, rose to $193,408 in November 1939. The uniform price would have been substantially less than $2.10 had the price to consumers for fluid milk remained unchanged. However, by raising the price to consumers 1¼ cents a quart for fluid milk (it was 15 cents in November 1939 and 13¾ cents in November 1938), and the Class 1 price from $2.45 to $2.82, the uniform price in November 1939 was raised to $2.28, amid loud Hosannas. The consumer paid 1¼ cents more but the farmer got not quite four mills additional per quart.

In December 1939 an average of 872,000 quarts more each day were produced than in December 1938. However, the consumers came gallantly to the rescue and drank 248,000 quarts more each day than a year earlier. (Or else the dealers under-reported the Class 1 sales for December 1938 which seems quite as probable upon a careful comparison of the figures with shipments to the market, etc.) The net result was that there were 624,000 more quarts going into surplus in December 1939 than a year earlier. Market service payments rose from $46,719 in December 1938 to $281,194 in December 1939. The "co-operative payments" and "market service payments" together reached an all-time high of nearly 10 cents per cwt. on all milk produced. No wonder the Marketing Orders are popular among the dealers that are equipped to play that game!

The December 1938 uniform price was $2.02, the Class 1 price was than $2.45 and the consumer's price 13¾ cents. In December 1939, with a Class 1 price of $2.82 and a consumer price of 15 cents a quart, the uniform price was $2.16. That means that the 1¼ cent extra per quart paid by the consumer, plus bigger fluid sales, yielded even less than in November 1939—less than a third of a cent a quart increase.

Dealers, co-operative and otherwise, have such a vested interest in surplus under the Marketing Orders that they are not likely to discourage increased milk production in any way. The Governor

and the Commissioner of Agriculture solemnly say that production control is necessary but that it should come from the industry.

Obviously we are headed towards bigger and better troubles in the dairy industry and the sad thing about it is that when the show-down comes, produced either by a consumer revolt at excessively high fluid prices or farmer revolt at ruinously low uniform prices, the organizations which should suffer will be in a better position than ever. The very distresses of the farmers, and their excess of surplus milk, may well make them more dependent upon those who have the plants and other facilities for disposing of it.

The Marketing Orders, with their cooperative payments and market service payments and administration payments, cost the farmers just about nine or 10 cents a cwt. of visible costs, and no one can yet say what its entire cost will be. Anyway it is carrying the League costs so that the League can pay its producers who formerly bore all the costs of the organization almost as much as is paid to producers who never voluntarily accepted those charges.

New York. FARM FRIEND.

SUCH A "WONDERFUL ORGANIZATION"

In a letter by A. E.Wedge published in the *Syracuse Post Standard* of January 12 he says, "we have a wonderful organzation with the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association." This wonderful organization came into existence by the rape of the original Dairymen's League, Inc., a farm organization of 93,000 members which were deliberately and intentionally split wide open by its officers in December, 1921, to serve the purpose of the Borden Milk Company. The funds of the Dairymen's League, Inc. were in effect embezzled by the officers of this wonderful organization and used in the organization and promotion of the new wonderful organization whose members were exclusively the directors of the old body and without a single farmer besides in it. This wonderful organization has spent millions of dollars of farmers' money for propaganda to cover up justifying and clarifying their crimes which can no more be justified or covered up or clarified than Hitler's rape of Poland and Stalin's rape of Finland. There is and never was any use or cause for it and there can be no peace or prosperity in this milk shed while this organization and its affiliates are in existence.

Mr. Wedge says that great emphasis should be placed on the good work of the Bargaining Agency. I say this Agency is a trap set up by the milk marketing monopoly to catch all the small organizations that it had not been able to catch in any other way. It is just another false prophet to confuse and deceive the minds of the people. It claims credit for any raise in the price of milk which has been due to drought, the seasonal decline in production of milk and to other natural causes for which no man has any control. If there were any other outlet for milk in this vicinity, the withdrawals from the League in February would cripple it. Hay is $18 a ton against $3 last year and feed is around $5 a ton more than last year. It is easy to see that the net price to the farmer is less than last year and yet the propaganda put out by the League to the members through their own official organ, through their officers in public meetings and through their subsidized papers, would have you believe that the farmers were getting a substantial advance over last year and that they were not only pleased but enthusiastic over the failure of the Federal-State Order to pay them the cost of production, to say nothing of profit. J. A.

New York.

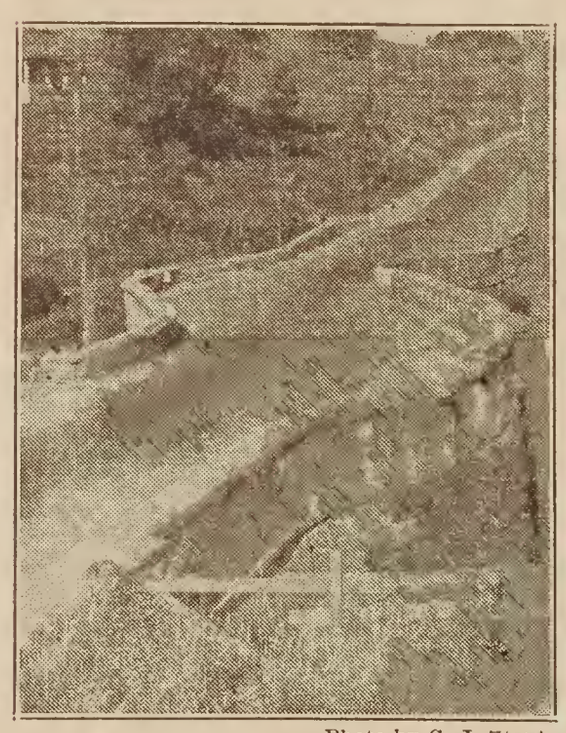

Photo by G. J. Stout.

One of the few remaining "S" bridges along U. S. 40 near Wheeling, W. Va. (The bridge is in Ohio).

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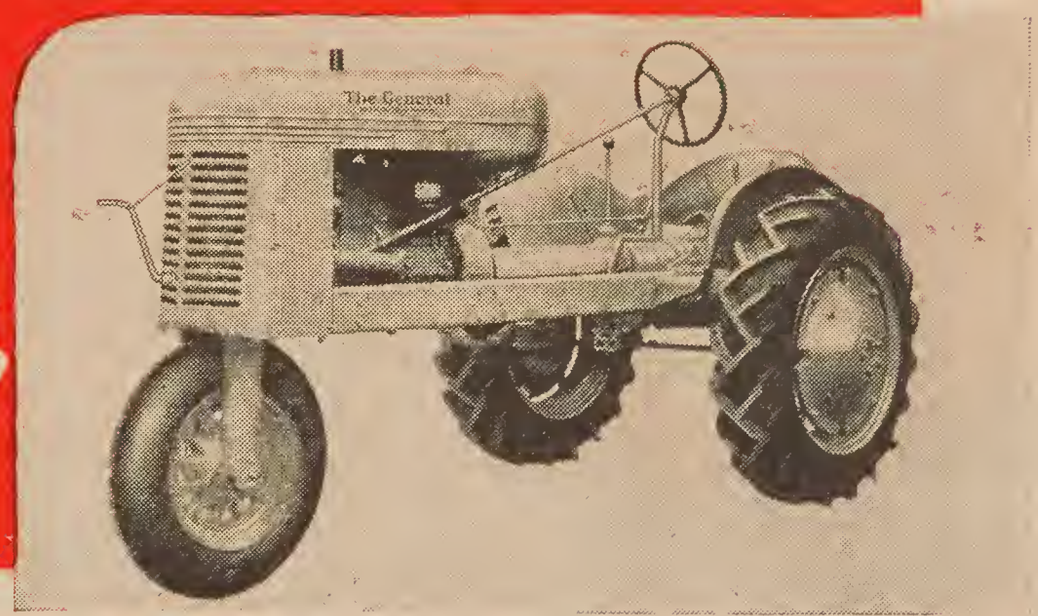
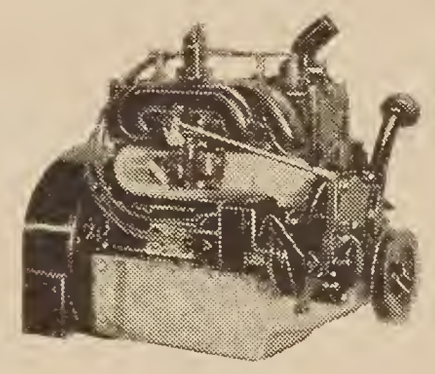


GUESSWORK in choosing your tractor is "out!" No longer need you say, "*Maybe* I ought to have a *wheel* tractor—but—perhaps a *crawler* would be the most profitable investment." Your local Cletrac dealer wants you to try *both*—wheel *and* crawler—on *your own farm*—under *your own* soil and crop conditions. Then you judge which type of tractor suits *your* conditions best.



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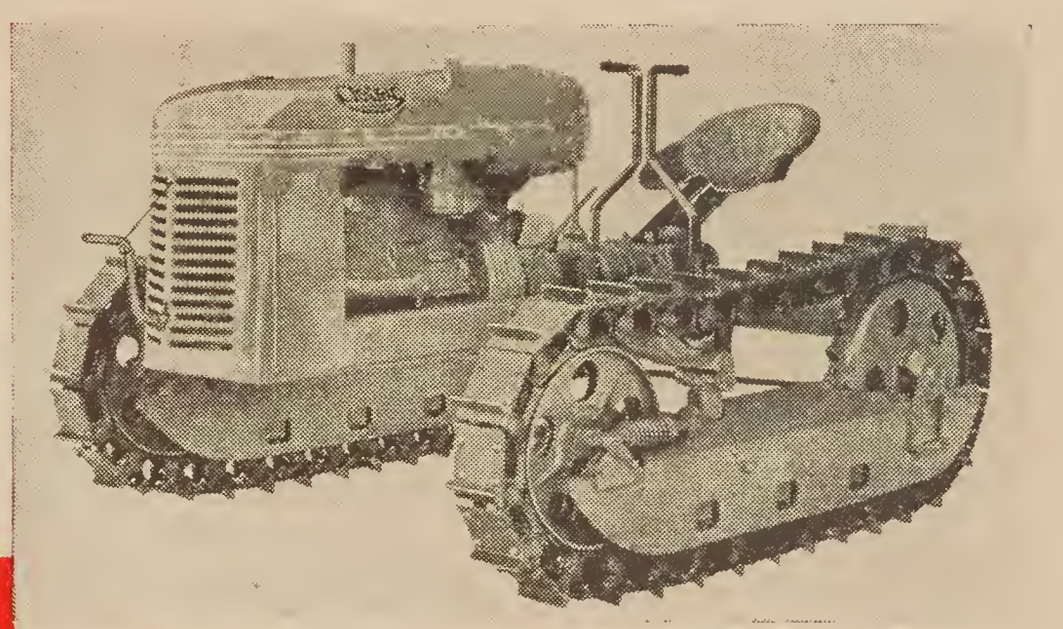

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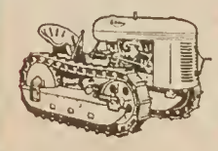
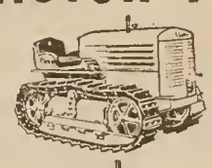
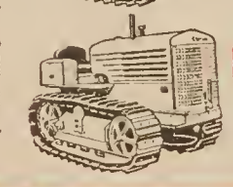


MODEL H—a cultivating and pulling 2-3 plow tractor in 31", 42" and 68" widths. 20 belt h. p.

MODEL E—a cultivating and pulling 3-4 plow tractor in 42", 62", 68" and 76" widths — standard and high clearance models 22 drawbar h. p. 30.5 belt h. p. Gasoline or diesel.



MODEL A—a pulling tractor for heavy work and tough conditions. 27 drawbar h. p. 34 belt h.p. Gasoline or diesel.



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Live Stock and Dairy

His Steed Was the Best

By R. W. Duck

No longer does bold Lochinvar ride out of the West to have his steed poetically proclaimed the best in all the broad land; however, in these times of war and intense economic competition it does behoove us to take stock, and consider some of the problems which may confront us in the future. Increased merchandising and use of light rubber-tired tractors unquestionably make it necessary to study the comparative relationship and returns of mechanized motor power at the belt and drawbar with that of equine horsepower.

In pasture and paddock more mares are nursing foals today than for the past several years. However, U. S. D. A. reports show that on January 1, 1939, horses on farms totaled only 10,800,000 head, and that there were 4,382,000 mules in the United States. This is the smallest number of horses recorded for the past 60 years, and the least mules for the past 30 years. The high for horses occurred in 1915 with a total of 21,431,000 head while the mule top census was in 1925, showing a total of 5,918,000. The significant fact about these figures is that the decline clearly indicates it to have been in our carriage, wagon and light horses, and that farm work horses and mules have remained at a surprisingly approximate constant figure.

COMBINE COSTS

The average annual replacement numbers needed to meet requirements during the past 10 years has been approximately one and one-half million horses, and one-half million mules. Due to lack of suitable available stallions, shy-breeders, barren mares, and normal loss and disease the total number of foals annually raised to working maturity has lagged behind market demands and work animals needs. Increased use and strong economic competition from motive power in farm fields presents still another problem for serious consideration by horse breeders. It will be two or three years before present foals reach a marketable working age; by that time fast changing world conditions may have worked for or against continued or decreased use of living horse power. Demand for horses and mules from war zones will probably be a favorable factor. Increased engineering efficiency and lower operative motor costs will unquestionably be adverse factors for work horses.

Twenty years ago the combined harvester-thresher was used to harvest less than five per cent of our wheat crop. Statistics for the past seasons crop show the combine was used to harvest approximately 50 per cent of our acreage used for grain. This represents an increase in number of combines from about 4,000 to over 100,000. While it is true the predominant use of the combine occurred in the West South Central and Pacific Coast States, in these areas averaging over 75 per cent of the harvest, it is also significant to note that in the West North Central and Mountain States its use averaged nearly 50 per cent. The recent development of the small or so-called baby combine has resulted in greatly increasing the use of this machine propelled by motive power for harvesting. Its use in harvesting grains other than wheat is also spreading. These include especially oats, soybeans, grass seed, and sorgums.

Relative to costs, impartial surveys show the combine to have been economical and to have lowered harvesting costs. A report by A. P. Brodell, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A., states in part: "Custom rates for combining, which should reflect fairly well the relative costs of operation, show that in 1938 the custom combine rate ranged from $1.40 per acre to slightly more than $4 per acre in different states. The higher rates were usually in states with relatively small fields, and with grain yields and rates for hired labor above average. Here combines of small size are generally used." These survey studies show that in the Great Plains area using combines of 12 to 14 feet in size, small grains can be harvested at a cost of $1.50 or less per acre.

HORSEPOWER PRICES

The comparative efficiency and economy of horsepower as supplied by various types and sizes of tractors and horses is exceedingly difficult to reduce to an exact and accurate comparison. Perhaps it is not fair either to horses or motive power to make such comparisons, due to the many factors involved with each specific instance which may exert an important economic influence on the problem. This is well illustratel by a type of farm which is capable of and does produce considerable good quality hay, as well as corn, oats and barley. Such home-grown feeds may be utilized with greater net return and lower cost per unit horsepower work performed when fed to horses worked regularly than if sold as cash crops.

The original purchase price and value of tractors and horses, their annual depreciation based on different kinds of care received, operation and feed costs, overhead and hours operated all enter into and help complicate an accurate calculated comparison or to obtain sufficient average accurate farm data for a correct analysis. A very comprehensive survey relative to this subject was conducted by Johnston and Wills of the Illinois Experiment Station. This study of the cost of horse and tractor power on Illinois farms is based on the actnal experience of over 2,000 farm operators, as shown by financial records kept on 1,351 farms in 1930 and 1,599 farms in 1931. In their excellent summary and conclusions the investigators state in part:

"In 1931 the net cost of keeping a work horse on a group of 35 central Illinois horse-operated farms averaged $62.34. Each horse was worked an average of 652 hours, at an average cost of 9.6 cents per hour. In 1931 costs per hour of operation averaged 63 cents for two-plow standard tractors, 76 cents for three-plow standard tractors, and 65 cents for two-plow general-purpose tractors. The average hours of use were 383, 402, and 514 respectively.

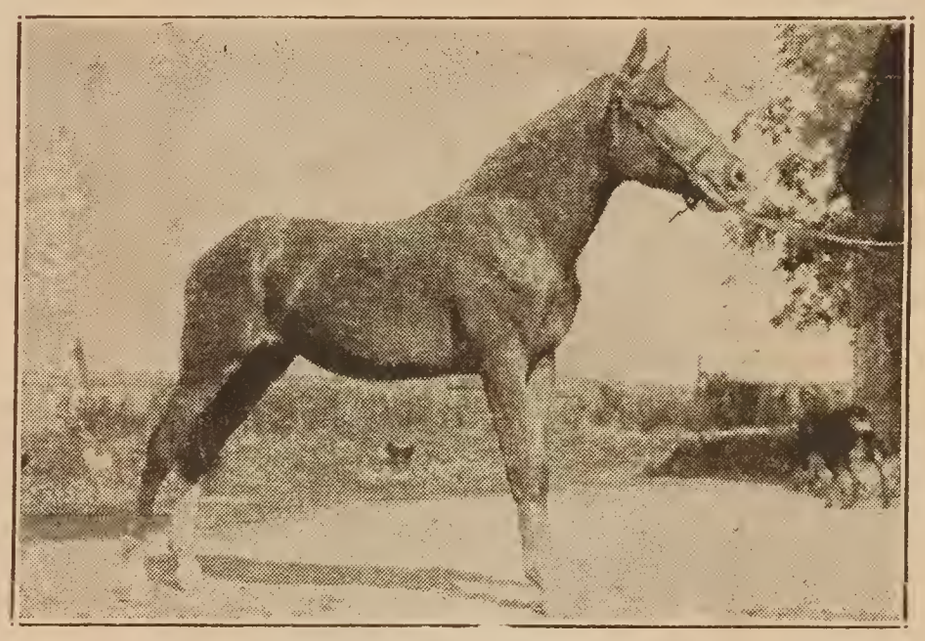
From a study of the average rates at which tractors and horses performed certain field jobs it is apparent that one man with a tractor will do more field work in a given number of hours than a man with the average - sized team. However, almost as many months of man labor were used during a year on farms operated with both tractors and horses as on farms of the same size and with the same amount of livestock but operated with horses only. The men who used horses only made up for the longer time it took to perform field work by working a greater number of days during the year than the men did who used tractors.

Since there is no particular difference in average costs between operating with horses and operating with tractors, the leisure time which tractors make possible may be sufficient to cause many operators to prefer them. On the other hand, it must be remembered that cash operating costs are much higher with the tractors than with the horses.

It must also be kept in mind that the individual farmer who plans his work well so that he can utilize the time saved by using tractors to farm land or to care for more productive livestock has an opportunity to increase his net income over that of the farmer who operates with horses only or who uses for leisure the time he saves through operating with tractors. Averages for a large number of farms indicate, however, that tractor farmers as a whole have not taken advantage of this opportunity to increase their incomes."

These draft horses competed for individual and team honors at the 1939 Orange County Fair, Middletown, N. Y.

Belgian brood mares and colts on the farm of G. B. Mack and Son, Sennett, Cayuga County, N. Y. This farm site known as Early Home was built about 1795 by Daniel Sennett, Side Judge of Circuit Court, and the town named in his honor.



This yearling filly, owned by Clarence Marsh, Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., is sired by a registered Belgian Stallion and out of a registered thoroughbred mare.

HORSEPOWER PROBLEMS

If one pound is lifted one foot against gravity force it is designated as a foot-pound. If 33,000 foot-pounds of work is performed in one minute it is known as one horsepower. Any given amount of horsepower work performed may be computed by multiplying the acting pound force by foot distance accomplished in one minute, and then dividing the product by the unit of measurement 33,000 foot-pounds. As an illustration, a team moving at the rate of two and one-half miles per hour and exerting a pull of 300 pounds will perform 300x200 (foot-pounds work per minute) equals 66,000 ÷ 33,000 (unit of measurement) equals one horsepower, each horse per-

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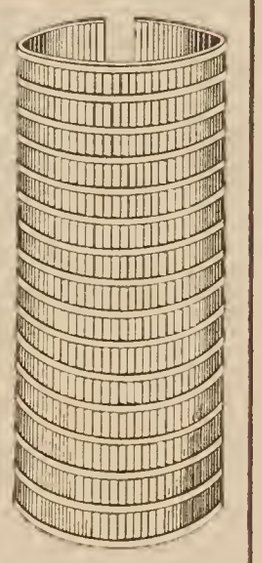

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forms per minute for this speed and pull.

Horses can and do exert enormous pulls for short distances which are of value in moving some object and to demonstrate their great reserve as well as the important value of team work. At the 1939 New York State Fair in the pulling contest the team of Claude Lunn, Hinsdale, N. Y., won first prize in the lighter division with a dynamometer controlled pull equivalent to 17½ tons for a distance of 22 feet. A good team of farm chunks performing work at the draft and speed mentioned in the problem could be reasonably expected to continue it for an eight hour day, and perform same indefinitely without losing weight if constantly receiving proper feed, care and shelter.

Studies conducted by Proctor, Brody, Jones and Chittenden at the Missouri Experiment Station show that work horses have an efficiency quotient of about 34 per cent for expended energy above that used for body movement and maintenance. Based on unit work performed and feed consumed, expressed in therms, Morrison in his 20th edition of "Feeds and Feeding" computes an overall efficiency for the entire day of 8.9 per cent for a 1,500 pound horse performing one horsepower work as previously calculated, and receiving a daily ration consisting of 15 pounds timothy hay, eight pounds of corn, and 9.5 pounds of oats.

Brackett and other investigators at the Nebraska Experiment Station found that tractors using gasoline for fuel had an efficiency quotient of 13 per cent. While this comparison shows a difference of 4.1 per cent greater efficiency utilization of power expended for the gas driven motor the figure is of practical significance only as it relates to cost per horsepower unit work accomplished.

Comparative Costs

Referring to the Illinois studies previously mentioned it is seen the average working hours per horse per year was 652. This would further reduce the annual over-all efficiency for such horses to about two per cent. While this is not the complete financial consideration it does show that if farm horses are to successfully compete with the constantly increasing efficiency of gas driven motors they must be utilized to their maximum working capacity. Idle horses, except colts growing into money, are an expensive proposition. Brood mares should annually produce foals sired by a good registered stallion in order to help pay for feed, and thus reduce operating costs.

The past year has seen new and revolutionary improvements in light tractors. The late model small 4-wheel riding tractor selling at a low price, has twin-cylindered engines, graduated from three to seven horsepower. Its auto-type gear shift provides for three forward speeds up to 15 miles per hour. It has a turning radius of 4½ feet, and a plant clearance of 16 inches. When we balance the horsepower generated and work performed per hour against the unit H.P. cost it is seen to present a very favorable comparison for the new light tractor. However, cost of investment, annual depreciation and hours used are the factors which make each individual problem one for separate calculation and consideration.

Mares of good conformation, action, quality and bone, bred to produce a colt annually are the best buffer to offset overhead costs for living horsepower. Farm horses performing about 700 hours of work annually will require approximately two tons of hay, one ton of stover or straw, 1½ tons of equal parts corn and oats, five months of pasture and one month of corn stalk or stubble field forage to keep them in good condition. All other costs equal about 40 per cent of total feed costs. Colts and manure value amount to aproximately 15 per cent of feed costs on all farms. Average feed costs for 1939 were about $60 per head; based on the averages given this would make total keep approximately $84 each. A good colt at weaning age should sell for $35 to $50, thus greatly reducing the net cost. Based on 1937-39 feed prices it cost approximately $100 to raise a colt to three years of age.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 23.—Connecticut Sheep Breeders meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.

Feb. 23-25.—New Haven County Poultry Show., Troop A Armory

Feb. 27-Mar. 1.—Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Jonathan Levi Plant, Erie Boulevard, Schenectady, N. Y.

Feb. 28-29, Mar. 1-2.—Country Life Program, State Institute of Applied Agriculture. H. B. Knapp, Director, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

April 18-20.—Rhode Island Baby Chick Show. Dyer Market Bldg., Providence.

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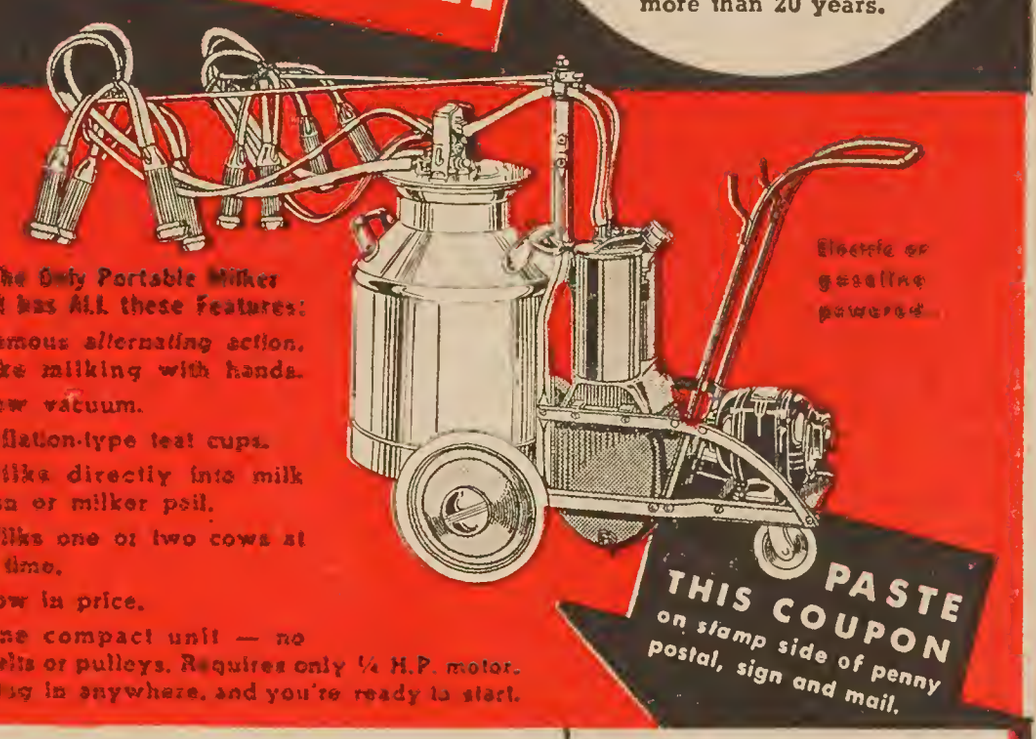

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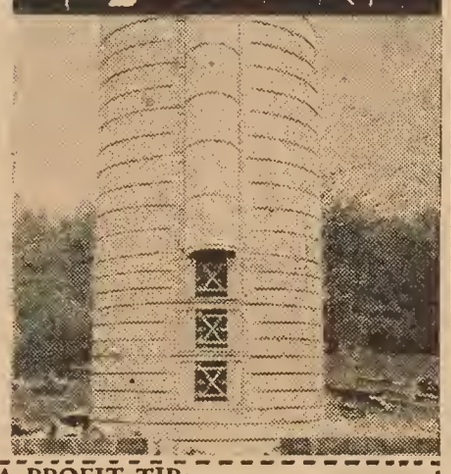

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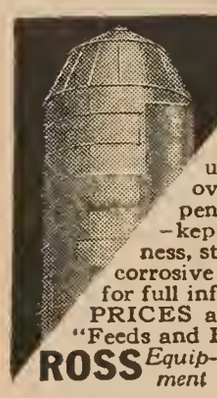

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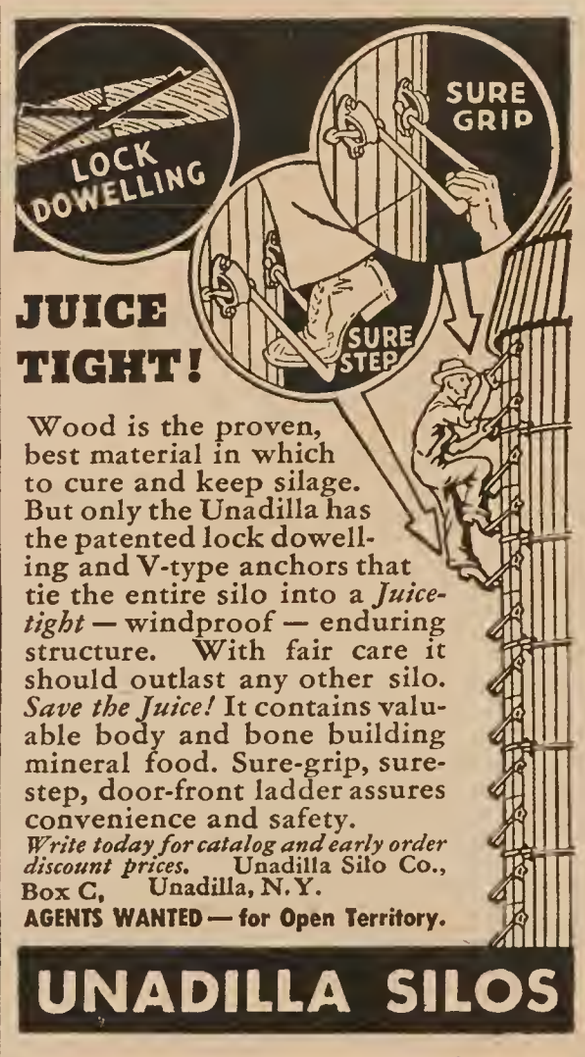

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Effects of Ergot in Feed

Practically every farmer is familiar with the purple black spurs or ergot, sometimes erroneously termed "smut," which protrude from the seed of rye, barley, June grass, timothy, redtop and some of the wild grains and grasses, but few of them, comparatively, recognize the damage done by this poison. The fungus is technically known as claviceps purpurea, and is most common on rich, alluvial soils or those full of humus, and in fields where a proper rotation of crops has not been followed. One crop of rye infested with ergot leaves spores for similar infection of a following crop of rye, barley, timothy or June grass. Infested seed also contaminates the soil so that it produces ergot-infested grain. But there is no need of sowing infested seed, for plant pathologists at several experiment stations have shown that brine floats ergot spurs in seed grain so that they may readily be skimmed off and destroyed. Such treatment should be given when seed is seen to be infested. Such infested grain is poisonous to poultry and also to farm animals.

The effect of ergot when taken in large quantities for a considerable time is to lessen the size or caliber of the tiny blood vessels of the extremities. Shutting off of the blood supply then causes death of the parts affected. Gangrene is the condition induced and it is characterized by sloughing of tails, ears, horns or feet. Chickens are also affected when liberally fed ergot in rye. Rye flour containing much powdered ergot is highly injurious to man, but millers usually are careful to screen out the fungus. Hogs fed ergot in rye may lose their ears or tails or even their feet and a sloughing disease of the skin may also be induced. Horses poisoned with ergot suffer paralysis of the throat and may succumb from starvation before sloughing of parts results. Excessive quantities of ergot may induce abortion in any farm animal and losses of that sort are comparativcly common.

In the experience of the writer, cases of ergot poisoning are most commonly met with during the Winter and early Spring seasons among young cattle that have to wade in snow and slush, thus chilling their extremities. If at the same time they happen to be pasturing withered, ripe June grass heavily infested with ergot, or are fed hay or grain similarly infested with the poison, sloughing of the tissues of the legs often occurs just above the dewclaws so that tendons, ligaments or bones may be exposed. The slough occurs as a ring around the leg. In aggravated cases the hoofs fall off and the animals have to be destroyed.

When ergot poisoning is diagnosed the contaminated feed should at once be withheld and affected animals should be given half a dram of tannin in water, twice daily, following a preliminary dose of Epsom salts to clear the bowels. Local treatment consists in disinfecting the wounds with a two percent solution of coal tar disinfectant twice daily until healing is seen to be taking place when pine tar may be applied. Prevention is most important as complete recovery rarely takes place in well-established cases.

E.R.G.

Inoculation of Pigs

How long does the inoculation of pigs last? F.N.K.
New York.

If anti-hog-cholera serum alone is used the method is called the single-treatment method. Immunity from this system lasts from sixty to ninety days, with probably some variation from these dates depending on individual physiologic reactions and potency of the serum.

If in addition to the serum mentioned, small amounts of hog cholera virus are injected the method is called the simultaneous or double treatment. Dosage should be given according to the label on the bottle, because the potency of the serum rather than the amount of virus is the determining factor for protective immunity. Such immunity so conveyed is lasting, and should, and almost always does, provide life immunity. Breaks may occur from improper administration, improper handling after administration, or lowered potency of the serum from improper handling; such breaks are now of rare occurrance. A third method may be and sometimes is used with very valuable hogs, consisting of the first administration of serum alone just after weaning, and then in sixty days administering the double-treatment. R.W.D.

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Drawn By Catherine Tupper, New York

MEMORY VERSE

THE DONKEY

When fishes flew and forests walked
And figs grew upon thorn,
Some moment when the moon was blood,
Then surely I was born;

With monstrous head and sickening cry
And ears like errant wings,
The devil's walking parody
On all four-footed things.

The tattered outlaw of the earth,
Of ancient crooked will;
Starve, scourge, deride me: I am dumb;
I keep my secret still.

Fools! For I also had my hour;
One far, fierce hour and sweet.
There was a shout about my ears,
And palms before my feet!

—By G. K. Chesterton.

Taken from "Poetry, Its Appreciation and Enjoyment."

LINES FROM OUR LETTERS

Dear Readers of Our Page: I have always thought that "The Rural New-Yorker" was a paper issued simply about farming, which would only be of interest to my father and brothers. Although my father has taken it as long as I can remember, I have never paid much attention to it. However I happened to pick up one issue and leaf through it one day, not very long ago. Much to my surprise I noticed "Our Page." I was very interested and read it though carefully. I read the next issue and decided that I should write to you.

I live on a fruit farm about five miles from Lake Ontario. We grow mostly apples and cherries. I have picked cherries every Summer since I was six or seven years old. It grows very tiresome after picking them from seven in the morning until four or five at night for 10 days or two weeks. My younger brother and I often wish that we had never seen a cherry. In the Fall the boys pick up apples after school and on Saturdays, but I seldom do because I help my mother in the house. When my older sister was home and helped in the house, I had to pick up apples too.

I go to school in a town about five miles from here, and am a freshman. I would like very much to have some pen-pals. I am 13 years old.—Arla Collins, New York.

Hello Boys and Girls: "The Rural New-Yorker" is here! That is a joyful phrase for everyone. But "Our Page," why that is super—super. Every bit of it is just grand. I would like to know some of you boys and girls who read it, so come on kids write me and let me know you better.

I am 16 years old and am interested in the medical profession. Now don't scoff boys, there are some good woman doctors! — Margie Stickels, Connecticut.

Dear Boys and Girls: Today I just discovered "Our Page" in the "Rural New-Yorker." I read it over and saw how much I have missed.

I live in the heart of the Allegheny National Forest in a little town surrounded by hills. We see many deer and many hunters from different states come to our town during the hunting season.

I am 12 years old and belong to a Girl Scout Troop here. I shall be very happy to hear from any boys or girls in the United States.—Ethel Hahn, Pennsylvania.

Dear Friends:—My family has taken "The Rural New-Yorker" for many years. I can safely say that I have never missed reading the wonderful work that is sent in to "Our Page." I am sure that many others as well as myself have found boundless pleasure in reading everything on "Our Page."

I like to write short poems for the school newspaper and I would like to hear from boys and girls outside my own state who like to write poetry or who have hobbies. Won't you write to a 17 year old girl who likes to get letters?—Mary Graham, New York.

Dear Our Pagers:—I have become greatly interested in "Our Page." I think that it is fine to have a page all our own in "The Rural New-Yorker" on which we may express our feelings either by letters, poems, stories or drawings. I am 15 years old and am a junior in high school. Also I enjoy languages very much and some day I hope to teach them.

I would like to have pen-pals around my age from any state but I would especially like to hear from "Our Pagers" who live in some of the western states.—Viola Cookingham, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have been so busy working that I didn't have time to tell Violet and Elsie Unger and the contributors of "Our Page" how much I enjoy reading it. I have been reading it for a long time but this is my first contribution and I guess it will be the last because I will soon be 20.

Before I must leave I would like to make a host of new friends. I will be watching for letters from you boys and girls.—Erma Hamm, Pennsylvania.

Dear "Our Pagers:" I hope all of you get as much pleasure reading "Our Page" as I do. Though I am a new member, I feel as though I have known all of you for a long time. That is one of the reasons why I like "Our Page" so well, it makes us all feel as though we were one big happy family, or at least that is the affect that it has on me. How about the rest of you?

The "Lines From Our Letters" section has brought me some very interesting pen-pals. I am still anxious to hear from anyone who might like to write to me.—Barbara Harthan, Pennsylvania.

An Open Letter to Our Page

Dear Ruth.—During the Summer vacation I had the opportunity of visiting several places of historic interest. The place I enjoyed the most was West Point.

As you approach the reservation at West Point, the first thing that catches your eye is the immense parking place and within it a number of buildings. These buildings are the stables, and in them are 139 horses. These horses are used by the cadets for riding and manuvering.

Perhaps one of the most interesting buildings on the reservation is the museum. Within this building you find many relics of the wars of our country. One very interestiug relic is a cannon dating as far back as the Revolutionary War. There are a number of cases filled with bullets and guns of the different wars. One thing that drew my attention was a glass case containing minature horses pulling small artillery wagons. You may spend many hours in this building admiring the enormous collection without tiring of it.

Of course there are many other buildings besides this one. I liked visiting the Chapel very much. It rises majestically above the other buildings. As you enter it you stand in amazement for all aloug the side walls hang flags of every discription. These flags have been captured during the many wars and have been hung in memory of those who have fought under them. Here, also can be found an organ, one of the largest in the world.

As you leave the grounds you turn to take one last look. The sun is going down slowly and the buildings slowly disappear from sight.

Don't forget to stop there on your way to Albany.—Florence Elmdorf, New York.

A Farewell to Our Page

Dear Boys and Girls. — I finished reading Florence Wicks' farewell letter and realized that the time has come when I too must say good-bye to "Our Page" and all its friends. I had only started contributing and didn't know how much fun it was, until now that I won't be able to contribute anymore. Right now I want to tell Rufus Quinn how much I enjoyed his work. It certainly is grand, keep it up. That goes for Jacob Lawrence, too.

To these "Our Pagers" of several years ago, I want to say that I always scanned the page for Lloyd O'Ree and Ray Arnolds' work. I hope we'll see their things on the next November page, and I'm sure that other boys and girls hope with me.

So, reluctantly I leave "Our Page" and say farewell, but don't forget. I'll write at least once a year, and hope that you will write often. Good-bye and lots of good luck.—Gladys Schadle, Pennsylvania.

A Fight for Nothing

"I want my apple," wailed the little rascal pulling at his brother's sleeve. "Dat's my apple."

"Aw, shut up, mind your own business," replied the brother.

"It's my apple, hurry up, gimmie," now furiously cried the younger as he gave the older boy a kick in the shins. "I got it from Johnny for my new ball of kite string and Johnny got it from Bill for his old jack knife and Bill got it from Jim for————"

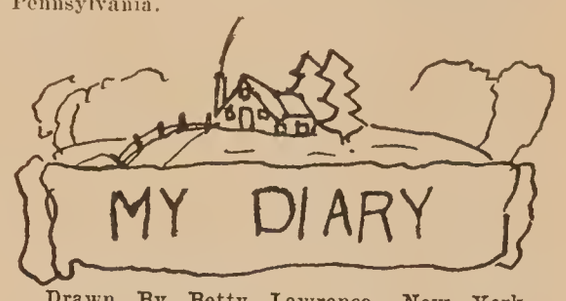
"I don't care," crunch, crunch. "Whatcha gonna do about it," mocked the apple eater.

"I'm goiu' to have it, I want my apple," sobbed the distressful child. And then a pair of fists began to battle.

The fight soon gathered it's spectators because a fight between two brothers is seldom heard of. Finally through the ever increasing crowd stepped a tall youth.

"What are you two fighting about?" he inquired.

Instantly both fighters stopped and began to look around. All of a sudden a smile brightened the smeared face of the younger. "I know," he said, "we were fighting for nothing because my apple was eaten long ago."—Lola Marstellar, Pennsylvania.



Drawn By Betty Lawrence, New York

January 30. — Wishing did make it so. It snowed last night and yesterday. Won't we have fun sledding! Won't Sam, the pup, have fun chasing the sleds.

I wrote to Rosalie this evening and I hope that other "Our Pagers" will do so too.

I hope that mother soon takes my place milking. Every cow that I try to milk kicks at me. Dad and my brother Joe think they know the answers. Dad says it is my long finger nails and Joe says it my looks.

January 31.—I wonder if I'm all here. Sam, almost as large as a baby elephant, and still growing, amost squashed me when I tried to take him for a sled ride. I upset nearly every other time I took a ride. O-O-O-Oh-was the snow cold!

February 1.— Tomorrow, school again. I am anxious to help play our basketball game tomorrow night. You wouldn't believe that I am captain of our team.

I washed my hair not because it didn't need it. Rinsing drab blond hair like mine in the juice of a lemon gives it the desired luster.—"Tease."

ORIGINAL POEMS

AN ICICLE IN THE SUN

You're such a lovely thing,
As you cling to my roof;
Glamorous, ice and highlights—
Little icicle—proud, aloof!
You should not wear your heart
On your sleeve,
You know it's not lady-like;
Can't you see your love is
Hopeless—the dawn never sighs
For the night!
Why waste useful hours in wishing
For something you never can own;
Why weep yourself away, little icicle—
Can't you see the sun has a
Heart of stone?
Now if you'd take my advice,
(Which you won't),
You'd regard your love as a
Mistake;
And soon some morning at daybreak—
You'd smile, knowingly—and heal
The heart of a certain snowflake!

—Hylda Prentice, New York.

YOUR CONSCIENCE

Listen to the birdie try to sing,
Cuddling close to his mother's wing.
He hasn't even a crumb to eat,
Or a tiny fire to warm his feet.
Couldn't you give him one tiny crumb?
He's cold, his feet are so numb.
You're sitting in a nice cozy chair,
But look at that little bird, freezing out there!

—Jean Bralnard, New York.

LETTERS WANTED

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading are to be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. with the name and state of the person for whom the letter is intended on the outside of the envelope. The forwarding address will be completed. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

Sara Knapp (18), New York; Eleanor Finewood (15), New York; Margaret Young (15), Pennsylvania; Bernard McCarthy (12), New York; Viola Cookingham (15), New York; Erma Hamm (19), Pennsylvania; Mildred Mummey, Pennsylvania; Dorothy Fell (14) Pennsylvania; Dorothy Cox (11), West Virginia; Esther Cole (16), New York; Alice Moineau (16) New Hampshire; Louise Ludwig (15), Pennsylvania; Shirley Rhodes (12) Massachusetts; Catherine Decker, New Jersey; Estelle Neely, Pennsylvania; John Zasemorvich (17), New Jersey; Nina Williamson (12), New York; Lorraine Johnson (18), Connecticut; Ethel Hahn (12), Pennsylvania; Benjamin Blumel (12), New York; Raymond Hahn (10), Pennsylvania; Lillian Bulger (15), New York; Rose Gamble (15), New York; Margie Stickles (16), Connecticut; Elsie Noe (16), Connecticut; Arla Collins (13), New York; Jack Hoffman (17), New York; Jeanne Kiselman (11), New York; Mary Graham (17), New York; Doris Miller (13), New York; Peggy Stott (17), New York, (correction); Jennie Gradish (12), Pennsylvania; Pat Damiano (16), New Jersey; Gloria McGinnis (12), New Jersey.

Drawn By Eva Hilderbrand, New York

What has happened to all our 4-H Club members on "Our Page." It would be fun to have Catherine Decker and Sarah Knapp write us all about their 4-H work and begin the "4-H Forum" column again. This would get a lot of members in contact with each other.

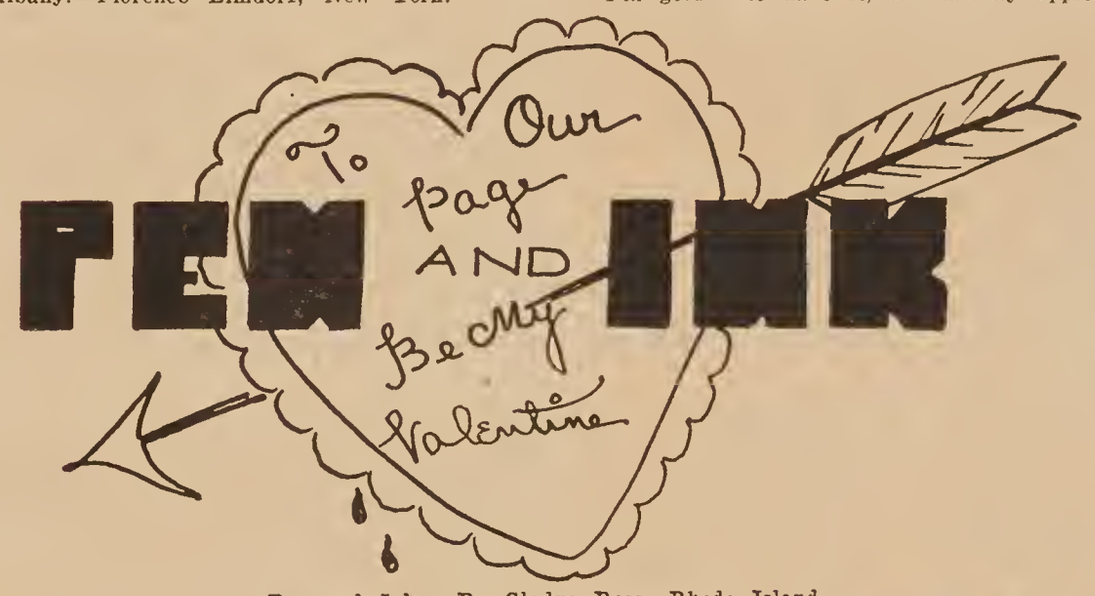
Arla Collins, Eleanore Herr and Florence Elmdorf have written us some very nice letters this time. We are sory that Gladys Schadle has to leave us so soon as she has been with us for only a little while. We hope that she won't forget us in November and wish her a lot of luck.

The poems are especially fine this time. "An Icicle in the Sun" is appealing as is "Your Conscience."

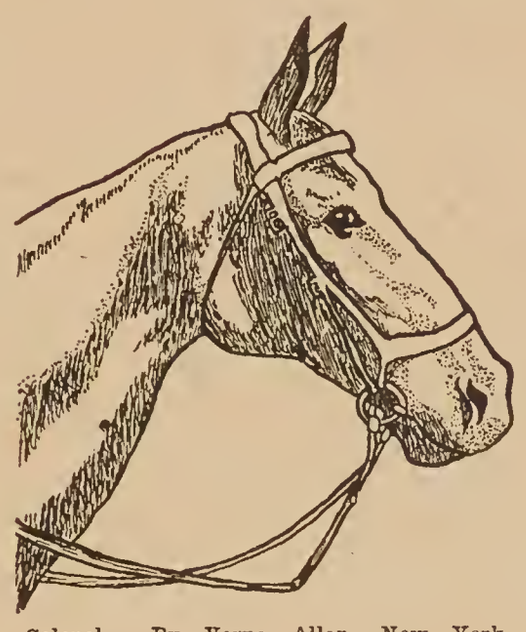
Just a word here again to answer many questions as to the requirements of "Our Page." Twenty years is the age limit and all contributions are to be original. The drawings are to be done on white unlined paper as pencil or color will not reproduce well. There is no special size for them.

We are glad to welcome so many new comers to this page and hope to see them make a place for themselves on it.

Send all contributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St.,New York. N. Y., before the fifth of the month if intended for that month. Letters received later than this date will have to be held over until the next issue of "Our Page" but we are glad to have you write us anytime.



Pen and Ink — By Gladys Ross, Rhode Island



Colonel — By Verna Allen, New York

Keep the Ball Rolling.
By Louise Ludwig, Pennsylvania

The Seamstress
By Frederica von Wubker, New York

Gran'pappy — By Theodore Vann, New York

A Merry Spill
By Alice Moineau, New Mampshire

Gathering Maple Sap
By Harold Miles, Connecticut

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Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough remedy, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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Many of those gnawing, nagging, painful backaches people blame on colds or strains are often caused by tried kidneys—and may be relieved when treated in the right way.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

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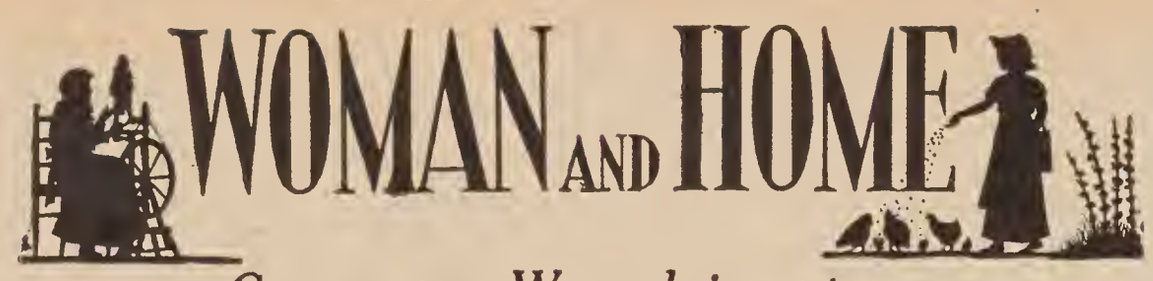


George Washington

This was the man God gave us when the hour
Proclaimed the dawn of Liberty begun;
Who dared a deed, and died when it was done.
Patient in triumph, temperate in power,
Not striving like the Corsican to tower
To Heaven, nor like the Philip's greater son
To win the world and weep for world's unwon,
Or lose the star to revel in the flower.
The lives that serve the eternal verities
Alone do mold mankind. Pleasure and pride
Sparkle awhile and perish, as the spray
Smoking across the crests of cavernous seas
Is impotent to hasten or delay
The everlasting surges of the tide.
—John Hall Ingham.

Friendly Letters to You

I read with interest the article "Pioneering in 1940" in a recent issue of the R. N.-Y. as I too am pioneering since 1938. Having hit the depression as most of us have, we decided to go on a farm to recuperate both in health and financially.

So one day we rolled into an abandoned poultry farm, the house having been burned sometime before. There was no place to sleep except the chicken coop. so we moved in, closed the door and trusted to luck there were no wild animals around.

I went to work making a home and I believe it was the hardest work I ever did but I learned a lot about saws, hammers and nails. I was happy because I was busy and had little time to worry. Since then we have installed a bath room, coal and gas stove and most important, electric pump and septic tank.

We raised about 900 chicks, two goats and some ducks. Also raised and canned about 500 quarts fruit, vegetables and meat.

I am hoping this year to take a few boarders to help out. All this work has been done by two growing children and myself as my husband is in the city trying to hold onto a job.

Some day when I am an old lady and have time to fold my hands I will write a book (How a Chicken Coop Became a Home).

I would like to offer some collar patterns, quilt patterns, rug patterns and many recipes to anyone who can use them. I could use some garden and flower seeds in exchange. I have taught home economics for a number of years and have my files to draw from. They contain some very good information which I will be glad to pass on to anyone interested. MRS. C. H.

I have started my first rug and find it very interesting work. Did I tell you about the patchwork pillow I made out of two inch pieces and the back and front the same? I liked the look of it so much I have put it in the sitting room on an old fashioned walnut "sofa" and have ditto three cornered bracket hanging over it—how's that for a farm in the Adirondacks?

Our poultry farm is English White Leghorns and although only two years at it we are very proud of our "birds." Last Summer we had 107 chickens and on April 20 we got 99 eggs—so you see they are good layers. One of this year's pullets not long ago laid an egg four inches long that weighed 3½ ounces. One pullet we just weighed and it tipped the scales six pounds and two ounces, so you see with care and careful feeding they respond beautifully and they are such nervous birds that only my husband and I ever go in the house with them. They are used to us and don't mind but eat and jabber their fill—in fact they like music and I sing to them; they are as quiet as mice until I stop, then they begin.

It sure is "shut-in" here in winter, February and March the worst because its mud, mud, mud; you never see anyone but the mailman daily—and some days even he can't get through.

I wonder if you know another farm woman who would like to exchange ideas of home decorations. If she would write me we might help each other.

MRS. M. M. D.

This seems to be an unusually cold winter, there are many cases of colds and coughs, especially among children. There is also a scarcity of water noted in some places because there has not been much rainfall and the snow seems to evaporate in the sun and wind.

The farm housewives in the neighborhood are busy sewing, quite a bit of interest in quilting, also the usual providing of needs in clothing and replenishing of towels, sheets and pillow cases for Summer wear.

Friend husband is fixing some shelves and cupboards above the kitchen sink. I appreciate this very much as they are needed.

We had guests recently for dinner; as a fruit cup I served blushed apples; they enjoyed them so much I will pass on the recipe. Ten or 12 apples, cored and peeled, five cents cinnamon drops or cinnamon and red cake color, one cup water, 1½ cups sugar. Cook apples in syrup until tender but not mushy, then remove apples and place in individual serving dishes, cook syrup until it jells then fill cores of apples with it. When cold and ready to serve, place a spoonful of whipped cream on top and add a sprinkle of nut meats. It looks pretty good, so try it. MRS. A. L. K.

Dreams, Dimes and a Recipe

Someone has said that thinking, doing, and being is the natural normal sequence. If that is true, our thoughts, hopes and day-dreams should result in action.

I know one lady who crochets lovely flowery bedspreads and sells them for money to realize her dreams. We all have some talent or hobby which will bring us pleasure or profit or both. For three Summers, I sold bread, pies and cookies to the Summer people. Now, I've made a new resolve. This year from every sale, I plan to put aside a dime or at least a penny for my dream fund. Wish me luck for there are many places for every penny. And here's one of the recipes that may help for its fine in the children's lunches.

RAISIN-FILLED COOKIES.—For the filling: ½ lb. raisins chopped, ½ cup sugar, four level tablespoons flour, one teaspoon vinegar, one cup water. Mix in order given and cook till thickened, stirring to prevent burning. Set to cool.

For the cookie dough: Two cups sugar, one cup butter or shortening, two eggs, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoon soda in the milk, ½ teaspoon salt, one tablespoon vanilla, four level teaspoons baking powder in the flour to roll out thin and cut. Put cut cookies in the pan, place a spoonful of raisin-filling on top of each and cover that with another thin cookie. Press edges down, bake in hot oven till nicely browned. L. M. G.

With a Can of Salmon

It always hurts me to see anyone drain the juice from a can of sea food into the sink. It is possible to get two nourishing and appetizing dishes out of one can of salmon or mackerel by using this broth, thus adding iodine content to the family's diet, and making greater use of the sea food flavor for the sake of variety, most of what we eat being products of the land. These are two very important items in case one must make every penny go as far as possible. Most of us would be better off if we ate more sea food, as testified by the large amount of thyroid trouble doctors are discovering. As broth from a can of fish contains this valuable element, it is a crime to waste a drop if it.

Open a can of salmon or mackerel (of the two I myself prefer the latter, and it is cheaper). Slip, juice and all into a dish. Lift out the big chunks, leaving juice, bones and scraps of fish. Roll these larger chunks in flour and fry lightly in butter as you would fresh fish. Serve on a garnished platter, accompanied by scalloped potatoes and home canned peas, as the main dish for dinner. Mustard pickles are an appropriate relish for such a meal.

For fish omelet, make according to your standard recipe, substituting the fish broth for some of the milk and the fish scraps for ham. You will be surprised how good this will be. N. K. W.

National Sew and Save Week

Many of you know from experience that you can make worthwhile savings, as well as produce very satisfactory results, by doing much of the family sewing yourself. This year over 25,000 retail stores all through the country are uniting to give you special encouragement to do just that thing, during the week of February 24 to March 2.

It is announced that they will have special displays of seasonal fabrics, notions and sewing helps during that week for the benefit of the home sewer. If there is a store near you that is cooperating in this effort, it will no doubt advertise the fact in your local newspapers, by window displays or in some other way.

Easter comes early this year so be prepared and remember that you can always rely on R. N.-Y. patterns to give you good results if you follow the simple directions.

Garden Experiences

In potting or repotting plants, I use a good handful of soot, taken from the cellar chimney. It keeps plants in good color and the soil clean. Also use a teaspoonful once or twice during winter. Apply on top and work in with fork and water. MRS. I. S.
New York.

In February and March is the time to use the Xmas tree branches cut off to cover Canterbury Bells, Fox Gloves, Pansies, or any perennial which has a crown above ground. MRS. J. S. F.
New York.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"Can some reader supply me with roots of the hardy flowering raspberry also called thimbleberry? It is wild in many parts of New York State Should like to get some this Spring. I will send other perennials or shrubs for same."
New York. MRS. W. L. M.

"I have cream and yellow Iris, Delphinium seed, Columbine seed, Veronica plants I would like to exchange for other colors of Iris or Jonquil, Narcisus bulbs, also started slips of red and pink Begonia. I will like to exchange for Rex Begonia house vines or house plants of interest. I crochet, knit, embroider, make quilts and rugs and would love to hear from anyone interested in exchanging patterns." MRS. W. L.
New York.

"I would like to exchange letters with others who are interested in collecting old teapots, vases and other small articles I also have a very old German violin." MRS. M. C. D.
Pennsylvania

"I am a farmer's wife, 50 years old, like all kinds of flowers, making many quilts and love to tat. Am a stay at home, so all other folks like me please write." MRS. T. N.
New York.

"I would like to correspond with folks from anywhere who love children, are interested in animals, poultry, flowers, plants, trees, and any kind of fancy work. Also anyone who is lonely."
New York. MRS. G. N.

Practical Ideas

If you have nice aluminum ware or light colored granite have your husband whittle out a hardwood paddle to use in stirring or when turning eggs. Mine is from mock orange and doesn't scratch my pans. I also cut and lift pie with it.

Do you need an extra shelf? I have a very pretty one made from one piece of an old Ford windshield put up on a small wooden shelf but large brackets could be used instead.

Our last baby's bed for his first year was a child's large wooden wagon with the sides on it that could be slipped on or off. A large pillow in it was used as a mattress. I could take him about so easily asleep or awake. This Summer I can let him use it as a real wagon.

I made several aprons from mens' 27 inch square bandana handkerchiefs. I certainly enjoy using them. Some are turned cornerwise with narrow tie back and one corner comes up on the breast and pins to the dress. Another was two sewed together and gathered dirndle style unto a small piece of a third. Another just like the aprons can be used as a dust cap. Fold cornerwise and pull tightly around the head with a jaunty bow either at the nape of the neck or tied on the top front. Such handkerchiefs also make nice cushion covers and can be ripped up and used as first intended to wear them out when they begin to show the wear.. N. L.

A Decorating Problem

Our kitchen had just been painted that lovely popular off-shade of white—a big improvement over the faded green, which was too dark for this one window, northern exposure room. Tables, chairs and cupboards fairly shone in their new white enamel coats. It was too white; it needed a cherry color to pick things up. A stencil was clearly indicated, but the budget would not budge sufficiently to cover the charges of a professional and undertaking to apply one ourselves seemed out of the question.

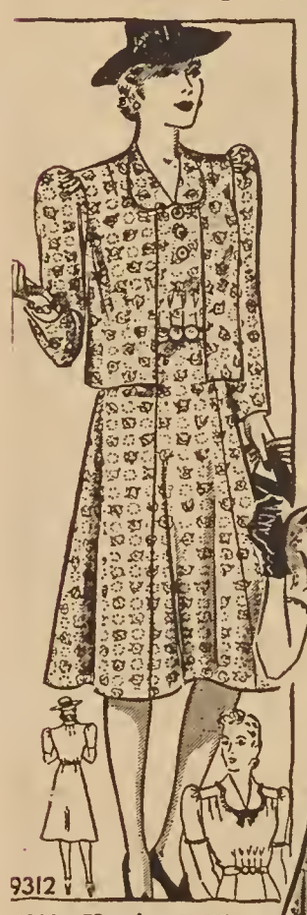
Then one day, in the dime store, I knew my problem was solved. There before me were little packages of irresistable cut-outs, just waiting and begging to be set in place—adorable Scotty dogs, chasing big balls, fish, flowers, gay teapots with cups and saucers, double boilers and big spoons—each in a variety of colors. And one thin dime for twice as many pieces. I could not believe it!

I could not resist either package, so I bought two bright red ones. Now there is a gay line of double boilers, spoons, teapots and teacups marching around my kitchen. Just the gay, colorful touch that too-white kitchen needed.

And so easy to apply—just pull each from the pad, center it and press to the wall. Figures should not be placed too close together—especially red ones, for while the first few may seem too far apart, four walls when finished make a fairly strong showing. After measuring the proper distance up from the floor (to be sure to get my trim perfectly straight) a string was stretched along each wall and faint pencil marks placed at proper intervals. Each figure was centered on and pressed just above these markings. Then one for each cupboard door completed the decorating job. A professional could not have pleased me more, at many times the price and time.

I see grand possibilities for decorating breakfast sets, wastebaskets, canisters and cookbook covers with these same little cut-outs. And wouldn't a row of fishes swimming around the bathroom be something, I ask you! MRS. B. N.

For Easy Dressmaking



4192 — Quickly made panel-dress with bolero for dressier wear. Designed for sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 40. Size 16, dress, requires 4⅛ yards 35 inch fabric.

9312—Here's your simple print frock with smart jacket. Designed for sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 5⅛ yards 39 inch fabric for entire ensemble.

952—For little girl and dollie the same easy style with scalloped yoke. Designed for sizes 2 to 10 and 18 inch doll. Size 6 requires 1¾ yards 35 inch fabric and ¼ yard contrast; 18 inch doll, ⅜ yard.

Price of patterns 15c each. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y..

For Washington's Birthday

MARTHA WASHINGTON SOUP. — Blend two tablespoons butter with four tablespoons flour. Season with one teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, and slowly add one quart hot milk. Stir until this thickens. Then add two hard cooked eggs that have been pressed through a colander, ½ pound finely chopped crabmeat and the grated rind of half a lemon, and stir over the fire until the whole comes to a boil. Just before serving beat in one cup of non-alcholic sherry. This is said to be a favorite of our first President and his wife.

WASHINGTON CAKE. — One-half cup shortening, 1¼ cups brown sugar, two eggs, 2¼ cups flour, 3½ teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon grated nutmeg, one teaspoon orange extract, one teaspoon vanilla, ⅔ cup milk, one cup seeded raisins, ½ cup walnut meats, two tablespoons candied orange peel. Cream shortening until soft and add gradually, one-third of the sugar, and beat egg whites until light and beat in gradually one-third of the sugar; then beat egg yolk until thick, adding remaining sugar. Combine egg yolks with creamed shortening and sugar and beat until light. Sift flour, baking powder and nutmeg, add extracts to the milk, then add flour and milk alternately, until well mixed. Add fruit and nuts cut fine, mix thoroughly, then add egg whites and again mix thoroughly. Bake in a buttered and floured Angel Cake pan, 1¼ hours in a slow oven, 300 degrees Fahrenheit. Frost with your favorite white icing. Decorate with maraschino cherries cut in halves leave cut from citron and Angelica stems.

WASHINGTON SALAD. — (Serves six), one envelope plain, unflavored gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ cup sugar, ¾ cup hot water, ¼ cup maraschino or canned cherry juice, ¼ cup lemon juice, ½ cup chopped celery, one cup chopped maraschino or canned cherries, ⅓ cup shredded pineapple, ⅓ cup almonds or other nuts chopped. Soften gelatine in cold water. Add sugar, salt and hot water and stir until well dissolved. Add cherry and lemon juice and cool. When mixture begins to thicken fold in chopped fruits. Pour into molds that have been rinsed out in cold water first and chill. When firm unmold onto lettuce and serve. MRS. E. F. M.

Easy Meat Canning

We call it easy meat canning because the canner doesn't have to be run, watched and timed but half the usual time, or even less And the whole process may be done on two different days, or at one time. While everything we can keeps satisfactorily, the meats keep best of all.

The "experiments" are usually done in small sized jars—pints or half-pints—and always in glass so they may be watched for first signs of any spoilage.

A can recently opened was a pint jar of chicken that was canned and placed in the cellar "preserve closet" in the year 1931. No special care or treatment had been given it, and it showed not the least sign of spoilage; but we thought, on such a record, it deserved to be brought up into the light. It looked all right and we eagerly opened it. It smelled all right. Carefully it was taken out into a saucepan and placed uncovered to heat on the stove, as we remembered the warning that "all meats and vegetables canned at home should be cooked in an open kettle from 10 to 15 minutes before tasting or using." It was allowed to simmer for 15 minutes before we tasted it, wondering; and it was sweet and good. We had fricasseed chicken for dinner that day, and it had been canned by the easy method.

The bird, after killing, was dressed and hung to cool for 24 hours then it was washed thoroughly in hot soapy water, rinsed in more hot waters (minus soap), then in cold water. In hot water to cover it was put on in a kettle and simmered until the meat could be separated easily from the bones, then pieces were placed in a well sterilized jar, and stock from the kettle poured in to cover the meat. Then salt was added (we sometimes can meats without salt) and the cap put on, and the hot water bath ran an hour and a half after the water "jumped."

Other meats are canned in the same way, lamb, beef, pork. Sometimes we have more fat formed on top of the kettle than we want to use at once; this is melted and poured into a sterilized pint or half-pint jar, then hot water processed for an hour to an hour and a half, and set away until needed.

R. R.

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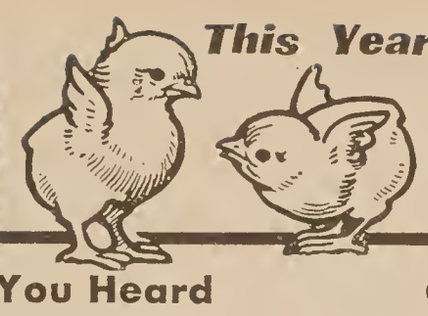

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Moving Mountains

It is almost literally true that the modern pedigree breeder has to move a mountain. What's still harder, he has to move a mountain that he can't even see. Most RURAL NEW-YORKER readers know that 20th century engineering has actually moved mountains. The mammoth steam shovels which dug the Panama Canal did it; in one respect, we could say that the Vermont quarrymen take down their mountains and move them to New York City or wherever marble is needed. So moving mountains, though still a long and expensive proposition, is one of our lesser accomplishments here in America.

In the 1936 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. M. A. Jull said, "In some respects, more progress has been made in the development of breeds of chickens than is the case with any other class of domestic livestock." Very few poultrymen or hatcherymen realize the mountainous detail work being done by some of the leading poultry breeders today. Trapnesting, pedigreeing, progeny-testing, and genetic mating are only the tools used by the modern breeder. Each of these tools involves many types of records, highly skilled help, both clerical and among the birds, and a considerable investment. Each is one way of getting at the mountain of inherited factors which faces the breeder, just as steam shovels, trucks, dynamite, and skilled operators are necessary tools in engineering undertakings.

The mountain the poultry breeder has to move (and good poultry breeders are moving big ones) is the great, complex inheritance of the chicken. He has to "take a chicken apart" by means of his records, to find what its performance is in 25 or 30 ways; then he has to put the best qualities of his strain together by mating. He is really making 200 eggs per bird where only 100 were before; he is making 90 birds live out of every 100, when only 40 or 50 lived before.

Would you try to move a mountain with a shovel, or try to quarry marble with a screwdriver? That's just how sensible it is for the average farmer, poultryman, or hatcheryman to attempt to improve his flock by breeding. An even greater, but hidden obstacle confronts every poultry raiser who tries to do his own breeding. That's why we say that the poultry breeder's mountain is one he can't see. The laws of inheritance, as established in the science of genetics, are known; but they can't be seen. For a great proportion of the important inherited characteristics of poultry are interior characteristics, whose inheritance can only be judged for the individual bird by the experienced breeder, and only proven by the progeny test. The poultry breeder has to have as highly specialized knowledge and experience as the engineer who plans and superintends the digging of a canal. He knows the theories and natural laws involved; he conceives the plan, directs the work, and makes sure that it is done right. Let's just glance at the enormity of his task.

In the old days, a breeder did little more than the farmer might have done. He studied his birds, picked the best looking, mated them, and hoped that they would "nick." He believed that by selection of the best looking birds, and breeding from them, he would always get something better. He believed, and preached, that culling was the only way to make money with chickens; that, given stock that was selected and even pedigree bred, the poultryman only had to cull out the poor birds to have a wonderful flock. He lived in the dark ages of poultry keeping, and so do many poultry raisers today.

Today, poultry breeding involves the trapnesting of from 500 to several thousand individually pedigreed pullets each year, trapping of pedigree mating hens all year round, maintenance of progeny records on every male and female in the pedigree pens, and an annual study of the results of this work, at mating time, which usually takes weeks. This is only the outline.

For the best of the country's breeders have a program which is planned to make a better all-round chicken, both in earning power and in looks. Such a breeding program involves far more than breeding for production and egg size and perhaps "vigor." It involves records on, and mating for, most, or all, of the following inherited factors:

Maturity, non-pause, broodiness, persistence, intensity, second and third year production, hatchability, long life, egg shape, freedom from prolapsus, tumors, paralysis, weak ovaries, shell texture egg color, egg color, color of yolk, consistency of whites, egg size, early egg size, eye color, type, color, big bone, ear lobe color, shank color, early feathering, rapid growth, freedom from stubs, side sprigs, split wings.

These are the essentials of the completely well-bred chicken. Exhibition men and fanciers, of course, breed for perhaps 25 more separately inherited factors, such as hackle color, points of comb,

WANT HIGH POWERED LAYERS?

These "Kerlin-Quality" Leghorns — from 300 to 350 egg bloodlines—were photographed here on our farm. They are typical of the many hundreds of hens in our "Master Breeding" pens. Large size, long, deep bodies; alertness, with plenty of vigor and endurance.

The Big Demand is for the BETTER BRED CHICK

"KERLIN-QUALITY"

S. C. White Leghorns

40th Anniversary Sale

W. W. Kerlin, Owner-Manager

Big 1940 Price Reduction

YOU get EXTRA VALUE in 1940 "KERLIN-QUALITY" Chicks. EXTRA PROFITS are possible for you. 40 years breeding, selecting, and improving one breed, "KERLIN-QUALITY" S. C. W. Leghorns.

HIGH PRODUCING MALES AND FEMALES 250 TO 340 EGG ANCESTRY

HIGH producing hens from American Egg Laying Contests: high producing hens certified to by a State or U. S. R.O.P. Council are in our "Master Breeding" Pens: males and females from U. S. R.O.P. dams with trapnest records 275 to 300 eggs that have 4 to 6 consecutive generations of 250 to 340 egg ancestors on dams' side. 300 to 352 eggs on sires' side; U. S. R.O.P. Males and Females produced by World's Record 1937 Pen which averaged 313.9 eggs, 355.9 points.

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Kerlin's Poultry Service Bulletin. Describes practical, farm tested program for raising chicks more successfully. Sent free upon request.

All breeders are State Bloodtested

Pedigreed, Trapnested, Bred for Large Size, Big Eggs, Long Life. Write at once for our 32-page catalog, and low 1940 prices.

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(Guaranteed 95% true to Sex)
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Strong 10-Point, 30-Day Guarantee

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Trapnested and Pedigreed REDS and LEGHORNS

SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

Start with Sprunger day-old SEXED PULLETS from trapnested Breeders and step up your own EGG PROFITS. Over 5000 breeders on MY OWN FARM. 135 two and three-year-old hens with records of over 300 eggs in pullet year. This year 750 trapnested Leghorns and Reds mated to 250 to 335 egg dam males.

PURCHASED CHAMPION HEN and PENS as part of IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The U. S. Champion Red Hen and First Pen in 1939 Maine Contest, and the Third Highest Pen all U. S. Contests, are now on my breeding Farm. Purchased from Ford. 5 hens won American Poultry Journal Trophies in 1939.

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Write today for new catalog—Box 25. Early order discount on both sexed and unsexed chicks. 95% Sex Guarantee. $8.00 UP

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Elam Sprunger BINGHAMTON NEW YORK

Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida

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THE LONG-LIVED, HIGH PRODUCTION STRAIN Bred on Our Own Farm from 12,000 HEN Breeders All 2-Year-Olds, or better, with Select Pedigree Cockerels from Hens of 225-289 egg scores.

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8,000 Breeders for Supreme Egg and Meat Quality. Robust Health, Stamina, High Production, Low Mortality, bred into all Chicks. (Sexing Service) Many of New Jersey's Largest Egg and Meat Producers for Fancy Trade depend upon our Chicks.

Increased Production for Quality-with-Quantity Enables Us to Quote New Lowest Price Scale.

Write Right Now, for Free Folder and Prices!

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Seven World Official Records in U.S. Egg Contests. Raise "Special Quality" Chicks from this same breeding—sired by 200-324 Egg Sires. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Rock-Red Cross, Ducklings. Sexed Chicks.

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CHICKS OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

POSTPAID	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Special Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
White Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120
Mixed Chicks	5.00	25.00	50

Leg. Cockerels, $2-100. Free Catalog tells what customers say about our chicks. 100% del. guaranteed.

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DON'T WAIT TILL ROUP STRIKES THE COOP

DUST your birds and coops frequently with B-K Powder, add it daily to your flock's drinking water. B-K Powder helps to keep coops more sanitary, fight spread of colds, roup, bronchitis. B-K aids in loosening the mucus in birds' breathing passages.

SAVES 97% OF FLOCK

Wm. J. Coulter, Delaware Co., Penna., writes: "*Your B-K dusting powder saved me plenty of money. I saved 97 out of 100 birds when the cold weather started and Roup struck them.*"

POULTRY EXPERTS PREFER B-K

because it is inexpensive, because dry dusting method means easy *mass* treatment, because it saves time and money, because it avoids risks that may result from liquid sprays in cold weather.

FREE FREE SAMPLE! MAIL NOW!

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Send me FREE sample of your B-K Powder, the germ-killing agent for poultry.

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YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

JIM DANDY is made from Red Squill, recommended by U. S. Dept. Agr. Bulletin No. 65. It comes ready to use. NO FUSS! NO MUSS!

As many as 28 rats have been killed by eating contents of 1 bag of Jim Dandy.

15c Bag of 10 Pellets $1. Bag of 70 Pellets

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RAT AND MOUSE KILLER

HELLO FOLKS!

How about a trial order for those TURKEY POULTS & CHICKS this Year? Bronze & Black Spanish Poults. Seven most popular var. of Chicks. Sexed Chicks guar. 90% accurate. All from Bloodtested Stock. Priced right. Get our catalog & Special discount before ordering.

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All Chicks hatched from fully-matured selected hens BWD tested under personal supervision.

	100	500	1000
Lehman's Eng. White Leghorn Pullets, 95% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Lehman's Str. run Eng. Leg.	6.50	31.25	60
Barred or White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70
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Light Mixed $5; Heavy Mixed $5.50-100; Leg. Ckls. $2. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. postpaid. Cat. Free.
LEHMAN'S POULTRY FARM, Bx R, McAlisterville, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We import direct from Tom Barron in England. Large Hens Mated with R.O.P. Males. Lowest prices ever quoted as follows: Straight Run $6.50 100; 95% Pullets $13.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100. Cir. Free. North Side Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

Burpee's MARIGOLDS with Odorless Foliage!

Burpee Gold (carnation-like, *deep orange*); Yellow Crown (*canary-yellow*); and Golden Glow (*Golden-yellow*). 1 Pkt. Seeds of each, all 3 (value 50c) for only 10c!

3 PKTS. 10¢ 3 KINDS 3 COLORS

Burpee's Seed Catalog Free
Finest flowers and vegetables. Guaranteed Seeds at Low Prices.
W. Atlee Burpee Co., 561 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia

Broilers in Delaware

Sussex County broiler raisers are experiencing difficulties because of the low prices that have been received for broilers during the past two months, together with the added expense for extra coal to keep the chicks warm during this cold snap. Some broiler growers report sales on February 1 as low as 10¼ cents a pound.

There are two or three growers that raise 150,000 broilers each. Buying feed at wholesale prices and working with incubators, they can break even.

Turkey prices during January were very low. Some sold for 11 cents a pound. Delaware farmers were not able to sell all of their turkeys during the Christmas season when the market was higher. There have already been quite a few turkeys sold this month and raisers are hoping for a better market. There seem to be more turkeys on hand this Winter than in any other year.

Farmers in Delaware do not remember an old fashioned Winter like they have had this Winter. One extreme cold day after another since Christmas, with no let up and plenty of snow to top it off. People say that the canal has something to do with dividing the storms. There was no snow north of Smyrna, Harrington, Milford and Seaford had from 10 to 13 inches, with plenty on through to Salisbury, Princess Anne and Pocomoke City, Md. Everyone agrees that 1940 has broken all Winter records. H. J. M.

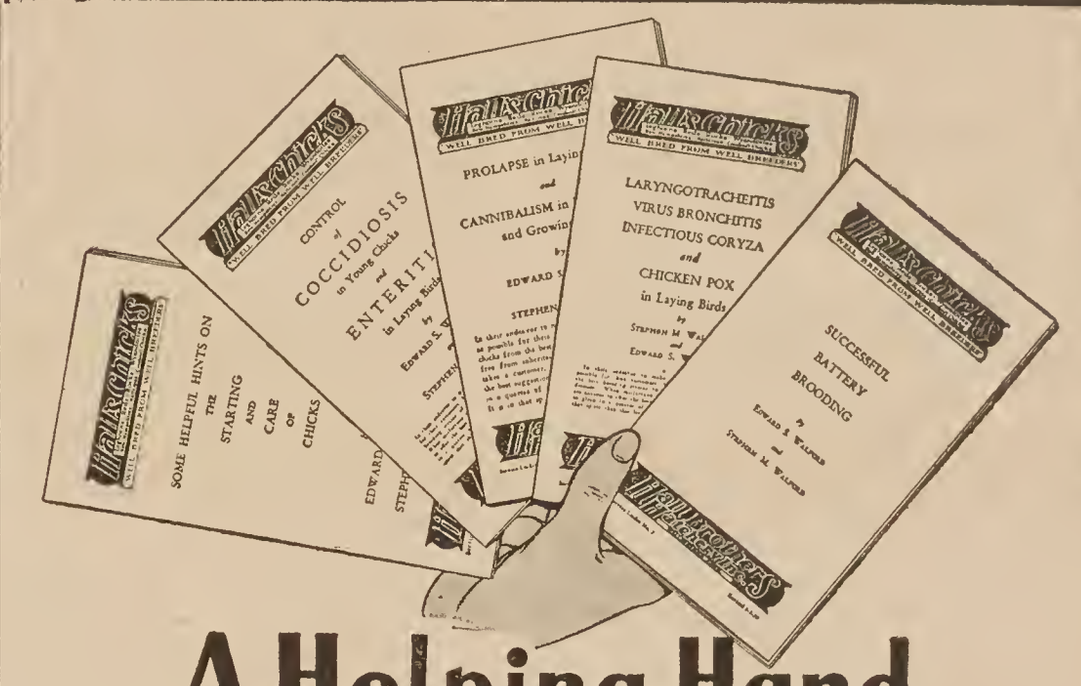
Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States; with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"



A Helping Hand

We have 5 Service Leaflets which have saved many dollars for many poultrymen. We will send any of these without charge or obligation to anyone (whether or not they have ever bought Hall's Chicks) who asks for them.

"In publishing these leaflets and making them available to poultrymen, you are performing

A Real Service to the Poultry Industry"

says W. F. Sullivan of the New England Homestead.

These leaflets contain a wealth of the latest information to help poultrymen avoid or minimize losses from the more common causes. They are **not written by scientists**; they are written by real poultrymen who have a scientific background and training, but who can put down in everyday language the best and latest information, in easily understandable form. These men are working all the time with eggs, chicks, breeders. They are practical men who know their stuff. These 5 Leaflets are:

No. 1. Helpful Hints on the Starting and Care of Chicks.
No. 2. Coccidiosis and Enteritis.
No. 3. Prolapse and Cannibalism.
No. 4. Laryngotracheitis; Bronchitis; Coryza, Pox.
No. 7. Successful Battery Brooding.

Please request these, or any of them, by number as listed; remember, they are

FREE ON REQUEST

regardless of whether you have ever bought Hall's Chicks, or whether you ever will buy Hall's Chicks.

American Poultry Journal says
"A set of 'Service Leaflets' published by you just came to my desk and I'm impressed by the wealth of information they contain."

Poultry Tribune says
"It is our opinion that these represent a great constructive service and reflect the vision of your outstanding institution."

Poultry Item says
"I want to say a word about your Service Leaflets. The subjects are not only carefully chosen, but the treatment is so sound and without bias that I feel you deserve a great deal of credit for supplying your customers and friends with a service of this kind."

Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum free by State test since 1927. Over 51 million chicks sold in 10 years. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Catalog and Price List free. **Tel. Wallingford 645-5.**

Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.

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SAVE on EMPIRE STATE CHICKS

SEXED PULLETS $11.90 UP PER 100

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LOW BARGAIN PRICES on extra rugged, healthy chicks from old New England Stock. Rich in the direct bloodline breeding of some of New England's most famous contest-winning strains. Many generations 200-300 egg breeding of great, big New England eggs. Our finest quality chicks attain a high standard. 180 to 220-egg flock averages under general farm conditions prove unusual production ability—Breeders' profits of $1 to $2 per bird prove their unusually dependable earning power. Real New Hampshires, big Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds; also popular crossbreeds. Chicks as hatched or sex-guaranteed day old pullets and cockerels. Liberal guarantees. BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders. Big FREE CATALOG tells all—write today.

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JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $6.50 per 100; Pullets, $13-100; Cockerels, $2.50-100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Box R RICHFIELD, PA.

Right Royal's Volunteer, Grand Champion Jersey Bull and part of his "Family of Champions," all fed B-B.

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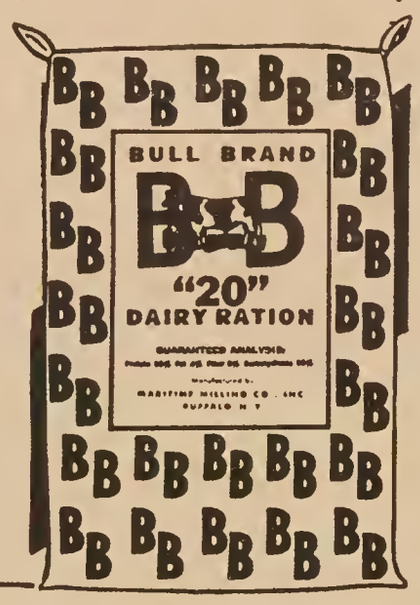
help keep These Champions in High Production

The Family of Champions shown above, all winners in their classes, is part of a herd of over 50 pure bred Jersey cattle owned by Maple View Farms, R. M. Broderick & Son, Mansfield, Pa.

Like so many other high producing herds, the Maple View Jerseys are fed on Bull Brand Dairy Rations which keep these splendid animals in prime physical condition and at high milk production. Evidence of this fine production is shown by the past year's official summary as given by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and which is: Average number of milking cows 42; average pounds of milk 6,776; average pounds of butterfat 350. Of this group, 15 averaged better than 400 lbs. of fat. One cow, Baron Jap's Isabel, made the remarkable record of 10,425 lbs. milk and 605.2 lbs. fat. What a tribute to the sustained milk-making qualities of B-B Dairy Ration!

Here's a suggestion. Ask us or your B-B dealer for a free copy of the complete B-B Dairy Feeding Program and get started on this sound and sensible program of improved feeding and management. Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS

Order NOW and SAVE

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WENE SLASHES CHICK PRICES AS MUCH AS $40.00 Per 1,000 and in ADDITION OFFERS EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS UP to $15.00 Per 1,000

Giant Scale Production Brings New Economies and Savings — And New Thrift Plan Offers CUSTOMERS Unparalleled Opportunity

EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS — On Orders mailed before March 20th, accompanied by deposit of 1c per chick, deduct 50c per 100 on Utility and Select Matings, $1.00 per 100 on Super and Super-X Matings. An additional 50c may be deducted on all Matings when sending cash in full with order.

No Discounts allowed on Leghorn or Leghorn-Minorca Sexed Cockerels or Heavy Breed Pullets

Prices Per 100 . . . Lots of 100 to 999 Delivery at any time up to July 1st.	UTILITY MATINGS	SELECT MATINGS	SUPER MATINGS	SUPER-X MATINGS
S. C. White (Big Type) Leghorns (Not Sexed)	$ 8.90	$ 9.90	$11.90	$13.90
Choice of Above Leghorns Sexed 95% Pullets	17.90	19.90	22.90	26.90
Choice of Above Leghorns Sexed 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90	6.90
Barred or White Rocks; R. I. Reds or New Hampshires	8.90	10.40	12.40	15.40
WENE'S Wyan-Rocks—"White"; WENEcross Redrocks—"Barred"	8.90	10.40	12.40	
Above Heavy Breeds, Pullets, 95% Guaranteed	12.40	14.40	16.40	
Barred or White Rock, 95% Cockerels	8.90	10.40	11.40	13.40
Wyan-Rocks or Redrocks, 95% Cockerels	8.90	10.40		
R. I. Red or New Hampshires, 95% Cockerels	7.40	9.40	10.40	12.40
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40	15.40
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Pullets	11.40	12.40	14.40	
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Cockerels	9.40	10.40	11.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas (Not Sexed)	11.40	12.40	14.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Pullets	21.90	23.90	26.90	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90	
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.90	8.90	9.90	

For 25 to 99 chicks, add 3c per chick. For 1,000 or more chicks deduct 50c per 100.

Deposit of 1c per chick must accompany order; balance 10 days before shipping date.

All Shipments postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Write for new Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan thru which every WENE Customer can cut his chick costs even to zero, also FREE giant CATALOG.

WENE CHICK FARMS BOX A 32 VINELAND, N. J.

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It costs many thousands of dollars to get the information published in each issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. With our circulation of more than a quarter of a million readers, however, we can gather this information and send it to you for less than a penny a week. Subscription Rates: 50c per year, $1.00 for 3 years.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th Street :—: New York City

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified otherwise wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 30¼ to 31c; 90 to 92 score, 29½ to 30c; unsalted, best, 30¾ to 31½c; storage, 29 to 30c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-western premium marks 28½ to 30c; Specials, 28c; Standards, 27½ to 27¾c; Firsts, 27 to 27½c; Undergrades, 26½ to 27c; Exchange mediums, 27½c. Pacific Coast—Premium marks, 32 to 33½c; Specials, 30½ to 31c; Standards, 29½ to 30c; Mediums, 28½ to 29c; Pullets, 25 to 25½c. Browns—Extra fancy, 29¼ to 30c; Specials, 29c; Standards, 27¾c; Mediums, 27½c. Duck eggs—Specials, 28 to 32c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures forbest quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls, 14 to 19c; chickens, 15 to 23c; turkeys, 18 to 23c. Prices a year ago; chickens 17 to 20c; fowls, 19 to 22c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 20c; chickens, 18 to 24½c; turkeys, 18 to 22c; ducks, 15 to 16c; squabs, lb. 40 to 50c.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Cal., dozen, bunches, $6 to $25; Beans, bu., $2.50 to $6; Beets, bu., 50 to 85c; Brussels sprouts, Cal., ½ drum, $1.50 to $3; Cabbage, State, white, 50 lbs., 50c to $1.10; Carrots, bu., 85c to $1; Nearby cut, bskt., 50c to $1; Celery, Fla., crt., $2 to $3.50; Dandelion greens, bu., $1.25; Eggplants, bu., $1 to $2.75; Horseradish, 100 lbs., $9 to $10; Kale, bu., 25 to 65c; Lettuce, Fla., Boston, crt., $1.50 to $2; Onions, 50-lb. bag, 75c to $1.10; Parsnips, ½ bu., 60c; Peas, bu., $2.50 to $3.25; Peppers, bu., $2.25 to $6; Spinach, bu., $1.13 to $1.75; Squash, Hubbard, 50-lb. bag, $1 to $1.25; Turnips, White, ½ bu., 20 to 25c; Canada, rutabaga, 50-lb. bag, 65 to 80c; Watercress bunch, 2 to 5c. Potatoes, Cuba, 50 lbs., $2.15; Maine, No. 1, 100 lbs., $1.95 to $2.15; Long Island, No. 1, $1.25 to $2.25; State, No. 1, $1.40 to $1.90. Sweet potatoes, Delaware-Maryland, bu., 50c to $1.15.

FRUITS

Apples, bu. 90c to $1.50; Cranberries, ¼ box, $2 to $3; Pears, bu., $1.50 to $2; Strawberries, pint, 10 to 23c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 35 to 39c; Butter, 33 to 36; Stringbeans, lb., 12 to 15c; Peas, lb., 15c; Potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; Sweets, lb., 5c; Spinach, lb. 5 to 10c; Apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Egg demand has increased in southern markets and local prices have shown advances. Butter is easier, feeds are stronger.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, lower; creamery prints, 33 to 34c; tubs, 32 to 33c; firsts, 30 to 31c; country rolls, 31 to 32c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, longhorns, 20c; old, 28 to 30c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 35c; grade A., 30 to 33c grade B., 27c; grade C., 24 to 25c; pullets, 22c.

Poultry. — Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 17 to 21c; broilers, 22 to 26c; roasters, 19 to 24c; fryers, 19 to 20c; ducks, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 21 to 25c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 13 to 18c; pullets, 19c; roosters, 11 to 12c; springers, 13 to 20c; broilers, 18 to 20c; capons, 20 to 22c; ducks, 12 to 14c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 16 to 21c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Baldwin, Wealthy, bu., 40 to 75c; Tallman Sweet, 50 to 60c; Snow, 65 to 75c; Cortland, 70 to 75c; Greening, 60 to 90c; King, 75 to 90c; McIntosh, 90c to $1.25; Northern Spy, $1 to $1.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 30c to $1; Idaho bakers, 50-lb. bag, $1.40; sweets, N. J., bu., $1.65 to $1.75.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, strong; pea, medium, cwt., $4.15; marrow, red kidney, $5.25; Lima, white kidney, $7. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1.25; Yellow Globe, 50-lb. bag, 75c to $1; Idaho Spanish, 50-lb. bag, $1.25.

Fruits and Berries. — Avacados, Cal., box, $2.50; grapefruit, Fla., box, $2.50 to $2.75; grapes, Cal., 28-lug, $2.70 to $2.75; lemons, Cal., box, $4.50 to $5.25; oranges, Cal., box, $3 to $3.50; Fla., $2.50 to $3; pears, Cal., box, $2.25; tangerines, Fla., box, $1 to $2.

Vegetables. — Artichokes, Cal., box, $1.50 to $2; beets, bu., 60 to 75c; broccoli, Ariz., box, $3.75 to $4; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20c; cabbage, bu., 65 to 90c; carrots, bu., 60c to $1.10; cauliflower, Cal., box, $1.50 to $1.65; celery, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $3.50; cucumbers, doz., $1.10 to $1.25; eggplant, Fla., 1½ bu., $2.50 to $2.60; endive, lb., 25c; escarole, Tex., box, $1.60; lettuce,, 10-lb. bskt., $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 60 to 75c; oysterplant, doz. bchs., 45 to 50c; parsley, Tex., box, 5 doz. bchs., $1.35 to $1.50; parsnips, ½ bu., 50 to 65c; peas, Mex., bu., $3.50; peppers, Mex., bu., $7; radishes, bch., 5 to 5½c; rhubarb, 5-lb. carton, 20 to 40c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.65; squash, lb., 1c; tomatoes, 8-lb. carton, 85c to $1.30; turnips, bu., 60 to 75.

Feeds.—Timothy hay, baled, ton, $13 to $15; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $25.75; standard middlings, $25; red dog, $27.50; oilmeal, 37 per cent, $34; soybean meal, $32.50; brewers' grains, $28.85; beet pulp, $30.50; oatfeed, $14.25; gluten, $29.60; hominy, $26.90; cottonseed meal, 41 per cent, $37.60; table cornmeal, bag, $1.80, rolled oats, $3; timothy seed, bu., $3.15; alfalfa, $19.80; alsike, $14; clover, $12. C. H. B.

Pennsylvania Markets

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 30 to 31c; eggs, 23 to 24¾c; hens, 14 to 19c; chickens, 15 to 18c; steers, 100 lbs., $9.25 to $10; cows, $5.50 to $6.50; bulls, $7.25 to $7.50; calves, $10 to $12.50; wethers, $4.50 to $5; lambs, $8 to $8.75; hogs, $5 to $6.25. Potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.70; apples, bu., $1 to $1.50; onions, 50 lbs., $1 to $1.15; cabbage, 50 lbs., 75c to $1.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 30½ to 34½c; eggs, 25 to 26c; live fowls, 15 to 17c; chickens, 17 to 19c; ducks, 11 to 14c; dressed fowls, 18 to 20c; chickens, 19 to 23c; turkeys, 19 to 22c. Apples, bu., $1 to $1.40; carrots, bu., 50 to 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 35 ot 50c; onions, 50 lbs., $1 to $1.10; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $1.95.

Useful Poultry Books

Commercial Poultry Raising, H. A. Roberts $3.00
How to Select the Laying Hen, Lamon and Kinghorne 1.25
Poultry Production, Lippincott & Card 4.00
Thompson's Egg Farming, Willard C. Thompson 2.00

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Our 7,000 Mountain Bred New Hampshires are ready to produce for you the best New Hampshire Chicks available. State tested and Pullorum Clean. These breeding birds are filled with the vitality necessary for contiuued egg production even in our rigorous climate. Our day-old chicks come to you with this rugged inheritance making them "Tops" as far as New Hampshires are concerned. Sexed Pullets or Straight Chicks. Send today for catalog and Price List.

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CASH OR C.O.D.	Non Sexed 100	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
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S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	7.50	8.50	7.50
Rock-Red Cross, Bl. Giants	8.00	9.00	8.00
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NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
MIXED CHICKS
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ALSO PER 100: Leghorn Cockerels, $3.90; Hvy. Assorted Cockerels, $4.90; and Assorted Mixed Cockerels, $2.90

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From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous selected stock. At $9.00 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. Sexed pullets $18 per 100.

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Every breeder individually selected for size, vigor, and egg production and bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.). Average weight of hatching eggs is 25 to 28 ounces per dozen.

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	100 CHIX	300 CHIX
HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, R. I. REDS	$8.25	$24

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DAY OLD...$16.50-100; 4 WEEKS OLD 30c ea. 6 WEEKS OLD 40c ea.; 8 WEEKS OLD 50c ea.
All Chicks from carefully culled Bloodtested Stock. Pullets raised on Free Farm Range. Send for Booklet and Complete Price List.

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Big English Type White Leghorns
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4 and 6-weeks-old pullets; Caponized sexed started cockerels; Day-old or started chicks leading breeds, including Buff Minorcas, White Giants. Low prices: Leghorn males $3; Light Assorted $5.40; Heavy Assorted $6.90. 17th consecutive year Blood-Testing. All produced by Rusk's Famous 7-Point Breeding Control Program. Write for Free Literature & early order prices.

RUSK FARM, BOX 1042-B WINDSOR, MISSOURI

Health in Poultrykeeping

We hear and read much about the scientific angles of the poultry business. We read of breeding principles and the balancing of intricate rations. But behind it all, and topping everything else in importanee is the matter of health.

In the last deeade we have been hearing more and more about mortality, particularly in the laying flocks. What is behind this? Where have poultrymen been wrong?

The answer fundamentally is that the foundation of the breeding program must be health. A hen which has proved her ability to lay through one or two entire seasons is a better bet as a breeder than an untried pullet that has been laying two or three months. It means that the farmer or poultryman has a chance to study or watch his birds over a long period of time. There's an opportunity to eliminate birds that can't stand up to a reasonable produetion schedule.

In choosing the breeding floek this year, look first of all for vigor and general signs of health. A little time in the pens will help to pick out the outstanding birds. Choose good-sized, alert and active hens. Look for bright, clear eyes, well developed combs and wattles. Eliminate the hens that are undersize, for it takes lots of body room for the organs to produce a good number of eggs. Watch out for too long legs, small heads and dull eyes. It's the smart, aetive, cheerful hen that has health and productivity.

The rooster is just as important to the flock as the bull to the herd. Since he transmits half the charaeteristics to the new floek, it's worth some time to study the coekerels. Naturally, the male should come from a high produeing strain, but look first of all for health. Choose a good-sized, alert fellow who is inelined to be bossy rather than a male who is on the gentle side. H. S. P.

Massaehusetts.

Feeding the Quail

After a hard summer's work of gathering bugs it has always seemed to us, just from an eeonomic standpoint, that quail should have a bit of consideration when food becomes scaree in the winter time. This bird, as well as others that spend the winter with us, are real assets. But the care of them during the winter has been urged and undertaken largely by those who want to shoot them. The solicitude of those who benefit most directly has not been as humane as it might have been.

About all the quail needs is a bit of food during periods of sleet, or encrusted or deep snow or of iee on the ground. Up until New Year quail usually find enough to eat. Then is when we might give a bit of thought to feeding our feathered friends. Feeding stations are easily construeted. Make them not far from natural refuges, and perhaps as simple as any shelter or station is a sort of wigwam built of spoiled bundles of fodder set up around a tree or fenee post. The wigwam can be left open at the south side, and inside can be placed the grain.

When corn is plentiful, quail can subsist on it although it is a bit difficult for quail to eat ear corn. Drive finishing nails into a fallen limb or log, and plaee ear corn on them. Or sharpen stakes, push them into the ground and place the ears on the end. By seattering a bit of feed around and under such shelters early, the birds will know where to look for food. Often an old strawstack will suffice, but one should scatter wheat there also.

One would hardly miss what little feed it takes as the quail's work is cheap, and were it not for these birds, bugs would be even more plentiful. Let's give these farm helpers an even break. E.R.G.

Tennessee Notes

Late January brought us zero weather in Eastern Tennesee. From my window I see a flock of snowbirds chattering and fluttering around the chicken house. They help themselves to the laying mash, cracked corn and warm water. The chickens and the birds are very good friends. Over on the south hillside I see a large hawk floating along, no doubt looking for the partridges that have eseaped numerous hunters.

Around here are a few of the old-fashioned mills with burr stones that make our corn meal, and the high water wheel that turns with the splashing water tumbling over it in a silvery cascade.

Chickens sell at 10 cents per pound and eggs 18 cents per dozen. Some are turning to milk for a bit of income. It now brings $2.20 per hundred, with 25 cents out for hauling. Our last tobacco crop was large. Prices ran from $10 to $18 per hundred.

We are all hoping that 1940 will be friendly to us. MRS. D.B.P.

REDBIRD FARM

Largest R.I.Red Breeding Farm in the World

75,000 STATE BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS

All on our own farm. 3-lb. Broilers at 10 weeks; 50% Production 24-oz. Eggs at 6 months. 98% Livability 1st 4 weeks Guaranteed on all Special, Grade-A, and Grade-B Chicks; 100% Safe Delivery. REDBIRD R. I. Reds, Rock-Red Barred Broilers, Red-Rock Sex-Link Cross, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns—All bred on our own farm the REDBIRD Way for Fast Growth, Early Maturity, Stamina, Longevity, High Production, Big Eggs, Market Quality. EXPERT SEXING SERVICE, All Breeds, 95% Accurate. Write Today for 1940 Folder and New Price List.

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MONEY MAKERS BECAUSE OF BALANCED BREEDING

...Famed for their VIGOR, GROWTH, EGG PRODUCTION

Buy *Balanced Breeding* this year! Select the "profit-bred" strain—Hubbard's New Hampshires—chicks with all the money-making characteristics. Strong, big-bodied, officially Pullorum passed. They live, grow fast, mature early, become excellent layers. 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. *Sexed day-old pullet and cockerel chicks available.* Rock Cross for broilers. Write for free catalog.

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Box 12, WALPOLE, N.H.

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FOR THE NINTH YEAR
Warren Wins State Contracts
To supply Chicks to 8 Massachusetts State Institutions. The average record of these eight separate flocks, each under different management was 226.67 eggs per bird for the last completed year. Striking testimony to the productivity of the Warren strain!

RHODE ISLAND REDS
Same strain and substantially the same stock as the birds which are responsible for the following 1939 records:
STORRS, Highest Red Pen; FARMINGDALE, Highest Pen, All Breeds, and 2nd, 3rd and 5th Highest Hens, All Breeds; WESTERN NEW YORK, First High Red Pen, Breeder Class; Second Red Pen, Regular Class; RHODE ISLAND, Second Red Pen; PENNSYLVANIA, High Red Pen in 2-Year Class, also High Red Hen, same Class, Lifetime Records; Vineland, High Red Pen and High Red Hen, 2-Year Class, Lifetime Records.

ROCK-RED CROSS (BARRED)
Exceptional breeding, sired by Barred Rock Cockerels of our own strain, bred for eggs as well as meat production.

U. S. Massachusetts Pullorum Clean
State Tested Every Year Since 1929, without a Single Reactor.
Let us supply you with Chicks of the record-smashing Warren strain. Prices have again been reduced.
Write for new Catalog and Price List
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MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
Bonded Against B.W.D.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm. Entire flock 100% B. W. D. clean — one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guaranteed. Write for new catalog — tells all.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
MELVIN MOUL, Owner
Box R, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

Largest Red Breeder in State, Pullorum Tested (Tube Agglut.)

No reactors. Big flock averages assured. R. O. P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for early orders, also large orders.

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CHRISTIE'S *New Hampshires* Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM

35,000 BREEDING BIRDS

All Pullorum Passed with No Reactors. Recognized as Supreme Foundation Stock by the Poultrymen of America. SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires & CHRIS-CROSS Barred Hybrid Chicks & Hatching Eggs are demanded by High-Grade Broiler & Egg producers. Hatches every week. Order now and reserve spring delivery dates. Illustrated Catalog and Price List.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 60, KINGSTON, N. H.

WEGATEPA REDS

Outstanding in livability feathering and growth. Also Rock - Red Crosses, Barred. U. S. Mass. R. O. P. carried on under a real family, progeny testing program. Pullorum Free by Official Test. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and attractive price list.
WEGATEPA FARMS, Box 9, Harvard, Mass.

REDS, ROCKS, HAMPS Cobb's Chicks

Are not ordinary chicks! They are your best insurance for profit. Contest quality proven. Result of twenty-one years sound Pedigree breeding Pullorum free. Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, sex-link pullets. Interesting and helpful catalogue free.
ROBERT C. COBB, Old Pickard Farm
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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks
Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds
Sexed Pullets Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box R, LIBERTY, N. Y.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. 95% PULLETS GUAR.	Electric Hatched. Unsex.	Pults.	Ckls.
Will ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	7.00	8.50	7.50
R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	7.00	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Rock-Red Cross	8.00	9.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	6.50	6.50

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad. or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE REDS — Parmenter-Anderson Chicks from these strains, crosssd or pure, give you profit-making blood from two of the world's greatest breeders at a reasonable price. Also Rock-Red cross. No worries about feed and egg prices with Sunnyside chicks. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, R. F. D., Box 87-A, Medway, Massachusetts

MCLOUGHLIN LEGHORNS — Beauty - Production - Longevity. Progeny-test breeding since 1929. 6 times New York R. O. P. champions in average production. Pullorum free, state tube test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, N. Y.

CHICKS Tom Barron White Leghorns. LOWEST PRICES.
WHITE LEGHORN FARMS, Box R, RICHFIELD, PA.

SELL YOUR BABY CHICKS AT A PROFIT

THE 300,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.

If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 300,000 readers about your stock, and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 143.

Help Wanted

WANTED—Ambitious young couple as caretakers and to develop small farm and goat dairy; 70 miles from New York City on nominal salary and extraordinary liberal shares. Thirty acres, all new and modern buildings, machinery and equipment. Separate bungalow for caretaker. Man must be strictly temperate, handy with tools, trained in all kinds farm work; wife able assist in owners house occasional week-ends. Address, BOX 17, Haworth, N. J.

WANTED — Christian man, capable of building up raw milk route at rate of three new quart customers per week, and willing to help around farm; $10 per week and $1 per quart customer, and house in one month with increase as route grows. F. B. D. Box 307, Hatfield, Pa.

YOUNG COUPLE for vegetable farm April 1; experience in other lines, helpful; wife as housekeeper; also young men needed. Write giving full particulars. HOWDEN FARM, Sheffield, Massachusetts.

GARDENER, SINGLE, for southern Vermont farm; must be thoroughly experienced in growing vegetables and able to handle help; no liquor. State age, height, experience, wages, references. ADVERTISER 8373, care Rural New-Yorker.

STEADY POSITION for working family who understands vegetables; house, electric, water, heat. Must be two to four steady workers in family. State nationality, age and number in family, salary expected, in first letter. ADVERTISER 8469, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED POULTRYMAN, experienced on hatching, rearing, culling; $30 month, good home. BOX 146, Holbrook, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED — Married or single man for general farm work, good milker, teamster, and understand all farm machinery; good wages; would like personal interview. COOPER HILL FARM, Ashley Falls, Mass.

GIRL, LIGHT housework and assist with child; New York City; Christian family. $25 month. ADVERTISER 8459, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, OVER 20, housework, real home, seashore. $12 month. DOUGHTY. Barnegat City, N. J.

MOTHER'S HELPER, good home; write to MRS. M. P. FINKELSTEIN, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER—Middle aged; two children. Own room; $25 per month; good home. ADVERTISER 8461, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, HOUSEWORK, good home; $20. SULKES, 2200 Morris Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will have available for positions on farms, beginning March 18th, young men 21 years of age, trained as dairymen, poultrymen, horticulturists, landscape gardeners, florists and farm machinery operators. These men have had a three-year training course, consisting of practical work on an 1,100 acre farm, together with technical training in the various farm departments. For information apply THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, Farm School, Pa.

DAIRYMAN, SINGLE, middle aged, trustworthy; farm reared, college trained in dairy farming, tester, wants responsible position on up-to-date farm; advaucement possibilities; consider share basis; available March 1st. ADVERTISER 8355, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, AGRICULTURAL graduate, 28, desires position; manage small dairy; 12 years experience. ADVERTISER 8380, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN FARM family desires to develop chicken, berry farm and establish profitable route; work without supervision. FRED BECK, Lenni, Pa.

AUSTRIAN, 55, refined, wishes position as houseworker to father and son, or 1 person. A. LEES, care J. TOMAN, 4026 67th St., Woodside, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN, AGE 33, Christian, single, capable, eventually assuming executive responsibility, seeks position. ADVERTISER 8382, care Rural New-Yorker.

A YOUNG MAN wants a job on a poultry farm as helper; good worker, handy at anything; sober and trustworthy; wants $25 per month, room and board. ADVERTISER 8383, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, A-1 milker, teamster, barn man; strictly temperate; state wages. ADVERTISER 8385, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN 29, American born, strong, good habits, chauffeur, seeks room, board, salary job. EDWARD WENDEL, 1753 Monroe Ave., Bronx, New York City.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, 30, thoroughly experienced with purebred Guernseys. Responsible, good references; could build herd or manage established one. H. HOWARD, Box 312, Bernardsville, N. J.

YOUNG MARRIED man, desires position on private estate; experienced, groom, chauffeur, handy man, references. HERMAN SCARBOROUGH, Oakfield, N. Y.

MAN, PAST middle age, in good health, clean and sober; good worker at anything, caretaker, gardener, choreman; reliable in all respects. Wages no consideration, but good home expected. ADVERTISER 8402, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, SINGLE, Christian, wishes position, gardener, generally useful, do all repairs; don't drink or smoke; moderate wages. IRWIN. 83 New St., Newark, N. J.

FARMER, SINGLE, 50, desires positiou on small place, caretaker, milk few cows; poultryman, teamster, gardeuer; all round farm worker. Dependable, sober, reference. MEHREN, 20 N. William St., New York City.

AMERICAN COUPLE, Protestant, wishes position as caretakers; husband carpenter, fix or repair; wife neat houseworker, good cook, references. ROY O'DELL, Wanaque, N. J.

POSITION WANTED, married herdsman wishes position of responsibility; experienced in feeding, calf raising, breeding and test work; sober, dependable with best of references. ADVERTISER 8405, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Well trained cowman, single. ADVERTISER 8394, care Rural New-Yorker.

Meeting at Lowville

An enthusiastic milk meeting was held on February 5 at the Courthouse in Lowville, N. Y. Approximately 125 farmers and their wives attended. Mr. Edward Marino presided as chairman and Mr. Harold Foote recorded the proceedings.

The principal speakers of the evening were William F. Berghold of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, and Lyman Rogers of Antwerp, of the Dairy Farmers Union. Mr. Berghold reviewed the history of the Federal Marketing Order, pointing out that under the Bargaining Agency-Marketing Order regime the milk dealers' spread has increased $1.02 a cwt., more than two cents a quart. He predicted the collapse of the dealer-cooperative monopoly, pointing to the growing consciousness among the general public that there was something definitely wrong with the milk business. According to Mr. Berghold, the charge of Communism being made against dairy farmers is a piece of scare propaganda manufactured by the monopoly interests that are in reality sponsoring a communistic program in the dairy industry under the guise of a marketing order.

Mr. Rogers spoke briefly on union activities and answered several questions from the floor.

There was a lively discussion on the proposed new city health regulations on the remodeling of milk trucks and also on the gradually decreasing milk prices. A petition to Mayor LaGuardia was unanimously voted, protesting against the expense involved in connection with any new health regulations. The meeting also approved a recommendation addressed to the Union organization committee that adequate steps be taken now to forestall any serious drop of prices during the coming flush season.

Situations Wanted

FARMER, HERDSMAN, 29, single, experienced, reliable, good milker, teamster, tractor; any farm work, dependable, clean, top wages, good clean room; board only; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 8393, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE AGED woman, desires position; housekeeper, complete charge, 1-3 adults, Christian, go anywhere. MRS. LIPTON, 4623 Penn St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

MIDDLE AGED man wants light work on poultry farm; small pay, experienced. ADVERTISER 8398, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, livestock, crops; experienced, reliable, efficient. ADVERTISER 8390, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED CHRISTIAN woman desires work as housekeeper in gentlemans home. ADVERTISER 8387, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CAPABLE of taking full charge; wide experience in all branches of gardeuing, greenhouse, laws, vegetables, farmiug or poultry; handy with tools; married, one child. ADVERTISER 8389, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY, SOBER man with experience in vegetable garden or poultryman wishes position. ADVERTISER 8415, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN AND working farm manager desires permanent position; life experience all branches dairy and farm; reliable, American, age 42, with ability for good managemeut. ADVERTISER 8416, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 18½, desires position as helper on farm; some experience; moderate salary. EVERETT, 105 Stevens St., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Widower 55 years old wants position on farm or small country estate; life time farm experience; sold farm. Companion, good home desired to high wages; no liquor, honest and reliable; references. ADVERTISER 8419, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 29, Protestant, sober, farmer, chauffeur, driven in New York. Wants laborers or chauffeurs job; will rent, shares, or purchase, if terms are met in a business in city, country, or farming. What have you? ADVERTISER 8420, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARMER seeks work; small family; available March 1. ADVERTISER 8423, eare Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETANT POULTRYMAN, 50, night operator now and past three years, million egg hatchery; no liquor or tobacco; seeks another responsible position. ADVERTISER 8424, eare Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Poultryman, 2 years experience, 26, capable, willing worker no tobacco or liquor. ALFRED ZEH, Rt. 2, Matawan, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, GARDENER, single, small estate, commercial farm, desires position; best references, salary $40 month and keep. ADVERTISER 8407, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wishes a position on dairy, can milk, drive team and car. ADVERTISER 8448, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CHAUFFEUR, caretaker, sober, dependable; wife good cook, housekeeper; part time or give full care elderly couple, business man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8410, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING GARDENER, superintendent, caretaker, reliable, excellent references; wife housekeeper if needed, boy 12. ADVERTISER 8411, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, wishes position as herdsman, good milker, feeder and lover of cows; go anywhere. References furnished. ADVERTISER 8412, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, SINGLE, wants steady work; experienced gardening, poultry, handyman, caretaker; no car driving; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8450, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED, gardener, chauffeur, caretaker; can milk, age 28, married, no children, good reference. P. O. BOX 173, Cold Spring, New York.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN, test cow milker, feeding, breeding, calf raising, world's record holder; gardener, excellent grower, vegetables, flowers, berries, fruits; caretaker estates; single, middleaged, sober, active, good references; state wages. ADVERTISER 8430, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, no children, wishes to make change; small herd, private estate preferred, life experience in feeding, breeding, calf raising; excellent buttermaker; best references, please state wages. ADVERTISER 8432, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, CARETAKER, gardener; long experience; qualified every detail of outdoor administration; married, educated, refined. ADVERTISER 8433, care Rural New-Yorker.

CLEAN, COMPETENT, experienced, referenced single farmer-gardener, desires estate superintendency; capable handling machinery, livestock and all relative operations; willing to merit good wage. CLARK ESTEY, General Delivery, Pleasantville, N. Y.

CAPABLE, WILLING, farmer-gardener, 29, wishes position on private estate; excellent reference, sober, clean, single; thorough knowledge of chauffeuring, mechanics, lawn, garden and livestock. Interview cheerfully given. Kindly call 618, Pleasantville, N. Y.

COUPLE, GARDENER, caretaker; wife as housekeeper; reliable, middle aged. ADVERTISER 8434, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 29, graduate agricultural school (poultry), and practical experience chick rearing, laying birds; reliable; wants permanent position. ADVERTISER 8435, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, desires position on dairy farm or estate; experienced; agricultural school graduate; no tobacco; state wages; good references. ADVERTISER 8436, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wants work on dairy farm; sober, reliable, with 10 years experience; will give reference. ADVERTISER 8437, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO PRACTICAL agricultural college gradnates, desire positions, herdsmen or manager on modern farm, specializing dairy or beef; capable installing new business. Experienced special A raw and pasteurized milk. Mechanical, understand farm machinery. Neat, aggressive, and prefer working together for good home and decent wages. Results for some one particular; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8438, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEST, SOBER, respectable, industrious man wishes position; small farm, estate. Understands all farm work, livestock, vegetable gardens, trimming trees; references. 61-27 157th St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

HERDSMAN, DAIRYMAN, 34, married, life experience; expert feeder, milker, buttermaker; fair remuneration. ADVERTISER 8439, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAMEKEEPER — Middle aged, single, wants position, thoroughly experienced raising pheasants and Mallard ducks; good trapper. ADVERTISER 8440, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, 25, farm raised, not dairyman; references; $40 month. ADVERTISER 8441, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN OF Greenwich, Conn., would assist with housework or as housekeeper to couple; state wages. ADVERTISER 8442, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED on poultry or egg farm; eastern Long Island preferred. Advertiser has outlet for eggs at retail prices. Write, BOX 616 East Northport, L. I., N. Y.

GAMEKEEPER, 10 YEARS' experience with game birds, turkeys, show birds; good references; abstainer liquor, tobacco. ADVERTISER 8445, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING POULTRY manager, single, thoroughly experienced production eggs, chicks, ducklings, broilers, roasters, turkeys, pheasants and wild waterfowl. Excellent executive ability. ADVERTISER 8470, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, wishes steady position on commercial farm or estate. Incubation, brooding, broilers and layers on floor or batteries; dressing for wholesale or retail trade. Licensed chauffeur, references. ADVERTISER 8468, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, life-time practical, scientific experience all branches, thorough knowladge, efficient management; profitable results. ADVERTISER 8261, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE WORKING gardener, superintendent; American, seeks position. ADVERTISER 8452, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED, American couple; cooking for farm boarding house; salary or so much per man; reference. ADVERTISER 8453, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD MANAGER, desires opening; 12 years experience, agricultural school graduate. ADVERTISER 8454, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT—Caretaker or operator; 12 years practical farming, poultry and cattle. Building, rehabilitation and management; engineering and construction background, practical surveyor, experienced acconnting. Age 46, single; any location. ADVERTISER 8455, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, houseman, companion; will care for batchelor's home. Handy inside and out; knows poultry and gardens. ADVERTISER 8456, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, experienced fruit and vegetable growing, horses, tractor, machinery, wishes job on up-to-date farm or estate; references. ADVERTISER 8457, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 39, single, Protestant; poultry experience; willing, or assist on private estate, no liquor. FRED SCHMADELE, 1997 Grand Ave., New York City.

FULLY EXPERIENCED young farmer, mechanic, tractor operator, herdsman; willing, capable following instructions; will earn good wage. ADVERTISER 8460, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, EXPERIENCED, reliable, farm school graduate, best references, capable of taking full charge. E. Funk, 357 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, desires position working manager; experienced, capable taking full charge; Cornell trained; references; $75 month. CLARK JESTER, Otego, N.Y.

HOUSEKEEPING POSITION wanted; American, Protestant woman, neat, refined, homemaker. ADVERTISER 8462, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, good milker, wants life time job; small family, wife good cook. ADVERTISER 8465, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN WOMAN, unencumbered, early middle life; Catholic, seeks position in home or business; mother's helper, secretary or companion; intelligent, energetic, amiable. Advertiser, RESTHAVEN, Stamford, Conn.

Fruits and Foods

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. chunk (liquid and comb) $1.25; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25, postpaid into third zone. Use Vermont honey once, always. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid, 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER honey, 4 boxes No. 1, $1; 5 boxes No. 2, $1; 24 boxes $4; 5-lb. pail 80c postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, New York.

HONEY — Our best autumn bloom, 60 lbs., $4; 120 lbs. $7.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Clover and buckwheat honey. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

OYSTERS—Chesapeake Bay's tasty salt water oysters; direct from producer. Stewing, $1.80; frying, $2.20 per gallon postpaid. LEATHERBURY BROTHERS, Shadyside, Md.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 60 lbs. $4.60; 120 lbs. $9; choice $4.30; $8.40; amber $4; $7.75; mixed $3.50; keg buckwheat 5½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY — 60 best clover $5; buckwheat $4.20; amber, good flavor $4.20; 28 clover $2.50 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guarauteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

MICHIGAN CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $3.60; amber $3.15. CHAS. G. MARSHALL & SON, Linden, Mich.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, Postpaid into third zone; 1 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 palls $1.60 and 6 pails $4; write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

GOOD QUALITY maple syrup, $1.80 gallon here; $2.25 postpaid third zone. CARL TASSEL, Andover, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER or buckwheat, also amber mixed, 5-lb. pail 80c; two $1.50 postpaid. W. P. HAINES, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP, $2.25 gallon; sugar 40 cents lb.; soft sugar $1.75 5-lb pail; maple cream 2-lb. pail 90c postpaid third zone. ROBERT CHURCH, South New Berliu, N. Y.

SHELLBARK KERNELS seived and hand picked 65c per lb.; 5 lbs. $3 parcel post paid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. CEROWS'. Clayton, N. Y.

WILD FLOWER honey, if you like honey with outstanding flavor, try this; 5 lbs. $1.10; 10 lbs. $2. postpaid. E. J. COPE, Attleboro, Mass.

CHOICE WHITE clover honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat, 10 $1.40; 5 80c postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

AVERY'S GOLDEN honey, 10 lbs. $1.50 uot prepaid; send no money will ship C.O.D. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

BUCKWHEAT HONEY, postpaid, 5 lb. pail 80c; two, $1.50; four $2.80. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some; liquified, 5 lb. pail $1.25; 2 $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Massapequa, New York.

NEW CROP, home dried apples, 2 lbs. 60c; 4 lbs. $1.10 postpaid. L. W. DENLINGER, Clayton, Ohio.

PURE VERMONT maple products, 1 quart syrup, 2 lb. tin soft maple cream, both $2.25 prepaid third zone; price list free. OAKLAND FARM, Woodstock, Vt.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE — Large Vermont evaporator in good condition; inquire, LESLIE BUTTON, South New Berliu, N. Y.

WANTED — Good used hand garden tractor, Kinkade, Bolens or Ariens. WALLACE NURSERIES, 854 Main St., South Portland, Me.

FOR SALE—Garden tractor, Viking twin; condition guaranteed; reasonable. ROYAL SAULPAUGH, Clermont, Columbia, County, N. Y.

WANTED—Small used greenhouse, state price. JOSEPH TATRO, Hartsdale, N. Y.

WANTED, ADDRESS of mill willing to card small quantities of wool for hand spinning. C. G. LEAVITT, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

IRRIGATION OUTFIT for sale; Skinner sprinkler, two acre, complete, engine, pump, pipes; write. BISCHOFF, Englishtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Greenhouse, 3,500 feet of glass on Long Island, 30 miles from New York; reason old age. ADVERTISER 8409, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERIOR APRONS. Details, stamped envelope. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vermont.

WANTED—A good, modern, used apple grader, about 500 bu. daily capacity preferred. ADVERTISER 8463, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Tractor, No. 1 or 15 Caterpillar or make of similar type and size. BOX 444, Park Ridge, New Jersey.

Country Board

FOR PEACE, quiet and rest, be a winter guest in a modern, Christian farm home. Special rates. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED — Elderly gentleman wants country room and board. Florida, near East Coast; $16 month. BOX 37, Seaford, Va.

GENTLEMAN WANTS room, board, $25 monthly, improvements. ADVERTISER 8414, care Rural New-Yorker.

$5 WEEK. Enclose stamped envelope. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vermont.

Kills LICE

● Apply a few drops on roost with cap brush, then smear. Fumes pass upward through the feathers of roosting fowls and destroy lice.

SAVES HANDLING

Avoids flock disturbance. Economical, efficient—"A little goes a long way."

Insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated
Louisville, Kentucky

Black Leaf 40

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

BANKER'S
Quality Day-Old Pullets
Guaranteed 95%

From high producing blood tested breeders. Parmenter R. I. Reds, Hubbard & Christie N. H. Reds. Thompson White Rocks, Barron & Hanson W. Leghorns, Rock-Red Barred cross. All day old pullets 15c, all heavy cockerels 6c, W. L. cockerels 2c. Ask about our mutual aid profit sharing plan for customers only. Order from this ad. or write.

EARL BANKER
Producer of Quality Chicks for 22 Years.

GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM
Dansville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS SAVE 30% Order Now
FERRIS LEGHORNS

National egg contest Winners, backed by 39 years of trapnest pedigree breeding. Big birds that produce large eggs. Order NOW. FREE Catalog.

GEORGE B. FERRIS
DEPT. 920, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Electric Hatched from BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS.
CASH OR C. O. D.

	Non-Sexed Pullets per 100	Pullets per 100	Ckls. per 100
Large Type English or Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
Special Breed—N. H. Reds	9.00	12.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	7.00	6.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. We pay all postage, & guar. 100% live arrival. 4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Shipped express collect. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE circular and Prices.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box 1, COCOLAMUS, PA.

Rosemont Chicks
Blood-tested — Production Bred

As good as 28 years of Breeding and Hatching Experience can make them. All leading breeds. Get our literature and prices before ordering chicks. Write today.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS, INC.
Drawer 4. Rosemont, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks. R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

Heavy Mixed...$6-100. Leghorn Cockerels...$2.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. PP. Order direct. Write for Cir.
NIEMONDS POULTRY FARM HATCHERY
BOX R, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

MAULE'S SEED SPECIAL
5 VEGETABLES 10¢

You Save 40c, get five 10c Packets—Bonny Best Tomato, Earliest Scarlet Radish, Golden Rod Carrots, Big Boston Lettuce and Blood-turnip Beets. Send 10c Now.
Maule's 80-Page Seed Book Free.

WM. HENRY MAULE
233 MAULE BLDG., PHILA., PA.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Reports for week ending February 3, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns—	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	1,211	1,222
F. J. Stumpf	1,084	1,151
Missouri Valley Pltry Farm	1,063	1,091
Foreman Poultry Farm	1,060	1,059
Creighton Brothers	1,056	1,049
Harry A. Schnell	1,019	1,036
F. J. Stumpf	991	1,016
Fred Heuer	960	1,002
Creighton Brothers	957	937
Piho Bros.	950	910
R. & B. Poultry Farm	901	871
Single Comb Buff Leghorns—		
Charles A. Richardson	521	560
White Wyandottes—		
Missouri Valley Pltry Farm	772	833
White Plymouth Rocks—		
Miami Chick Hatchery	706	710
Faith Farm	569	603
Barred Plymouth Rocks—		
R. C. E. Wallace	877	891
Victor H. Kirkup	819	860
R. C. E. Wallace	746	762
New Hampshires—		
C. D. Cummings	887	894
James H. Horne	872	834
Rhode Island Reds—		
E. B. Parmenter	1,339	1,257
J. J. Warren	1,263	1,216
The Joachim Breeding Farm	1,124	1,077
E. B. Parmenter	1,059	1,005
Poplar Hill Farm	1,035	1,035
Crooks Farm	1,018	986
J. J. Warren	979	933
Crooks Farm	946	920
T. H. Mettler	929	900

Storrs Egg Laying Contest

Carried on by the University of Connecticut at Storrs. Report for week ended February 3, 1940. The high pens are:

New Hampshires—	Points	Eggs
Ebenwood Farm	1,410	1,309
Pine Top Poultry Farm	1,209	1,128
White Rocks—		
E. A. Hirt	1,204	1,181
John Spangenberg	1,202	1,206
Barred Rocks—		
R. C. Cobb, O. Pickard Fm.	1,250	1,243
Dryden Poultry Brdg. Farm	1,156	1,221
P. N. Hibbard	1,036	1,179
Rhode Island Reds—		
J. J. Warren	1,397	1,362
E. B. Parmenter	1,378	1,326
Ralph W. Anderson	1,342	1,321
J. J. Warren	1,317	1,291
L. D. Bartholomew	1,249	1,262
White Leghorns—		
J. A. Hanson	1,448	1,413
J. A. Hanson	1,447	1,434
Wm. L. Gilbert Home	1,328	1,278
Guy A. Leader	1,298	1,283
Kauder's Pdg. Leghorns	1,254	1,218

Various Egg Auctions

WORCESTER, PA.

White Eggs—Prices February 12, 1940.

Fancy, large	$0.33½	@	$0.30¾
Fancy, medium	28½	@	27¾
Extra, large	31½	@	29
Extra, medium	28½	@	28
Standard, large	28½	@	28¼
Standard, medium	27½	@	27½
Producers, large	29	@	28
Producers, medium	27½	@	27¼
Pullets	27½	@	27
Brown Eggs—			
Fancy, large	29	@	28
Fancy, medium	26½	@	26¼
Extra, large	28½	@	27¼
Extra, medium	27½	@	26¾
Pullets	27	@	26¾

563 cases sold.

W. PATERSON, N. J.

Eggs—Prices February 9, 1940.

White, large	$0.33½	@	$0.30
Cream, large	31¾	@	29
Brown, large	30½	@	28
White, medium	30	@	28
Cream, medium	31	@	28
Brown, medium	29	@	28
White, pullet	29	@	26
Brown, pullet	28	@	26
White, pewee	26	@	26
Brown, pewee	25½	@	25½

363 cases sold.

BUTLER, PA.

White Eggs—Prices February 9, 1940.

Fancy, large	$0.30	@	$0.27¾
Fancy, medium	28½	@	27¼
Extra, large	29½	@	28
Extra, medium	28¾	@	28
Standard, large	28¾	@	27
Standard, medium	28¼	@	27¼
Producers, large	29¼	@	28¼
Producers, medium	28	@	28
Pullets, select	27¾	@	27
Pullets	26¾	@	26½
Pee Wees	23½	@	23½
Checks	23½	@	23
Brown Eggs—			
Fancy, large	27¾	@	27
Fancy, medium	27	@	26½
Extra, large	27½	@	27
Extra, medium	27	@	26¾
Producers, large	27	@	27
Producers, medium	26¾	@	26¾

527 cases sold.

BROOD CHICKS ELECTRICALLY and you save money! Under present low electric rates, current costs only about 2½c a chick! Study this list of advantages in electric brooding—then call our Rural Service Department for full details. Do it today!

10 ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRIC BROODING

1. *Quicker feathering.*
2. *No fire hazards.*
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Leghorn Pullets, 95% accurate	12-100
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FREE CATALOG. Leghorn Cockerels	2-100

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Publisher's Desk

I have got a lot of profit and satisfaction ont of reading the R. N.-Y. which first began coming to me in 1925. Publisher's Desk has opened my eyes as to many things and I was able to do a neighbor's boy a good turn and save him from sharks by showing him what the R. N.-Y. had to say about them. R. N.-Y's discussion of Banking, Money, Credit, Gold, Distribution of Wealth, etc., have been invaluable to me in getting a proper understanding of public affairs. From no other one source have I gained so full and complete information. Anyone, who has had access to the R. N.-Y. during the last 10 or 15 years and faithfully read it need not be in the dark as to what is taking place today. T. D.
Iowa.

It is good to have such a generous appraisal of the R. N.-Y. and Publisher's Desk from a friend of long standing in the Middle West. It seems we made no mistake 50 years ago when we believed that farmers would appreciate a paper run for them alone, telling only the truth, and only what was believed to be to their interest and benefit.

I sent E. R. Clements of Douglas, Ga. a check for $10 for 100 pounds of pecan nuts. It seemed a fair proposition to us and we sent on the order. He replied and said the pecans would be sent in the Fall of 1939 from the new crop. When the time arrived for their delivery we failed to receive them. We sent a letter and a telegram to Mr. Clements and they were both returned marked "fraud." Perhaps it is not possible for you to do anything about the matter but it may be well to notify the public that E. R. Clement is not a man of his word.
Connecticut. A. A. B.

Our information is that Mr. Clement was tried in the Federal Court in Georgia in November 1939 for mail fraud and convicted and sentenced to three years in jail. We understand he is now serving this sentence. There is nothing that can be done to get the refund of the $10.

Perhaps this will be interesting to your readers to know. A man came walking up to my house a few days ago and asked if I had any old gold to sell. I said no but he said he wanted earrings or cuff links or any small piece, even if broken he could use it. I again told him I did not have any but he insisted and wanted to know if he could come in the house and search around as he most always found a piece. I told him "I certainly would mind having a strange man come in and search my house." He asked if he could stay all night. I told him I had no room and he went away. He might be as honest as George Washington but he certainly looked suspicious to me. What do you think? MRS. W. A.
New York.

Whether honest or not his methods were not only suspicious and rude but extremely undesirable and obnoxious. We are glad our reader kept him at bay and we hope others will follow her example. You can get just as much from a responsible jeweler for your old gold as these itinerant antique hunters.

I am enclosing a couple of letters and two receipts for $10 each from the Civilian Preparatory Service, Inc., 500 Simms-Keller Building, Huntington, W. Va. I paid their Registrar, L. H. Manning who called personally, $10 when I signed for the course and in a month sent them another $10. I sent in one lesson and have another lesson they sent me. After paying them $20 I began to inquire about the course and was told they were misrepresenting and using the United States mails for a fraud. I then dropped the course. Do you know if they are still in business and is there anyway I can get my money back and put such people where they belong.
Pennsylvania. J. A. B.

The contract and receipt were dated 1937. Since that time the Civilian Preparatory Service, Inc. was under investigation and criticism was made of their methods. They are out of business and there is no possible hope of getting a refund. The best plan is to make inquiries before signing a contract or paying out any money.

I sold some apples to Herman Pollack, 722 Garden St., Hartford, Conn., on November 13, 1938. When the truck driver came he gave me an excuse that the boss had not come and he didn't have the money, but he would come for the rest of my apples the next morning. He took 75 bushels and the bill was $41.25. He never came back. The truck was owned by a party at 1 Action St., Hartford, Conn. Is there any way you can collect this money for me. I would appreciate it. P.B.
New York.

Herman Pollock could not be found, he had left the Garden Street address and no one knew where he went. The party whose truck he used has not heard or seen him for over a year. We would be glad to locate him.

As a subscriber to your valuable paper will you inform me as to the exact time a member of the so-called "Dairymen's League" can resign. In other words what procedure does one have to go through to make a resignation effective? I have been a member of the League 12 years but not by choice. L. W.
New York.

The withdrawal period is from February 14 to February 28 and the resignation becomes effective April 1, 1940, and all you need to do is to write a letter to the Dairymen's League Cooperative Ass'n., Inc.,11 West 42nd St., New York and notify them that you wish to withdraw. The resignation must be filed between February 14 and February 28, 1940.

I read your article concerning the lucky envelope racket. This past Summer a man came to our house representing the Royal Art Studios, 806 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. He talked my wife into having a picture enlarged and colored at a cost of $31.80, he told her if she drew the lucky envelope it would only cost her $7.95. She drew the lucky envelope. When they bronght the picture it was in a frame that cost $35 more. They gave her another picture in a frame free. She agreed to pay $10 a month for the first two months and $15 the last month. I refused to pay any more money. My wife wrote stating she could not pay for the frame and asked them to take it back. We did not hear from them but later recieved a letter from the States Finance Company, 104 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. They said they had the signed note and had paid the Royal Art Studios for the frame, and could not take it back, and that she would have to pay for it. Do you know of this company or if there is any information you can give me as to whether its a racket or not? L. B. G.
New Hampshire.

We have had other complaints. We call the "lucky card" a mere trick. The price charged for the frame and picture is too high but the contract was signed and sold to a finance company as many such contracts are. The finance companies often are a part of the original concern but they are only interested in getting their payment and can hold a customer on the signed contract. That is why we urge reading all contracts before signing. Don't be hurried into any transaction.

During the extensive boom in so called split-guaranteed mortgages, Publisher's Desk at the very beginning made an investigation of the scheme and persistently thereafter advised against investing in them either in specific cases or generally except as the vendors could show actual value to justify the investment, which had not been shown in any case investigated. Nevertheless the risks ran into billions of dollars. The recovering began 10 years ago. It has far yet to go.

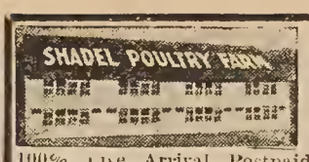
In 1933 the New York Title and Mortgage Company closed up with mortgage certificates outstanding to the amount of $720,000,000 in the hands of disillusioned people.

On February 7, the president of the company and three officers were convicted on a charge of mail fraud and conspiracy. Two of the officers were not sentenced on account of illness, one got two years in prison and a $5,000 fine, the other one year and a day in prison. It is small consolation for the the men and women who lost their entire savings on a scheme promoted by conspiracy and fraud.

The scheme was to appraise property far above its value and mortgage the property above its intrinsic value in trust, split the mortgage so that the investor could buy a certificate for a portion of the mortgage.

Some of our friends did not see our warning or did not heed it, thinking best to go along with the popular trend. Some appealed to us when it was too late for anyone to do anything. We, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that some friends took our advice and saved their money. We are reluctant to say anything having the appearance of a boast in such case. We know how easy it would be to err, but for the real benefit of our readers perhaps we should tell them that we do no guessing. We use time, pains and money to investigate each case. We give you the information for your own judgment and do not hesitate to give you our conclusions. Our rule is to print nothing but what we believe to be true and a benefit to the farmer; and it is our duty to ourselves, to you and to others to know the facts and the truth.

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]



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White & Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70
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Quality Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65
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100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
L'ge Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
H. Mix $6; Bar. & Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
N. H. Reds—Special	9.00	45.00	90

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White Leghorns	$6.50
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Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wy.	7.25
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Write for prices on Heavy Breeds Sexed.
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Salesmen Wanted For our full line of Ohio U. S. Approved Baby Chicks, Ducklings and Turkey Poults. Liberal Commissions paid. Write today for Full Particulars. **THE RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, LaRue, O.**

Wanted Farm Equipment Used Caterpillar Tractors, Garden Tractors and Sprayers. State size, age, condition, lowest price. **CHAS. M. INGERSOLL, 2138 Wooster Rd., Rocky River, Ohio**

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HAY First, second & third cutting Alfalfa, green leafy. Clover Timothy, Mixtures and Straw. Carloads; Truckloads. **W. L. Mitchell Co. New Haven, Conn.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

ORANGE AND ULSTER County farms; free illustrated catalogue. W. E. BROWN, 167 Prospect St., Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Half acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

PRIVATE PARTY wants farm anywhere in New Jersey; substantial amount of land; buildings not very modern. mail full details, price and location. LAWSON, Box 276 Church St. Annex, New York City.

SARATOGA-WASHINGTON Counties, all prices, list free. CLINE Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

POTATO AND grain farm on state and Federal highway; 45 miles from New York. I will sell one, two, five or ten acres for any business or private home or entire farm with buildings for $16,000. BOX 57, R. D. 2, Cranbury, N. J.

FOR SALE—70 acre chicken farm, fully equipped, on hard road within 20 miles of 3 public markets; priced to liquidate. Write for detailed description. OWEGO NATIONAL BANK, Owego, N. Y.

SOUTH JERSEY farm plots; 4 to 40 acres, no swamp; $25 to $45 per acre; terms $10 monthly. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

95 ACRE farm, good location and buildings, 15 stock, equipment, electricity; $4,500, $1,500 down. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, New York.

COMBINATION FARM and boarding house for sale; due to illness. MOHR, Earlton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm 98 acres, good house, electric, 1,500 trees; 3,000 grapes; terms. O. V. CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

SELL—Two lots 50x100, Rahway, N. J.; or exchange for farm. ADVERTISER 8379, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO FARMS with buildings; Broome County, near Windsor; 115 acres and 55 acres. MARGARET ROEDER, 13 Brooklyn St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

EIGHT ROOM house in town; 50 acres; comfortable house. Potter County; cash $600. BERYL BROWN, Port Allegany, Pa.

FARMS, HOMES, acreage, excellent bargains in the beautiful fertile Wallkill River Valley. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

150 ACRE modern dairy truck farm, stocked; part cash. CHARLES MULL, Castleton, N. Y.

WANTED—Vacant churches or school houses in which to start a full gospel work. ADVERTISER 8384, care Rural New-Yorker.

VIRGINIA FARM and home opportunities; Blue Grass Section. Stock, dairy, general farms; Colonial estates; free catalog. Please state requirements. JOS. M. SAMUELS, Orange, Va.

WANTED TO rent on shares a 20 to 30 cow dairy farm, fully equipped; experienced, reliable, good worker. ADVERTISER 8386, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT, SMALL equipped vegetable farm, roadside and local market; lower Westchester County, ideal for man with small family to help; apartment four rooms, improvements, heat; small wage and half of profits; reference. ADVERTISER 8395, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 50 ACRES, boarding and tourist house, large barn, two large chicken houses; airport; all improvements. Route 97, half mile river frontage. MORGAN, R. F. D. 1, Hancock, New York.

WANTED—Cheap farm, brook, all particulars, within 100 miles New York City. ADVERTISER 8399, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Farm, 50 acres, colonial house and complete set of buildings. D. F. CORSON, Columbus Road, Burlington, N. J.

SMALL FARM for sale. ADVERTISER 8401, care Rural New-Yorker.

50 ACRE DAIRY and poultry farm, accommodations for 1,000 layers, rich land, running water, electricity, telephone, retail route for butter, eggs and chickens included; located 12 miles north of Newport News, Va., on hard surfaced road. Write R. McHOLLOWAY, Denbigh, Va.

FOR SALE—Equipped dairy farm, 130 acres, Delaware County, near county seat; 23 cows, 4 bred heifers, 5 yearlings, 1 bull, 2 horses, 20 hens; $7,000; $3,000 cash. write for details. B. B. ROBINETTE, Delhi, N. Y.

41 ACRE FRUIT farm, two miles out of North East, Pa. Wonderful home with all modern conveniences, including gas well; apples; peaches; plums, and cherries; full equipment for working; low price. ADVERTISER 8403, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEAUTIFUL HOME for sale, 2½ acres, cost $30,000 to build, will give two thirds if used for hospital, or religious purpose; would take up to date farm, stocked; write, P. O. BOX 246, Walton, N. Y.

FOR RENT or sale, small farm near Monticello, N. Y. LEWENSON, 676 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

18 ACRES of timber land near Harding Highway, near Elmer Borough, N. J.; clear title; $12 per acre. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, owner, Elmer, N. J.

WANT SMALL farm northern New York or Vermont; sandy loam soil. Cash rent, or will trade farm near Portland, Me. BRADEN NURSERY, Gray, Me.

FOR SALE—17 acres, 14 room house, 4 room bungalow; chicken houses; electric and running water; 2 miles from village, on main road. Please state price. FRED FUCHS, Ellenville New York.

WANTED—General store, upstate; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 8422, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Up to date 110 acre dairy farm, fully equipped, including electric milking machine, milk cooler; new tenant house; all conveniences; near Middletown, N. Y. April 1, small family preferred. O. MATHIESEN, Winterton New York.

NINE ACRES in Otselic Valley, suitable for poultry and small fruit. Three stanchion cow stable; house has gas, electricity, bath room; reply. C. F. PUDUEY, Otselic, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 17 acre farm, located on main highway; 10 room house, all conveniences, as electricity, gas running water through the house, hot water system; near bus line, stores, churches, school, basement barn, stock, tools, milk house, chicken house; orchard, with variety of fruits, grapes. ADVERTISER 8426, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—South Jersey poultry farm, modern, stocked and equipped, capacity 1,200; immediate income; 7 room house; terms. EDNA SMIRES, Newfield, N. J.

WANTED TO rent small house on highway, suitable for cabinetmaker. ADVERTISER 8427, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — To rent small farm or roadstand. ADVERTISER 8406, care Rural New-Yorker.

87 ACRES, equipped dairy farm, macadam road, modern buildings; 21 head cattle; near town, a pleasant home, $6,800. GEO. CHAMBERLAIN, R. D. 2, Owego, N. Y.

150 ACRE modern dairy, truck farm; with or without stock; part cash. CHARLES MULL, Castleton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—104 acres, old Colonial house, two bath rooms, modern conveniences, city water, gas and electricity; two barns and other buildings; located Merrimac, Mass. Pasture, tillage, orchard and woodland; 1,500 apple trees, cherries and other fruits; 1,000 growing pines 12 years old. Sightly view overlooking Merrimack River with 1,200 foot frontage on river. Thirty-three miles from Boston and convenient to all beaches. Death of owner necessitates quick sale. Price $8,500; terms can be arranged. BOX 656, Haverhill, Mass.

POSSIBILITIES OF profit excellent. Poultry farm near Red Bank, 18 acres, 4 room bungalow, garage with living quarters, poultry buildings in excellent condition; price includes poultry. Owner asking $8,000, wants offer. ALLAIRE & SON AGENCY, INC., realtors, 19 Monmouth St., Red Bank, N. J.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list; 120 acres, good dairy farm, $6,000; also 200 acres, 50 cow farm, $8,000; nice small farm, 28 acres, $3,800. Orange County, farms, homes, stores.

111 ACRE Columbia County dairy and poultry farm. Convenient to Albany cash markets; 75 acres productive tillage, balance pasture and woods; 6 room house, open porch, shaded lawn, pleasant view, electricity; 28x60 barn, stable, two 60 foot poultry houses, 84 foot storage shed. Buildings recently redecorated; $5,000. Free circular descriptive of this and other property; 20 years to pay. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

240 ACRE state road farm, good buildings, near large town, $2,500, $500 down; 180 acre farm, state road, good buildings, electricity, twin silos, $4,500, $500 down. C. R. LYON, R. F. D., Sidney Center, N. Y.

WANTED, SMALL farm, some woodland; house with or without improvements, good view in Putnam or Dutchess County. Will pay cash for bargain, give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 8449, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW JERSEY, 19½ acres on main highway; view; Colonial 8 room bungalow house, gas, electricity, fruit, spring, stream, pond, roadstand, shed, stable; $3,800; owner, BOX 347, Camden, New Jersey.

CONNECTICUT DAIRY farm, 180 acres on state highway, one mile from schools, churches, stores; 15 room house, suitable for two families; milk contract, fruit trees, modern equipment, excellent buildings; would trade for smaller place. ELLA HOLDEN, Jewett City, Conn.

FOR SALE—State road country home, 1½ acres; fruit, lights, bath and garage. ADVERTISER 8413, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent dairy farm with stock and equipment or on share basis, or position managing modern dairy and retailing milk. Expert in handling all livestock; best references. ADVERTISER 8451, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Five rooms and bath, electricity, running water, 6 acres, 4 clear, 225 feet of coops, barn, garage; near 9 and 4 highway, 60 miles New York. PAUL SOMAY, Box 343, R. 1, Farmingdale, N. J.

FOR SALE, roadstand, main highway; year round business; beer, wine license, dance hall, living quarters; five acres land, picnic grove, trout stream; information, write, BOX 34, Southwick, Mass.

180 ACRE farm with tools; write, O. W. BLISS, Box 621, Youngsville, Pa.

WANTED—To rent small farm, commuting distance New York City; reasonable rent. BROOKFIELD, 932 East 173rd St., Bronx, New York.

TO LEASE. 136 acre farm to farmer with stock; best agricultural sale; 6 miles Saratoga. X. CANDIDO, 600 East 183rd St., Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED TO buy a retail milk route, or a country grocery store. ADVERTISER 8431, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Six farms, 4 to 300 acres; improved road; free gas; electricity. FRED DRAKE, Shinglehouse, Pa.

FOR SALE or exchange, grill, grocery store, combined for stock farm. FRED DRUMM, Stop 11, Albany-Schenectady Road, West Albany, New York.

FOR SALE—Cottage, two lots $3,500; bungalow, one lot $1,500. One block from beach; all improvements; shade trees. MARQUARDT, Union Beach, N. J.

FOR RENT—27 acre farm at edge of small town near Middletown, N. Y. Good seven room old house; rent $360 year. Write owner, K. W. STARR, Omar, W. Va.

BAYPORT, L. I., BARGAIN, conveniently located, desirable country place, seven modern room house, electric, garage, barn, with three acres. HENRY STAUB.

FIVE ACRES, wonderful location, views; $500; terms. R. F. D. 1, BOX 224, Saugerties, N. Y.

FARM-ESTATE, beautiful secluded hillside farm-estate in the vicinity of Goshen, N. Y. (1¾ hours from New York City by train or automobile); 180 acres, 12 room main house, all improvements. Farm cottage, 4 car garage, 6 room apartment, large swimming pool, modern barns, silos; fully equipped including milking machines and automatic refrigeration. Work and saddle horses, sheep, etc. $35,000 for quick sale, owner. ADVERTISER 8443, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—To rent producing farm by experienced farmer, college graduate. ADVERTISER 8444, care Rural New-Yorker.

$2,500 CASH, secures 28 acre village farm, on state highway near city of 100,000; owner. ADVERTISER 8471, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST INN, boarding house, State road, 20 acres (Cobleskill); 10 rooms, shrubbery, flowers, maple shade. ADVERTISER 8378, care Rural New-Yorker.

20 ACRES at Lenoir, N. C.; 1,000 ft. frontage large house, excellent building lots; manufacturing district; good for poultry or truck farming; must sell to settle estate. O. McGHINNIS, Green Bay, Va.

FOR SALE— Farms, country homes; some servant type. Write, A. P. KRONKA, real estate, No. 126 Liberty St., Boonton, N. J.

FOR SALE — Upper Catskills, farm, 15 acres, 10 room house, excellent condition, newly renovated inside, 3 fireplaces, electricity, wonderful view, village advantages, fruit, reasonable. ADVERTISER 8458, care Rural New-Yorker.

261 ACRE farm; will keep 50 head of cows and 300 sheep. EARLE HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, New York.

FARM TO RENT, southern Dutchess County New York; 200 acres on state highway; new barn for 20 cows, good land, water, tractor, plow, farm tools. Laying house for 1,400 chickens. Farmer's house, seven rooms, heat, water, electric light. Good experienced farmer wanted. ADVERTISER 8464, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100 acre grain and dairy farm; buildings in excellent condition. Niagara County; real bargain. ADVERTISER 8466, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—48 acres in fine location, on main road; 10 miles from Buffalo; established milk business, 7½ cents quart at farm; also suitable for poultry and truck farming; modern buildings with conveniences, will sacrifice. ADVERTISER 8467, care Rural New-Yorker.

Help Wanted

WANTED — Single man or man with child: preferably aged seven. General farming for private school which child would attend; must be reliable, experienced, personable, interested. CARL COURSEN, Box 248, Pawling, N. Y.

YOUNG FARMER, preferably agricultural college graduate, with several years of practical farming and some accounting experience wanted as timekeeper, assistant to manager on large vegetable farming operation in southern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 8358, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple for country home and little poultry; must understand gardening; some cooking; near Stroudsburg, Pa. Communicate P. R., 163 Washington Pk., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SINGLE MILKER, certified dairy; 15 cows; wages $40 and board; age 25 to 40. Write age, reference, experience, weight, height. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED — A single, middle aged, 1st class farmer; manage and operate a small farm; 40 acres truck and general; opportunity for permanent home to a self respecting person of ability and courtesy. ADVERTISER 8381, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Both married and single man to work on dairy farm. MELVIN STEPHENSON, Swan Lake, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN with two or three good milkers in family; must be honest and reliable, none other need apply; steady job, state wages. HOWARD HILL, Blairstown, N. J.

HELP WANTED — Farm hand, experienced; give age; milk three cows; $25 month, room, board, steady. GREEN GABLES, Bradford, New Hampshire.

HELP WANTED — April 1, married man to operate general dairy farm; must be a real cow man, clean, sober, not afraid of hard work. Family must do all milking and care of stock, milking about 32, total 50 head. Will provide six room house, electrified, running water, sawed wood, garden, 3 quarts of milk daily; $75 per month plus bonus on quantity of milk produced. CLARENCE J. LITTLE, Sussex, N. J.

PROTESTANT COUPLE (no children) as housekeeper and gardener for small family, near Utica. Permanent position,. full maintenance, $25 monthly to start; give age, references, experience. Must be clean and in good health. ADVERTISER 8388, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Houseworker, unencumbered woman, early middle age, preferring excellent modern home on beautiful farm to high wages; three adults. ADVERTISER 8392, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for thoroughly experienced farmer with cooperative wife to take entire charge 100 acre farm northern New Jersey on highway. Farm equipped with tractor and up-to-date modern machinery. Steer raising, no dairying; owner does not live on farm. Give details, experience, age, nationality, qualifications, salary expected. ADVERTISER 8396, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN—Middle aged or less; lawn, garden, chores, poultry, etc. Small place year around. Wages, good home for dependable person. ADVERTISER 8397, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Couple for family of four; small estate, New Canaan, Connecticut. Good cook, general housework, help with children, 9 and 11; driving, gardening; must be responsible; state wages. Address MRS. H. W. ROSE, Ridgefield Road, New Canaan, Conn.

WANTED — Single man for barn work and milking, three times a day, good home and living conditions; state wages and age, job open immediately. ADVERTISER 8400, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Refined woman; family of one; good home, small salary. BOX 325, Katonah, N. Y.

WANTED—Married, experienced dairyman, also general farmer; must furnish his own help to make arrangements for April 1. If possible to work on shares for reliable man with references. SAMUEL FISHER, Ghent, N. Y.

TRUSTWORTHY COUPLE under 50, fully experienced, general farming, good cook, housekeeper; pleasant apartment in owner's home; $40 month, permanent. Send full particulars, ages, references. BOX 817, Trenton, N. J.

YOUNG, MARRIED man, experienced in fruit farming; house and $50 to start; southern Ulster County. ADVERTISER 8404, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, WHITE, 18-35 years, general housework, good home, $25 start. A. SPIEGLER, 2116 Ave. J. Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man on farm with one or two extra milkers; good wages. FRANK DOUMA, R. D. 1, Newton, N. J.

WANTED—A live young man of good habits, that is faithful and trusty, that saves his money, that is interested in registered Holstein-Friesian cows, for general farming. Will pay good wages. ADVERTISER 8417, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man; buy operator's share, stock, produce; good home; operate farm shares; no liquor. ADVERTISER 8418, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, COUPLE, 12 acre farm, Amawalk, N. Y.; man care of farm, horse, and cow, general handy man. Woman, general housekeeper, own house, 3 rooms and bath. One child not objectionable. ADVERTISER 8421, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, CARETAKERS, interested in starting own poultry business, in Warren, Conn. Will give three room bungalow, electric, also horse, cow and garden; references. ADVERTISER 8425, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG, HEALTHY, girl or woman to take charge of home in suburbs; private room and bath. State age, experience, salary expected, references. H. DULTZ, 972 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—General farmer, state age, experience and size of family in reply. ADVERTISER 8446, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED— Strong, healthy, farm hand between 25 and 40 years of age; who understands general farming which includes handling tractor and horses. Steady job year round; $35 per month to start, with room and board. ADVERTISER 8447, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, No children, woman to cook and do general housework; man general handyman, care for fancy poultry, three riding horses and drive car; $50, board and room. Reference and picture. MORDELE FARM, R. D. 1, Riegelsville, Pennsylvania.

EXPERIENCED MANAGER for large poultry farm in Massachusetts, capable of taking charge of breeding; college graduate. State salary and experience. ADVERTISER 8408, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Clean, sober man, general farm work. German preferred; $25 and board. BOX 8. Sergeantsville, N. J.

WANTED — Sober, single man, age 40 or 50; general farm work, good milker, $25 monthly and board. ANTHONY ZABETT, Greenville, New York.

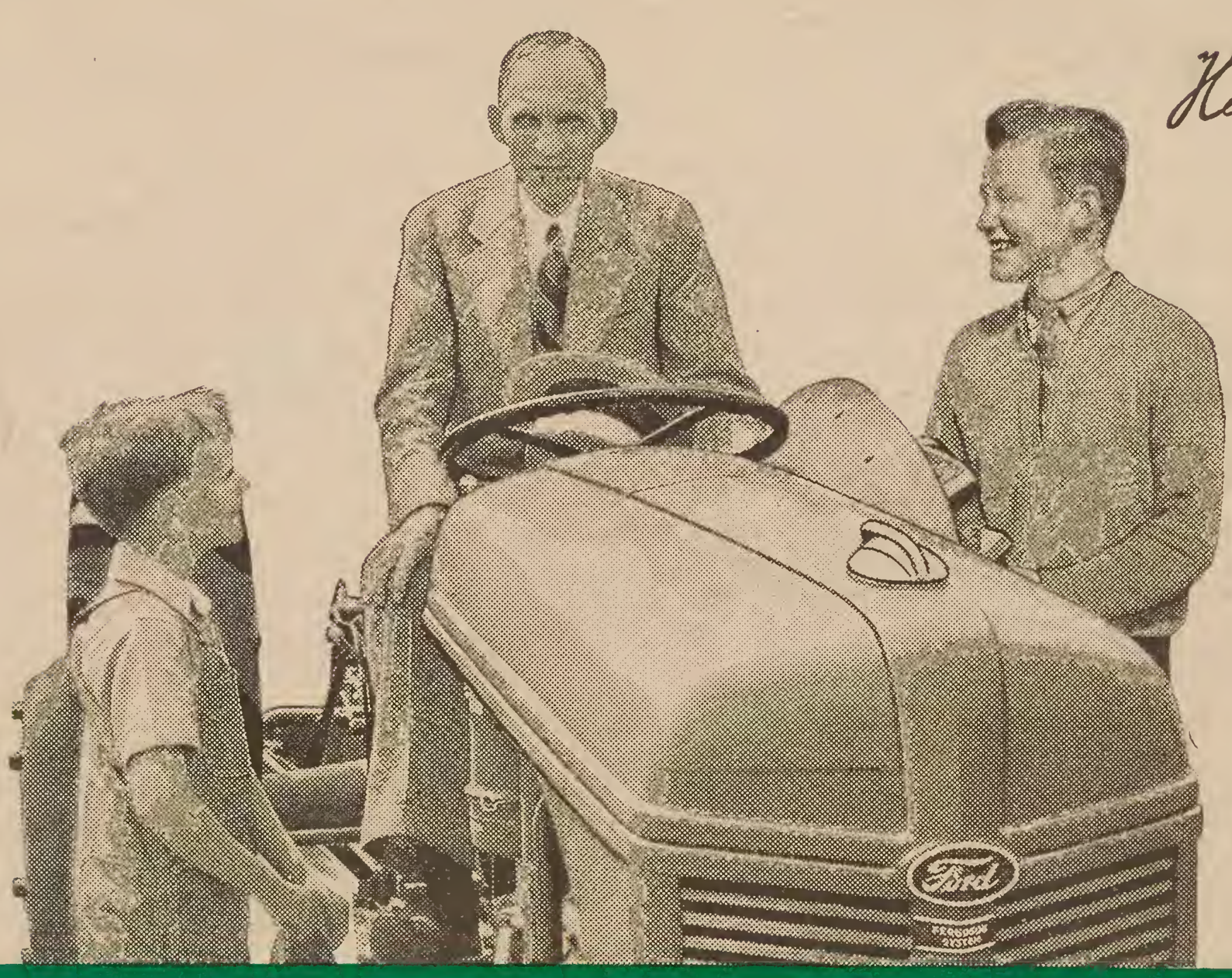
WANTED—Good reliable married man to work on farm by month; must both be good milkers. ADVERTISER 8429, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, WHITE, housework, assist child 3½ years; own room; $25-$30. LEV, 1069 East 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 140.

"Let's Give Youth a *Farm* Opportunity"

Henry Ford



Henry Ford at the wheel of the new Ford Tractor

YOUTH hears a great deal more about opportunity in the *city* than on the *land*.

For years Henry Ford has been finding ways to improve farm opportunities. He has found new uses in industry for farm products. He has pioneered a policy of back-to-the-land for industry as well as for youth.

Now he is ready with the means to accomplish still more. The Ford tractor with Ferguson system which Henry Ford introduces, provides a chance for men to get somewhere in farming.

For youth, in particular, it is opportunity.

A boy can easily master the new machinery, so light and simple are all the controls. He can start it, steer it, change from one implement to another. It takes one minute, for instance, to attach the row-crop cultivator.

With its four wheels it steers easier than an automobile in soft-plowed ground. Even a boy can operate it under many conditions where men and horses work only with the greatest difficulty.

Its adaptability in rock-filled fields, in fence corners, and narrow places, in soft sandy soil, is something that has to be seen to be fully believed.

There are steep hills where no tractor has ever been, but boys will plow and cultivate them without fear. The Ferguson principle gives the tractor a degree of safety never seen on the farm before.

This same principle of linkage and hydraulic control of implement keeps the plow working at an even depth in hard-baked ground, in tough sod, and across uneven fields.

A boy can set the depth control with two fingers, or raise and lower the implements just as easily.

It's a sight worth seeing to watch a farmer's boy cultivating two rows at a time and never minding the shovels. The rear-mounted cultivator is as flexible as your wrist, and works entirely without watching. Just sit and steer.

Farmers can get rid of their horses now, if they feel like it, and be free of the extra work of feeding and looking after them. The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is so adaptable it more than takes the place of animal power on practically all farms, both large and small.

Universal flexibility makes it a tractor for everyone to use. The unique principles of its design enable almost any farm boy to do a man's share of what used to be the "heavy work." Boys are the ones who will take charge of the new system because they can master it so quickly, easily, and safely.

Plowing two 14-inch furrows across the field with a lightweight, effortless tractor controlled by fingertip touch is something that adds zest to farming. It means shorter hours. More time to attend to other things. A chance to get ahead. *And to the farm youth, that's opportunity.*

• • •

● The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is sold and distributed by the Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation. Accept our invitation to *see* and *operate* the tractor. You must see it to appreciate it. Write for the name of your nearest dealer. Address: Department FY, Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation, Dearborn, Michigan.

Ford Tractor
FERGUSON SYSTEM
WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

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RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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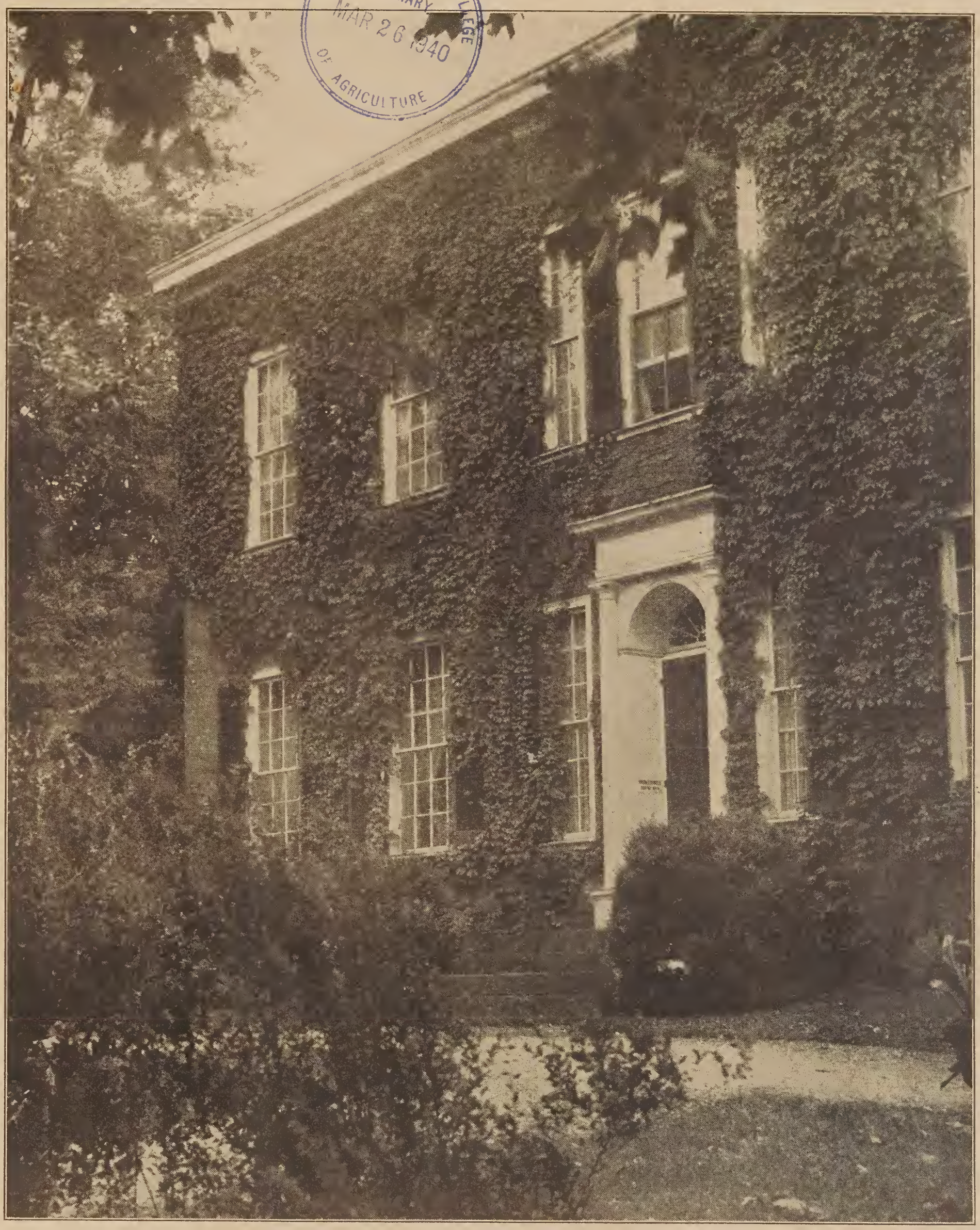


Photo by C. Purchase, Jamaica, N. Y.

Old Kentucky Home in Bardstown, Kentucky

Eastern Growers Decide to "Do it Ourselves"

By H. B. Tukey

ONCE again the hand of time has slowly moved the year around and come to rest upon the season when fruit growers get together at Rochester and at Kingston for the Winter meetings of the New York State Horticultural Society to recount experiences, to listen to much expert advice and criticism, to sift out the thoughts and practices which particularly suit their needs, and to lay plans for the year of promise that lies ahead. And each year there is a distinctive "sense of the meeting" which emerges—a something which gives the temper of the industry in the East and which serves as an invaluable guidepost on the road it is choosing to travel.

Already people are asking, "Have low prices broken the spirit of the industry?" "Is it all over?" "Just what is it that growers are thinking about?" And right here a clear distinction should be made between what growers are thinking about and what many so-called "leaders" think they should be thinking about. In the long run the thoughts that surge upwards from the soil and through the minds of men who are working with the soil are the ones which help a situation most. Last year it was clearly evident that growers were becoming more confident of their opportunities and were showing an aggressive attitude. This year the spirit has taken form in "We must do it ourselves!"

To turn first to details—spraying and spray problems always command attention. This year was no exception, particularly in the Hudson River Valley which has been enjoying comparative freedom from codling moth ravages until this past season when an outburst occurred. In seeking a clue to the situation, it was pointed out that temperatures in the Hudson River Valley from 1930-39 have been relatively higher than from 1920-29. Further, that rainfall has been less, and that codling moth is much worse in years of high temperature and low rainfall. Thus there has been a "build-up" of codling moth. Arsenical sprays seem still the standard for control in spite of the tremendous amount of time and energy spent in searching for new methods and for much-desired substitutes.

Yet the non-residue program has its champions and is making some headway—particularly in western New York. One such schedule which has proved successful is: For the first brood—Calyx Spray, about June 1, lime-sulphur and lead arsenate; 1st cover spray, about June 15, lead arsenate and weak Bordeaux; 2nd cover spray, about June 25, oil and nicotine; 3rd cover spray, about July 5, oil and nicotine; 4th cover spray, about July 15, oil and nicotine; for second brood—about August 5, oil and nicotine and Bordeaux. Those who favor the non-residue program were pleased with the announcement that one-half pint of nicotine sulfate per 100 gallons has given just as good control as one pint per 100 gallons, thus helping to reduce the cost. It was pointed out further that there is no effective fungicide that will adequately control scab and at the same time combine with the non-residue cover sprays, so that one must begin scab control early in the season if one is to use the non-residue program. Either scab must be controlled in the delayed dormant sprays or earlier than the cover sprays, or it is too late to follow the non-residue program.

An intriguing new thought was injected into the topic of scab control by results from spraying the ground in early Spring to destroy the over-Winter sources of infection. It was shown that spraying the ground on April 17 with one per cent Elgetol and no other scab spray being used during the remainder of the season resulted in only three per cent of the fruit being scabby! Where two sprays of flotation sulphur paste, six to 100, were used in addition to the ground treatment, only two per cent was scabby; and where three sprays of flotation sulphur were used, complete freedom from scab resulted. Thinking in terms of combining the fertilizer application with scab control, spraying with sodium nitrate one pound to one gallon of water, plus one per cent of calcium arsenate also gave good results. Quite by contrast, where neither ground sprays nor cover sprays were used, 72 per cent scab resulted. Incidentally the part that science is playing in all of this work was shown by an interesting exhibit of laboratory testing of fungicides before trying them in the field, in which potted apple trees are grown in the greenhouse, variously sprayed, exposed to infection, and subjected to artificial rain for varying periods. Only the most promising materials are then subjected to field test.

Growers now have a wide assortment of spray materials from which to choose—each with particular features for particular situations. For example, all of the following materials were pointed out as effective against red bug, namely, Elgetol one per cent (dormant), Dowspray Dormant 2½ per cent (dormant), tar oil 2½ per cent (dormant), lubricating oil three per cent and crysilic acid (green tip), lubricating oil three per cent plus nicotine (green tip), lubricating oil three per cent plus nicotine sulfate (delayed dormant), and lime-sulphur plus nicotine sulfate (delayed dormant). Elgetol, it was said, will control rosy aphis, bud moth, and oyster shell scale, but will not control leaf roller, red bug, red mite, and San Jose scale. Dowspray Dormant 2½ to three per cent, controls rosy aphis, bud moth, oyster shell, scurfy scale, perhaps San Jose scale and red mite, but not leaf roller and red bug.

Photo—Kingston Daily Freeman

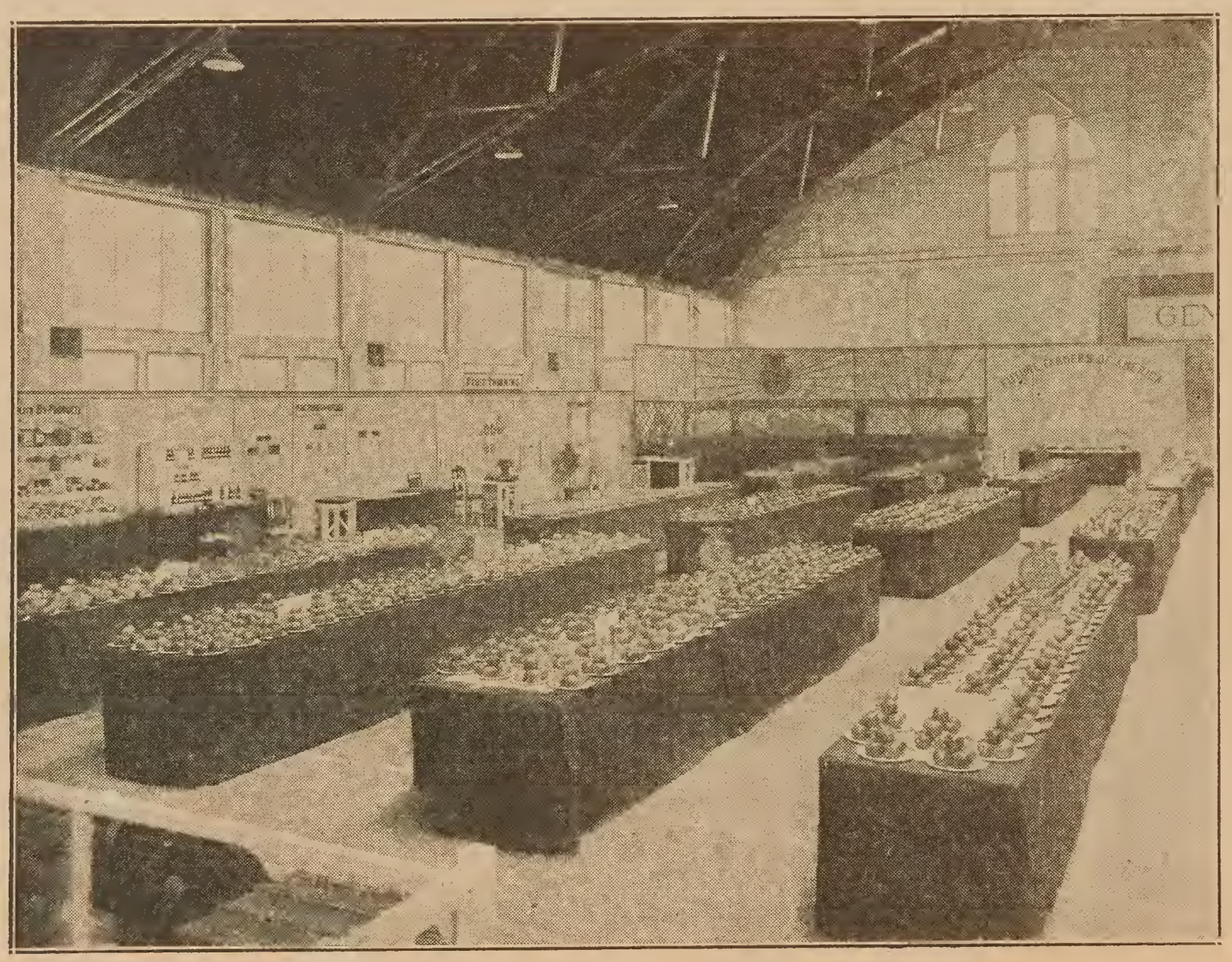
A booth at the Kingston Meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society, illustrates the new interest by growers to "Do it Ourselves."

A helpful suggestion for western New York as regards cedar rust was for growers to be alert to ornamental plantings of red cedars around homes and filling stations in their vicinities, and seeking the cooperation of the planter in avoiding the red cedar.

Quite naturally the X-disease of peaches came in for discussion. This trouble, which has been only recently recognized, is particularly virulent upon the choke cherry and passes rapidly from the choke cherry to adjacent peach trees. Choke cherry trees which are affected show a short stubby terminal growth, and the foliage colors brilliantly early in the Fall—symptoms easily identified. On the peach, the trees leaf out normally, but later the leaves near the tips develop water-soaked areas and drop in August. The fruit is insipid and worthless. Fortunately the disease has been discovered before it has become too widely spread. In western New York, for example, it has not been found on peaches, though it is found on choke cherries. The recommended measures are to eradicate diseased trees of both peach and choke cherry. Spraying choke cherry trees with sodium chlorate and letting the material penetrate for several weeks before removing trees has been found good practice. Measures are being taken to eradicate choke cherry trees and peach trees in the neighborhood of large nurseries, so that the disease will not get into nursery stock. The entire situation is an excellent example of the value of alertness in saving the peach industry from what might have become, and for that matter may yet become, a most serious problem.

While all this discussion so far has been in the way of spending money, not saving it, there was no mistaking the general line of thought which subjected each recommendation to the keenest anaylsis in an effort to reduce costs. Growers are increasingly aware of the fact that no matter how much they may think the consumer errs in not giving him a higher cost for his product, nevertheless, he must take the situation as it is and find some way to lower the costs of production. As one speaker said, "More growers will go to the wall because they cannot grow than because they cannot sell!" Nothing is more heart-breaking, it was pointed out, than to see a grower working his life away in an orchard which by virtue of location or some unfavorable combination of circumstance is impossible. Orchards on shallow soil or otherwise on poor locations should be abandoned, and perhaps growers should organize to help secure the elimination of orchards which because of variety or

(Cont'd on page 165)



A General View of Part of the Fruit Display at the Rochester Meeting a Year Ago, and Just as Fine this Year.

A New Slant on Greenhouses

English Idea Proves Practicable Here With Big Saving in Building Cost

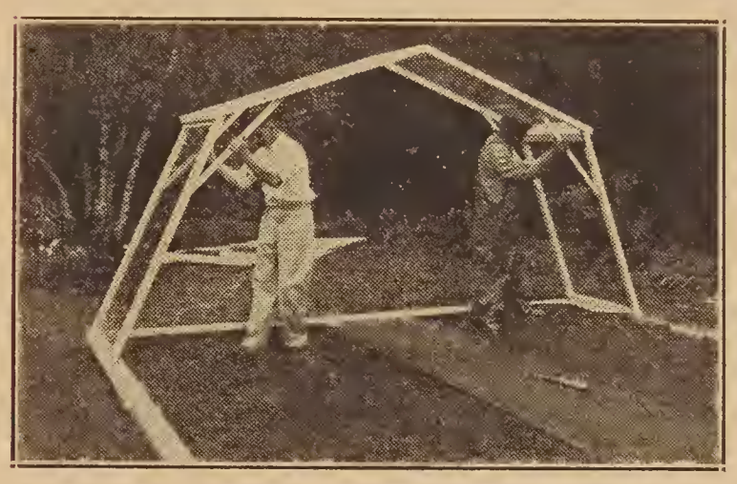
By Ernest Chabot

IN ENGLAND, where almost everyone who gardens owns some "glass," a very inexpensive type of portable greenhouse has been widely used for several years. Up until a short time ago, these structures of glass were thought impracticable for use in our cooler climate. Tests have proven differently, however, and already many leading authorities have come out in enthusiastic acceptance.

These portable greenhouses are extremely simple in construction, and can be put up for a fraction of the cost of the conventional type of greenhouse found here, in use mostly by florists and owners of country estates. High cost has always been the deterrent factor which made gardening out-of-season a luxury, or business requiring a substantial investment in this country, but, now, with that cost cut into a shadow of its former self, it is very likely the greenhouse will become just as popular here as they are in England.

While lacking in many of the refinements of the conventional greenhouse, the portable type fulfills the same purpose and provides one or two conveniences that the others do not. For instance, 100 feet or more of house can be taken down and put up in a new location within one day. This is especially convenient for protecting outdoor crops in the Fall, or for growing in the particular soil you want. No doubt the biggest group to whom this portability will appeal, however, will be those who grow on rented land. Since the house is not fixed to the ground, it may be taken down and moved by the tenant when he moves.

Still another advantage is that the house is sectional and may be added to at any time. It is 13



No foundation is used. The greenhouse is set on sills.

feet wide, made up entirely of glass panels in sections 2½ feet long. You can buy as much as you can afford to begin with, and increase the length when business warrants.

As the pictures show, the sides of the house are slanted. This is done for a purpose. It increases the strength structurally, and is just the right angle to get the advantage of a maximum amount of light and sunshine in the Winter time when the arc of the sun is low.

Any handyman can put up one of these portable houses because the manufacturers supply the materials all ready for use. That is where the big saving over the conventional American types of greenhouses comes in, because it is not necessary to hire experienced greenhouse masons, carpenters, glaziers, and painters to do the work. The sash panels come assembled with holes drilled for bolting them together; in fact, they are even painted. The glass is cut-to-size and each part is marked to show where it goes. No foundation is used. The whole thing rests on sills that are nailed to stakes driven in the ground.

The method of glazing is really ingenious, and worthy of particular note. Nails, putty and paint are not used to hold it. Each sash panel is glazed with one large light of glass. It is slipped into deep glass grooves in the sash and made water-tight simply by forcing rope that has been soaked in linseed oil into the glass groove, on the outside. The glass is held at the bottom with a wooden strip.

Ventilation is admitted though sash panels that slide in the side. Every fourth panel is equipped with rollers and slides so it can be pushed open to admit fresh air. The door in the glass end also opens by this same method, thus making ventilation convenient and efficient.

The growing may be done directly in the ground, or in the usual type of raised plant benches. When raised benches are used, the sills of the greenhouse are usually raised 12 to 18 inches high and sealed

The parts for the greenhouse are easy to assemble. Here is one under construction. Only a day or two are required to do the whole job.

with boards underneath. Then, earth is graded up to the sill to keep the wind out and make heating easier.

The heating can be done in the usual manner by running hot water or steam pipes through the house. In districts where natural gas is available, inexpensive burners having thermostatic control may be purchased for very little. A new type oil stove has been developed recently that is very good for heating shorter units, say up to 35 feet long. It is equipped with a 60 watt motor and air conversion fan which forces the heat down just where it is needed.

Of course, even without heat a greenhouse of this kind adds months to the garden year. In the Spring, thousands of husky young plants can be grown for setting out doors, if the seeds are sown under glass in March. In the Fall, vegetables and flowers can be carried along to a glorious maturity long after the snow flies, if they are covered with glass before frost hits them. The real profit and joy comes, however, with producing crops in the dead of Winter when prices are high and markets are waiting for them. There is a real thrill in gathering these fresh vegetables when the ground outside is frozen.

This portable greenhouse is also a valuable convenience when a roadside store is wanted as a seasonal proposition. The greenhouse makes a business-like store and may be put up in a good retail location to sell from, over holidays and other seasons conducive to good trade. Then, when the season is over, it may be taken down and stored away or moved to a new location for growing purposes another year, when it can be put up quickly again.

Now, with the coming to America of this new portable English greenhouse, it is practically certain that we will soon begin to see more and more gardeners growing throughout the Winter as well as the Summer, keeping them busy at their chosen congenial work.

But, it's to those who garden for the sheer joy and love of flowers that the new portable glass garden will prove a real boon. Its low price and adaptability make it possible for thousands to have a Winter garden under glass. And, there is no end to the possibilities for fun and flowers when you have a Winter garden to work hand-in-hand with your outdoor garden. These various plants can be adjusted to just the conditions needed.

In the Spring, for instance, the pleasures and profits in raising large quantities of bedding and vegetable plants for the outdoor garden and grounds is far out of proportion to the small investment required to own a glass garden. They give you a big head-start on Spring, and make it possible to have plants and flowers in larger quantities than you ever dreamed of before. There is great satisfaction in having an abundance.

In the Fall, you can move a large part of your outdoor garden indoors where they will bloom long after snow flies. Most annuals usually found in the Summer garden can be cut back, potted, or put in benches for this purpose, instead of being nipped by the first hard frost.

Of course, chrysanthemums are the real joy and treat of the Fall and Winter garden. They make a grand display, and the blooms are lovely to arrange in vases. When these are gone, the seeds you started in the Summer will be coming along at a great rate,

Covering a crop in the Fall with a portable greenhouse.

and will fill in right where the chrysanthemums leave off.

At the same time, bulb blooms in abundance will be a great delight. They grow quickly and make a brilliant showing in a short time . . . tulips, daffodils, hyacinths and lilies are a real treat during the bleak, short days of Winter. Many new things in bulb lines may be tried.

The glass garden is also a splendid place to rejuvenate potted plants — ferns, begonias, small palms, azaleas and the like, which cannot thrive in the dry, heated air of the home, will soon perk up with new, healthy growth when moved to the proper sunshine and humidity and generally favorable conditions of the greenhouse.

R. N.-Y. — Freedom from the real slavery of handling large areas of hotbed and cold frame sash is something that can be understood and appreciated only by those who have been in this business. We have seen plants which operated 100 or more hotbeds and cold frames during the season. There is no doubt about their effectiveness when properly cared for but this is a matter that can be learned only by experience. In many cases it is difficult to get hired men with the skill and judgement to be trusted with the airing and covering of such an area in touchy weather.

Handling and storing the sash after the season is over is a troublesome job. A gust of heavy wind sometimes raises havoc with the piles of sash. Natural wear and tear from the weathering may make a lot of repair work necessary.

Photos—By Lord & Burnham Co.

Here is one of the English-type portable greenhouses used as a roadside store in West Springfield, Massachusetts. It is one of the first of its kind built in this country. The owner, Mr. Vernon A. Doty, did enough business from it over the Christmas holidays to pay for it.

Onions in New York State

From the raising of a small acreage of onions, mostly on the river bottom lands not so many years ago, New York has become the greatest onion growing State in the Union. At the same time, the land which formerly grew the onions, is now devoted to the production of other crops, and the onions are grown on the former swamp lands, lands, which until recently, were waste and considered of no agricultural value.

The present areas of onion production within the State are mostly the so-called mucklands. Muck soil is largely of vegetable origin. Here for ages various plants grew up, died, and fell down into the water where only partial decomposition took place due to the constant presence of water. The first plants were relatively simple. As the pond, because it was nothing more than this, gradually filled up with vegetation, these simple plants gave way to higher plants and finally the pond was filled to the water level with brownish, black vegetation in which some mineral soil had become mixed.

It will thus be seen that for the muck soil to form various factors were necessary. There had to be a basin lined with a water holding soil or other substance or into which this could find its way. This accounts for the reason that muck soils are generally underlaid with clay, hardpan or marl.

Another factor is that the depressions have water draining into them. Otherwise evaporation would take the moisture away nearly as rapidly as it arrived. The third condition necessary is the correct temperature for the growth of vegetation which is to make up the muck soil.

A glaciated area such as New York State, with former streams cut in two, forming many small lakes and ponds, with some soils almost impenetrable to the seepage of water, and with a climate which allows vegetation to grow in quiet waters and still permits evaporation to rapidly take place, presents, in many parts of the State, almost ideal conditions for the formation of this type of soil.

After the muck or swamp soil is formed, it is necessary that some method of drainage be available before use can be made of it for economic plant production, because the development of this vegetable soil ceases at about water level. In other words, when the basin becomes full of partially decomposed vegetable matter, decomposition on the surface above the water proceeds as rapidly as it is formed and the surface remains at water level and practically level unless there has been some island of hard soil in the interior of this pond or depression.

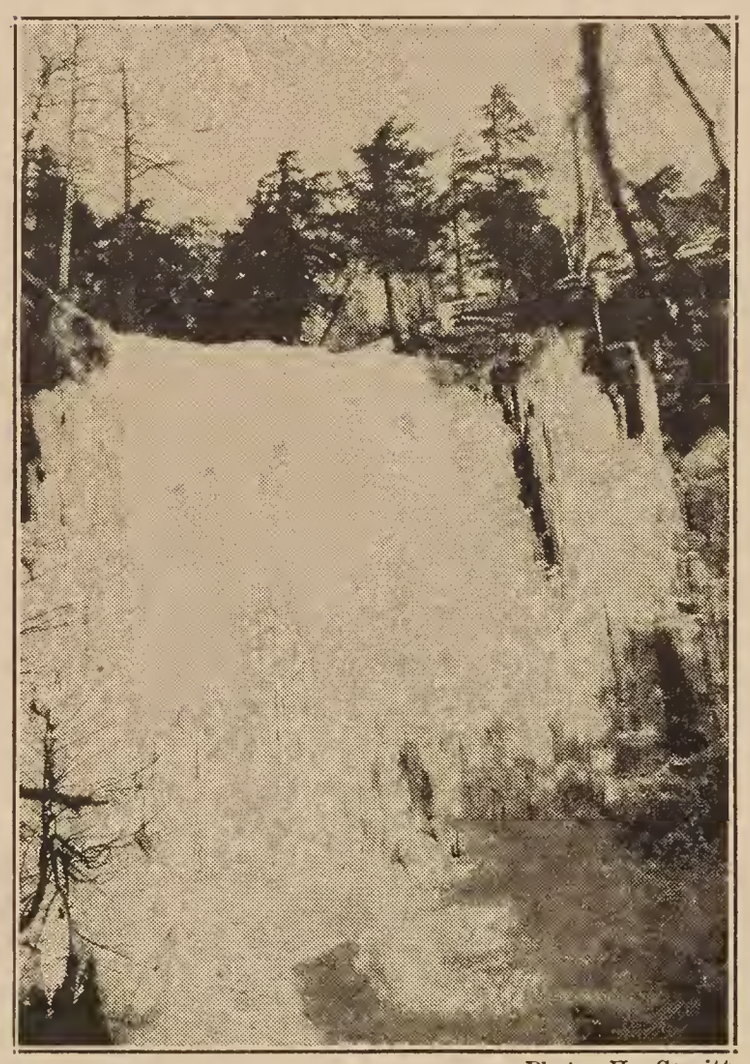
This accounts for the fact that there are so many swamps throughout the State still undeveloped. No economical, practical and adequate method of drainage has as yet been devised for many of these undeveloped swamp lands.

After standing for many years undeveloped, it was found, first experimentally, that where good drainage was practical these soils were exceptionally well adapted to the production of various vegetable crops, including onions, lettuce, celery, carrots, beets, spinach, and potatoes.

It is to the production in this State of the first of these that I wish to refer.

The production of muckland onions perhaps first reached its commercial development in Orange County in the southeastern part of the State. Here within easy trucking distance of New York City, nearly 7,000 acres of onions are produced annually to supply New York and nearby cities with this food for which no good substitute has ever been developed. In Orange County, the muck, known as "black dirt" in this section, lies in relatively large areas in the vicinity of Goshen, Middletown, Florida, Chester, Pine Island, Big Island, and Durlandville. Small acreages are devoted to the production of celery, carrots, lettuce, potatoes, spinach, but by far the greatest acreage is devoted to onions. This muckland being farther to the south than the others, becomes warm earlier in the Spring, is seeded earlier, and the onions are harvested and can be placed upon the market earlier. Work on this land is normally started in March and, if possible, the sets and seeds are also planted during this month. Two types of onions are most generally grown; early flat onions known as Japanese or Ebenezer onions grown from sets spaced a few inches apart in the row, with the rows just wide enough to operate a hand cultivator between them, and the Yellow Globe Danvers, grown from seed, seeded in rows at the rate of three to five pounds per acre, depending upon the germination of the seed. A few Red Globe onions are produced for export and for special markets, as are small acreages of Ebenezer Onion sets, Silver Skins, etc., but the most of the onions grown consist of Ebenezer Set onions and Yellow Globe seed onions of which the latter are by far the more important.

Fifteen to 30 bushels of the onion sets are needed to plant an acre, depending upon the size of the sets. These are planted in rows generally by hand, but sometimes by machine, so that the small bulbs are covered by the soil. Most of the farmers growing



Photo—H. Garritt.

The 90 foot falls at Verkeerdkill Falls, Sam's Point, near Cragsmoor, New York, in midwinter grandeur.

set onions also grow seed onions. As soon as the onion sets and seed are all planted, the cultivation starts if the weather and other conditions are favorable. Sometimes the soil is too wet from too much rain, then they must wait until dry enough to work. Sometimes the soil is so dry that to break the crust would subject it to danger from high winds. At these times it is necessary to wait until rains have moistened the top soil and thus put it out of danger from "blows." Weeding of the onions starts as soon as the weeds become noticeable in the rows and continues until the onions are well grown. While the seeding is done mostly by the use of push wheel seeders and the cultivating is done mostly by the use of wheel push cultivators, and a certain amount of it by small tractor cultivators, the weeding must necessarily be done by hand almost entirely. A few mechanical weeders have been developed but they are not at all common. This indicates that to prepare the soil, seed, and care for an acre of onions, entails a very large expenditure of labor. Either a large amount of cheap labor or exceptionally well managed labor is necessary to keep the labor costs low enough so that the producer can make a profit. On account of the large amount of hand labor required, it is impossible for one grower alone to handle more than a few acres of onions unless he receives more assistance than his family is able to give him.

Onions have diseases and insect enemies. One disease which will ruin many of the bulbs, unless controlled, is onion smut. Fortunately this is relatively easy to control at seeding time by the use of formaldehyde. Other diseases which are bad some years and not others, depending, it is believed, to a large exttent upon the weather, are onion blight and mildew. Successful control of this type of disease has not, as yet, been developed. Variety or strain resistant types may be developed in the future.

Two of the more important onion insects, which cause damage to the onion crop, are the onion maggot which frequently thins the young onions more or less in the rows, and the onion thrip, a small sucking insect, which cuts the size of the infected onions by sucking the juices from the inner sides of the growing tops.

Sometimes fertilizer is applied to the fields before planting, sometimes along side of the row and at other times is broadcast after the plants are well up.

Harvesting of the onion crop is done by pulling the onions by hand after a large per cent of them have fallen over and started to dry. Some are thrown into windrows to cure by pulling a few rows together and either stored in large, approximately 1½ bushel crates, and topped and graded when convenient, or are topped into the crates immediately after pulling. These crates of onions are usually piled in long rows, four crates high, with burlap tacked over the top. Orange County has only a small amount of storage space compared with the size of its onion crop and hence a large percentage of its onions are stored in tiers in the field for long periods of time and often marketed direct from the field. While Orange County is actively marketing its onions, the other sections usually look for markets other than New York on account of its nearness to market.

After grading as to size, the onions are mostly marketed in 50 pound open mesh sacks by trucks since the distance to market is relatively short.

Some years the growing and harvesting procedures are not so regular as this. Some seasons the top muck becomes dry early and heavy winds blow the seed out along with the top soil, making reseeding necessary, and in some instances, making it necesssary to clean out the muck-filled ditches and to relevel the soil before reseeding. Heavy rains soon after seeding sometimes flood the land so as to destroy the seed and the young plants, making reseeding necessary and, in some instances on account of the lateness of the season, making it necessary to plant to other crops.

In some seasons large acreages of the growing onions are destroyed by heavy rains and floods in midseason, making a heavy loss, as occurred in 1928 and again in 1938. At times this happens just at harvest time, ruining large acreages of onions and injuring thousands of other bushels.

Another area in the State, where the growing of onions is important, is in Madison County where about 2,800 acres are grown annually. Their culture is practically the same as in Orange County. The industry centers largely around Canastota and Chittenango Station. A large per cent of the onions are of the Ebenezer or set onion type. These are generally harvested at about the same time that Orange County harvests its seed onions. Madison County produces quite a number of acres of onion sets for use the following season to produce set onions. This is done by sowing the seed very thickly in rows on the upland, generally near the mucklands. Thick seeding prevents the onions from making large size. Madison County stores many of its onions and thus is able to prolong the marketing season. The crates are not left in the field as long as in Orange County, but many of the onions are stored in bulk in temporary buildings and later moved to market from there or removed to more permanent storage.

Madison County's largest muck crop is the onion crop followed by potatoes. The potatoes are largely on one farm.

In Genesee and Orleans Counties, near Elba, occurs one of the largest single muck areas in the State. Here onions, lettuce, and potatoes are the most important crops. About 2,400 acres were grown last year.

(Continued on Page 154)

Milton H. Ranck (left) and Ira G. Wagner, veteran Lancaster County, Pa, tobacco men deliberate before pinning the blue ribbon on the best of a lot of fine cigar leaf samples, while serving as judges at the recent Lancaster County tobacco show. Two hundred and thirty samples were entered in the show held at the local Farm Bureau.

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Growing Muskmelons

Here is my method of growing muskmelons, found successful for some years. Among the several varieties I have tried, Bender's Surprise and Delicious are the best. I prefer Bender's although I grow both.

I plow carefully and well, but do not spend much time fitting the ground, using a plow more than a harrow, to have the ground as smooth as possible. With a walking plow I turn deep furrows four feet apart. For the first furrow I set stakes in line, each stake being four feet long. As I reach a stake in plowing I reset just its length away so that at the end of the furrow I have a new set of stakes set (theoretically) in line for the next furrow. These furrows I fill with old, rotted manure, if I have it. The furrows act in two ways, taking off excess rainfall, and keeping manure moist during an extended drouth.

With a hoe I pull enough dirt for a hill over the manure and plant 10 or 12 seeds to the hill, staggering the hills with those in adjacent row; hills about four feet apart.

Two seasons the seed did not germinate nor could I find a seed in the ground. I was told a worm or insect ate the seed in the ground. I cannot vouch for that but I moisten the seed and coat it with arsenate of lead; it grows.

If the weather is warm and dry, I cultivate with riding cultivator before the plants show. This kills weeds and partly covers manure between hills. As soon as the plants show, the war is on. Every morning I dust the hills with arsenate of lead and lime; where a cutworm has nipped a plant. I dig them out; a few days end the cutworm pest but of the striped bug there is no end. Using disks in front, I cultivate close to the row and easily clean up row with hoe, leaving two or three plants in a hill. I also drag between rows with center section of spring tooth tractor harrow.

Seemingly in a day's time those plants are too big to cultivate. Then I grasp my trusty hoe firmly and aequire a prime backaehe.

For a few weeks I forget that melon patch; if forgetting be to daily admire its rank foliage. At length I see one, then another, nearly full size, hard as a rock. Daily I thumb them to no avail then a glint of yellow I have missed before. Not quite ripe; but soon there is one, then another; these melons aplenty.

I am 65 years old, alone in the world; with my kid friends I sit in the grass by that melon patch. As the juice from those luscious fruits drips from our faces, the joys and sorrows, the successes, and disappointments of a lifetime roll away.

D. C. WEDGEWORTH.

Oswego County, N. Y.

Hardy English Walnuts

When Poland was divided between Germany and Russia last Fall, Russia came into possession of that part of the Carpathian Mountain region where the hardy English walnuts were found a few years ago by Rev. P. C. Crath, of Peterboro Ave., Toronto, Canada, while serving as a missionary among the mountain peasants there. It is fortunate that he located these walnuts and had the horticultural training which enabled him to recognize their value, otherwise their introduction to America might have been delayed for many years. Indeed, it is highly probable that many of the best trees have already been cut by the Russians, as walnut timber is not abundant and is greatly sought after in war time for the stocks of rifles.

After several earlier importations of nuts for planting, Mr. Crath began in 1934 and continued for several seasons to make a systematic search for the trees producing the best crops of superior nuts. Trees grown from these nuts are now growng in most of our northern states and many parts of Canada where they are proving extremely hardy. Even as far north as Ottawa on the government experimental farm, there are 200 Carpathian trees that have withstood their winters so far. This was to be expected as in Poland they are occasionally subjected to temperatures of 40 degrees or more below zero.

The nuts produced by these trees compare well in size and flavor with the English walnuts of California.

Mr. Crath is also interested in the European type grapes which he found in the territory where he explored for walnuts, these, like the walnuts, being the survivors of many severe winters. He now has 16 wine and table varieties of especial promise growing and beginning to fruit in his experimetal vineyard near Port Hope on the north shore of Lake Ontrio. Some of them ripen in August and are of superior size, quality and productiveness.

R. H. G.

New York.

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400 BU. PER ACRE
Not At All Uncommon
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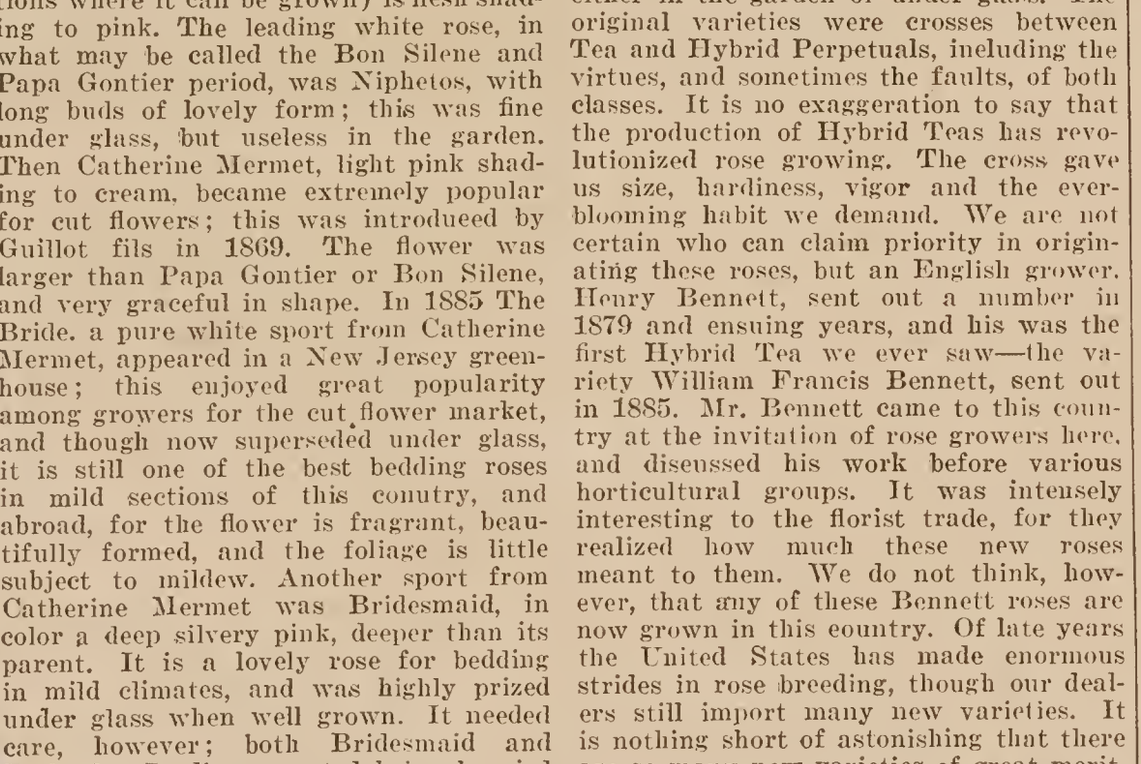
Ruralisms

LOOKING BACKWARD.—Rose lovers who purehase such flowers as Talisman, Briarcliff or Better Times during our Winter days hardly realize that within the memory of an older generation no such roses existed. Winter forcing varieties around New York were restricted to a few Teas and Noisettes, which to modern eyes would seem very small and unimpressive. The first foreed roses we can remember—we dare not say how many years ago—were the Teas Bon Silene and Safrano. Bon Silene was introduced by Hardy of Paris a century ago, and is still grown as an outdoor rose in the South, but is too tender for the North. It is a charming shade of pink and makes a very pretty pointed bud, but it is too small for the florist trade now. It is said to do very well in Florida, where it is a continuous bloomer. Safrano is fawn shaded with apricot, but not very double. This also came from a French grower a hundred years ago; it is hardier than Bon Silene, but as a garden rose is only suitable for milder sections. It has always been a great favorite in New Orleans, and seems to do well in the Gulf States generally. The Noisette Mareehal Niel was grown in greenhouses trained along the rafters or against an end wall; this was introduced in 1864, and its large beautifully formed flowers were a luxury, for there were not many of them produced. This rose is grown outdoors in the Paeific Northwest, and in other mild seetions of the country. We recollect Isabella Sprunt, an American bud variation of Safrano, and the silvery pink Duchesse de Brabant, among these early greenhouse roses; then the growers found profit in Papa Gontier, introdueed in 1883, which we think superseded Bon Silene; this is a soft pink shading to vermilion; it is fragrant and constant in bloom. The yellow Perle des Jardins, introduced in 1874, was for a time the most popular of all roses for greenhouse cultivation, with its fine flowers and beautiful foliage; its freedom of bloom made it much more profitable than Marechal Niel, while the flowers were equally striking. We have always liked this rose, but it is not hardy in the North, though satisfactory in the South, and we think in Australia and New Zealand. The old Sombreuil, introduced in 1850, was grown to some extent under glass as a white rose, though its natural color out of doors (in sections where it can be grown) is flesh shading to pink. The leading white rose, in what may be called the Bon Silene and Papa Gontier period, was Niphetos, with long buds of lovely form; this was fine under glass, but useless in the garden. Then Catherine Mermet, light pink shading to cream, became extremely popular for cut flowers; this was introdueed by Guillot fils in 1869. The flower was larger than Papa Gontier or Bon Silene, and very graceful in shape. In 1885 The Bride, a pure white sport from Catherine Mermet, appeared in a New Jersey greenhouse; this enjoyed great popularity among growers for the cut flower market, and though now superseded under glass, it is still one of the best bedding roses in mild sections of this conutry, and abroad, for the flower is fragrant, beautifully formed, and the foliage is little subject to mildew. Another sport from Catherine Mermet was Bridesmaid, in color a deep silvery pink, deeper than its parent. It is a lovely rose for bedding in mild climates, and was highly prized under glass when well grown. It needed care, however; both Bridesmaid and Perle des Jardins resented being hurried by too much plant food and too high a temperature, producing malformed flowers under such eonditions. It was during the period following 1880, we think, that cut flower growers began to force Hybrid Perpetual roses most extensively; they gave wonderful blooms, mueh larger than any teas and the flower-buying public went wild over them. They were expensive, for the grower only produced one crop, and the forcing required great skill and knowledge, but what magnificent blooms they were! Magna Charta, Anne de Diesbach, Captain Christy, Prince Camille de Rohan, General Jacqueminot —and to this day any crimson rose, is referred to as a "Jack" by those unfamiliar with the names. It was during the same period. too, that many growers were buying old lilac bushes, and forcing them in lean-to structures very profitably.

THE HYBRID PERPETUALS.—The original Tea rose came to England about 1810,—but that country is too cold for many of them used out of doors, and they have been displaced by Hybrid Teas and Pernetiana varieties, as they have here in the North. The Hybrid Perpetuals, also called Hybrid Remontants, are a combination of Damask, China, Provenee and Bourbon varieties; it is said that the first Hybrid Perpetual was produced in 1812, a cross between Hybrid China and Damask. The Hybrid Perpetuals have the great advantage of hardiness, and can be grown in localities where the Hybrid Teas will not endure the Winter generally; they have the further advantages of large flowers, brilliant colors and sturdy growth. No rose garden is eomplete without them, in spite of a comparatively short season of bloom, though some varieties are truly "Remontant," flowering at intervals through the Summer, or in Fall. The Hybrid Teas have displaeed them in the average rose garden, but we would never wish to give up Frau Karl Drusehki," Anna de Diesbaeh, Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron, Gen. Jacqueminot or Baroness Rothschild. The popular American Beauty belongs to this class; it is really a French rose, sent out by Ledechaux in 1875 as Mme. Ferdinand Jamin, but the American importers in 1886 renamed it. It has held an enormous popularity as a greenhouse rose, but is not generally satisfactory as a garden rose in the North.

THE HYBRID TEAS. — This class includes the most popular roses now grown, either in the garden or under glass. The original varieties were crosses between Tea and Hybrid Perpetuals, ineluding the virtues, and sometimes the faults, of both classes. It is no exaggeration to say that the production of Hybrid Teas has revolutionized rose growing. The cross gave us size, hardiness, vigor and the everblooming habit we demand. We are not certain who can claim priority in originating these roses, but an English grower, Henry Bennett, sent out a number in 1879 and ensuing years, and his was the first Hybrid Tea we ever saw—the variety William Francis Bennett, sent out in 1885. Mr. Bennett came to this country at the invitation of rose growers here, and diseussed his work before various horticultural groups. It was intensely interesting to the florist trade, for they realized how much these new roses meant to them. We do not think, however, that any of these Bennett roses are now grown in this eountry. Of late years the United States has made enormous strides in rose breeding, though our dealers still import many new varieties. It is nothing short of astonishing that there are so many new varieties of great merit, and that development still progresses.

E. T. ROYLE.



Photo—The Conard-Pyle Co.

New Rose Varieties: Left, Lady Leconfield, a creamy white flower; right, the yellow Golden State, chosen as the theme Rose of the California Exposition.

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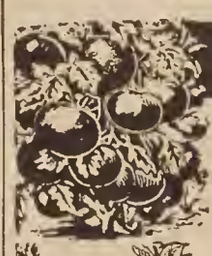

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6-12 in. 2 years	.50	4.00	35.00
12-15 in. 3 years	.60	5.00	40.00
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Our catalog describing above and a select collection of strawberry plants, fruit trees, and New, Rare and Time-tested ornamental trees, plants etc. from all parts of the world sent on request.

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Will be ready about April 15th. Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Charleston, Wakefield, Mammoth Red Rock, 1,000-$1.00; 5,000-$4.50; 10,000-$8.75. Marion Market, 1,000-$1.50; 5,000-$6.00. Early Snowball cauliflower, 1,000-$2.50. Booking orders for Certified field Grown Tomato Plants for delivery about May 25th. Seed treated with Red Oxide of Copper. Ask for Catalogue of all Plants and prices on large orders. You will receive what you order when you send us your order.

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easily grown, heavy yielders. Northern Strains

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State Beekeepers' Association Meets

The management of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association presented a fine list of speakers aud events at its annual meeting February 12 to 14, during Farm and Home Week at Cornell. Attendance was very good. There were two fine evening events; a get-together the first evening. They went to nearby Bethel Grove the second evening for a banquet, when Professsor Adrian M. Newens, of Ithaca College addressed them. R. H. Kelty, of East Lansing, Mich., who does much the same work in the extension service of his home State, also spoke.

"New York beekeepers should arrive at a price before the first carload of honey leaves for market in Summer," said Mr. Kelty. "Wyoming is watching your price and figuring just how much less they can sell for. The buyers have a big United States map before them, and they too are figuring very closely on wholesale prices and cost of transportation. You quote your price, aud you may be met with, 'I can get it delivered here for less.' Or, if your price is satisfactory, the next question is, 'When can you deliver?'" He urged the need of organization of producers and general cooperation.

"Every family should use five to ten 60 pound cans of honey a year, for health's sake."

He discussed the plan of barter for needed supplies as a way not only of disposing of the honey crop, but of extending the use of it to others who may never have used it. "Give honey instead of welfare," he said. He also urged trading honey for milk and other foods. "You can swap honey any time for garden vegetables, eggs, meat, apples, or what not. Every time you do it you create an additional permanent honey demand. Fortunately, honey is one food that cannot be manufactured except by the bees."

He related an experience with his milkman. He offered to trade honey for milk, and met with refusal. "All right; no honey, no milk." Do you mean that?" asked the milkman. Assuring him he did the speaker went without milk a few weeks. Then the milkmau was ready to talk business. "All right, I'll take a pint bottle." "No, you won't," said Mr. Kelty. "You'll take a 60 pound can, and like it."

"That's more than I'd use in six years!" Yet the next month he asked for a second 60 pouud can. "The children like it," he said.

Next the milkman was persuaded to add bottled honey to sell to his milk customers, and he now sells 65 bottles a week regularly. So the use of honey may be increased. "It is a quality product that speaks for itself."

"The packers hate the idea of any sort of a producer organization," he said, in discussing marketing practices. He urged selling in advance, before any attempt is made at delivery. "I saw a truckload driven into a packer's plant, without making an appointment. The packer told the driver, 'I'm not buying honey today.'" The result was the load was left with the packer, at the packer's own price, with the promise of paying more later if conditions warranted it. Of course there was no further payment made. This would not have happened if the sale had been made in advance.

The practice of some producers, usually the man who belongs to no organization, of putting honey into five pound pails and peddling it at 34 cents a pail, or selling it to the chain stores for even less, was scored as foolish and ruinous to the entire industry.

Other speakers of the week included H. H. Root, of Medina, Ohio, who discussed improved methods of beeswax handling; John Wanhope, of the Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, who discussed the Empire State trade-mark and its standards as applied to honey; E. J. Dyce, of Ontario, Canada, who talked on honey grading problems; G. F. Townsend, of Guelph, Canada, who told of new methods of control of the wax moth; A. G. Gould, head of bee inspectors for the State, who reported progress in the eradication of bee diseases.

Some "tall" pictures in hive management were shown by Mr. Kelty—breath taking but genuine ones. One tier of supers that towered far above the head, had 722 pounds in it, all made by one colony in one season.

"Did you put the new supers in from the bottom or the top, and how often?" was one question asked.

"From the bottom, always," he said. "And disturb the bees as little as possible, as each time you add supers, or move them you hold up the honey flow. We try to keep at least 25 empty frames ahead of them all the time. This is necessary, as they are apt to fill them faster than room is supplied. Then, too, adding more at a time meaus disturbing them less often."

W. G. F.

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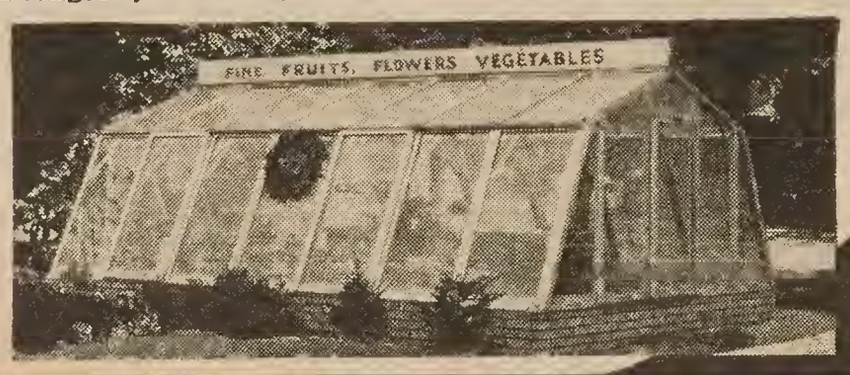

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Delmarva

Valentine's Day was not forgotten by the weather man on Delmarva. We were on the warm side of the storm which plastered the Northeast with deep snows but did not escape entirely scatheless. A little snow fell here. None of the snows we have had this record breaking Winter formed any barrier to horse or mule transport, but people have come to depend on their cars so entirely that they felt completely isolated when unable to use them because of deep snow.

Right now much of our land could be plowed and in the Southern end of the peninsula where early potatoes are grown —many from New England Cobbler seed —plows are busily at work. In the Central and Northern portions, farmers are mostly keeping off the land until March is definitely here. Heavy rains will run all but the very lightest land together if it is plowed too early; making it necessary to do the work over. So, experienced farmers do not attempt to rush the calendar.

However, there is a steady influx—and some subsequent efflux—on the peninsula and newcomers usually respond to the weather. Occasionally one gets away with a practice that experience condemns and profits hugely thereby. That would be alright if he didn't try it twice. But a winner never knows when to stop. All of them venture their winnings at the same trick and invariably lose them. But the experience is worth it.

The price of potatoes has cheered our Virginia men. They grow most of the early crop. Last year's was out of their hands before the price rose, largely because of uninformed and over-optimistic Government reports. But they hope to profit this year and are using their credit freely to get in a good acreage of high class seed in well-fertilized soil. There should be an excellent market for good seed potatoes about the time this appears in print.

New England has a splendid chance to capture most, if not the whole, of our seed potato market. For a long time Prince Edward Island practically held a monopoly down here, chiefly because of the very high quality of their stock and the prompt and business-like way they dealt with us. But they are involved in other troubles and U. S. stock has great natural advantages. No border to cross, for one thing. Our Northeastern States can grow first class seed. If they will grade it closely and not send us a lot of deep eyed stuff, they can supply us entirely.

C.

An Omission

The interesting story on page 115 of our February 24 issue "Cape Cod Harvesters" was written by Mr. Jack Johnson, Provincetown, Mass. We regret the omission in not signing his name to the article.

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Pyramidal Tomato Supports

Tomato vines are naturally so sprawly that home gardeners often try to save space by keeping them off the ground. However, nearly all means of support have at least one drawback. Single, erect stakes are often worse than nothing because the stems usually slump down in a tangled pile at the bottom and the fruit is so shaded that much of it becomes diseased and worthless. Three stakes fastened to a barrel hoop make a mueh better support but are hard to construet, awkward to handle, and impossible to store from year to year, unless abundant space is available.

Wooden trellises of many kinds are also awkward to handle and store. Those annually made with posts and wire or heavy cord demand an amount of work disproportionate to the advantages they gain. Another objection to all trellises. exeept those made like the framework of an even-span roof, is that the vines must be tied repeatedly as they grow or they will not stay where they are wanted.

All these drawbacks and objections are overeome by the method shown in the accompanying picture. The plants are set in squares, four feet apart and given the usual good cultivation. When they begin to run or sprawl the supports are put in place, eaeh leg of the open pyramid being pushed in the ground near the plants at the corners of the squares. The apices of the pyramids are thus over the centers of the squares.

Each main stem of the plants is tied, and tied again once or twice as it grows, to its adjacent support. As the fruit ripens it hangs as free as in any other trellis method so it gets ample light and air. It is more easily and effieiently sprayed than are vines that sprawl on the ground and the fruit is never entangled with vines, so it is easily gathered.

This pyramidal support is easy to make, put in place, remove from the garden, store from year to year, and much longer lived than most other supports.

To make. it, the only things needed are a saw, a large-sized gimlet or a quarter-ineh auger, stout galvanized wire (about size No. 11), two stout pliers (one should be a wire cutter, though a three-cornered file will answer) and twelve-foot shingle lath—one by two ineh stuff —or similar material. preferably of cypress beeause it will withstand decay.

By placing the bundles of shingle lath with their ends even and by properly supporting them on earpenters' horses they may be sawed in half before untying, thus saving time in handling and sawing each one separately. After boring a hole in one end of eaeh piece about one and a half inch from the end, lay the four down on their narrow sides, then run a wire through the holes and measure off enough to make a rather loose loop after the ends have been twisted together with the pliers. Before cutting any more wire for other pyramids, spread the legs out to form the same size pyramid as in the garden—four feet apart at the base. If the loop does not allow easy movement of the four wooden pieces it is too short; on the other hand. if the movement is so free that the pieces are wabbly it is too long. Having determined the right length. cut other lengths of wire and fasten the remaining sets of four stakes each.

These pyramids may be carried to and from the garden in armfuls or on a wheelbarrow and stored from season to season. either piled or preferably hung by their loops. In either way they occupy much less space and are much more easily handled than are supports of other styles, except single, erect stakes as often used.

To make them extra long-lived the wood may be dipped or swabbed with creosote or other good wood preservative. The cost of doing this in very slight and is justified by the high price of lumber and the small amount of time and money needed to do it: for especially when cypress or red cedar lumber is used the wood will become so highly resistant to deeay that the supports should last almost indefinitely, when given ordinary care while in use and between seasons.

M. G. KAINS.

The Right Way

Teaching an old dog new tricks presents numerous problems, in most cases too diffieult to master. The government appears to have reaehed this same deeision as indicated by the interest shown in the youth of our nation, particularly rural youth. For many years the Production Credit Corporation has been teaehing farm aeeounting to adult farmers with no success, but at last they have turned to farm boys to keep accounts for dad. Federal funds are sponsoring extension work from our various agricultural eolleges and voeational courses in high schools as setup by the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917.

The main feature of vocational work is the project or supervised farm praetice as it is sometimes called. Many schools are quite lenient in this matter of projects when praetical experience is the thing the boys really need. A study is needed to find out how many projects books submitted to contests are really authentic. A Workbook in Field Crops recently published by a New York eoncern gives the projeet plan. financial account, labor aeeount and project story of a boy growing one aere of potatoes. The boy grew a yield of 500 bushels at a eost of $52.14. He calculated his spraying cost at 10 percent of his total expense and went on to say that he sprayed thirteen times during the season. Can we expect any practical potato grower to have a very friendly feeling toward vocational work when items such as this one are published as outstanding examples of work being done in our vocational departments? Thoroughness and rigid inspection of project work are needed. States wishing to run competetive project eontests need to place in the field several competent men to visit outstanding projects in the various counties and in this way score actual work done by the boys.

One of the most serious problems facing teachers of agriculture is securing parental cooperation. Farmers should turn a very small portion of the home farm into a laboratory for "Son John." Far better to have the offspring find out they are not adapted to farming by the time they are twenty than to have them struggle along for many years and finally lose their farm at middle age, too late to have another try at making a sueeess of life. Parent, student and teaeher working together present a worthwhile proposition if each one does his part. Boys of vocational age are interested in many activities, ineluding sports, music, dramatics, etc., and we need to remember this in outlining his program. Someone wrote to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER sometime ago wishing for the old one-room school as he felt modern schools are drawing boys from the farm. The writer does not attempt to answer that question here, but may raise the question as to whether or not the Rural Community Vocational School of today is not keeping the superiod boys at home on the farm.

Isn't educating youth through practice "The Right Way"? W. W. E.

Pyramidal tomato supports have proved successful.

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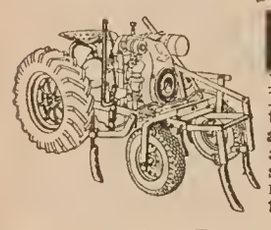

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Western New York News

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Ten boys ranked highest in the milk judging contest held by Future Farmers at Cornell. They were: Edgar Cant, North Rose; Paul Johnson, Wolcott; Maynard Schermerhorn, Endicott; Paul Vance, Belleville; Harold LeClair. Sandy Creek; John Gooden, Marcellus; Gordon Ball, West Winfield; James Saunders, Ripley; John Rogers, Sacket Harbor; and Paul Widger, Cazenovia.

Farmers in Wyoming County are harvesting their first crop of the year, wool. Shearing sheep will be completed earlier than last year, with the price averaging 36 cents a pound, which is 10 cents a pound above the price at this time last year. The sale of wool by Wyoming farmers this year will total more than $75,000.

Leading the 27 herds under test during January in the Schuyler-Yates Dairy Herd Improvement Association was the purebred Jersey herd of Dean Smalley, of Rock Stream, with an average production of 45.2 pounds of butterfat and 952 pounds of milk per cow.

This year's Western New York Dairy Field Day and bull sale will be held at Angelica in July, having been selected by representatives from eight counties in session in Wyoming County this month. At least 3,000 dairymen are expected to attend this year's event.

Lewis Wing, of Bliss, is trying to figure out some way to protect a Holstein calf, born without a tail, from flies next summer. The calf is apparently normal in every other way, and because of its registered ancestry, Wing wants to raise him.

POULTRY

Al. J. Braun, Sr. residing on the Marcellus road in Onondaga County has nearly 40 varieties of standard-bred poultry with American, Asiatic, Mediterranean and Continental European classes, with a few Bantams for good measure. To show them he has about 200 individual coops.

HORTICULTURE

Plans are being made for the Orleans County Apple Blossom Festival and Earl Harding of Albion has been elected chairman of the event.

Western New York State farmers are predicting one of the best maple syrup seasons in years because of the deep snow in the woodlots.

Gene Ferguson and Chris Emerson are real wood choppers. They put shoulders to axes and split 18 cords of wood in a single morning, to set a mark. Fortunately for the choppers the wood was ash.

4-H CLUB NOTES

Germaine Sceyle, of Wolcott was the highest scoring 4-H Club member in the State in the Elementary Vegetable Growing Course, according to a report from Cornell. She received an average score of 98.8 per cent to win over a large field of members.

Ten girls and 33 boys, all Wyoming County 4-H Club members have applied for 33,000 evergreen trees to be planted on 33 acres of farm land in the county.

A. C. Quick, of Chemung County, is one of the most successful 4-H leaders in the State. 71 years of age, Mr. Quick, in the 14 months in charge of the Chemung club, increased its membership from nine to 17. O.

Adjustments on the Farm

Son is nineteen and Dad remarked this morning that at his age he started teaching school at nine dollars per week. "Here our son starts as a machinist at twenty-five per week. How times have changed!" For nine months, the boy had been trying to obtain work at an industrial plant, then as he had given up hope, the call came.

It was necessary to make some changes here at the farm. At four-thirty, we crawled out of a warm nest to get the milk ready to go with Dick when he went to work. Happily the creamery is enroute to the factory. The plant is a fine outlet for farm produce. Local markets are prizes these days. They enable farmers to get retail prices and the customer gets fresh food easily. It is a joy to sell direct to the consumer for he is so appreciative of efforts to give the best possible product. One young man who works at the plant has had a thriving egg business for some time. He sells other produce besides eggs from his father's farm. Last Summer he marketed some of my broilers for me.

One small town between us and the shop offers homes for the workers. These homes are nice country homes within commuting distance to work. We have our established egg, potato and fowl route here. Son went to work Saturday A. M. with several week-end chickens in the car. Work is over at noon and it is then that they are delivered.

Many farmers around us find it necessary to work outside the farm to get money for taxes and auto licenses. They work on the road, fill the condensery ice house, unload cars or their wives may find some thing to do. The egg-feed ratio and the milk feed ratio have been unsatisfactory. The farmers are doing plenty of figuring to keep even with the world. Some adjustment has to be made.

At a recent neighborhood "Fiesta" we learned that one neighbor raised oats and keeps them before his White Leghorn pullets. This way they use a great deal less scratch grain and mash. All Winter he has had a 65 percent production. That is good for the cold weather we have had. He knows his practice is not according to "Hoyle" but is enthusiastic over the results he obtains. His pullets were sexed and he will buy them that way again.

Perhaps now is the time to develop the home markets, get rid of non-producers and raise more grain this Summer for home consumption. It would help the situation, I betcha! E.M.

New York.

Lesson in Real Estate

I have learned a very good lesson in buying real estate. A few years ago I bought the property of a certain man who went bankrupt. This property consisted of several farms and a number of tracts of woodland. Altogether this is over 300 acres in one contiguous tract, except about 4 acres which is a few miles away.

All these deeds I had recorded in the County Court House and thought I was safe. All was well till one day one of my friends came to me and told me that one of my properties was advertised by another party who settled up an estate of a deceased person. Then I got my deed out and checked the description and found that it was really my property. Well, I thought "This is only a mistake of the other party, and also I am alright because I have it recorded." I thought I would go to the other party and state the mistake before the day of sale. However, before I did this I went to the recording office and checked over this affair, found my recording, but we also found the recording of the other party of the same property. But he had recorded his deed a month before me. I was astonished. Of course I saw at once that I was left and never talked to the other party of stopping the sale. I investigated more into this affair and found that the former owner had sold the property to the two parties without either of them knowing it. This former owner was dead and no relatives near. Well, I was down and out of this property. Caution, look up a property in the recording office before you buy it. C. R. BASHORE.

Pennsylvania.

Onions in New York State

(Continued from page 148)

Several of the producers have larger than average acreages of onions here. As much of the work as possible is mechanized to save labor. Nearly all of the onions are grown from seed. Generally this is one of the driest muck areas in the State. One of the big problems is to keep the dry top soil from blowing from the time the onions are seeded until they are large enough to shield the soil. Late frosts are also sometimes a serious factor in getting the onion plants through the early season.

Oswego and Wayne Counties have a large number of relatively small muck areas devoted to growing onions of the seed type mostly. The most of these growers, however, grow a diversity of muck crops in these two counties. Oswego County had about 900 acres of onions in 1939 and Wayne nearly the same acreage.

Other smaller producing areas of onions in the State are Oneida with about 400 acres near Rome; Onondaga with about 200 acres, mostly in the vicinity of Cicero; Cayuga County with about 200 acres near Port Byron; and Steuben County with about 100 acres in the vicinity of Arkport and Prattsburg. All acreages refer to 1939.

The generally good adaptation of the onion to the growing conditions found on the mucklands of the State, together with the shortness of distance to several of the more important marketing centers, doubtless has considerable to do with the popularity of onion growing in New York State.

Onion growing attracts many former citizens of other countries, many who have followed growing in the country where they were born. For instance in the onion growing sections of Orange County is found a large Polish population, except at Chester where many Italians are found; in Madison County a large per cent of the growers are of Italian descent; while in Wayne County many Holland Dutch are to be found.

RAY HUEY.

Strawberries at Walberta Farm

It is not hard to grow a good crop of strawberries. For the beginner, there are a few essentials which should be rather elosely followed. Choose not more than two varieties known to succeed anywhere — set medium sized, fresh dug plants, not too closely together, at about the time of making early garden; pinch off every stalk of bloom by the time it opens; leave the earliest runners and get them rooted not closer together in any direction than plants set on the runners of that variety. Keep off all other runners; build up the size of the plants already established by clean cultivation throughout the Summer, and mulch with hay or straw, free from weed seed, early in November.

For the northern section of the country the choice of two varieties that will bear good crops in almost any location and under most adverse conditions rests with Senator Dunlap and Howard 17. Under best conditions of eulture, Catskill will give larger berries and produce as heavy as Dunlap. One may want to try Fairfax and Dorsett, because of their extra quality, but for certainty of quarts and money, use the two sorts first mentioned.

We keep a propogating bed, separate from the fruiting field, and there we let the runners root as thickly as they will, discarding too small plants at digging time. Medium sized plants will usually start off quicker than heavy roots because they make a closer contact with the soil at time of setting. In planting, we diseard any plants that show Winter injury or disease in the discoloration of the roots just below the crown, and watch closely for any plants showing dwarf or leaf erimp, caused by nematodes transferred in the roots or insect pests in the crowns. We try to discard anything of this sort the seasou of propogation, but should any plants get into the setting that look suspicious or fail to start off promptly they are quickly removed with quite a bit of soil from immediately around and, a healthy plant set in. It is well worth while to have the parent plants under a year's observation before setting in the large field.

I like to dig only a hundred or two plants at a time, keeping them covered in the basket or flat with a damp sack, away from wind and sun. All but one or two of the center leaves are cut off (not stripped down) and the roots are shortened to three inches, that they may not eurl under in setting. In digging, unless the soil sticks too mueh, there is no necessity for washing and I get the little, hair-like feeding roots back into the soil as quickly as possible. Bending from the hips, with a large trowel I set two rows at a time, dropping the plants not too far ahead on soil which has been freshly stirred and worked down level and solid. Usually, it is a heavy rye growth, seeded early the Fall before and fertilized with reinforced phosphate poultry manure, taken from the bins under the roosts.

Last year we set three rows 13 inches apart in each bent, the plants about four feet apart in the row. The two outside rows were cultivated with the garden tractor, and two runners from each plant were set as early as possible, thus making three hedge rows. When the plants had heavy foliage in July, we found this a little close in cultivating; also it made a row too wide to pick conveniently. This Spring we plan to set only two rows to each bent, 15 inches apart, then a 30 ineh path. This will make more row edges to get the sun, making larger and better colored berries. Also there will be less chance for rot or gray-mold of the berries because of the better ventilation around the plants in a cloudy, wet season of ripening.

With this plan of cultivation, from actual timeing I find that one man can cover three times the acreage over the old style hit and miss matted row runner spaceing, which necessitates very slow hand hoeing after the runners are once set. I easily get over an aere in a half day with the garden tractor and knock out the narrow strip left between the plants with the scuffle hoe in another day, before the runners are set. Later it takes about double that time to stir around the rooted runners. Twice during the season the late runners are snapped off, requiring two days each time for a single acre.

With the rows spaced 15 inches apart, there will be too mueh waste of land if the plants are spaced the usual five to eight inches they set on the runners, so last season we adopted the plan of passing the runner of one plant toward the next one in the row, making a narrow hedge row of plants three to five inches apart. This still permits cultivation with the tractor throughout the season and we think it reduces the hand labor to its lowest limit consistent with high yield.

In clipping off the bloom, I use a sharp knife, not to disturb the newly rooted plants, watch the rows of the whole bent at one through and cut off all clusters of bloom that can be seen whether they are open or not. This requires going over the field three times, about a week apart.

Along in the Fall, should the soil not be rich enough to get a heavy growth of crown (not to be confused with a tall growth of foliage, which may indicate an excess of nitrogen) a few hundred pounds of 20 per cent phosphate with possibly half as mueh potash is drilled or strewn by hand between the rows and lightly cultivated in, not to disturb the widely spread feeding rootlets. This application should be made not earlier than September 10; earlier than that date would only cause another crop of late runners to start, while the object is to build up heavy crowns for next season's fruiting.

By mulching early, just before the ground freezes solid, with some light material like salt hay, it is possible to keep up this crown growth until Thanksgiving Day. Just before mulching it is a good practice to go over the field with a sharp hoe, cutting out any clover, doek or chickweed that would live over .Winter. We do not like to distrub the mulch the next Spring with such work, eausing dirty berries and an increased liability of frosting from the newly stirred earth.

Unless one has a cold, heavy soil or a north slope, which warms slowly in the Spring, I have found it no advantage to leave the mulch over the plants too late in Spring in an endeavor to induce late ripening. When the air warms enough that the foliage starts underneath the mulch and begins to push through, the most of the material should be lifted into the paths. Otherwise the tender growth may be broken by later removal; also we want to have the leaves develop quickly and rank to protect the bloom beneath from untimely Spring frosts. The ideal mulch would be an early light application of short cut material to remain the next season when the heavier material was removed to the paths.

Connecticut. WALTER A. WITHROW.

Record Apple Movement

According to Mr. Tom O'Neill, manager of the New York and New England Apple Institute, growers in New York and the New England States during January enjoyed a record breaking movement of apples out of their cold storages.

The January apple movement from New York State cold storages approximated 1⅓ million bushels compared to a previous five year average January movement of slightly more than 800,000 bushels. The percentage of January decline was 24 per cent compared with 13.9 per cent for the 1938 heavy year. The 1940 New York January storage movement figure is 60 per cent above the five year average and is positively the highest on record for any similar period.

Out of New England cold storages during January moved 412,000, bushels of apples whieh represented a January decrease of 36 per eent. In this movement, there were 320,000 bushels of McIntosh which represented a 43 per cent decrease of the reported January 1 New England holdings of this variety. Over the past several years, the nearest approach to that was 134,000 bushels in 1938.

This splendid apple movement out of the northeastern states' storages favorably reaeted in the good January movement for the entire United States.

Through the prominent featuring of apples by the trade in attractive store and window displays as well as by consumers' attention being called through various means that "Apples-For-Health-Event" Sale was being observed, apples moved into consumption as never before.

"Chain stores, independent grocers and super-markets are to be credited," says O'Neill, with their fine spirit of cooperation in accepting the Apple Institute's program which has effected this much needed movement."

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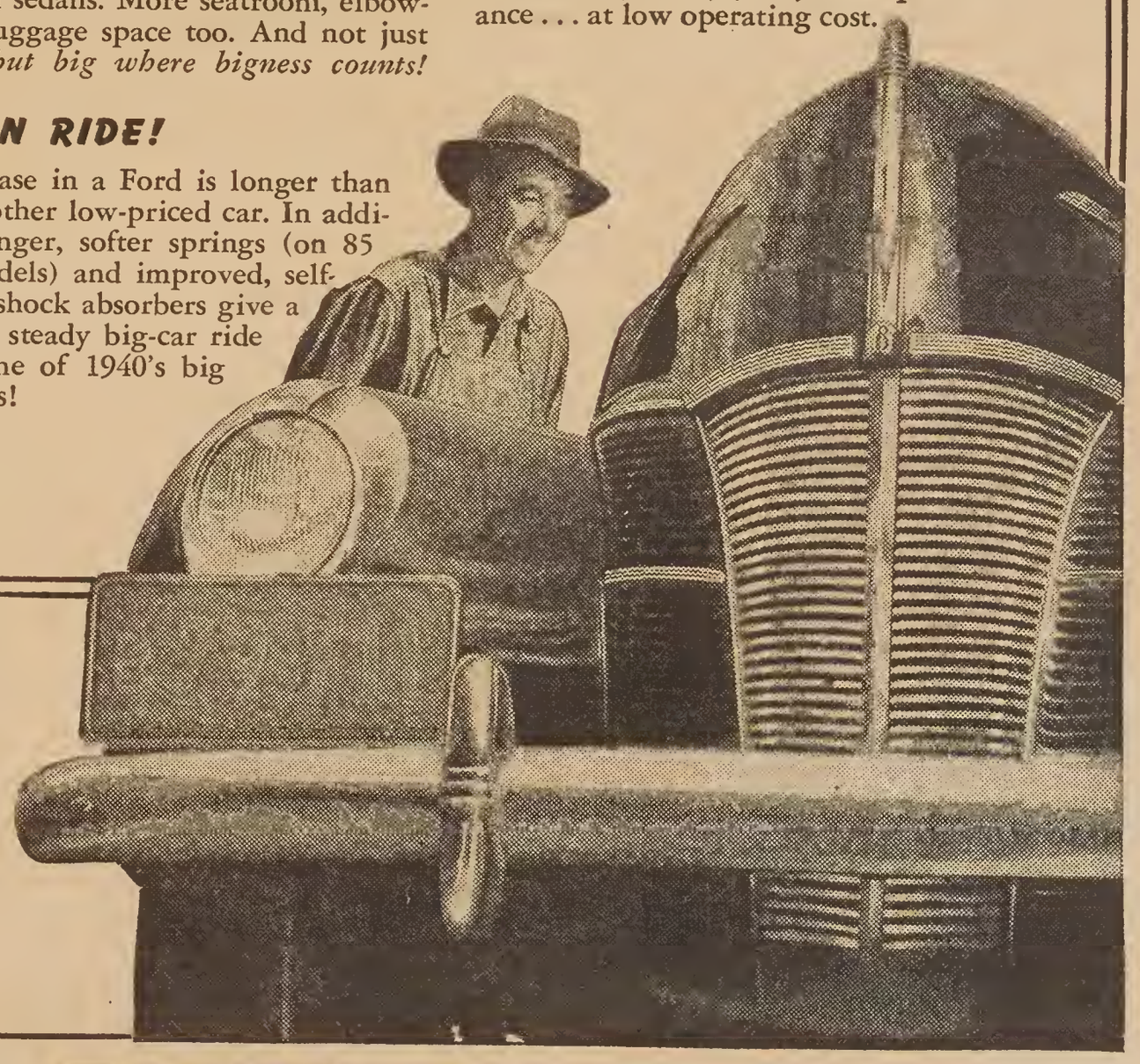

FORD V-8 A GREAT FARM CAR

On Cultivating Raspberries

Farmers, as a general thing, just naturally love to see the dirt roll. We like to "loosen 'er up 'way down deep." And that idea does have some merit during the period of plowing and planting-bed preparation, even though it can be overdone then. But after the crop has been planted, and tillage between rows has become the order of the day, the big-scale, deep-stirring, dirt-moving operations had better be forgotten. As one old gentleman of my acquaintance, a retired berry farmer, put it one day, "A man had better quit being a farmer and become a gardener, just everlastingly scratching the top dirt around a little."

Shallow cultivation is not a new idea, since, as far as I have been able to trace its history, it was being advocated by agricultural educators about the time I was born. The reason I bring the matter up at all is beeause, while the corn growers, the potato growers, the strawberry growers, and truck gardeners all seem to be converted to the practice of shallow tillage, some raspberry producers cast the idea aside and literally tear up the earth twice every season. It seems to be a prevalent and persistent opinion that you have to go into a raspberry field some time after harvest, and before Winter, with a breaking plow and throw the middles up against the rows. Then in the Spring you reverse the operation and plow the dirt back from around the crowns into the middles. Some operators, having sandy soils, use the disk-harrow (weighted to cut deep) instead of the plow. The net effect is about the same. Twice each year the raspberries lose from one-fourth to one-half of their feeding roots, and those in the upper slice of top soil from which soil nutrients are most readily obtainable. For, the raspberry growers being industrious farmers and anxious to care for their fields as thoroughly as their fathers once did or their neighbors are now doing, stir the dirt never less than six inches deep and occasionally as much as twelve.

I shall never forget an object lesson I saw in the season of 1931 in Western New York, not far from Lake Erie. I watched, with as much pleasure as its owner, the rapid development of a five-acre black raspberry block that had been set that Spring under nearly ideal conditions. Special virus-frec planting stock had been used. The soil was a grand sandy loam, well under-drained, and it had been plowed deep and fitted down fine. A fair application of manure had been turned under and after the plants were well started they had been lightly nitrated. Planting had been done at an optimum time in late April. Frequent cultivating and hoeing had kept the field nearly weedless. As a consequence of all this foresight and care, that field gave every promise of fulfilling a berry man's dream—until mid-August.

The owner had acquired a powerful new tractor outfit. So to top off the job of starting that berry planting right, he went in with the tractor disk and fitted it for Fall. The disks were 20-inch diameter and the gang cut a six-foot swath (in eight-foot middles). It was weighted down until the sandy dirt rolled up against and over the hub. It made the new tractor get down and dig. I rode in the cab the first round. Above the roar of the motor the grower yelled to me as he looked back down the row, "Say, man! How's that for rolling the dirt"! And I recall his delighted grin. He was doing a traditional job better than it had ever been done before in that vicinity. I also recall examining the dirt after I had climbed down from the tractor, finding it full of chopped white feeding roots of the raspberry plants.

The weather was dry, and continued dry. The day after the disking, that black raspberry planting looked decidedly wilted. In a week, the lower leaves were yellowing and dropping from the canes. The tips had quit growing and were "sunburning" (turning back). That field stood still until snow flew, and produced less than a tenth of the anticipated number of tip-plants for propagation. It showed signs of appreciable recovery in a vigorous leafing-out the next Spring. But it hadn't a chance. Because it received another of those good, thorough, deep diskings in May. The berry crop was disappointing, to put it mildly, as many fruits dried up while still green, others ripened one-sided, and the rest were small and seedy. The next year was a sad repetition. And the field that should have been a model black raspberry planting was grubbed out in its second fruiting year. The grower blamed the dry weather, the variety, "blight," and (I often suspected) me.

Now this was a striking case. It is not common to see raspberry plantings show such drastic reaction to the root-pruning of the Fall-plowing operation. For one thing, not many are tilled as deep or as close to the crowns as this one was. But a moderately close observation of any field after the post-harvest plowing-up will disclose a cessation of growth—a setback that takes the plants four to six weeks to recover. In this period of stagnated growth, too, the ubiquitous red spider and leaf spot find conditions favorable for their rapid multiplication.

Besides the root-pruning, though, I think there is another bad effect on raspberry plants resulting from this system of plowing up to them in the Fall and away from them in the Spring. Raspberry plants tend to establish their crowns at about a certain point in relation to the top of the ground. During late Winter, they start buds for new canes on the bases of the canes that are to fruit that Summer. If, after these buds have been initiated, you go along in the Spring and work the dirt down from around the cane bases the new shoots will grow out at a point above the ground level, where they do not receive the support nature intended. Or, if the Spring working is early enough, those shoots will develop flower and fruit buds and become what growers call "bull canes". And a new set of new-shoot buds will start from lower down, below the ground surfaee. But these will be later in development than the original bunch, and less vigorous.

There are occasional plantings where the dirt is worked up around the crowns each Fall and then not worked back in the Spring—at least not all of it. This, of course, results in eonsiderable ridging after two or three seasons. If anyone will examine the berry crowns in plantings so handled, they will find that for each year each plant has developed a new crown system a few inches above that of the preceding year. Surely readjustments of that sort represent an appreciable amount of wasted plant effort.

It has always seemed to me that raspberries, whether red, black, or purple kinds, simply endure these biennial deep cultivations rather than benefit from them. I know that the heartiest and most productive raspberry plantings it has ever been my pleasure to observe were handled year in and year out with shallow and practically level cultivation. There was never any sacrificing of feeding roots for a needless loosening up of the soil.

There are several arguments advanced to show that these deep workings of berry plantings are necessary. One is that the crowns should be covered for Winter protection. But raspberry crowns will withstand all the cold and wintry weather we are ever apt to have in the eastern North American raspberry belt. It is the canes that need protection, if any part does. I have even seen the plowing-up to the rows cause freezing damage to the crowns, in this way: furrows thrown up on both sides of the row form a V-shaped trough in which water will stand and freeze, if the soil is clayey. Such ice formation over the tops of the crowns is injurious. Growers who insist on ridging raspberries in the Fall ought always to send a crew with hoes through the plantings afterward to level off the dirt in the rows.

Then another argument is that deep tillage and ridging are necessary to obtain proper surface drainage during the Winter. But the surface drainage is a relatively unimportant matter in raspberry eulture; it is the under-drainage, the depth of the water-table below the soil surface, that counts. If the soil is not porous enough or not sufficiently well drained underneath to let the surfaee water filter away readily, a little ridging between the rows is not going to remedy matters. And if poor drainage is to be obviated by ridging, the ridging should be high (a foot or more, which makes cultivation difficult) and it should be permanent. Twenty years ago a good many acres of raspberries were grown by just such a method in a section immediately West of Cleveland on a black, sticky, "gumbo" type of soil. But raspberry eulture has been praetically abandoned there now. Cultivation, mostly by hand, was too expensive and yields were too low to compete with better crops produced at lower cost on well-drained soils some distance from the city—after the advent of truck transportation.

Then, they ask, "how are you going to prepare the raspberry planting for a cover crop"? (By the way, most growers who have confronted me with this poser never seeded a cover crop in raspberries in their lives.) We will admit that a seedbed has to be prepared. But if the field has been as well tilled during May, June, and July as it should have been there will be no big weeds to work under. And two inches of loose soil, which can be scratched up with a springtooth harrow or a five-shovel cultivator, will make an ample seedbed for soybeans, oats, millet, rye, or buckwheat.

But, how about getting loose dirt for tip-layering in black raspberry and purple

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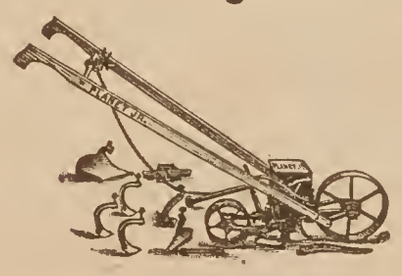

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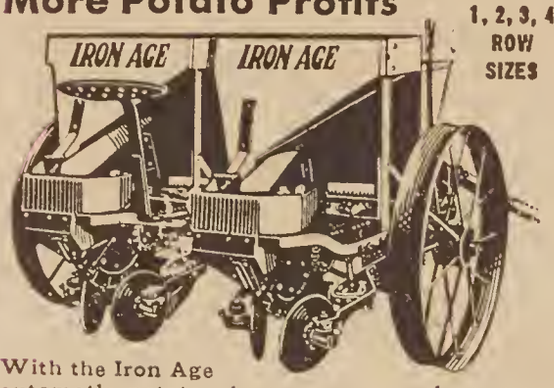

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

raspberry fields where stock is to be propagated? Very well, let's admit that it is nice to have several inches of loose dirt near the plants in which to jab a trowel or spade for tip-setting. But two to three inches only can be made to serve, without unduly increasing the effort needed to put the tips in properly, and just as good plants will be produced—without taking half the toll on the parent bushes. On the side, I might add here that it is a good practice to tip-layer reasonably well out from the crowns in the rows; it makes plant-setting somewhat more rapid, digging is easier in the Spring, and the least possible disturbance is caused to the root systems of the permanent plants.

What would I suggest doing in the Spring, then, to work down the cover crop and the Fall and Winter accumulation of weeds and trash? In the first place, one should use a cover crop that will Winter-kill so that it will not be bothersome in the Spring working. But if rye or sweet clover has been used, it should be gotten under before it is more than knee-high. Then it can be turned with a furrow two to three inches deep, by a breaking-plow, or it can be worked down and incorporated with the soil by a shallow-running disk. Several times over with the disk may be required. The plow and the disk are useful and even necessary tillage tools in raspberry plantings, but they must be used with discretion. I realize, of course, that running a shallow furrow with a plow calls for favorable conditions and an operator who knows his business. But I have seen furrows two to three inches deep turned regularly day in and day out by several different operators, both with tractor-drawn and horse drawn plow outfits, so it can be done. The skill of a plowman is tested more certainly on a shallow-running job than when he is "rolling the dirt."

A tool that is not often used in raspberry cultivation, but that once tried becomes indispensable, is the horse-drawn hoe. It is called a grape hoe in the grape section of New York. With this outfit, one man and one horse can scrape along through a planting more rapidly than a team can draw a deep-running plow. It can be maneuvered in and out between the bushes and run much closer to the row than is possible with a breaking plow. It will take off a thin layer of top soil neatly, with the weeds, grass, or cover crop thereon, and lay it out in the middle where a cultivator or harrow can work it down. For after-harvest working, the blade can be set in reverse position and a shallow furrow thrown close around the crowns. Many grape growers in the Lake country of New York also cultivate several acres of raspberries. Nearly all of them use the horse-drawn hoes to work the grapes, but it seems they never think to put them into their berry fields. In my opinion, any commercial producer of raspberries would find a horse-drawn hoe a worth-while implement. With one of them, he can keep the breaking plow out of his established plantings—and be all the better off.

To make a success of the level and shallow cultivation system in raspberries calls for nearly continuous tillage and hoeing from early Spring right through to the after-harvest fitting and cover crop seeding. Weeds and grass must be kept subdued to the point where a little scuffing and scratching of the soil will eliminate them. (That is the only real way to grow berries anyway.) For badly neglected fields where weeds are thick and big and the rows have become sodded with grass, there is no hope of renovation except in deep plowing. But it never paid any one to manage a raspberry planting that way. If you want to see a berry patch really fulfill its possibilities in big yields of high quality fruits, try shallow and nearly level culture for two successive seasons. The first year will show improvement, but the second year (when the canes fruit that were grown during the first season under the new management) will tell the real story.

Ohio. L. M. COOLEY.

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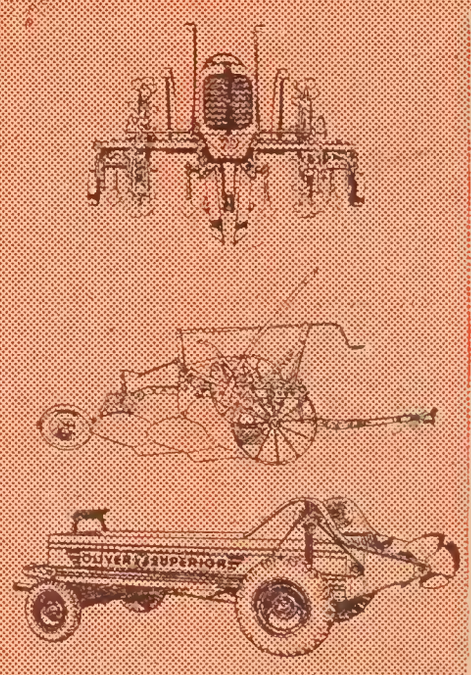

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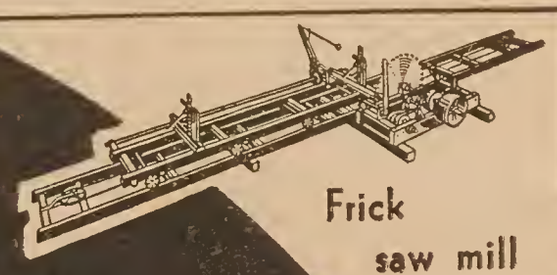

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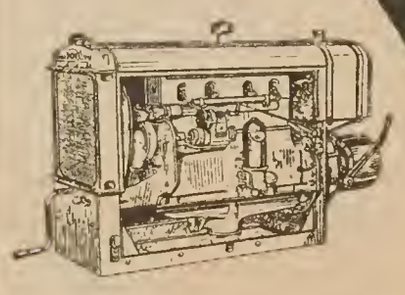

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Five Generations on a New York Farm

Israel Webster walked from New Hampshire to Ontario County in Western New York back in a day when individual initiative had wider scope on the farms of the nation, and because of this then ordinary event in 1795, Howard H. Utter, who lives five miles west of Geneva, has been, 145 years later, able to win the award of "Century Farmer."

Dr. P. J. Parrott, Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, a man who knows agricultural New York with greatest intimacy, is author of the arresting statement, that if one should set one apex of a triangle on Canandaigua, another on Geneva, and the third on Penn Yan, there would be included within that triangle a larger proportion of high class farm land than can be found within any equal area in the State of New York. This is a little part of that vast domain to which the sovereign state of Massachusetts once asserted "right of soil" and which it gravely proposed to sell to Phelps and Gorham at private sale for 16 cents per acre.

In such a land did young Israel Webster found his farm, a farm which since 1795 has passed by direct lineal descent, and where today Mr. Utter's children constitute the sixth generation. The large and handsome farm house, containing all modern conveniences was built in 1872 and its frame, with most of the siding, came from timbers cut on the farm.

In the Spring of 1795, Webster strode out of New Hampshire, young, sturdy, hopeful, walking with only a knapsack on his back and an axe in his hand. Five miles west of Geneva he found land for sale and believing it good, bought a large block, enough so that at a later date he disposed of part of his holdings. There are 140 acres in the farm today. He spent the Summer of 1795 working on his land, and in the Autumn he started back for home, walking once again the 300 miles to spend the Winter in New Hampshire. In 1796 he repeated his adventure, chopping, clearing and building. When the late frosts grew sharp, he was off again for the New England hills. The farm having finally advanced sufficiently to provide shelter and living for his family, Webster put his goods in a wagon in the Spring of 1797, and with his father in the party, domestic animals trailing behind, came again to Western New York.

The Websters took root and the fire which they lighted on the hearthstone built by the young man, has carried on for 145 years. Eugene, a grandson of Israel, had a daughter, Lois, who married Howard Utter. Mr. Utter, in describing the location, says: "The farm was located on a main Indian trail, connecting the Finger Lakes. This path has grown through the stage of wheel track, corduroy road, post road with toll gates every few miles, macadam and concrete highway and is now part of transcontinental route 20."

Mrs. Utter's father, Eugene Webster, 74, and his wife live with the Utters. They have two children, David, seven, and Jean, four. Mrs. Utter is a graduate of Cornell University and Mr. Utter studied for two years at Iowa State College. He is a World War veteran and has served as Grange Master, treasurer of the Ontario County Farm Bureau and chairman of a Boy Scout Troop committee.

This is as far as Howard Utter likes to go in discussing his own part in carrying on the fine old farm. His wife enjoys the fact that her husband, born and raised in the city, finally carried out his life's ambition to become a farmer. Agricultural experts of the region have said that Utter is a successful farmer, a vegetable crop specialist, and a leader of agriculture in Ontario County. He employs the latest scientific methods and continually studies to keep abreast of changing conditions.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Utter make a hobby of developing the grounds around the farm house. Their gardens and shrubs have made a show place of the farm and a spot of beauty on the well traveled highway. They make occasional visits to Mr. Utter's boyhood home in New York City and like to spend their annual vacation together, hiking the back trails and fishing the little known streams deep in the Adirondacks, where, as Mr. Utter says, "It's quiet."

The Century Farmer does not favor all of the legislation of the past two years but he has an optimistic viewpoint on the future of farming. "Farming," he is quoted as saying, "will probably never make many of us rich but it does give us our home and a living." P. B. OAKLEY.

A Good Garden

It is now time to be making plans to have the best garden. It should be large enough to insure not only an adequate supply of fresh vegetables in season, but also enough to be preserved for future meals during the Winter.

A good garden insures more than one-half of the living (and the best half too.) This can be done at small expense as the planting and work can be done at odd times—before breakfast and late in the afternoon. I have one-fourth of an acre I cultivate in this way, and I have fresh vegetables to eat from late Spring to late Fall; some to sell and a good supply to can for Winter use. Estimate the amount of each food product which the family might reasonably be expected to use during the year. Then plan and plant accordingly.

Every housewife knows the amount of food her family needs for one meal, so she can easily figure out just how many jars or cans of meats, vegetables and fruits will be required for the months when canned foods are used. The amount of food canned is influenced by the amount of fresh fruit, vegetables and meat eaten each week and also by the length of time when fresh products are not avaliable. W. H. H.

Photo P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

Top: Howard H. Utter and Eugene Webster, Geneva, N. Y. unloading baled hay; bottom: one of the farm buildings on Mr. Utter's Spring Hill Farm.

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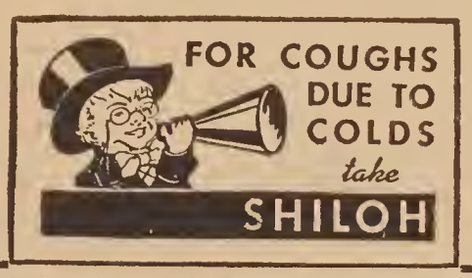

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Do You Plant Only Oats?

Oats are New York State's largest acreage crop. Each one of you who plants them contributes to that total harvest. After you have plowed and disked and rolled your oat field, how much thought do you put on the seeds that you drill into it? When you buy your seeds do you try to visualize the results? At harvest time, God willing and the weather permitting, will the oats stand golden and uninterrupted by red-green heads of dock, and while the oats are still green will the brilliant yellow of wild mustard be absent. will the field be free of the dark green foliage and fuzzy flower heads of Canada thistle?

Many of the oat samples that have come to the N. Y S. Seed Laboratory at Geneva, for analysis have been too weedy to use. To judge the seed you buy or use, take a cupful from all parts of the bag, spread it on a flat surface and look for the weeds. The wild oat is the only one that is difficult to determine. It is white or black with a hairy horse-shoe base and a strong awn, if it has not been broken off. The mustard rolls, the quack grass looks like a rye grass, the wild buckwheat is a three angled seed, the bindweed is smooth and black or greyish black. Each lot of seed should have a purity report. Ask the dealer to have a glance at that, and it will tell you the rate of weed occurrence. Never buy any seed without looking at the analysis. Seed analysts spend their working days putting it there for your protection. No cereal seed with more than five noxious weeds per pound is fit to plant. Many of these are too easily cleaned out to be tolerated at all. Mustard seed is easily sieved out in a cleaning mill, and it takes years of directed effort to rid a field of it. Yet out of a random selection of 25 oat samples submitted for test in New York State Seed Laboratory last season eight of them had wild mustard and five of them in excess of five per pound. Wild oats were in fifteen samples, five had over ten per pound, one as many as fifty-four. Eleven samples contained wild buckwheat.

The soil is an unprejudiced provider. It accepts each and every comer and gives up its nourishment. If you scatter weeds widespread over your fields, you will harvest that many a hundredfold; for most weeds are prolific reproducers. Not only are you harvesting an abundant weed crop, but also you are establishing a severe competition for any crop you may subsequently plant on that field. The weed seeds are usually long-lived; or their roots, like those of the field and hedge bindweed, penetrate into the depths of the earth and are almost impossible to eradicate.

During the years 1937-38 in the 243 samples analyzed in the New York State Seed Laboratory there were 64 different impurities. The samples for 1939 differ little from these results. Thirteen percent of these samples contained hedge bindweed. Two and one-half percent of these were definitely known to be New York grown seed. The threat of bindweed infection is not a thing of the future, it is a present menace. We read about the abandonment in the West of entire farms because of this creeping, penetrating weed and the impossibility of its eradication.

Twenty-five percent of the samples contained wild mustard; forty percent carried wild buckwheat or black bindweed Wild oats were in forty-five percent of the tests. Curled dock, conspicuous as it usually is in the fields, occurred in only 5 percent of the samples. Here is a list of some of the most common of the weeds found in the 243 oat samples analyzed at the laboratory during the 1937-38 season:

Weed	Occurrence	% of occur.
Wild oats	109	45
Wild buckwheat	97	40
Wild mustard	61	25
Yellow foxtail	47	19
Quack grass	39	16
Lady's thumb	37	15
Hedge bindweed	31	13
Green foxtail	29	12
Chess	22	9
Barnyard grass	19	8
Curled dock	12	5
Wild radish	12	5
Canada thistle	2	0.09

In the 1937-38 oat samples there were 38 additional impurities that had not occurred in the 1932-33 season. This steady and alarming importation of weeds is not stopping. When the oat crop is poor in New York seeds are brought from other sections of the country. With the seeds come the weeds native to, or present in that section. Those that find a favorable environment in this State flourish and establish themselves. Public discrimination against weedy seeds, and demand for clean seed is the greatest hope in combating this problem. Only in this way will the grower be made to rogue his field, or to cut for seed only the weedless seetions. Only in this way will the distributor be made to thoroughly clean the seeds he sells. Distribution and transportation facilities are more varied and efficient each year. In direct relation to this the planter must be more alert and more cautious. It is up to each one to do his part in checking the spread of the weedy mat of destruction which is covering our cultivated fields.

D. E. WEIMER.

Extravagance in Education

I have noticed in recent issues of the Watertown Times that several Granges have passed resolutions opposing any cut in the State budget for educational purposes. It is neither my privilege or intention to criticize this action.

I am wondering, however, if they have given both sides of this important question the same consideration or have they been largely influenced by information furnished by those individuals or institutions who are extremely anxious for the continuance of our present expensive system of education in this State.

It is hard to resist the kindly interest frequently shown, often by entire strangers in our personal welfare, especially in the educational welfare of our children, and under this spell parents have by degrees surrendered one of their sacred rights and privileges, the management of the early education of their children. In fact about the only privilege left them is paying the excessive bills of an extravagant management and I believe no department of our State government exceeds the State Educational Department in this respect. I quote from an article which I consider good authority to substantiate my statement:

"Governor Roosevelt pointed out in 1932 that the per pupil cost, excluding debt service and capital outlays, had increased from $68.71 in 1920 to $138.98 in 1930.

"The New York State Bureau of Government Research said last Winter (1939), that the pupil cost in New York in 1936 stood at $146.90, as compared with the average cost of $80.26 for all 48 States.

"I further showed that, if the per pupil cost in New York were reduced to the pupil cost in Indiana which has an excellent school system, it would save $142,000,000 to the people of New York State annually."

In many instances this large expense is due to extravagance in the construction of palatial buildings with marble halls, elaborate athletic and stage equipment, domestic science rooms, etc. But there is no evidence that with these luxurious surroundings the students show increased zeal in their work or a higher standard in their scholastic attainment.

We overburdened taxpayers of this State have long submitted to this condition and we cannot help but commend the efforts of our legislators to relieve the situation. Personally I can see no just reason why the Department of Education, the most extravagant of all, should not share with others in this move for better economy. E. O. ANDRUS.

Watertown, N. Y.

Sulphuric Acid in Battery

Should I put sulphuric acid in each cell of a storage battery? If I can, how mueh should I put in each cell. H. M.

New York.

When a battery is built, enough acid is placed in the cells to last for the life of the battery. However, sulphuric acid should not be used or added unless the solution has been spilt or has leaked out from a cracked cell. When raw sulphuric acid is purchased it is usually concentrated or has a specific gravity of 1,800. Before it is used for batteries it is mixed with distilled water and has a specific gravity of 1,300. But concentrated sulphurie acid should not be mixed with distilled water unless you are familiar with this operation. The temperature at time of mixing makes a great deal of difference as to the strength of the acid.

The addition of 1,300 specific gravity acid in your battery (unless it needs it) will produce only a temporary full charge and is quite liable to destroy the plates of a good battery. However, if you feel your battery does need acid, you can go to the local garage and purchase a half pint of battery acid already mixed. I would not advise acid in a battery until after it has been given a slow charge, and then only a small portion of acid in each cell so that it registers on a hydrometer full charge. A.B.N.

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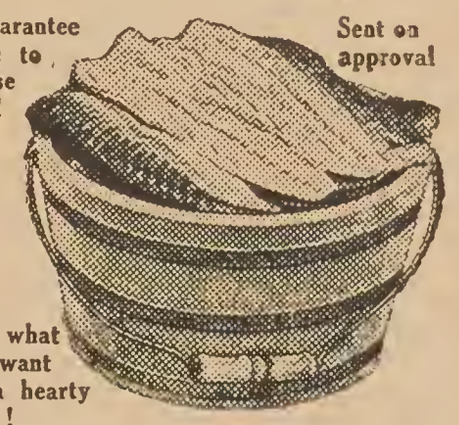
plump, tender, juicy
SALT MACKEREL FILLETS



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You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. Take one of my new, meaty, late-caught fat mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil quickly to a nice brown so all the flavor is retained and the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve sizzling hot. Your mouth will water at its rich appetizing aroma and the wonderful flavor will surprise and please everyone.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

The pick of the new late catch is what you want—to get this real seafood treat. From years of experience I know how to pick out only the best mackerel to insure your satisfaction. The choice fillets I send are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of just-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, thoroughly cleaned, no waste parts.

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Just return the coupon below, and I'll send you a pail of 18 extra choice mackerel fillets—each fillet an ample individual serving—packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail to keep perfectly for many weeks. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you've ever eaten, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. For 53 years families everywhere have seut here for their seafoods this "prove-it-yourself-way." I must say, too, this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today.

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Arthur C. Davis, The Gloucester Fishman
144 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

FRANK E. DAVIS FISH CO.,
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Mr. Davis: Please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail containing 18 extra choice mackerel fillets, clear fish, no heads, tails, or waste parts, and practically boneless. If after trying a few fillets I am not entirely satisfied, I will return the rest at your expense and will owe you nothing. Otherwise, I'll send you $2.00 in 10 days.*

Name .....

Address .....

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* If you wish to send check for full amount now, I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 25c illustrated cook book containing 136 delightful seafood recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.

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The Grange and the Dairy Farmer

I have been interested in the correspondenee to the RURAL NEW-YORKER from Oneida, Jefferson and Clinton Counties under dates of January 27 and February 24. While these writers are interested, they seem to have lost sight of the real question.

In the first place the National Grange has already answered some of the questions. At Harrisburg the National Grange practically threw the Farm Bureau out of the window for exercising questionable practices in relation to membership and other things. Then, at Peoria that same body criticised the soil conservation projeet and adjustment for operating mostly for the benefit of the few, to the disadvantage of the many.

As to the Grange and the milk controversy, we should not forget that the first strikes were under the management of Grangers entirely, whereas the Farm Bureau bitterly opposed the whole idea. The Grange should help the farmer get a good price for his produets, always starting from the "Cost of Production" base. If it is necessary to keep a product at home, then do so.

The Grange is not in any measure a social association. It is a secret fraternity. All work is performed within closed doors. Because we desire to be social, is no reason that the whole management should be taken over by the social element, who have neither knowledge of nor interest in the welfare of the Order or the farmer. Following the strike last August, and the agreement between all concerned, Commissioner Noyes and the Bargaining Agency published a priee of $1.87. Mayor LaGuardia then took a hand, and said they were liars and that the price was to be $2.15. Another strike was threatened and it was the fear of this that brought the higher price, and also the present price. A strike is the only thing the dealers and the League fear.

As to the Home Bureau, I have nothing to say; don't dare. We Grangers think our women folks are just about right, and we know they can do their own talking.

OTSEGO COUNTY FARMER.

The comments of Oneida County Farmer drew fire, interesting to read. I would not pose as an arbiter of the dispute but as an actual "dirt" farmer for more than three score and ten and having been intimately familiar with Grange activities for fifty years and a close observer of the work of the Farm Bureau from its inception, I believe the latch string of this conference will be out to me.

The Grange was born in an effort to better the condition of manhood and womanhood which mission would most certainly combine social, spiritual, and financial interests of its members. As to financial care and timely help, it has been sadly remiss. There seem to be some "sacred cows" to protect and nourish.

Some time ago former Governor Lowden, of Illinois, was asked to write an article on "The Business of Farming." He demurred and replied, "Farming is not a business; it is just a way of living." If this be true, then how can we expeet a body composed of farmers to proteet their interests, especially when they open the door to all sort of non-agrarians? As to the Farm Bureau, it is a child of the Land Grant College, part of a system whieh was begun in an effort to educate, but which is now a huge nation-wide machine, paternal in action and manipulating and regimenting the affairs of the farmer; this to the loss of personal initiative and self-determination.

No farmer objects to better methods, better stock, and better seed, but we do want the market end to be all right. No wonder Jefferson County Farmer found his Bureau membership disgruntled and disintegrating after tinkering with money and marketing problems. I venture that there were in his corral both sheep and goats. Right there is the reason for lack of accomplishment of many so-ealled farm organizations today. The motive is at variance. Some would do something for the farmer; others something to him. Modern life designates all worth while groups with a letter style, sueh as C.I.O. W.P.A., etc. Why not the farmer? He is important, whether he is called "Salt of the earth." "Balance wheel of industry." etc.

We farmers say to the dealer, *what will you give and what will you take?* So we get these letters, "W.W.Y.G. and W.W.Y.T."

Well, I don't like the title, but it is signifieant. Let us wake up and acquit ourselves like men.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY (PA.) FARMER.

HORTICULTURE BOOKLETS & CATALOGS

At this season of the year thousands of our readers study with interest the attraetive Spring catalogs that are issued by the prominent seed and nursery houses. These catalogs eontain a description of praetieally all of the well-known standard varieties as well as detailed information about the new varieties that have not yet beeome familiar to the public. Many also contain illustrations printed in natural colors that enable the reader to visualize the fruits and vegetables desired. We are listing below some of the eatalogs that have reeently eome to our desk. They may be obtained *free* simply by writing to eoncern speeified and *mentioning The Rural New-Yorker.*

"Everything for the Garden." — As the name indieates this attractive catalog deseribes a vast variety of seeds, bulbs, plants, shrubs, vines and garden equipment. It eonsists of 148 pages, and contains numerous illustrations showing prominent varieties of flowers and vegetables in their natural colors. It will be of interest to both the amateur gardener and the professional grower. It's free. Address Peter Henderson & Co., Dept. 30-A, 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

Kelly's Fruit Catalog. — This free illustrated book which marks the 60th anniversary of a well-known nursery concern, will be of interest to both the large and small fruitgrower. It eontains an aecurate description of all the leading varieties of apples, peaehes, pears, and plums as well as the smaller fruits sueh as grapes, raspberries, blackberries, etc. Considerable spaee is devoted to roses and various other ornamental shrubs and flowers. A posteard will bring it to you. Address Kelly Bros. Nurseries, 34 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

Allen's Book of Berries." — This catalog is devoted exclusively to strawberries and is issued by a concern that has speeialized in the growing of strawberry plants for more than half a century. It lists and describes all the well-known varieties and many new varieties that have not yet gained national prominence. An interesting feature of the catalog is a chapter devoted to the proper method of planting and cultivating strawberries. Their instructions will prove especially helpful to the beginner. This book may be obtained without charge. Write to W. F. Allen Co., 72 Market St., Salisbury, Md.

"Harris Seed Catalog." — This book always ranks among the most attraetive of the seed catalogs. It lists and describes practically all of the garden and field crops and also an extensive seleetion of flowers and ornamentals. It is profusely illustrated and depiets many varieties of flowers and vegetables in their natural color. It will be of interest to every farmer, gardener and flower lover. It's free. Write to Joseph Harris Co., 31 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

Maule's Seed Book. — This 80-page book lists and deseribes more than 1,300 varieties of flowers and vegetables. It shows new hybrids, improved strains and diseases—resistant speeies. It is full of interest. Address Wm. H. Maule, 222 Maule Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shivers Strawberry Catalog. — A neat, compact little illustrated catalog featuring the popular varieties of strawberries. Address J. H. Shivers Plant Farm, Box R-20, Allen, Md.

"Dibble's Farm Seed Book." — This beautifully illustrated free catalog features all the standard varieties of farm seeds suitable for the eastern territory. It ineludes the popular varieties of Potatoes, Oats, Corn, Soy Beans, Barley, Clover and other varieties of grass seeds. Every farmer will find it of interest. Address a posteard to Edw. F. Dibble Seedgrower, Box B, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

"Barnes Bros. Fruit and Flowers." —Although the standard varieties of fruits are included in this catalog, the book is of special interest because of the wide variety of beautiful roses, flowers, perennials, and other ornamentals that it illustrates and describes. It will have a special appeal to all who desire to beautify their home grounds. It's free. Address Barnes Bros. Nursery Co., Box 8, Yalesville, Conn.

"Townsend Strawberry Book." — This attractively printed catalog describes and illustrates all the leading varieties of strawberries. It also includes many of the other fruits and vegetables—Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, Raspberries, etc. It is intended as a eomplete eultural guide for the large grower and the home gardener. It will be mailed free. Address E. W. Townsend Sons, 42 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

Maloney's Nursery Catalog. — Commereial fruitgrowers will find this eatalog of interest because of the eomplete assortment of standard varieties that are listed and deseribed. It will also have an appeal to the small grower who desires an assortment of small fruits, roses, shade trees, perennials, etc. It may well be ealled a eomplete nursery catalog. Send for it to Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., 42 Main St., Dansville, N. Y.

"Hoffman's Farm Seed Catalog." — This book should prove of interest to every one who is going to plant farm seed this season. It includes all the standard farm seeds—Alfalfa, Oats, Corn, Potatoes. Wheat, Soy Beans, Pasture Grasses, etc. It deseribes the new leafy hybrid eorns for silage and the heavy yielding hybrid eorn for husking purposes. It is a useful book. A postcard will bring you a free copy. Address A. H. Hoffman, Ine., Box 9, Landisville, Pa.

"Woodruff's Garden Guide." — Both the eommercial grower and the back-yard gardener will find this 56-page illustrated catalog interesting, helpful and instruetive. It not only lists all the old standard varieties but it also describes a number of new creations such as the "Earligold" Hybrid Sweeteorn; an improved strain of the popular Blue Hubbard squash, and numerous other favorites. It is well worth sending for. Address F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Ine., Dept. R-5. Milford, Conn.

Rayner's Berry Book. — Every berry grower, large and small, will find this attractive illustrated catalog of interest. It not only lists all the popular varieties of strawberries but it also covers various other small fruit plants, including blueberries. Just write to Raynor Bros., Box 5, Salisbury, Md.

Robson Seed Catalog. — This catalog features a standard line of farm and garden seed. It contains however an accurate deseription of many new and improved strains that every commercial gardener will want to know about. It's free. Address Robson Seed Farms, Box 18, Hall, N. Y.

"Ledden's Seed and Plant Catalog." —A free illustrated book eonsisting of more than 40 pages of text and illustrations. It has been prepared for the use of commercial growers and home gardeners. It includes a description and price list of the standard varieties of garden seeds and plants and contains a department devoted to flowers and ornamentals. Write Orol Ledden & Sons, Box R, Sewell, N. J.

"Wilson Nursery Catalog." — This illustrated book includes a full line of nursery produets for the farm and suburban home. It covers all the standard varieties of the fruit trees as well as a wide selection of evergreens, flowering ornamentals, berries, small plants, ete. Address Thos. Marks & Son, Box R, Wilson, N. Y.

"Burpee Seed Book."—This is one of the most interesting and comprehensive seed catalogs of the year. Every gardener and flower lover will want it. It consists of 160 pages, and includes a wide variety of flowers and vegetables. Many flowers are illustrated in color. It may be obtained free. Address W. Atlee Burpee Co., 558 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Allen's Seed and Nursery Book."— This 64-page book ineludes fruit trees, small plants, farm seeds and vegetables. It covers a wide range and eontains numerous illustrations. A posteard brings it. Address Allen's Nursery and Seed House, Box 11, Geneva, Ohio.

Purdue's Strawberry Catalog.—A modest pocket size catalog arranged in convenient form. Ineludes description and priee list of leading varieties. Address C. S. Purdue, Box 20, Showell, Md.

English Walnuts. — An interesting folder and price list of hardy walnut nursery stock may be secured by writing to Saml. H. Graham, Bostwick Rd., Ithaca, N. Y.

Fundamentals of Farming

When United States' historians, centuries henee, reeord the happenings of the last fifty years, many things which seem important today will have been sifted out by forees that separate the important from the ehaff. One tremendous and revolutionary faet has gone almost unobserved. History will probably reeord it as a major happening.

Science made it possible for a nation to produee more farm products than it ean use. At the same time, due partially to the distribution system, people who needed food eould not buy it. The farmers who produeed the food received so little that they could not buy manufaetured products which help keep a nation's industries going. Finally, agrieulture and the federal government beeame much eloser as the latter sought in desperation some way to help farmers get more of the national ineome.

City dwellers have developed an active interest in the agriculture of the nation. Various schemes, plans, and nostrums have been tried or are in process. The farm situation, beeause of its economie importance and its social bearing on almost a fourth of the nation's people, concerns the whole social order.

Yet the fundamentals of farming have not changed in two thousand years of reeorded history. The minds of great men from early times have been concerned with the problems of agriculture. The philosophy of successful farming today is still based on tenets established long ago.

What are these fundamentals of farming? First of all, a farm ought to produee most of the food for the farm family and the livestoek on the farm. A farm unit, per se, is a plaee that produees food. It is true that under modern conditions there are special areas, usually small in size, where general food produetion will not be wise. But as a whole, since 1890, the farmers of the United States have followed the will-of-the-wisp of specialization. In the East, half a century ago, subsistence farming declined as cheap grains from the West flooded the market.

Perhaps one ought here to caution readers that the word "subsistenee" does not mean what it has come to eonnote in the popular mind. Subsistence farming does not mean barely getting along, poverty, poor farming, or under-privileged conditions. The real meaning of the term as applied to agriculture is that a farm produces all possible products, food and otherwise, for the use of the farm family and the animals which are on the farm.

For half a century, except in restrieted areas, average farm praetice has been the reverse of subsistence farming. Farmers have specialized in one or more cash crops; they have gambled on weather, soil and markets. The writer vividly recalls the scenes in Aroostook County, Maine, in the Fall of 1918. With hundreds of other youths, as a member of the Junior Volunteers of America, he had been sent to the "Potato Empire" to help harvest the crop. There were almost no cows, few general gardens, and big piles of rusting tin cans. The potato is still "King of Aroostook" but great advances have been made in crop rotations, livestock, and gardening in the last twenty years.

In the South, in the middle West and the far West, gradual and effective progress is being made in learning these tenets of agrieulture. Throughout the East and Northeast, farmers are once again raising grains, raising meats, and growing big crops of food to be eanned or stored. The first fundamental of farming is food production for the family and farm livestock.

The seeond point in a good farming program is diversity of lines of income. Each farm has its own strengths and liabilities as a unit of eonsumption and manufacture. But the faet remains that as a rule those farms are most suecessful whieh have three or more lines of income. Each year it is the writer's privilege to cover large areas of New England and Southern Quebec, and the fact just mentioned is self-evident. In the Summer of 1938, a trip through New York showed that the farmers who were produeing only whole milk were in hard straits. Farmers who were raising two or three crops, selling milk, a few steers and hops, keeping two or three hundred hens, and producing all the food they eould for themselves and livestock were in better circumstanees.

The third point has to do with business methods. The percentage of farm families that keeps aecurate books on its operations is startingly small. Some observers say that less than five percent of the farmers of the nation keep records that tell the story of the year's operations. It is true that farming is a way of living as well as a way of making a living, but the laek of business methods is a difficult obstacle in knowing exactly which operations are profitable and which are not.

Massachusetts. HAYDN S. PEARSON.

News from New Jersey

Farm Taxes

New Jersey farmers and real estate owners are watching the threatened New York tax revolt with keen interest, as well as the opposition there to any increase in taxation. New Jersey farmers have long felt that taxes tend to be too high and make farming unprofitable, with resultant impairment of the selling price of farm lands in this State. Some groups are suggesting that assessed land values be based on the property's productive income, or rental and leasing value. Other groups are advocating steps towards simplification of government by consolidations of townships, counties, etc., to reduce expenses. It is argued that the present units have become too small because of good roads, automobiles, telephones, etc., and that they should be reduced in number since it is entirely possible to have much larger areas served by county government today than was the case in the times of our great grandfathers.

Deep Tillage Urged

Middlesex farmers are being urged by County Agent Bowan to revive the old practice of deep tillage. It is pointed out that farmers in following the easiest way of handling their work omit sub-soiling, with the result that hardpan forms because of continued plowing at the same depth and the accumulation from year to year of fertilizers at the bottom of the plow depth.

Recent lack of rainfall has led some farmers to try subsoiling with such good results that others are urged to consider this practice. Plow attachments may be obtained for subsoiling so that it may be done at the same time as regular plowing, providing the necessary power is available; or subsoiling may be done before regular plowing by using a special machine known as a chisel.

Breeding Service for Hunterdon County

The New Jersey Cooperative Artificial Breeding Association Number One is now offering service to Jerseys. This is made possible by the loan of a high class purebred Jersey herd sire from Hamilton Farms of Gladstone. Owners of Jerseys who wish to take advantage of this service and who are not already members of the artificial breeding association may enroll by contacting their county agent. In the last three months of 1939, 11 new herds were enrolled. 613 cows were bred artificially in the same period.

Use Toe Punches as Guide

Poultrymen who want simplified methods of keeping records which will enable them to improve their stock should toe punch each chick so that its age can be quickly determined later in the year. In practically every hatch of baby chicks there are three kinds of birds—those which grow rapidly, those which take from two to five weeks more time to catch up with the first group, and those which come in between the first two groups, or medium growers.

Trapnesting of pullet stock from hatches of known age has indicated again and again that other things being equal, the early or quick maturing chicks are very likely to be the best producers of eggs during the first laying year. On the other hand, slow growers of the same hatch are relatively poor producers, while medium growers can not be predicted.

In toe punching chicks, for example, all February 15 hatched chicks might have their left toes punched. The next hatch might have their inside left toes punched, and so on. In October the slow maturing February 15 pullets will be about even with the quick maturing March 10 pullets, but the toe punches will enable you to separate the better March 10 layers from the not so good February 15 pullets.

Toe punching is simple, involves no bookkeeping and gives you a sound basis for selecting Fall layers.

Keeping Dairy Records

Since milk and test records mean so much to dairymen today, Warren County Agricultural Agent John W. Raab suggests keeping the record on each cow on a piece of slate or blackboard posted over her head. It may be kept up-to-date by marking down each record as soon as a lactation is finished. At a glance everyone working with the cows can see the lifetime production, which after all is what really counts in measuring the worth of dairy cattle. There is usually some spare time in the Winter months when such yield figures can be put up. It can then be seen how long the different cows held up under the production strain. Such records will also be an aid in the selection of calves from long-lived families.

Seed Treatment Advised

Seeds of most vegetable crops should be treated before planting. For some crops two treatments are recommended, one for the control of disease organisms which may be present on or in the seed, and one to protect the seed from attack by organisms in the soil which may prevent the seedlings from becoming established.

Tomato and pepper seed require two such treatments. These seeds should first be treated with corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison also known as bichloride of mercury. Soak eight to ten minutes in solution made with one part of bichloride of mercury and 3,000 parts of water. This may be made by mixing one ounce of the bichloride in 23 gallons of water or by mixing one gram of the bichloride in three quarts of water. A gallon of this solution should be used for each pound of seed. After the seed has soaked in the bichloride solution it must be thoroughly rinsed in fresh water and either planted immediately or dried and stored. The bichloride solution should be disposed of immediately since it is deadly poison. After seed have dried they may be treated with red copper oxide, organic mercury or zinc oxide dust, using only enough to coat the seed thoroughly. Any surplus of these materials should be removed from the seed by sifting.

Cumberland Farmers Organize

Cumberland County farmers recently held an interesting meeting in which they mapped out a progressive and ambitious program of farm activity for the current year. Following officers have been elected for 1940 for the Cumberland County Board of Agriculture: C. C. McAllister, President; Milton C. Tice, Vice-President; A. M. Seabrook, Secretary; and Newlin B. Watson, Treasurer. Officers of the Cumberland County Pomona Grange are George Brooks, Master; Susie H. Carlson, Secretary; and Mrs. Erma Fogg, Lecturer. JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Apple By-Products

Professor P. J. Parrott, Director of the Experiment Station in Geneva, speaking recently before an assembled group of fruit growers stated that if the fruit industry was as well organized and as efficient as most big business, apple-by-products might perhaps be made to function pretty much as a sort of safety valve, coordinating distribution to fruit markets and utilization of surplus according to seasonal production volume. The history of the grape juice industry in Western New York, however, where the production of grapes for the fresh fruit market has practically disappeared, was cited as of special interest in arousing speculation as to what the future might hold in store for fruits in general and for apples in particular.

Director Parrott pointed out that the 100,000,000 bushel apple crop of 1939 should be reduced to more nearly 80,000,000 bushels for profitable disposal of the crop on the fresh fruit market. Obviously, the more desirable grades and varieties would be given the right of way for sale as fresh fruit, he said.

The large quantities of citrus fruits going into juices and other by-products and apparently competing successfully with fresh citrus fruits itself to the benefit of the citrus grower was rated an indication of what might transpire in the development of a by-product industry with apples. O.

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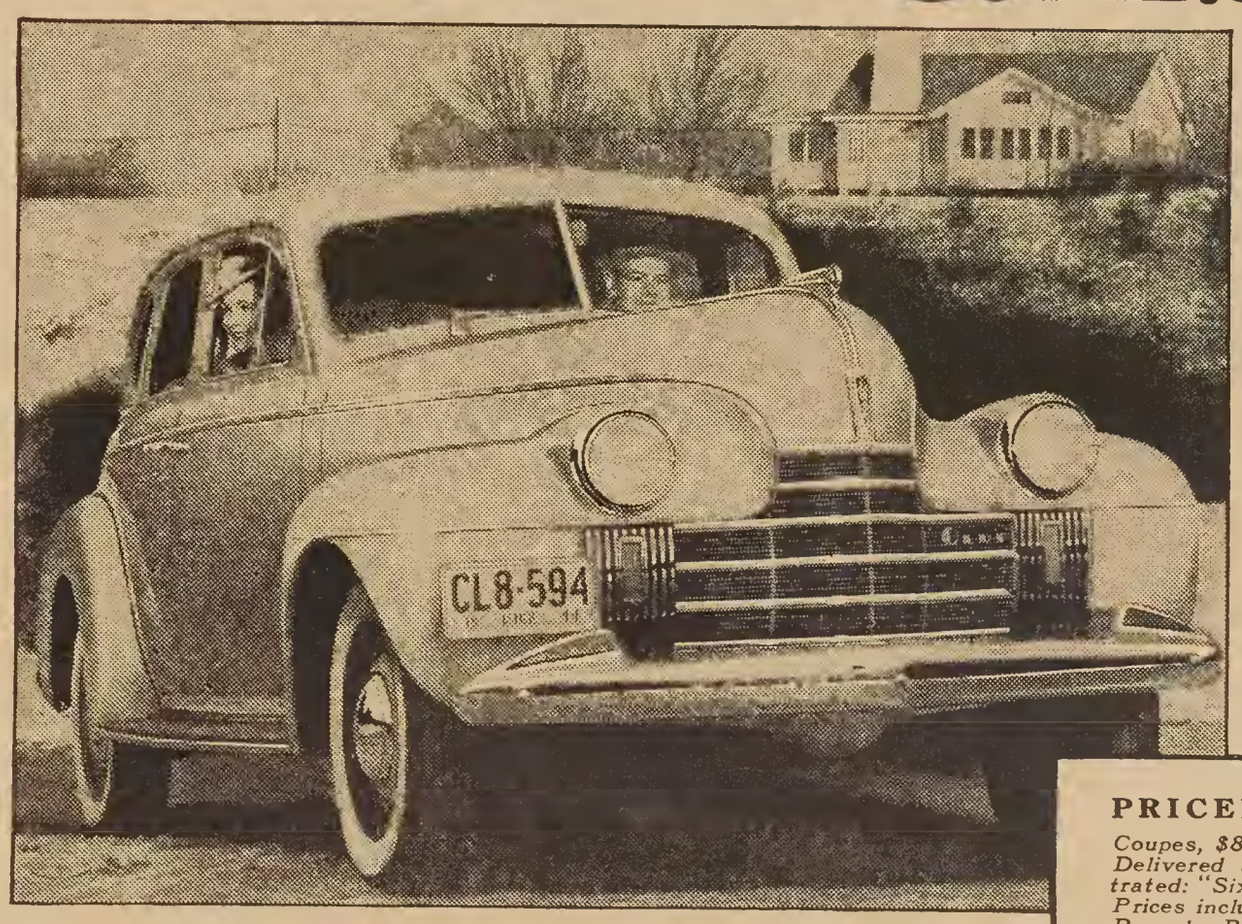

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Dunkirk....Watrous Chevrolet Company
East Aurora.....Charles A. Michel
East Hampton.....Lester Motors
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Elmira.....Cushing Motor Corp.
Farmingdale.Motor Inn Garage & Sales
Flushing...N. Shore Motors Sales Corp.
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Fulton.....Wilson Motor Sales
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Ghent.....John C. Berninger
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Gloversville.....Garlock's Garage
Goshen.....James W. Stanton, Inc.
Gouverneur.....Central Garage
Gowanda....Main Street Service Station
Granville.....Granville Motor Sales Co.
Great Neck...Lawrence Sales & Service
Greenwich.....Russell Lant
Hamburg.....Wolfe-Dole
Hamilton.....Stuart F. Jacquay, Inc.
Hancock.....Iversen's
Harrison.....Murray Auto Sales
Haverstraw.....Talamini's Garage
Hempstead.....Mack Markowitz, Inc.
Herkimer.Brown Bros. Chev. & Olds Co.
Hicksville.....MacPherson Motor Sales
Highland Falls.....Weyant's Garage
Holland.....Holland Garage
Honeoye Falls.....Howard F. Rath
Hoosick Falls.....Edward Haggerty
Hornell.....Peck Motor Sales Co., Inc.
Hudson.....S. Parker Rockefeller
Huntington.....John F. Bertram, Inc.
Ilion.....Ilion Motor Sales, Inc.
Ithaca.....Whipple Motors
Jackson Heights.....J. Ernst
Jackson Hts.Paragon Auto Sls. & Ser. Co.
Jamaica.....F. & M. Habrich, Inc.
Jamestown..N. Eagle Mtrs. of Jms., Inc.
Jeffersonville.....Markson Auto Sales
Kingston.....Stuyvesant Motors
Lackawanna.....Ballard Brothers
Lake Placid.....Northland Motors Inc.
Lancaster.....Parks Motor Sales
Lawrence.....Gluck Corp.
LeRoy.....LeRoy Motors
Lewis.....H. P. Johnson
Liberty.The Liberty Pul. Ser. Gar., Inc.
Little Falls.....L. F. Gallagher
Lockport.....Frontier Motor Sales, Inc.
Lodi.....John Townsend
L. I. City.....Bayer Auto Sales, Inc.
Lowville.....Finn Chevrolet Co., Inc.
Lyons.....Wayne Chevrolet, Inc.
Lyons Falls.....H. J. Markham
Malone....Northern N. Y. Motors, Inc.
Manhasset.....Steen Motor Sales
Marathon.....S. L. Collings
Maspeth.....Pase Motors, Inc.
Massena.....Fournia Motor Sales
Mayville.....Mayville Garage
Mechanicville.....Sibley Chevrolet
Medina.....F. J. Payjack
Middletown....H. M. Stanton Company
Milford.....Fred Liedkie
Monticello.....Weiss Motors Corp.
Mt. Kisco..Park Gar. & Mach. Sh., Inc.
Mount Vernon...Brennan's Motor Corp.
Narrowsburg.....Dexter Chevrolet, Inc.
Newark.....Newark Motors, Inc.
Newburgh...B. J. York Motor Co., Inc.
New Dorp.....South Shore Chev., Inc.
New Lebanon.....Ira B. Shillinger
New Paltz.....Thomas H. Elliott
New Rochelle...Cadillac Motor Car Div.
New York.....Acey Auto Sales, Inc.
New York....Cadillac Mtr. Car Divison
New York.....Houston Motors, Inc.
New York.....F. Q. Murphy
N. Y..Old Reliable Mtr. Sls. & Ser., Inc.
Niagara Falls.Cunningham Mtr. Car Co.
North Creek.....Alexander Brothers
Northport.....Stiles Motor Co.
North Tarrytown...C. & H. Motor Sales
Norwich.....Franklin Motor Sales
Nyack.....N. C. Lawson Motor Co.
Oceanside..McDonald Motor Sales Corp.
Ogdensburg.Oulmette-MacLeay Mtrs., Inc.
Old Forge.....W. Lewis Armstrong
Olean.....Murray-Page, Inc.
Onelda.....Amell Motor Sales
Oneonta.....Becker & Lent, Inc.
Ontario.....Huxley Chevrolet
Ossining.....Cullen Sales
Oswego.....F. W. Tucker
Oyster Bay.....Stedman Sales, Inc.
Patchogue.....Barrie Brothers, Inc.
Peekskill.....Rizzuto Motor Co., Inc.
Penn Yan.....Jolley Chevrolet, Inc.
Perry.....Blodgett & Chase
Plattsburg.....Northern Oldsmobile Co.
Pleasantville....Thorn Chevrolet Service
Pt. Chester..Pt. Ches. Mtr. Sls. Co., Inc.
Port Henry.....Leon Wheelock
Port Jefferson.....Robert F. Wells
Port Jervis.....James W. Stanton, Inc.
Port Washington...Lyons Chevrolet, Inc.
Potsdam.....Craig Chevrolet Company
Poughkeepsie..Gerrish & Edmunds, Inc.
Prattsville...William Rappleyea & Son
Pulaski.....Franklin Chevrolet, Inc.
Queens Village.Relsert Motor Sales, Inc.
Ravena.....L. & M. Auto Sales
Redwood.....Herschel G. Kabel
Rhinebeck.....Ruge's Service Station
Riverhead....Hartmann Sales & Service
Rochester.....Bonenblust & Buckman
Rochester.....Fincher Motors, Inc.
Rockville Center..Rupp Oldsmobile, Inc.
Rome.....F. M. Stooks Motors
Salamanca.....Hartman Chevrolet
Saratoga Springs...Craig Oldsmobile Co.
Saugertles.....Henry J. Moose
Schenectady.....John D. Wendell, Inc.
Seneca Falls....Seneca Motor Co., Inc.
Sherburne.....Clark & Jaquay, Inc.
Shortsville.....Roy Farnsworth
Silver Creek.....Schrader Chevrolet
Skaneateles Falls.....Glenside Garage
Sodus.....VerDow Chevrolet Co.
Southampton.....E. & L. Motors
South Dayton.....Walte's Garage
Southold.....Koke Bros. Garage
Spencerport.....Willis B. Dimock
Spring Valley.....Axt and Swanson
Springville.....A. J. Hagerer
Stamford.....George T. McNaught
Suffern....N. C. Lawson Mtr. Co., Inc.
Syracuse.Eastwood Sales & Service, Inc.
Syracuse..Spector-Genesee Mtr. Sls., Inc.
Ticonderoga.....Charles S. Moore
Tonawanda.....Campbell Motors
Tottenville.....So. Shore Chevrolet, Inc.
Troy.....Hosner Motors, Inc.
Tuckahoe.....Chambers Chev. Corp.
Utica.....Utica Oldsmobile Corp.
Walden.....Clark Auto Sales
Walton.....Bronson-Smith Mtrs., Inc.
Warrensburg.....Karl Duell
Warsaw.....Tillner Chevrolet
Warwick.....Warwick Auto Co., Inc.
Watertown.....Floyd P. Duffany
Waterville.....R. M. Norton
Watkins Glen.....Rapalee Motor Co.
Wayland.....N. H. Richmond, Inc.
Wellsville.....McGinnis & Holbrook
Westfield.....Peck Motor Company
W. New Brighton .W. Brighton Mtr. Sls.
Whitehall.....Walter J. Newell Garage
White Plains.....Royal Motors, Inc.
Williamson.....Williamson Chev. Co.
Woodhaven...Rich-Haven Mtr. Sls., Inc.
Woodridge.....Woodridge Auto Sales
Wurtsboro.....James W. Stanton, Inc.
Yonkers.....Cadillac Motor Car Div.

Advantages of Orchard Mulching

Prof. Cummings Stresses Importance of Mulching to Conserve Moisture and Prevent Erosion

The mulching of orchard lands is not a new practice nor is it new in principle but much has been learned about the subject matter in recent years and some new and far reaching facts have been established which are worthy of the consideration of the practical orchardist.

Main Benefits

Orchard mulches are ideal for four reasons. First of all, they help to maintain organic matter of the soil and are to that extent a substitute for manures. In the second place, mulches prevent the erosion of surface soil and the loss of much fertility during rainy seasons, at the time of heavy precipitations and in the Spring when the snow melts rapidly resulting in freshets. The roots of grasses and the overlaying grass are important factors in preserving and retaining surface soil and food materials. In the third place, mulches help to make and retain a loose, pliable soil which is excellent for the growth of roots of apple trees. And once again by hindering the deep freezings of soil in Winter, grass mulches help to protect the roots against Winter injury in severe weather. It is not easy or necessary to indicate which of these benefits is of the greatest significance or value, for sometimes one and sometimes another may be of the greater benefit. A mulch tends to bring the roots somewhat nearer the surface soil where they can reach plant foods that do not leach deeply into the land in the instance of dry Summers. The saving of water by the retarding of evaporation in many cases is the chief benefit arising from the grass mulch practice. In 1939 this was of extreme importance.

A good stand of orchard grass after 15 years in turf. In late June, the grass was 2½ feet high.

Two Kinds of Mulches

It is important to distinguish between sod mulch and grass mulch. Sod mulching means growing grass as for hay, cutting it early in the hay season and letting it lie. But grass mulching means the introduction of organic matter from some other places and using it in addition to what grows in the orchard. This latter practice is of more recent origin in commercial orchards and is not generally practiced, although it should be. The ideal mulch prevents the growth of all grass and weeds or competing plants under the trees.

Best Grass Mulch

The most economical way to provide a grass mulch is to grow a superabundance of grass in the orchard by producing more than the ordinary hay crop and letting it lie, when cut, as a thick mat. A good deep layer is desired. This can be done by increasing the application of commercial fertilizers, especially nitrate, and the use of small amounts of potash and phosphoric acid. Until the land is fertile enough and the grass turf abundant enough to provide a heavy grass mulch, extra material should be brought in to improve soil conditions and to benefit the trees. Orchard grass (dactylis glomerata) has been found to be a very satisfactory species to grow in an orchard. It is a tall, coarse grass of heavy production and grows well in partial shade. At the Vermont Station it has produced as much as three tons to the acre at the end of the fifteen-year period and it seems to develop into a permanent sod. Some people object to its tillering and stooling habits but this is not a serious matter. In some places it will grow two crops in a season. It is self-sown if left to go to seed and self-perpetuating by tillers. It makes a good cushion for falling apples, and greatly exceeds Kentucky blue grass in production. Orchard grass flowers early and produces a dense panicle of one-sided clusters on which are borne the crowded seeds.

Grass mulched trees. No grass grows under the trees.

How Much Mulch

Fruit growers often ask how much mulch should be applied to trees of different ages. There is no hard and fast rule as much will depend on climate, especially rainfall, texture of the soil and frequency of rains. In general, however, it may be said that 50 pounds is about right for four-year-old trees; 100 pounds for ten-year-old trees; and 200 pounds for trees twenty or more years old. Application may be made annually. The lighter the soil the greater the need. Heavier, deeper and more pliable soils need the least. Do not pile or pack it near the trunks. More research data is needed on the best depth of a mulch under stated conditions.

New Facts

It is well to remember that orchard mulches favor mice and they carry a fire hazard, but the thoughtful apple grower will recognize these risks and deal with them.

Several important facts of recent discovery should be generally known concerning the production of mulches and their good effects. In the first place, it has been found that mulches tend to liberate plant foods not hitherto available in the soil. Moreover, all mulches tend to increase soil organism, especially bacteria, which are helpful in liberating plant foods. When the grass crop in the orchard is cut, nitrate and potash in the crop soon become available, that is, within a comparatively short time after wilting and soon after or during a drenching rain. On the other hand, phosphates, lime, and other products in the grass are not so readily available until decomposition, fermentation and biological activity have brought about important changes. It has been known for sometime that a grass mulch keeps the soil cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter. This is important. These newer ideas are the result of investigations at different stations such as Cornell, Penn State and Ohio. It has recently been shown that a straw mulch definitely adds to the potash in the soil. Extremely important also is the discovery that balanced fertilizer containing potash and superphosphate may in general increase the growth of grass one-third or more than that produced by nitrate application alone.

Poor Mulches

A very heavy and deep mulch of straw firmly packed has been found in some cases where the soil naturally retains too much moisture to keep the soil too wet. This is especially the case on poorly drained land. A mulch of apple pumice is undesirable as it makes the soil too acid. An extremely heavy mulch produced year after year of leaves which are made very compact in some cases keeps the soil too wet for the best growth of roots. However, the use of leaves and straw in moderate quantities is highly beneficial. Straw mulch adds potash to the soil and makes good humus.

Recent tests at the Massachusetts Experiment Station show that mulches are especially helpful in conserving moisture in drought periods; and that after three years the soil nitrates are much greater under a heavy grass mulch, especially so in Fall and early Winter; that the growth of trees is greater under the mulch system; and that the percentage of dropping was not greater in heavy crop years under the grass mulch culture. And finally, heavy grass mulching is a satisfactory system of orchard culture where the expense of extra mulching material is not too great. These are the conclusions following a 15-year test at Amherst, Mass.

Among the many advantages of grass mulch as enumerated are those of a nice cushion for the apples to fall upon in case of premature drops or heavy windfalls. Moreover, it is easy to gather the drops as they can be readily collected, being easily found. In gathering up every last apple where apple maggot or similar pests may be troublesome on the fruits, the grass mulch offers a distinct advantage for a thorough cleanup and complete sanitation.

Summary

It is thus seen that the grass mulch practice gives many important benefits and has several far-reaching effects. Wherever manures are scarce, wherever water conservation is important, wherever Winter injury and deep freezing of roots is either a possibility or a probability, wherever increased soil fertility is important, wherever soil erosion should be prevented, wherever loose and more pliable soil is desired, wherever soil activity by microorganisms is to be increased, wherever dry Summers are a menace, the grass mulch will be found to be the solution of many of the fruit growers' problems. An effective grass mulch is a good substitute for clean cultivation, and gives nearly as good results as if commercial fertilizers are applied. In the light of recent experiments, trees that are mulched seem to give more regular yields of fruit of satisfactory size, color and quality.

Master Farmer Awards

Four New York State men won "Master Farmer" awards and received special commendation from Governor Lehman at Cornell University's Annual Farm and Home Week.

The men were Aaron Putman, of Bath, Steuben County, made responsible for the home farm at the death of his father, worked the farm and paid off the mortgage. He sent a brother through college and then developed a 300 acre farm of his own in which the "diversification" policy was stressed through development of a dairy, sheep raising and cash crops; Fred Handy, Lancaster, Erie County, whose best crop was "his and Mrs. Handy's six children"; George Sultes, of West Berne. Albany County, who, on his salary as a district school teacher kept the home farm going and eventually developed one of his own; and Alexander Spires, of Slate Hill, Orange County, who began his farming career after struggling as a Scotch immigrant in Canada. o.

Sod mulched trees. Grass grows under the trees, and is left when cut.

Some Farm Observations

When Father used fertilizer in his potatoes the hill people thought it wrong because God had not made it. They didn't hesitate to make sausage, etc., so we didn't worry. We trusted God for a great deal. We set out a raspberry patch; Cuthbert, Shafer and Souhegan; several kinds of strawberries on the hill, where Father made high, wide ridges, so Mother could pick easily from a low stool. There were Concord, Isabella and a delicious red grape. Father used an old hotbed pit for an asparagus bed (that was forty-eight years ago). There are about a dozen plants still bearing. Instead of only fodder he filled his barn with clean clover and redtop hay. F. W. K.

We appreciate the interesting notes about your Father's fruit growing and farming. There is no doubt that the farmers of a previous generation were very resoureeful and effective. The great majority of them believed in God and felt that in some way they were working with God when they tilled the land and cultivated the plants and crops which the Creator had made possible. I knew one man who, after he sowed a field of grain, stopped long enough when the job was done to ask the blessing of God upon it. Undoubtedly a great many others had the same feeling although they may not have asked such a blessing openly in the field. That was the general idea and it certainly was a pleasant and confident way of living. It put their minds and their work in tune with the Creator's plans and their lives marched on in useful lines.

Your reference to the Isabella grape interests me because we had that on my Father's farm in boyhood and I have since grown it when I had opportunity. It certainly is a wonderful grape in flavor and keeping quality and appears ready to grow with a far greater abundance of vine than most other grapes will endure after it gets a good root system. I have seen this grape growing up into a tree where the bunches were hanging mixed with the leaves of the tree in great profusion. Another place that it grows wonderfully is on the roof of a shed and I remember one such place where the entire roof was covered with this vine and the delicious bunches of grapes which were permitted to get fully ripe in the sunshine. W. W. H.

Think it Over

Among the abominations outlined by Solomon in the Proverbs is: "A false witness that speaketh lies and he that soweth discord among brethren." 6-19.

The politician who "soweth discord among brethern" uses one of the oldest and most despicable, yet most successful tricks in his repertory. In any country where toy revolutions occur regularly, this age-old trick always came in handy. A minority leader would spread stories, scandalous and untrue, about leaders of the majority parties. The friction which resulted between prominent leaders of the majority as well as among the people who couldn't tell what was true and what was false, gave a small rebellious army the chance to ride roughshod into power. Today, in our own Ameriea, we have a plague of these abominations. Back of each of them is a scoundrel who hopes to ride into power while we brethren are fighting each other. The reasons for these "false witnesses" to speak their lies are now clear. We are entering a political campaign with issues more vital to our country than any in the memory of those living. The determination of the issues to be decided will influence the lives of our children long after we are gone.

The "false witnesses" who are attempting to muddy the clear stream of our national thinking by injecting the poisonous chemicals of hatred, scorn and spleen, hope to befog the real issues facing us. In this way, they expect to creep into power by befuddling the people. The use of half-truths and innuendoes in an election is intended to divide the nation. Let us not be deceived by these "false witnesses" who will hurl accusations about at random in their sinister attempts to turn one faction against the other, one group against the other. Let us analyze the significant issues, be they economic or political, without recourse to distracting rumors about irrelevant factors. F. R. STEVENS.

New England Notes

From Esteyvale Farm

Last Fall we said, if Winters would only flee away as fast as the Summers do, then one wouldn't mind them as much. This Winter certainly is passing us as swiftly as the warmer days ever did.

Beautiful sunshiny days. So far, very little snowfall has enabled everyone to keep busy and there is no surer way to have the days pass quickly than to have the work going along at full warm weather speed Husband purchased a lot of down but still living pine and a standing growth of hardwood, in order to create for himself, the boys, several hired choppers and the team, a job. We hope to realize a little profit on the investment at some later day when the product will be marketable.

Ice was harvested in very fine condition. Ours was around a foot of nice clear ice, but the later cuttings done for others, measured 16 to 18 inches; some ponds freeze deeper than others. The cold has been steady for more than a month, but this moruing's heavy frost seems to fortell snow. We need some snow. There is not enough to cover either the grass or the soil on new seedings, and Fall sowed grain crops seem to be so dry that it blows away with every gust of wind over the exposed spots. We tried both wheat and rye for early green feed. It is the first time we ever tried wheat, but have been told it makes nicer hay if cured. Often, we have so much of the green feeds we have to hay them, and rye at its best is poor hay. Oats will go in as soon as the ground can be harrowed. Last year the crop was poor but usually they are very heavy. We had quite a severe drought when rain was needed the most. Millet planted doubly heavy on a good piece of soil received a heavy downpour just at the right time and made an unusually heavy crop.

I thought after going over this milk test question with my dealer, I was getting somewhere but I little expected quite the result that followed. My October test was 3.7%; November was 3.1% from the same cows, same feed. The driver said they made a mistake, that it was really 3.7%, and they would make it right, but they did not. I offered to have each cow's milk tested, at which point they told me the milk was all right, and the test all right. They sent me a test of 3.7% for the first 15 days of December, but when I got the check, the last 15 days of December were figured on a flat 3% test; we again have a loss of around $20. We pay the dealer 35 cents a hundred for trucking in 15 miles.

The milk control board allows these dealers to take milk samples from each farmer's milk at the plant for the board. I say that it isn't right. If we must have a control board, why can't they go a step further and hire competent testers to test at the farms and change these testers to different localities every so often, so they can't get in cohoots with either farmers or dealers?

Of course, this is just one person's idea of the situation, but anyone who has watched some of these dealers take samples wonders perhaps, if it wouldn't be best for a well trained disinterested person to do the job. M. L. E.

New Hampshire.

Countryman's Journal

As this is written, the worst storm of the year is giving us its last licks. About eight inches of snow has come, accompanied by a 50 mile an hour gale. The radio has just announced that for a few minutes the velocity hit 80 miles an hour. As we were going to bed last evening, the trees were tossing violently, the gale was shrieking around the house; and we had visions of another hurricane. The snow, however, is welcome to the farmers over a wide area of the country. The land is very dry; wells and springs are low. Many farmers are drawing water, or driving their livestock to it.

Man is still dependent on Nature. Sometimes we forget this fact with the abundance of man's inventions and discoveries. Cato, the Roman Senator, whose fame as a real farmer has come down the centuries through his writings, liked to emphasize the fact that good farming means working with God. Cato was perhaps the first real conservationist. He believed in leaving the soil richer than he found it; he believed that good livestock was the backbone of good farming. He said that a farmer should produce the food for the family and the stock. Cato had many thrifty Yankee traits! In fact, if I recall correctly, one of his contemporaries called him an "old miser!" As one reads his works today, it isn't miserliness but good farming.

Each Spring here at Windleswisp, we try to do two things; add beauty to the surroundings of the farmstead, and to increase our "permanent" garden. We now have three rows of asparagus each 80 feet long; four rows of raspberries, a row of Catskill strawberries, and shorter lengths of high bush blueberries, Eldorado blackberries, MacDonald rhubarb. The row of Concord grapes is 80 feet long on a trellis to form a background for this part of our garden. We have had good success with Latham raspberries, but this Spring are going to try Marcy and Taylor, two of the newer varieties. We'll report on them as we have experience with them. Have you noticed that the Winter birds seem less numerous than usual? We see fewer chickadees, woodpeckers, nutatches. One covey of pheasants is wintering in our woods, and we have stirred up a few partridges while working in the woods. H. S. P.

Massachusetts.

Notes from a Connecticut Farm

The house plants are doing unusually well this year on a large table near a window facing south. We are careful to give the plants which are actually growing sufficient moisture, while those which seem to be resting receive a smaller amount. I have found that plants in glazed containers do fully as well as those in the porous clay pots and are certainly more attractive. It is a good plan to take the plants to a faucet and remove the dirt and dust from the leaves once a month during the winter time. A new house plant we are watching with great interest is a small leaved begonia with double blossoms which resemble lovely little pink rosettes.

We hope to enlarge our vegetable garden this coming season and try several new things. We are interested in the vegetable celeriac, the turnip rooted celery which is much used in Europe and is becoming more popular in this country. The top looks like our celery, but the edible part is the thick turnip-like root. This is used in stews, meat pies, and similar dishes. We have never raised the pole lima beans but hope to try them this year. An article I read recently stated that they would outyield the bush variety but that they would mature somewhat later. It would be interesting to experiment with the edible soy bean, too. We recently purchased a small amount of soy bean flour, and find that it makes most delicious coffee cakes and muffins.

We had an interesting discussion lately with a gardener from New Hampshire regarding the advisability of pruning tomato plants. Many garden books advise that the plants be reduced to three of the strongest branches. I believe that pruning is good for the man who raises choice fruit for a high price in the market, but that the gardener who raises tomatoes for home use gets more for his money by leaving the plants to grow as nature planned. For several years we pruned our plants carefully. Each plant bore fruit of superior quality and excellent size, but there were fewer tomatoes. They were delicious for immediate use but there never seemed to be enough for canning a supply for winter use. This last season we did not prune at all. The plants grew well, developing many stems and thrifty leaf growth. We staked them, but otherwise left them alone, except during one very dry spell when it was necessary to water them each evening. The plants bore abundantly; fruit was only medium sized, but so plentiful it more than made up for it. E.P.P.

Connecticut.

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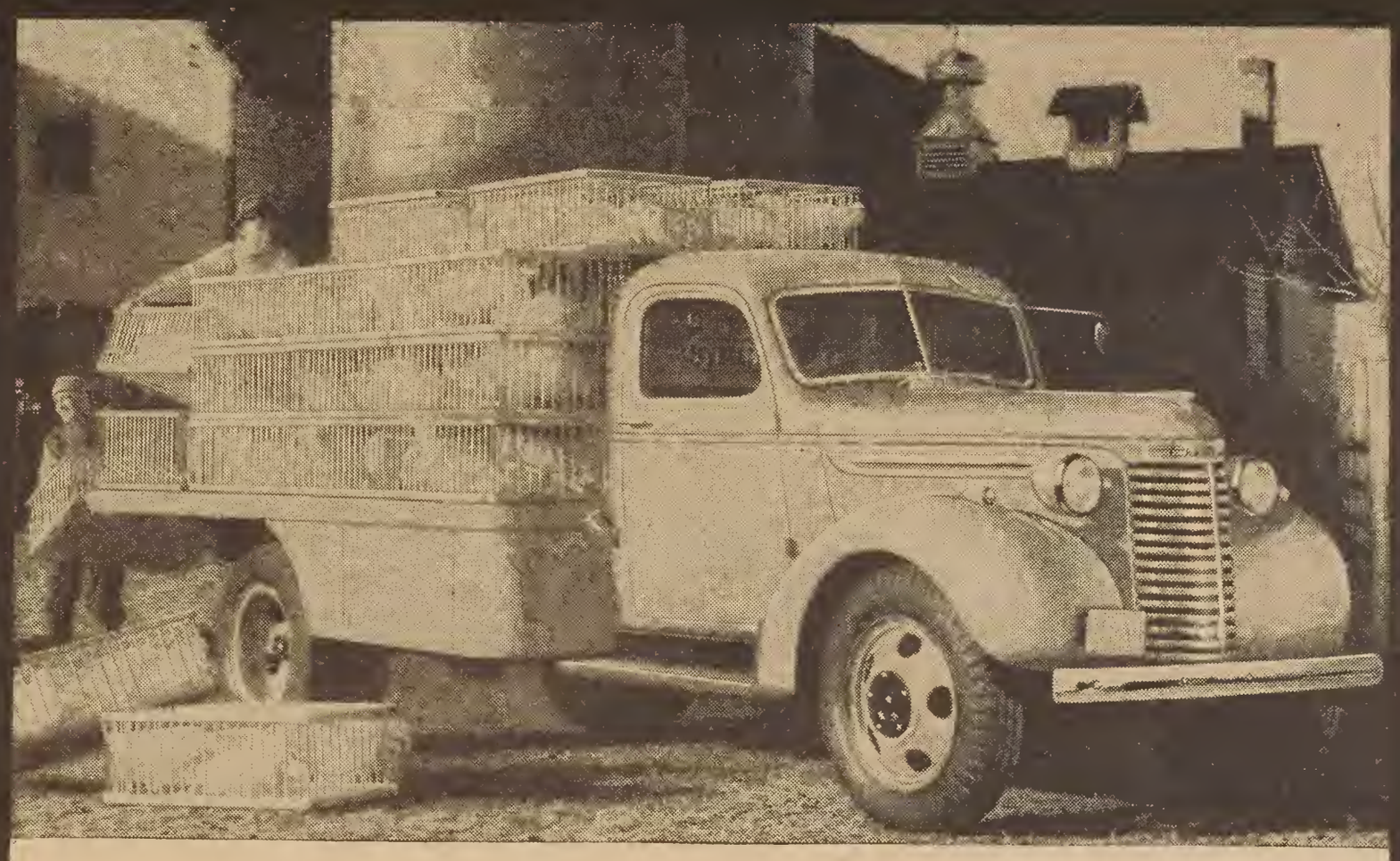

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Eggs of the European red mite on an apple branch. Enormous numbers are often deposited in a very small area. When numerous as shown in the picture they are noticeably red in color. White apple leafhopper egg blister also shown at 'x'.

The Outlook for Insects

Predictions of insect outbreaks much in advance of their occurrence are frequently of little value. Notwithstanding, we all like to be told what kind of a Summer is coming, how many "bugs" there will be to eat up the corn and apples, and, if the occasion is right, how much money the crop that is left will bring. The worst of it all is that there is an equal chance that the insect forecast may be correct since the prediction usually takes the simple positive or negative form. More complete information, of course, should give a better than 50-50 chance of being correct, and knowing the general trend of insect abundance over a long period often enables one to predict with considerable accuracy.

For example, if we follow through the history of the cankerworm in Connecticut we find that outbreaks occurred as follows: 1839-45, 1866, 1884, 1896-1900, 1907-10, 1922-23, and 1933-37. Periods between outbreaks vary from seven to 20 years over the whole period and average 9.6 years since 1900. We can assume, therefore, that since the last outbreak came to a close in 1937, we will probably not see many cankerworms in this area before 1944, possibly 1946. The tent caterpillar shows a similar periodical abundance and predictions are that it will be another year at least before it increases noticeably in numbers.

But when it comes to pests whose cycle of abundance is more frequent, predictions are less certain since much depends on local distribution, which is influenced in turn by climate as well as seasonal abundance of natural enemies. We can state with certainty that apple aphis eggs are much less abundant than a year ago (which they are in Connecticut) but we cannot go much further than this and have any regard for our reputation. We can say that European red mite eggs are much more abundant than last year (which they are), but there may be unforseen factors that will reduce the population between now and time for Summer sprays. We know, too, that last Fall was quite favorable for tree inhabiting leafhoppers and many eggs were laid in the bark, but we would not know, unless a special study was made, how many eggs contain parasites. And so on with the plum curculio, apple maggot and pear psylla, all of which may be troublesome. For practical purposes, therefore, it is safe to assume in advance that some or all of the latter insects mentioned will be present at least in the usual numbers, and the annual spray program should be built around their control.

Summarizing roughly, however, and always predicting with reservations, it appears that during 1940—(1) The European red mite will probably be abundant. (2) Apple aphids will have to start almost from scratch and favorable weather is needed to make them troublesome. On the other hand, natural enemies will probably be fewer in number than last year so that aphid development may be more rapid. (3) Curculios will be here in the usual quantity. Hot weather following calyx sprays will make them troublesome the same as last year. (4) The apple maggot had such a good season in 1939 that there should be plenty in 1940. (5) The pear psylla may develop into a serious pest, especially in view of the fact that it has been somewhat depressed for the last two or three years. (6) The Oriental fruit moth should continue to decline due to the increase in natural enemies. (7) Leafhoppers had a favorable Fall and will probably be plentiful in 1940. (8) Bud moths are on the increase and the red-banded leaf roller caused more damage than usual in 1939. Information on which to base predictions regarding these insects is scarce. (9) The codling moth showed a tendency to increase in 1939, and may do so again if the season is favorable in 1940. Another similar increase may make it imperative to apply control measures in Connecticut. (10) The Japanese beetle has increased steadily in numbers since it appeared in the State and will probably show another increase this year. So far the only fruit seriously damaged is the grape. (11) Cankerworms and tent caterpillars in all probability will not be troublesome for the orchardist. (12) Experience in past years has shown that frequently there are outbreaks of more or less obscure species of insects, so it is always advisable to be on guard against new developments. Eternal vigilance is part of the price the grower pays for good fruit.

What concerns the orchardist at this time of year is naturally what to use for the so-called dormant sprays, that is, until the leaves unfold. Actually there may be several stages during this period of development and they may be roughly divided as follows: Dormant — up until about April 1, before the buds swell noticeably and scales begin to separate from April 1 to about April 15, commonly known as the green tip stage (from first stage until green is out one-eighth inch); and from April 15 until the blossom buds begin to show in the clusters, known as the delayed dormant. The time of each division may be longer or shorter, according to seasonal variations.

Various materials have been recommended and our comments may not be out of order. Lime sulphur plus nicotine sulfate. A good spray for aphis and tent caterpillars. Poor control may be expected for European red mite. Delayed dormant applications are recommended. Use nicotine sulfate at one pint to 100 gallons of mixture. Lubricating oils. Commonly used at three or four per cent concentration, occasionally increased to six per cent for the fruit tree leaf roller. For aphis it is necessary to add nicotine sulfate one pint to 100. They may be applied either in green tip stage or delayed dormant. Some commercial oils are available that can be used without damage almost until the time blossoms come out. Merely as a precaution against possible injury, we recommend an interval of two weeks between the delayed dormant and the first sulphur spray. It is important to clean the tank and pump after an oil spray, before using sulphur. They do not work well together.

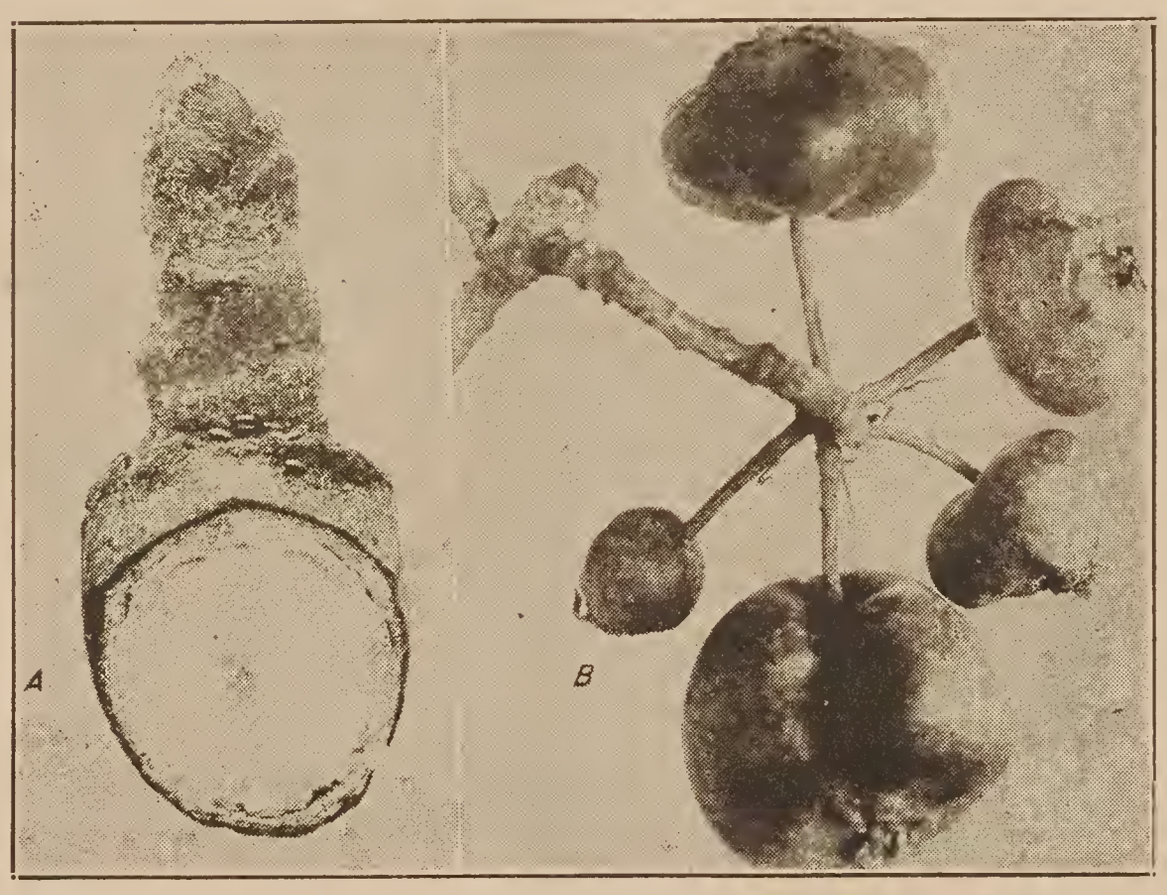
Dinitro oils or oils to which has been added dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol, or similar material, dilution two to two and one-fourth gallons per 100. In this group also is a material containing three, five dinitro cresol. All of these ingredients are toxic to plant tissue and hence must be used in dilute form at the dormant period. They are useful in extending the time when the orchard may be covered since they may be used early in the season and followed by oils or lime sulphur-nicotine sulfate later. Their effectiveness against aphids is generally good. Against red mite the "dinitro-cyclo" products seem to have given variable results, while the three, five dinitro preparations without oil are relatively ineffective. However, they are said to be effective against bud moth.

Tar oils have been developed against the rosy aphis and are without doubt effective. Like the "dinitro" products they should be used at the dormant stage and not later. It has been our experience that the average grower does not like to use them because of their action on the skin. They are also ineffective against red mite even with additional lubricating oil. For aphis the dilution is two to three gallons per 100 gallons of water.

The situation generally in Connecticut in regard to insect control at this time of year is as follows. European red mite is abundant and we recommend a four per cent delayed dormant oil for its control. Aphids are relatively scarce, and while there is always a possibility that they may become abundant, we believe that in sections where rosy aphids are troublesome, nicotine sulfate, one pint to 100, may be added to the four per cent lubricating oil without running too much of a risk. Scale insects are not abundant in the average orchard and what are there will be cared for reasonably well by oils. There are few or no orchards with fruit tree leaf rollers, which call for a six per cent oil instead of four per cent. If bud moth is a problem, attempts to control it with "dinitro" products would be worth while.

Spray calendars covering the entire season are obtainable from county agricultural agents, experiment stations and state universities. Our Connecticut calendars are revised annually. It should be remembered, however, that recommendations contained in this article, as well as the spray calendars from Connecticut, apply to local conditions and not necessarily to conditions outside of the State.

PHILIP GARMAN.



Black eggs of apple aphis deposited at base of a fruit spur. A number of species may be represented in black eggs as shown and there is no way known at present to distinguish them. At B are shown the results of an infestation of rosy aphis.

Albany County Notes

The Northeastern section, including this county, got a white Valentine, blocking roads, closing schools and marooning travelers. At one farm house seven unexpected guests were entertained for two nights. Town and county plows did effective service, working day and night breaking through drifts, opening main roads first, attacking the side roads as fast as practicable. The mail carrier, in one case, carried Uncle Sam's burden on his back from one of the larger villages, through on unbroken road, to the last stop, a distance of over two miles. This storm was followed by another of several hours duration, increasing the depth of snow and calling the plows again into service.

The lack of rain and continued cold weather have lessened the water supply that for several months inconvenienced farmers and village residents, who were obliged to draw water for stock and home use from a distance. The heavy snowfall gives a brighter outlook to the situation.

At the 400th meeting of the Hiawatha Grange, in December, a lecture hour followed the installation of officers, including a musical and literary program. R. M. Stanton presented facts concerning the origin of the Grange. Mrs. Harriet Stanton was made Grand Master.

Many of the 4-H clubs throughout the county have reorganized for the present club year. At a regular meeting at the Albany office, Donald Boyce was elected chairman, Mrs. Daniel Hellar, Feura Bush, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Anne Hettinger, secretary.

A. E. M.

Eastern Growers to "Do it Ourselves"

(Continued from page 146)

some other factors are marginal and a handicap to the industry.

While nitrogen is still the important fertilizer element, there were evidences that fruit growers thought nitrogen applications could be overdone, resulting in poor color and perhaps excessive dropping. It was pointed out that a good balance must be maintained between vigor, production, and high color, thus reversing the school of thought which a few years ago emphasized tonnage to the exclusion of color and market demands. Here the slightly smaller than standard tree enters the picture and, theoretically at least, suggests high yields of fruits of good color, quality, and finish.

More and more attention is being given to sod, mulch, or some system which maintains humus in the orchard. The suggestion was to judge a fertilizer practice not by the tree alone but by the ground-cover also. Acid phosphate, it was said, might be helpful in its effect upon the cover, and perhaps potash might be beneficial in some situation, although results might not be seen in the trees for 15 years. As one speaker put it, new practices indicate a general circle of fertilizing, growing a sod, breaking up the sod somewhat, fertilizing, growing sod, and so on round and round. The entire situation leans towards the original conception of starting orchards only on carefully selected sites and on soil of good fertility, and then maintaining the trees in good vigor by proper fertilizer application designed from a long-range point of view and not from just a crop or two as has been so much done in recent years.

For a spectacular answer to a pressing problem, nothing in recent years has approached the possibilities suggested by the new hormone sprays for the prevention of pre-harvested drop of fruits. It seems a story too fantastic to have truth—little short of amazing. In brief, it is that spraying with napthalene acetamide in very dilute solutions (2½ to 5 parts per million) shortly before harvest-time, has markedly reduced the drop of apples. A few figures presented showed 52 percent of the fruits to have been knocked from certain trees by a wind storm, whereas sprayed trees lost only 10 percent. Again, nine days after spraying, 13.8 bushels of fruit had been picked from sprayed McIntosh trees, whereas unsprayed picked only 7.9 bushels. Or, still one more example, drop losses during picking were only 2.3 percent on sprayed trees and from 14.3 to 30 percent on unsprayed trees. Costs of the material were given as about 4 cents a gallon of spray, with the likelihood that costs will be greatly reduced before next Fall.

Still another new treatment which may in time revolutionize certain aspects of the industry, is the so-called "gas storage" of fruit. In this process, in use in England for a number of years, fruit is stored in sealed chambers at a somewhat higher than usual temperature (36 or 40 degree F). By the natural respiraiton of the fruit the content of carbon dioxide in the storage atmosphere is built up to a desired percentage. The ripening processes of the fruit are thereby markedly slowed, so that the fruit retains its firmness, quality, and aroma for a long period of time. McIntosh fruits have been kept in sound condition by this method for a full 12 months. It is an interesting development and will be watched by growers with keen interest.

While these various suggestions have been in the direction of remedying by artificial means, particular situations and troubles already present, the major trend in Eastern fruit circles is in an entirely different direction and cannot be overemphasized, namely, the trend towards taking advantage of local opportunities—not merely imitating a certain variety or a certain pack or a certain method of doing business which has proved successful in some other section, but looking around at the natural advantages near at home and then trying to make the best use possible of them. It means a shift towards decentralization, towards diversification, towards local markets, roadside stands, and nearby outlets. It means taking advantage of opportunities. It means something else than apples for many fruit growers in Eastern sections — perhaps more peaches, plums, sweet cherries, and pears in Western New York; perhaps more small fruits, including the red raspberry, in the Hudson River Valley.

As for the peach, it has been the most profitable fruit in Eastern sections during the last five-year period. The result is an almost boom period in peach planting, particularly with varieties ripening earlier than Elberta so as to lengthen the season. The trend makes possible better distribution of labor, more orderly marketing, and a better chance of hitting a period of high prices. To bear out this point, figures were given showing that in 1937 in New Jersey 60 percent of trees one to three years old were varieties which ripened before Elberta. 24 percent of trees four to nine years old were Elberta, and 46 per cent of trees 10 years old and older were Elberta.

There are those who fear the early markets may be destroyed by the tendency which now exists to pick peaches prematurely—perhaps also even the newer and earlier-ripening varieties. Further there are those who say that many of the new varieties are too soft for shipping, that they are tender to cold, and that Elberta is still the standard, only that it requires better culture and less premature picking. Nevertheless, interest runs relatively high in the following varieties, listed in the season of ripening: Mikado, Marigold, Fisher, Oriole, Golden Jubilee, Triogem, Halehaven, Valiant, Summercrest, Veteran, Elberta, and Shippers Late Red. One of the most serious problems, it was said, is securing trees of the new varieties, true to name. There are, for example, at present on the market two varieties competing as Wilma, and three competing as Shippers Late Red.

Prune-type plums, too, are in good demand, ripening both before and after Italian prune. Stanley is doing well for a variety ripening 10 days before Italian prune; Albion and Hall are candidates to follow Italian prunes; and there are dozens of other good kinds for the man who wants to grow "prunes." Planting 24 x 24, it was said, is better than 20 x 20. Plums will grow on wet soil, but pockets where late Spring frosts are likely, should be avoided. A good practice is to cultivate a prune orchard until 15 years of age and then feed the trees heavily and mulch. Pruning should consist in thinning out. An insect and disease control program should include dormant and shuck sprays, and dusting with sulphur before rains in late Summer and early Fall. Better grading and better quality from closer attention to proper maturity were considered important keys to success with the plum.

The sweet cherry, too, was not overlooked, for, as Walter Clark, of Milton, said, "Everybody likes cherries." It was proposed that it costs less to get a crop of cherries up to harvest than it does any other tree fruit, that young trees seem difficult to get started nowadays, that they seem to take hold well in a fence row, that a Southern or Eastern slope with protection is a preferred site, and that it may be advisable to grow one's own trees, Fall planting them in the Hudson River Valley, mounding them up for protection, mulching them, and not pruning them until Spring. Yet, it was said, with all the interest in planting new trees, one should not overlook the old sweet cherry trees—often unbelievably profitable because of the heavy crops which they may carry. The public likes a black, hard cherry, of which the Schmidt, although admittedly a late bearer, is in many ways the best. Black Tartarian is the earliest-ripening variety a grower should plant—Seneca being so early that the birds take the fruit. Windsor, because of its hardiness and reliability, is perhaps the most profitable variety. Black Giant at five years of age has borne 20 pounds of fruit per tree. Emperor Francis, a light colored sort, is one of the very best for quality. Usually considered ready for harvest just ahead of Napoleon, it makes one of the very finest quality cherries if left until after Windsor. No prophesy was made for the years ahead, but for the present the discussion ended as it began with "Everybody likes cherries," which, incidentally, as a slogan is not half bad.

Quite naturally, too, small fruits came in for more than their usual share of attention. From 1920 to 1930, it was pointed out, a reduction of 5,000 acres occurred in New York State. Such diseases as spur blight, mosaic, mildew and leaf spot have done as much as anything to bring about this reduction. Spur blight was said to be causing more damage than mosaic and can be controlled with one application of Elgetol when the canes are in the green tip stage. Raspberry mosaic is in a fair way to be controlled by the introduction of disease-resistant varieties; and gooseberry mildew and gooseberry and currant leaf spot can now be controlled. These new control programs now suggest a return to diversification in the Hudson River Valley and in other suited regions of the State by a re-entry to the small fruit field. Strawberries, nursery stock, blueberries, fall-bearing raspberries—in short "taking advantages of opportunities" or "figuring out what the public wants and then giving it to them in quantities which can be sold in a profitable manner" were suggestions that seemed to be pointed in the direction in which growers are now thinking.

(Continued in next issue)

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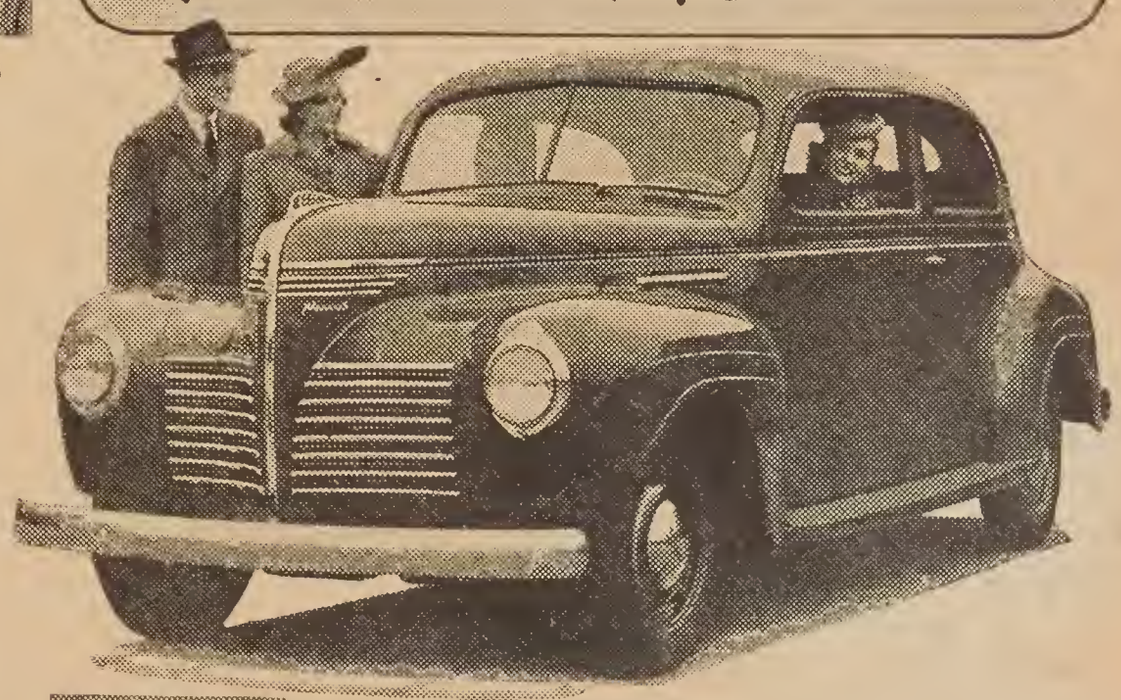

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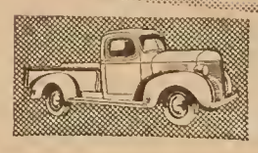

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Decorative House Plants

House plants make delightful gifts, not only for the shut-ins but for every one of us who loves the great out-of-doors. The Winter season has some allure when healthy plants are growing about the house. Flowers are more attractive than foliage or ferns, although these have their indisputable places in apartments where there is little sunshine. With regular and intelligent care potted plants may be made to last for several seasons and are well worth the first investment. Most of us know the geranium, coleus and begonia, and how these can be used, over and over again, by means of enttings and cutting back. There are even more decorative plants that are not so well known.

The Gardenia is a much desired plant but it has gained an unenviable reputation, not wholly deserved. Anyone who will devote sufficient time to keep this exotic plant, with its glossy leaves and fragrant flowers, growing and thrivng in the home will be amply rewarded. It is too choice to merit any treatment but the best we can give. It has one deadly enemy, the mealy bug, but if this is checked the plant will thrive. Be guided by the old axiom that "prevention is better than enre" and eommence to care for your Gardenia as soon as it comes into the house.

Stand the pot, on a water-mat, in a container large enough to allow air space between them and never, never allow the soil to beeome dry. Twice weekly place the pot, nearly to the rim, in a large bowl, or tnb, of water. Dnring the immersion spray the plant (not the flowers) with tepid water, to which a few drops of Black Leaf 40 have been added, paying especial attention to the axils of the leaves, for it is here that the pests gather. Remove any bugs with a small wooden toothpick, spray again until the plant is clean and allow it to drain before returning it to the water mat.

Give the Gardenia the benefit of all the Winter sun available by moving it from window to window. Nip out the flowers as they yellow and remove any leaves that fall; do not leave them on the soil around the plant. Onee every two weeks feed with small doses of a commercial fertilizer, or ask your florist to make up one that is suitable for a Gardenia.

When danger of frost is over, sink the pot to its rim in garden soil in a position where it will get the morning and late afternoon sun but be sheltered from the scorching mid-day rays. Keep it well supplied with water and spray it often. It may attempt to flower during the Summer but it is better to pinch out the buds; checking it then to get more bloom later.

Re-pot the Gardenia about the middle of August. Use the next size in pots, knock off some of the old soil, plant firmly in rich potting-soil and stand the pot in water until the surface soil is wet. Spray, feed and water the Gardenia as you would in the house, and accustom it gradually to indoor eonditions. About a month should elapse between repotting and bringing it indoors. Keep open bowls of water on all the radiators, in rooms where plants are growing, and don't shut out the sun. When buying a Gardenia, choose the small bushy plant with one or two flowers and several tight green buds, rather than the taller more showy one.

The Beloperone (bel-o-per'-o-nee) or shrimp plant is full of interest. The flowers are two-lipped and spotted with purple. They spring from the tips of cone-like clusters of pinkish-brown braets and look like long slender tongues. The bracts are more decorative than the flowers and combine, with the long oval leaves to make a very attractive plant. It is a native of tropical Ameriea and likes plenty of sun and moisture. It thrives under the same treatment as the Gardenia, but it not so fussy, and a neglected plant responds quickly to good treatment. Its one enemy, the mealy bug, which attacks it at the base of the bracts, is easily kept in check by spraying. If the stems grow too long they should be eut back. New plants are easily propagated from cuttings taken from the new growth. Often a potted plant will contain four plants instead of one and, if these are planted in the garden they will flower all Summer.

The Poinsettia is too well known to need description, but how to care for it during and after the flowering period is a closed book to many. It comes from Mexico, loves warmth but cannot tolerate draughts. Keep it in a sunny window, the soil damp, and fertilize it every two weeks with a commercial fertilizer. Water-mats are useful for all indoor plants as they enable them to get sufficient, but not too much water. When the bracts and leaves fall, put the plant to rest in a warm cellar. About mid-May prune the stems, leaving about five or sir inches above the pot, shake off the soil and repot firmly in rich compost. Sometimes the pot will contain several plants and this is a decided gain as each one will produce a fine bushy plant for the Winter garden. Each plant should have its individual pot and may be placed in a coldframe and covered with a glass jar to bring it quickly into leaf. The larger plant, with many stems, should be placed near a sunny window and its soil kept damp. The pots are then, when all danger of frost is over, sunk in a sunny spot in the garden for the Summer and kept well supplied with water. Bring them indoors about the middle of September and they will flower by Christmas.

The Saintpaulia or Afriean violet (not a bit like the violet we know) has come to the fore in the last few years. Its purple flowers with yellow stamens and olive green, hairy leaves delight the flower lover. Give it the same treatment, as to water, as the Gardenia but do not use the spray. The Saintpaulia needs plenty of water for its roots, good drainage and no water on its leaves—fortunately it is not troubled with insect pests. Cut off the flowers as they fade and remove any leaves that show a tendency to brown—too much water with insufficient drainage causes this trouble. Give the plant plenty of light but do not place it in full sun. It does not thrive if put out of doors during the Summer and is difficult to keep for more than one season. However, new plants are quite easily raised from the leaves, each one with a little piece of stem attached. An old terrarium, half filled with moist sand, is a good place in which to start them. When they have rooted, transplant them to small pots, in a half and half mixture of sand and compost and then to larger pots of richer soil—one part sand, one part top soil and two parts compost, or fine leaf mold. Cuttings taken in Mareh should commence to flower by Christmas.

Washington, D. C. MRS. W. W. E.

Wildlife Paradise

One early spring morning several years ago, I unwittingly set in motion the building of what turned out to be a wildlife paradise. I had a large grove of maples, about 800 trees, whieh stood on a western slope.

I had cleaned the grove of all underbrush, so that I could drive anywhere through it with a team to gather the sap. With the exception of 50 or 60 large beeeh, there were no other trees except the maples. However, I soon discovered that the cleaning of the underbrush, especially on the west side, had been a grave mistake. It let the snow drift into the grove to a depth of from four to 10 feet, and just about put an end to my maple sugar bnsiness, unless I did the work on snow shoes, which was a mighty tiresome way of working.

Determined to reetify the mistake if it were at all possible, I got a crew of men and set a windbreak of evergreens 40 feet wide along the entire west side of the grove. We didn't try to set them in rows but just stuck in a tree anywhere we could find a spaee, our greatest care being to get them as close together as possible. The trees grew fast and in three years I had a windbreak from four to six feet in height. But that wasn't the nicest part of it. About that time, I began to notice that the pheasants and quails, as well smaller birds by the thousands, were taking up their abode in the grove. One afternoon, I eounted 11 different species of small birds, feeding together. That was something they had never done before.

Once in a great while, I had seen a stray pheasant or quail, and one or two small birds in the grove but it was very seldom. There had been no cover for them. But now the woods simply seemed to be swarming with them. There was a cleared space of about half an acre, in the center of the grove, where I boiled my sap. Determined to make sure of plenty of food, for my newly acquired wildlife, I took my disk harrow and disked up the cleared space, whieh I sowed to a mixture of buckwheat, barley and rape. I was paid a hundred times over for my trouble and expense. That little patch litterly swarmed with all forms of wildlife, and they were so tame that one would sometimes almost fall over them.

I didn't do any hunting myself, and I put up plenty of posters to keep others out. Even when the ground was covered with snow, one would find where they had dug to the food hidden beneath. I kept up the practice as long as I was on the farm, and my grove never lacked for plenty of wildlife. L. D. C.

Maine.

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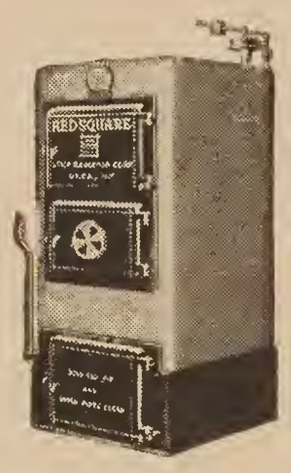

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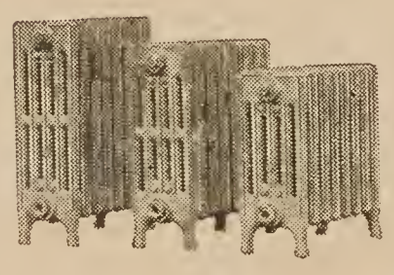

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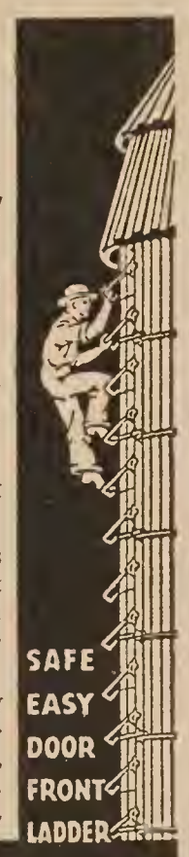

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Pennsylvania Farm News

A registered Holstein, owned by Harry L. Griffith, of Quarryville, Lancaster County, produced 2,483 pounds of milk which tested 4.2 percent, or 104.3 pounds of butterfat, during the thirty-one days of January. This record was the best of the 1,388 cows in the 57 herds tested in the Red Rose Dairy Herd Improvement Association for the month. The second high producer was a registered Ayrshire in the Masonic Home's Farm herd at Elizabethtown, which made a record of 1,519 pounds of milk testing 6.3 percent, or 95.7 pounds of butterfat.

June E. Beistline, Mechanicsburg R. D. 2, and Albert F. Kost, Jr., Carlisle R. D. 1, were awarded special honors on February 8 for their attainment in 4-H Baby Beef Club work at the annual banquet of the Cumberland County group. Miss Beistline, winner of the Cumberland County championship as judged at the annual county roundup in December, was given a silver loving cup. Kost, who won the county championship in 1938, was awarded a white sweater.

The first sale of the 1939 crop of Lancaster County tobacco brought 15 and 4 cents for wrappers and fillers. The sale was made by Isaac W. Todd, near Terre Hill. He has sold his farm and desired to get rid of his tobacco before holding sale of his personal property.

On February 10, Governor James signed four orders of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission fixing new price schedules in the Erie, Sharon-Farrell, Harrisburg and Central marketing areas. The only Lancaster County farmers affected are a small group in the northern section who ship milk into the Hershey area. The changes for this group are: A producer price of $2.65 a hundred for Class 1 milk; an increase from $2 to $2.20 per hundred for Class 1-A (fluid cream), and a decrease of 10 cents a hundred for Class 2 milk. No change in the present 12 cents a quart consumer retail price was made. F. Y. O.

Ulster County Information Wanted

My great grandparents on both sides lived in that section of New York being taken over by New York City for a water supply, to be called "Lackawack Dam." I'd like very much to get an early history of this section—of the people who fought and died in the Revolution—who the first settlers were, etc., if possible. And down the Rondout Valley a way — just over the hills from Lackawack—there was an early church, burned by Indians (and English). The founder of Union College, Dr. Romaine (?) preached there before the Revolution. I wonder if his family might not have something of interest in the matter of records or letters?

If you could advise me of anything regarding these places and peoples, I would be grateful. People descended from the settlers know so little of their own ancestry, because of the Indian atrocities, nor think it important (nor do I, but I'm interested just the same). I love the spot and the people. One reporter called the place "Contented Valley"—luxuries were practically unknown—probably because these people had Quakerish notions. Children should know more local history, too, I believe. People all over the country are descended from New York settlers, too. I can't even learn the names of the peaks in the Catskills which I can see from here—of people who have lived here since childhood. We have a panorama I wouldn't exchange for Mellon's collection. L. S. BEATTY.
Route 1, Greenville, N. Y.

Our Cover Page

One mile east of Bardstown, Kentucky stands "My Old Kentucky Home," just as in the days of Stephen Foster who, in 1852 wrote that immortal song while there. The place was known as "Federal Hill" the home of Judge John Rowan, U. S. Senator from Kentucky and Foster's uncle. He built the rear wing in 1795 and completed it in 1818.

Four generations of Rowans have lived there and no other family has ever occupied the old home. In 1922 it was taken over by the State of Kentucky.

So far as is known, it is the oldest brick house standing in Kentucky and is in a wonderful state of preservation. There is not a nail in the structure, all of the framework being joined together with wooden pegs. Within the house, all the family relics and souvenirs have been preserved so that all who visit this shrine will see the selfsame rooms and furnishings just as they were when Foster was a guest in 1852.

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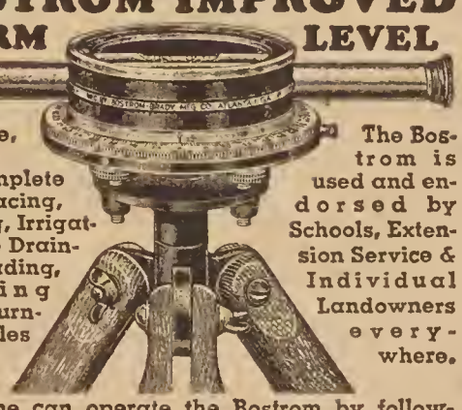

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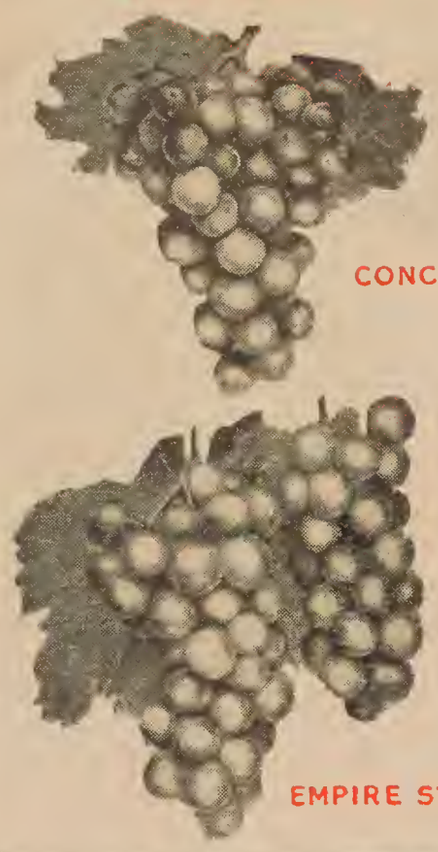

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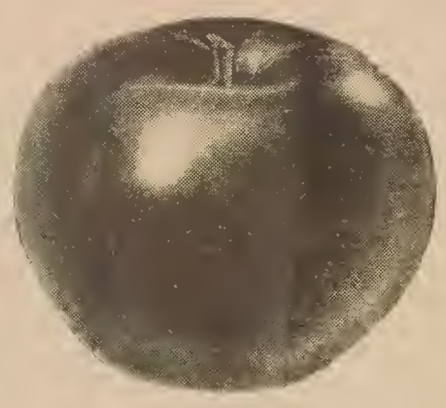

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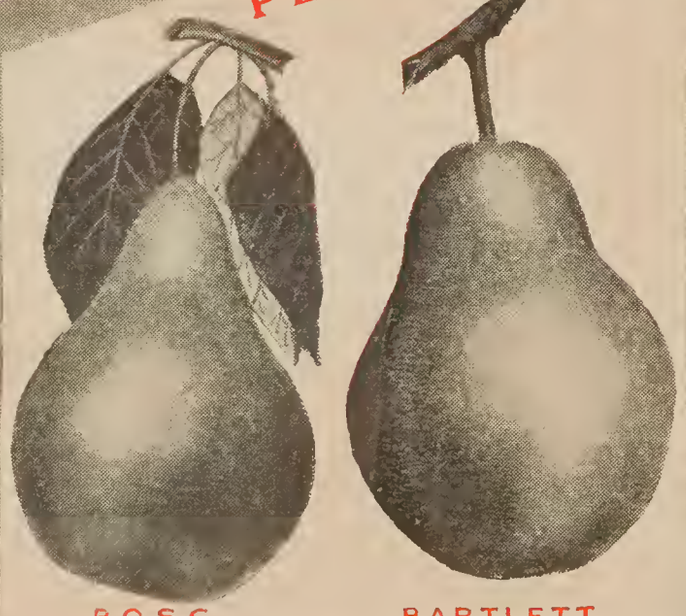

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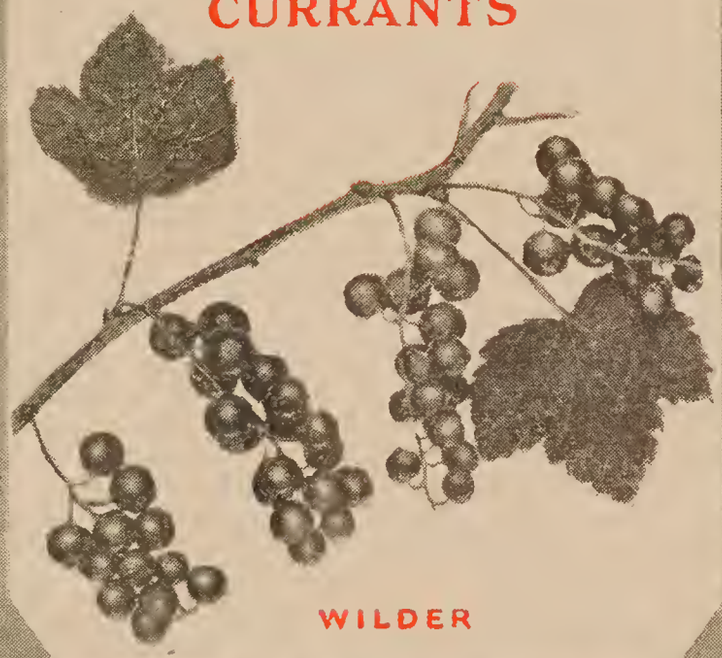

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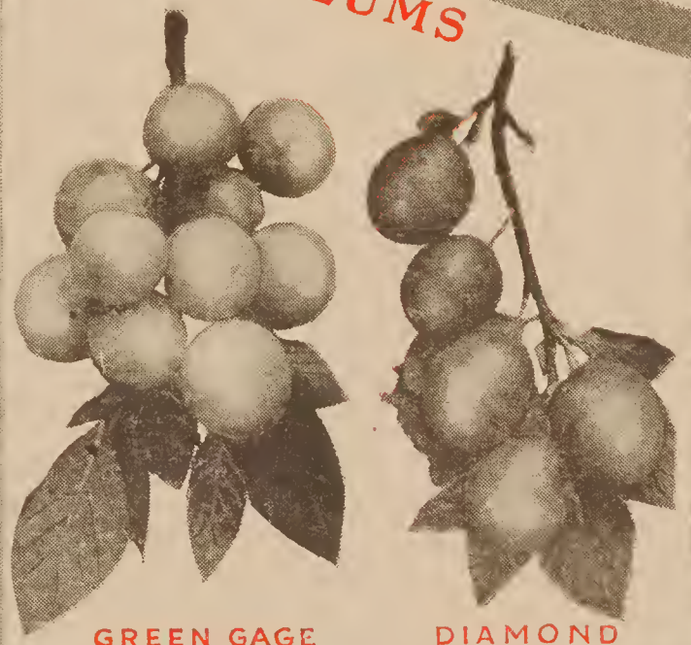

GREEN GAGE

DIAMOND

Apple Growers' Comment

It appears certain that there will be large crops of fruits of all kinds in the future until at least large numbers of growers are forced out of business. Total consumption of all fruits has increased lately but it is not likely to increase much more. In other words, fruits have assumed a certain percentage of the human diet. The apple used to occupy by far the most important position in the fruit percentage of the human diet but it has gradually been losing ground to other fruits. It seems clear to me that unless we can maintain or increase apple consumption at the expense of other fruits, we are going to be faced with low prices on heavy crop years and only fair prices on low crop years.

This will mean that the grower who is most efficient in orchard management, can grow the greatest quantity of good fruit, the cheapest and get it to the consumer at the lowest cost, is going to stay in business. The Hudson Valley grower has nearness to market to his distinct advantage to start with, but he can no longer rely on this advantage for his profit. The ideal I set for myself for the future would be something like this; (and I claim no originality of ideas)

1. Remove trees from low yielding acreage.
2. Keep abreast of the best new practices in spraying and orchard culture.
3. Encourage the establishment of local cooperative by-product plants to consume grades of apples below U. S. Utility.
4. Encourage establishment of cooperative packing plants to secure a large volume of uniformly packed, honestly graded apples.
5. Encourage trade and consumer advertising such as at present conducted by the New York and New England Apple Institute and if necessary make grower support of advertising compulsory.
6. Take advantage of nearby markets to supply a larger percentage of apples to special outlets demanding special packs, reducing the margin between the farm and the consumer price.
7. Diversify to prevent total loss in case of catastrophe.
8. Encourage more intelligent handling of the trucker trade to prevent disastrous chiseling and price cutting.

If we could do all these things, I think the grower of apples on good soil and not too far removed from his market, has a good chance to succeed.

THEODOR OXHOLM

Ulster County, N. Y.

While the cash returns from this last season's crop of fruit have been rather disappointing, most of us fruit growers still have faith in our business and believe it to be fundamentally sound.

As to how best to meet the changing conditions and improve our positions, I believe the following points should receive serious attention:

1. Cut down or destroy our marginal orchards.
2. Eliminate varieties that are no longer profitable.
3. Try to grow a large percentage of better colored, attractive fruit.
4. Eliminate culls from the fresh fruit market in open competition with our better grades.
5. Pack, handle and supervise the marketing of our fruit in order that it may reach the consumer in better condition.
6. Whenever possible diversify more in several varieties covering a longer season or in different crops of fruit and not have all one's eggs in one basket.
7. Give our New York and New England Apple Institute better support in advertising our product.

This is my seven point program for recovery, which I respectfully submit.

GEORGE A. DREW.

Middlesex County, Mass.

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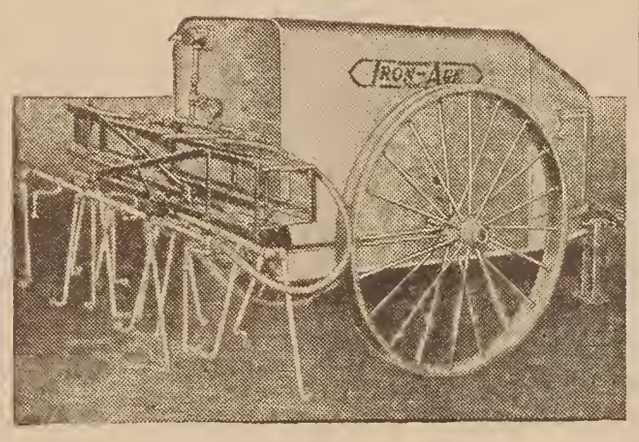

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Our 49th Horticultural Issue

THIS is the forty-ninth annual horticultural number of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Horticulture has its place in every number but it is fitting that one number of the year be especially devoted to this great industry. It has appeared as the first issue in March every year, lacking now but one year of a half century under one management.

Timed to come just before the planting season begins, we have studied and planned all through the year to furnish information to freshen the memories of experienced growers, and to instruct and inspire the coming generation of planters and growers. In this work for nearly five decades we have had the ready and enthusiastic encouragement and help of the horticultural interests of America.

The recital has never become trite. The enthusiasm has never lagged. On the contrary the interest and spirit in the work have steadily increased with the years. This has not been due so much to anything that has been done in the editorial rooms or publishing office as it is due to the pride which horticulturists generally feel in their industry, and the satisfaction they experience in magnifying its importance and glory. Many good friends who helped make it possible through the years have passed on to eternal rewards, but others have come to help carry on. Their work and inspiration live in what may be classed as an institution.

Advertisers in horticultural and allied interests have contributed a substantial part. Their support is essential, and many of them have helped through the years from the beginning. Most of them are tested and tried. All of them have been found worthy, and have justified our trust in them and our guarantee of them. No others are allowed here. Reliable seeds, plants and trees are first essentials to growers. You find no charlatan in the columns of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

We hope that our friends who read, will find help and pleasure and satisfaction in this 49th Horticultural Issue, in a measure comparable with the pleasure and pride of all who have helped to produce it.

Our Inalienable Rights

PART VI

THE rights of individuals were expressed in a broad and comprehensive way in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution. Some delegates to the Constitutional Convention and some members of the Congress contended that every right was so covered. They feared that to mention some rights would be confusing because it would be contended that it was not intended to include rights not mentioned. It was to overcome this objection that the ninth amendment was inserted in the Bill of Rights, making it clear that the "enumerating in the Constitution of some rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others reserved by the people."

In addition to the Bill of Rights, other amendments guaranteeing individual rights were added to the Constitution. These include:

ARTICLE XIII

Slavery Prohibited

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XIV

Citizenship Defined—Privileges of Citizens

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

ARTICLE XV

Right of Certain Citizens to Vote Established

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVIII

Manufacture, Sale or Transportation of Intoxicating Liquors for Beverage Purposes Prohibited

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIX

Right of Suffrage Granted to Women

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

ARTICLE XXI

Repeal of the 18th Amendment

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Prohibiting Transportation or Importation of Intoxicating Liquors

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Provisions in the original Constitution guaranteeing individual rights are:

ARTICLE I, SECTION 9 (2)

Writ of Habeas Corpus not to be Suspended—Exception

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 10

Limitations of the Powers of the Several States

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

ARTICLE III, SECTION 2

Trial of All Crimes, Except Impeachment, to be by Jury

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

ARTICLE III, SETCION 3

Treason Defined—Conviction of

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Congress to Declare Punishment for Treason

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 2

Privileges of Citizens

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

There are some other provisions of the Constitution with which all citizens should be familiar. When we enumerate these, we will try to make application of them to our problems of life, and to the future of America. These studies will be easier understood by those who keep the quotations from the Constitution for reference.

Jugglery in Milk Prices

SIX organizations, representing several non-profit hospitals and other welfare institutions, have asked Secretary Wallace to reduce the cost of milk required by these organizations at least 6½ cents a gallon. They complain that the increases have been from one to three cents a quart.

The incident reveals how little is known about the New York system, even by prominent persons and institutions in the big city. The system has no authority to fix prices for consumers. The monopoly authorized themselves only to fix and juggle prices for producers. The individual milk barons are free to juggle prices to consumers to suit themselves. Today, March 1, the farmer is supposed to get from six cents a quart for all milk for fluid use, down to 2½ cents for the lowest class.

But stores in some sections, getting their supply from Dairymen's League, the third member of the "Big-3, and some other dealers, are selling milk for six, seven and eight cents a quart. How do they do it? It would be easy, if they paid the farmer 2½ cents and reported that they paid six cents. It is the only way it can be done. We know this has been done before. It is our conviction that the classification system was adopted to make it easy to do just that.

Planning Poultry's Future

THE final report of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress has just been released and with it an announcement of the tentative recommendations of the Planning Committee of the Poultry and Egg Industry.

There have been few farm shows in this country to equal Cleveland's Poultry Congress last August. It was planned with foresight, well publicized, sagely financed; and all by the industry itself. The result was a merited success, popularly, educationally and scientfically. The attendance exceeded 850,000 over the eleven-day period. Thirty-eight countries were officially represented. Twenty-nine States had special exhibits. There were 247 individual exhibits by commercial concerns. Receipts were $313,737.95, expenses $309,970.74 (including $20,000 paid to the International Baby Chick Association and $5,000 to Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council); leaving a net profit of $3,767.21. To Dr. "Jimmy" Rice, of Mexico, N. Y., who acted as chairman, and to Glenn Campbell, of Cleveland, O., business manager, must go a large portion of the credit for this worthwhile enterprise.

The Planning Committee has recommended the establishment of a National Board, representative of all branches of the poultry industry. It is proposed that this Board shall work to coordinate the activities of the many sectional groups, so that alll may benefit from the work of each. Its goal is to formulate a permanent promotional campaign for the better knowledge and greater use of all poultry and egg products, by means of demonstrations, merchandising tie-ups, tested laboratory recipes, sales promotion, establishing cooking schools, and preparation of varied forms of constructive publicity.

This is a sound, well-balanced program. Above all, it marks a spirit of cooperation within the industry itself, free of any governmental crutch or hand-out. Judged on its present performance, the poultry industry is setting a standard that others would do well to strive to attain.

Harlem Valley Notes

February 24. We had the worst snow storm of the season last week. Drifts were 15 feet high in some places, and a strong wind blew the snow back after roads were opened for traffic. They call hand shovelling "dipping" hereabouts, and much of that had to be done. One milk farmer, near the State road, opened a track for his "milk sleigh" with horses, and took his milk by old-time travel methods to the State road. There he had to engage another farmer to take the milk by auto truck, as the snow was plowed off so clean that no horse drawn sleigh could travel over same. What a fine old-time sleigh ride could be enjoyed these moonlight nights with extra light from the planets, if the State roads and county roads were not so bare in places! Those who shovel paths to mail box and highway, wait until the snow plow passes, otherwise the path has to be re-shoveled, as the plow piles the snow high.

In some instances, doors to houses when opened revealed snow up nearly to the top of the doors. This had to be put in tubs, so as to dispose of it until a person could get through the drift to throw it elsewhere. Children that had received snowshoes and skis for Christmas found delight in trying them out.

Birds pecked at rotten apples, frozen on trees; squirrels jumped from limb to limb of big trees and carried crab apples off in their mouths; other squirrels sat on the limbs and ate the seeds of the crab apples, after biting off the pulp and discarding it. Rabbits walked on top of the drifts and ate bark from rose bushes and other shrubs; pheasants came to one farmhouse and ate apples thrown on top of the snow banks for them. Suet tied to the limbs of trees was soon gone, eaten by small birds, as were crumbs placed on boards on top of snow banks. Hickory nuts put in a box on a frozen snow bank, were soon found by gray squirrels, who carried them off in a short time. A real "Wildlife Party."

E. A. H.

Brevities

THE use of inoculants on legume crops has greatly increased in recent years.

THE peach buds? Yes, they are rather seriously damaged by the below-zero temperatures.

"THE Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden: and there he put the man whom he had formed." Gen. 2-8.

A GARDEN is one of the pleasantest things in the world to think about and one of the most grateful to work for.

MANY germs of disease travel on foot from one farm to another. Disinfection of shoes and boots with creosol solution is ordered by the Government in some cases as a preventive. It is a good safeguard.

PROFESSOR JOHN BARRON, of Cornell, recommends seeding white sweet clover in the frost cracks of Winter grain fields this Spring. It may make some valuable Fall feed.

OHIO State University has the following good words for vegetables as vitamin carriers: "Vitamin A is found in green and yellow vegetables; vitamin B is contained in green asparagus and tomatoes, while raw cabbage, green raw peppers, and vine-ripened tomatoes are rich sources of vitamin C. Vegetables provide needed minerals along with their nutritive values."

Protest Against Dictatorship

I was very much interested in what you said in your February 24 issue about the bills being introduced in Albany. If Section 258-j is eliminated from the law, it would be a wonderful thing. This is the statute that takes the inspection of farms away from the Boards of Health so that the local health officer cannot go out and inspect a farm or barn until he gets the consent of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

I have had farmers within 15 miles of the Buffalo market who have not shipped within the last two years because the Commissioner has refused to allow the Buffalo Board of Health to inspect the farms so that the men could ship their milk. I believe that section of the law to be unconstitutional but it costs money to prove that. Therefore, we must get it removed by legislation. As the law stands at the present time, it absolutely stops and prohibits any farmer, regardless of how good his buildings are or how high class his dairy herd might be, from shipping his milk into the city for fluid use. C. W. NEWTON.

We have just finished reading in the February 24 issue of your publication that action is being taken in Albany on the milk laws. We are sincerely interested in seeing that something be accomplished where these laws are concerned.

In March, 1939, we rented a new building and put in new dairy equipment amounting to over $20,000. We then wrote to the Commissioner of Agriculture and asked to have our license extended to cover all of the county where we do business and part of the neighboring county. We explained that we were asking this to be done because we had gone to such great expense and we could see possibilities of expanding our business. You can well imagine the answer that we received.

Last week we wrote again and asked that our request be given consideration and just this morning we received a letter from which we quote: "In connection with your request that your license permit you to sell milk throughout all the territory requested, this is to advise that we do not grant licenses to any milk dealers permitting them to operate throughout an entire county. Every dealer must enumerate the places wherein he sells and distributes milk. If you wish to extend your operations into some communities not heretofore served, it will be necessary for us to schedule a hearing in the matter."

In so far as we are concerned, a hearing would not be of any help to us because the Commissioner would decide against us. The whole set-up is a farce. We are supposed to be living in a free country and yet, the only thing free in it is the air. We realize that Albany has to protect the "big fish" in the industry. However, they never refuse to accept the small fish's license fee each year. L. F.

MR. NEWTON'S remarks are addressed to Section 258-j of the Agriculture and Markets Law. L. F.'s comments are addressed to Section 258-c of the same law. Both these statutes are completely violative of the constitutional guaranty that no one shall be deprived of property without due process of law. Section 258-j purports to tell a producer when, where, how, and under what conditions he can sell his milk to a dealer. Section 258-c purports to tell a dealer, even a farmer selling his own milk, when, where, how, and under what conditions he can sell the milk to a consumer. In each case the same selfish bureaucracy, operating under an abused sanctity of law, is empowered, and exercises that power, to arbitrarily deny a man his natural and civil right to conduct a lawful business; an inherent property right, the protection of which is supposed to have been made secure under our democratic processes of government.

If the milk monopolists had openly proposed these laws, every dairyman in the State would have risen up in arms against them because they may be applied at any time against any one of them. But they were proposed, introduced, and enacted into law by stooges of the monopoly masquerading as friends of the dairy farmer and therefore accepted as a benefit to him. They were deliberately and intentionally adopted as part of the legal straightjacket to clamp down on the farmer and subject him completely to the power and the whim of the milk monopoly.

Commissioner Holton V. Noyes and Director Kenneth F. Fee have sole authority and discretion in the administration of this law. They are prosecutor, judge, jury and executioner. If there is anything more dictatorial and merciless in any totalitarian regime, it hasn't yet appeared. The Agricultural Department is supposed to serve as a protector and champion of the farmers' rightful interests. In the main it has been helpful, but it has been subservient at times and here is one of the instances in which protest is fully merited.

One Term for President

THE New York State Legislature has adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to legislate against a third term for presidents. The wide margin by which the measure was approved is an encouraging sign. But the resolution does not go far enough. In keeping with the spirit of true democracy, the Legislature should have availed itself of this opportunity to come out in favor of a single six-year term for the nation's Chief Executive.

Tradition speaks against a third term. Today, however, that might not prove a sufficient bulwark. Our fuzzy-headed theorists down in Washington regard traditions merely as idols to be smashed. Besides, in our one hundred and fifty years of existence as a country, politics has become a big business and political bosses set up organizations which, out of self-interest, they use every means to preserve permanently. Elected officials have come to lean heavily on these political machines for their vote-getting powers, and the bosses in turn curry favor with the officials for patronage. As a result, immediate on election to the first term, the victor and his party spend their time and energy insuring a tenure for eight consecutive years. Entirely too much time.

The President should be given the opportunity to devote himself exclusively to fulfilling the duties of his laborious office. Only if he is free from the demand of pressure groups and local party chieftains, can he bring a clear mind, a strong energy and an honest judgment to the problems of his country. Under our present system, this is impossible during any first term of office, and of recent years the same impossibility has been extended to the second term. The practical and logical reasons against a third term apply equally well today against a second term likewise.

It was neither ordained nor planned that we, as a nation, were to be ruled by political demagogues. We were to have a government of, by, and for the people. Our development has been such that, to insure this goal, a president should be limited to a single term in office. He will then be neither the victim of political machines, nor the boss of political henchmen. He will then be truly a Chief Executive and his sole concern will be his country's problems, not his party's votes.

Delhi Co-operative Buys Plant

THE Delaware County Farmers Cooperative, Inc., of Delhi, N. Y., has announced the purchase of the Vogt milk plant at Delhi. The plant is completely equipped for receiving, cooling and manufacturing milk. It is up-to-date in every respect. Stockholders of the organization have approved the purchase and the plant will begin operations under the new farm management on April 1, 1940.

These dairy farmers are to be commended for their courage and tenacity. They formed their cooperative over a year ago and on the assurances of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives of adequate financing, negotiated for the purchase of a plot of ground for the erection of a milk station. As outlined in our February 10 issue, they were finally turned down by the Cooperative Bank because they refused to join the Bargaining Agency. Yet, this did not deter them. They had resolved to own their plant and their steadfast purpose has finally been realized in the purchase of the Vogt plant.

The cooperative has made satisfactory arrangements for the marketing of the members' milk. The manufacturing equipment will be utilized, if possible, for local markets. Attached to the plant is a retail store at which milk and milk products can and will be sold direct to consumers. The necessary license has finally been issued by Albany after two hearings.

Farmer-owned, farmer-controlled, and farmer-operated milk plants are on the increase in New York State. Each new project lends additional support and confidence to the movement. Wisely begun and properly run, their success is assured, and with that success the ultimate doom of the wasteful and uneconomic monopoly methods of the present system of milk distribution.

We wish this Delhi group well. Their perseverance in the face of the meanest, under-handed opposition must be applauded. They merit the support of their entire community.

The Budget is Reduced

May I congratulate you on the excellence of your February 24 issue. All your numbers are good but it seems to me that this one is especially so. I like particularly your editorial on taxation and the necessity of stopping spending. One of these days we may really be able to *do something* about it. F. M. S.
Massachusetts.

IT seems that all of us have in a small way been successful at last in doing something to keep down government expense. As we go to press, the Republican leadership in Albany has announced a revised budget plan of $15,525,000 less than the Governor's budget, and $600,000 less than last year's budget. Actual reductions in expenses amount only to $5,625,000. The balance is made up of new sources of possible, hitherto hidden tax revenue.

While this tentative report implies that there will be no additional tax burden, the results achieved are generally disappointing. It is a political compromise, and a risky one at that, depending as it does on some guesswork as to increased revenue.

What is important is that the politicians have given heed to the protests against additional tax burdens and to the plea for more economy in government operations.

Strong Farm Action Needed

THE political "heat" has finally been turned on at full blast in the Capitol halls at Albany. Powerful lobbies are working overtime to kill the Graves-Daniels Inspection Bill and to spike every attempt for any honest farm legislation.

Two weeks ago the inspection bill was reported favorably by the Senate Public Health Committee and advanced on the Senate calendar. At the same time a bold, surprise attempt was made to kill the bill in the Assembly Public Health Committee. Fortunately, there was sufficient farm support to withhold any such drastic step until the Senate had taken final action on the bill. Last week, therefore, the guns of pressure were trained on the Senate bill, and a threefold bloc, the ice cream manufacturers, Senator Crawford of Brooklyn, and the State Health Department, did their best to put the skids under the bill. It was claimed that since it carried an appropriation, the bill must be referred to the Finance Committee. This has been done.

It is easy to see why the ice cream manufacturers are against the bill. It will stop their purchase of cheap, uninspected out-of-State butter and cream. With them it is purely a question of selfishness, namely, price. Since Senator Crawford is in the business of selling flavoring extracts to ice cream manufacturers, his position can also be easily explained. It is not so easy, however, to understand the Health Department's position. Department officials have always contended that they approved the bill in principle. But they have always objected to its form. Last year it was the lack of an appropriation; so an appropriation paragraph was inserted. Now this year, the Department objects because the bill does provide for an appropriation. What really is the reason for this hostility? If the principle of the bill is approved, why can't the officials of the Health Department sit down with the sponsors and offer some constructive suggestions, instead of sending over impersonal memoranda of destructive criticism from their sanctums in the State Office Building? Farmers are entitled to have these questions answered clearly and fairly.

With this smooth combination working against the Graves-Daniels bill, the possibility of its passage is made doubtful. Unless a sufficiently loud farm protest is made and heard, the bill might well be lost. But if, from every section of the State letters pour in on the Legislature urging passage of the bill, if Senators and Assemblymen are personally contacted when they are home from Albany for the week-end, the bill stands a good chance of being approved. Farmers throughout the State should make every effort to tell their own Senator and Assemblyman that they want them to support the bill. Write, too, to Senator Graves and Assemblyman Daniels, the sponsors, and to Senator George Thompson, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Every letter and postcard will help. Technicalities such as are now being raised often provide a convenient reason for killing a good piece of legislation, but if the clamor is strong enough, the legislators can usually find a way to straighten out the technicalities.

As an example of the bill-drafting prowess of a State Department when it really wants a bill passed, attention should be called to the proposal to amend that portion of the Rogers-Allen Law dealing with marketing orders. Little has been said of the bill, nothing has been heard about it, and farm suspicion is therefore justifiably aroused as to the reasons for the necessity of the bill and the motives behind it. Specifically, this mysterious bill seeks to amend subdivisions 9 and 10 of Section 258-m of the Agriculture and Markets Law having to do with the cost of administering any State milk marketing orders. As the law stands now, ample authority is given for the payments of all administration costs of any marketing order. What this proposed bill really does, is to declare that such moneys deducted from producers' milk checks to be used to cover the cost of administration "shall not be deemed to be State funds." This means that such moneys will no longer be subject to any audit by the State Comptroller, as they are now. Further, the bill proposes to exempt from Civil Service requirements any market administrator or assistant administrator appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

What is the necessity for this legislation? Why is it being sponsored by the Department of Agriculture? Why haven't farmers been consulted about it since it most materially affects them and their pocketbooks? Wholly aside from agreement or disagreement with the Rogers-Allen Law as it now exists, this new bill looks like poison to the farmer and tonic to the bureaucracy. It gives every indication that the "gang" wants a little more leeway to run things the way they want them to be run and to spend more money just the way they want to have it spent, all without any accounting.

Live Stock and Dairy

A Bag of Feed

By R. W. Duck

One bag of feed may mean little in economic importance, but interpreted in terms of potential influence on all dairy cows its possible total duplication results are profound when it is of good quality, and is fed in proper amounts and ratios. The 25,000,000 milk cows and heifers, two years old or older on U. S. farms have an average production of approximately 4,500 pounds of milk annually, or a total of 112,500,000,000 pounds. Figured at an average price of only one dollar per hundred this makes an annual gross milk-check of nearly one and one-eighth billion dollars.

If these cows were fed at the ratio of one pound of grain for each four pounds of milk produced, which is probably less than their requirements, their annual grain consumption would be 14,062,500 tons. If figured at $30 per ton this amount of feed has a value of $421,875,000. Based on grain equivalents for entire acreage the average annual production for our three leading feed grains is, corn, two and one-half billion bushels; oats, one billion, and barley, two hundred and fifty million. Allowing for per centage mixtures of various protein supplements and wheat by-products it is probable the dairy cow is consuming approximately 10 per cent annually of the grains mentioned.

A spacious barn full of hay, a strong silo filled with some of the best corn grown, a well kept farm home, and a herd of Holsteins make a good combination to tie to. These are owned by R. J. McNeilly, Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y.

Roughage and Protein

Probably the two most common errors relative to obtaining maximum efficiency and economy of production, if the proposition of availability is disregarded, is feeding too much roughage in ratio to concentrates, and not supplying sufficient quantities of digestible protein. In practical farm operations availability will always be the most important single limiting factor for production costs. If, however, there is a plentiful supply of good quality alfalfa and clover hay on hand the question of its substitution for part of the concentrate ration is one deserving of careful consideration.

On a comparative nutritive basis alfalfa hay on the average contains about two and one-half per cent less digestible protein and 20 per cent less total digestible nutrients than wheat bran. However, it has been shown by experiment station tests that it may be satisfactorily substituted pound for pound, up to about eight pounds daily, in the dairy ration. An experiment relative to this question was conducted at the Illinois Station by Fraser and Hayden.

One group of cows was fed an average daily ration consisting of, clover hay six pounds, corn silage 30 pounds, corn meal six pounds, and wheat bran eight pounds. They had an average daily production of 23.8 pounds of 4.2 per cent milk. A comparable group was fed the same, except eight pounds of alfalfa was substituted for the wheat bran. Their average production was 24.4 pounds of 4.01 per cent milk daily. If hay is figured at $15, corn silage at $5, corn meal and wheat bran at $30, the feed cost was 33 cents per pound of butterfat produced for the cows receiving wheat bran. The feed cost per pound of butterfat for the alfalfa fed cows was 27.55 cents. Figured in terms of milk production it cost $1.386 and $1.106 respectively per 100 pounds of milk produced for the two groups. If 3.5 per cent milk is figured at $2 per cwt., with four cents differential per point of butterfat, the first group has a milk value of $2.28 per cwt., while the second group has a value of $2.204 per cwt. Deducting the feed costs mentioned leaves $0.894 and $1.098 respectively, a net saving of 20 cents per hundred return over feed cost, for the group fed good quality alfalfa in place of wheat bran.

Feed and Returns

"Mary" was a grade Holstein cow; she received a ration of timothy and clover hay, shredded fodder, poor pasture, and a grain mixture lacking in protein supplement; "Peggy," another Holstein cow, received timothy and alfalfa hay fed insufficiently, shredded fodder, and a grain ration containing no protein supplement; "Mable," was also a Holstein cow; she was fed a ration consisting of clover and timothy mixture made up largely of timothy, straw and cornstalk pasture, and insufficient amounts of grass pasture; "Dark" was a grade Guernsey; she received corn fodder, timothy hay, insufficient amounts of silage, and was kept on pasture until December; "Brownie" a grade Jersey was fed too small amounts of hay, corn stover, and was kept on poor pasture.

These mature cows all lived on Indiana farms. I saw them one Summer after they had been brought into the Purdue University dairy herd and had completed lactations under proper and adequate feed conditions in a test conducted by L. H. Fairchild and J. W. Wilbur. They stood in stanchions, were kept in the barn during bad weather, and were cared for under just average barn conditions. They were fed amounts approximately equivalent to desired consumption of alfalfa hay and corn silage. Their concentrate mixture consisted of ground corn four parts, ground oats two parts, and linseed oilmeal one part. It was fed at the ratio of one pound for each 4-5 pounds produced by the Holsteins, and one to 2½-3 produced by the Jersey and Guernsey cows.

This scene near Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y., with Jerseys in foreground owned by Frank Carpenter, is typical of the rolling topography and well kept pasture lands of this area.

A summary of comparative figures shows the cost of roughage on the farm for the five cows to have been $24.12; in the Purdue herd it was $47.22, an increase of $23.10. Cost of grain used on the farm was $19.59, in the Purdue herd it was $25.12, an increase of $5.53. However, milk production was increased from an average of 5,063.80 to 8,662.20 pounds, while average total butterfat production was increased from 202.90 pounds to 316.80 pounds. This represented a total increased product value return of $86.02, with 3.5 per cent milk at $2.30 per cwt. and four cents per point butterfat over 3.5 per cent. From this should be deducted the total increased feed cost of $28.61 which leaves an increased value for return above feed cost of $57.40. This means an increased return for each dollar invested in the needed feed of nine cents. Figured on a per centage basis the 65 per cent increased feed cost gave an increased return above feed cost of 74 per cent, due to a milk production increase of 71 per cent and a butterfat increase of 56 per cent. These results are significant and important because based on the average production mentioned of 4,500 pounds for our American dairy cows their potential possible increased production can be realized under suitable conditions of proper and adequate feeding.

Quality and Returns

The actual ingredients present in a bag of feed are significant only when their quality is comparable with those of another feed. Science is constantly finding new and valuable facts relative to nutrition and feeding. Practically all of the important discoveries relative to nutrition were first established in the laboratories of our various State Experiment Stations.

The National Livestock and Meat Board of Chicago, cooperating with several of the Experiment Stations, has shown by carefully controlled tests that meat products are the only natural source for two of the most important fatty acids, i. e., linoleic and arachidonic. Studies show them to have a high curative value for fat deficiency especially as they influence growth and skin ailments. When lard was substituted for butterfat and homogenized in milk, calves so fed in recent tests at the Minnesota Experiment Station gained and were apparently as healthy as calves fed whole-milk. When vegetable oils were similarly used the calves did not grow, their hair came out, some died, and all were weak.

Standardization of milk at the farm is legal; milk is sold on a butterfat basis and not by volume in most fluid markets of the East. If the skim milk so removed and retained on the farm was fortified with 3.5 per cent melted lard and thoroughly mixed with the milk it is possible, in view of these recent favorable findings, that dairy calves may thus be successfully raised on increased use of skim milk, providing of course, needed and necessary grain and roughage as age and growth indicates.

Production Returns

Due to the physiologic fact that approximately one-half the total digestible nutrients fed are required for maintenance of the dairy cow's body it is readily seen that the ratio of production to body weight is always the real determining factor of profit or loss with each individual producing cow, provided proper nutrients, vitamins and minerals are adequately supplied. It is, of course, possible to feed a plane of nutrition so low it even fails to meet bodily requirements. When such is the case selective development and maternal instinct of the dairy cow may cause her to continue to produce, but, at the expense of body tissue. Consequent reductions in physical condition can only result in greatly decreased production in the existing as well as subsequent lactation or lactations, depending on the rapidity and extent to which physical condition can be restored by proper feeding to normal.

Variety and Cost

Providing a variety which is suited to the individual cow as well as the herd in general need not necessarily be expensive; in fact it may even be economical if the given feeds and nutritional ingredients are studied from time to time in ratio to prevailing prices. Dried citrus pulp is a comparatively new feed; it consists of the seeds, rind, some flesh, oils and some unrecovered juice. Wet citrus pulp is approximately 80 per cent moisture, while the dried product is about 88 per cent dry matter. The chemical composition of dried citrus pulp used in a recent test at the Texas Experiment Substation was: protein 6.15 per cent; fat 3.65 percent; crude fiber 10.43 per cent; nitrogen-free extract 61.93 per cent; water 10.18 per cent; and ash 7.66 per cent.

The California Experiment Station has published a bulletin entitled "The Value of Orange Pulp for Milk Production," the number is 427. Their report gives credit to Mr. Frank Pellissier, engaged in dairying near Whittier, California, as being the first person to attempt the utilization of fresh orange pulp as a livestock feed on an extensive scale. The results were very satisfactory. It should be mentioned that dried citrus pulp is not so palatable as most other feeds; if used it should be added gradually to the ration, and due to its somewhat laxative effect perhaps should not constitute over 25 per cent of the concentrate ration. However, in the citrus fruit belts it is now being used at numerous farms as the sole concentrate feed. On the average it has about 1,500 pounds of total digestible nutrients per ton, which at the average mid-winter price prevailing in the East of $30 per ton figures to $2 per cwt. of T. D. N.

The value of suitable variety in the dry roughage ration is well illustrated in a test conducted by Meigs and Converse of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. D. A. A summary of their work shows that cows which are fed on grain with either timothy or alfalfa hay as the sole roughage are likely to consume rather small quantities of roughage and sometimes have periods of digestive disturbances and lack of appetite in which they show a very definite distaste for the kind of hay that they have had for some time past. Feeding the other kind of hay under such circumstances has often been followed by fairly rapid recovery from the digestive depression. The continued feeding of high-quality alfalfa and timothy together, under such circumstances that the cows could eat as much of each kind of hay as they wished, has resulted in a decidedly larger consumption of hay and in a larger milk yield than when alfalfa of good quality was the only kind of hay fed.

In this test the authors report it was observed fairly early in the experiments that the cows which got timothy hay of mediocre quality, whether or not com-

Earl D. Crocker, owner Bellmath Farm, Sennett, Cayuga County, N. Y., holding Bellmath Katharine, one of his many good registered Guernsey females.

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bined with corn silage, would not eat large quantities of it, and that after a time they showed a strong desire to steal alfalfa from their neighbors. Sometimes they ate only very small quantities of hay and would then show a general loss of appetite, reduction in milk yield, and signs of general sickness. They sometimes recovered from this condition when alfalfa was substituted for the timothy hay. It is further mentioned that five cows which were fed for long periods on timothy of mediocre quality, either as the sole roughage or combined with corn silage, lasted on the average only a little more than a year and a half, and in no case for as much as three years. They either died of illnesses, which were variously diagnosed, or failed to become pregnant, though bred repeatedly. The alfalfa fed cows lasted longer, those on reported test having been going for over five years, however, the cows fed alfalfa and timothy hay together as mentioned were the most efficient and productive.

Another source of variety and comparative low cost nutrients based on existing prices per ton is oat mill feed. It contains about 80 per cent oat hulls and the rest oat middlings and oat shorts. It contains as much total digestible nutrients as grass hay and almost as much as timothy. If diluted molasses is used on it an economical and palatable feed is obtained. The Wisconsin Experiment Station conducted extensive trials with oat mill feed and found it suitable as a feed for all classes of livestock, if used in proper ratios. Results of these tests may be obtained from the bulletin department, Madison, Wis.

Sizing up a Farm

We are considering buying a farm in the Harlem Valley, and are wondering as to the condition of soil and other labors of importance for a family where the man plans to continue in a salaried position for some years to come, hiring a man to do the work. We will live at the farm, but are not farmers and need plenty of advice. R. L. C.

Sizing up of a farm is not an easy thing for one unfamiliar with farming. Yet there are some points which anyone can see and which indicate something of the farm's value. Most of our eastern land except in cases where steep hills have been washed so that there is no soil left of any account is capable of profitable production.

If a field that has been neglected for some years is found covered with weeds that may be considered evidence that that land has productive quality. Weeds are nature's way of restoring land. The tops of the weeds die and drop down, thus making a continual coating of material that will decay, and, in the case of annual weeds, the roots also die and rot through the Winter, adding to the vegetable content of the soil. Hence looking at a neglected farm, the fact that it was covered with weeds would be more reassuring than if the neglected fields had practically no growth. In fact that weedy land may actually be better than land starved by continuous cropping. Another thing to consider on sloping land is whether it "lies cold" as the saying is or on the warm side. For ordinary farming purposes, sloping land that lies to the South and East is more desirable for cropping than that lying to the North and West.

A mechanical test of some of the fields with a shovel or bar to see how near the surface rock or ledge may be is useful. While some very thin land is fairly good for cropping yet it has a disadvantage of being likely to dry out seriously. Soil that is quite deep may be considered advantageous. These are just a few of the possible things to look at in buying a farm. It is a rather serious matter which requires thought before one gets involved in a bad bargain. Sometimes it is possible to get some idea of a special farm by looking at a neighboring one that is being worked. The land may not be just the same, but there is considerable probability that it is, and an observing and candid farmer nearby may give an opinion of the possibilities of such neglected farms.

W. W. H.

Health Regulations Postponed

Following a meeting in Boston of State officials and members of the Boston Health Department, New England dairymen have gained temporary relief from a new regulation that would compel them to adopt new and costly milk cooling methods on or before March 1.

The new ruling that was to make it mandatory to cool morning's as well as night's milk to a temperature of 50 degrees, has now been postponed until January 1, 1941. Now, only milk obtained at night is cooled to 50 degrees. Morning's milk is now shipped immediately after milking, without cooling.

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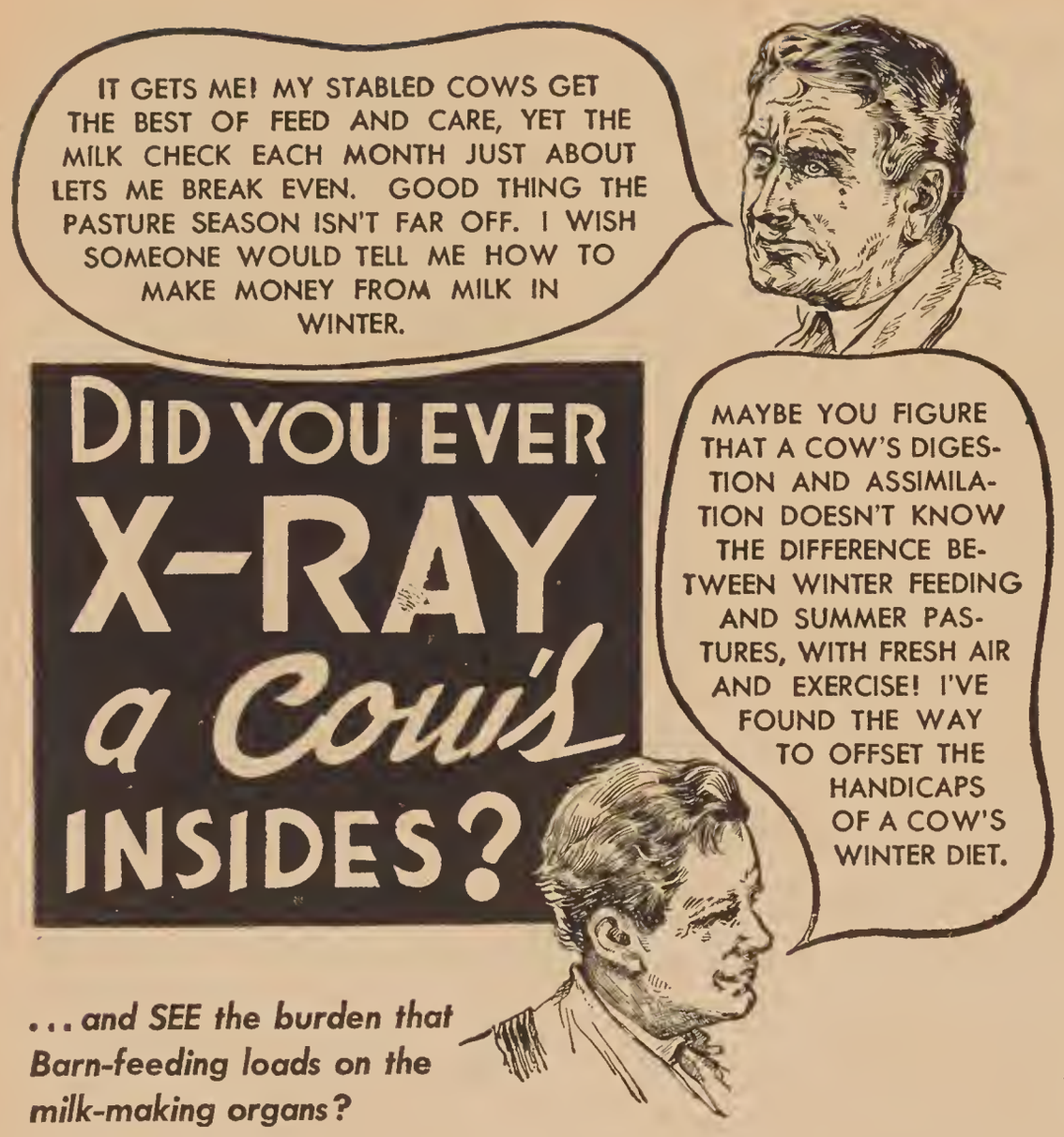

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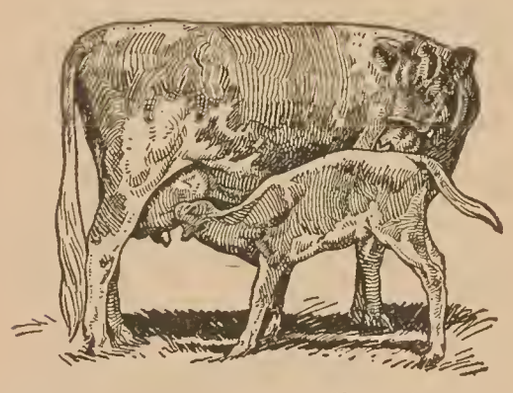

The sensible way to offset the cow's burden of winter-feed conversion is to give her medicinal aid that strengthens and fortifies the digestion and assimilation to greater activity so that she can convert *all* of her feed into a pay crop. KOW-KARE is designed to give just this aid and support to overworked and run-down systems. It is a scientific blend of iron, iodine and roots and herbs known to medicine as Tonic, Stomachic, Carminative, Laxative, Diuretic, Alterative, Stimulant, and Mineral-Replacement. Fed with the grain, it promotes greater vigor in the organs that carry the heaviest load in milk production and at Calving.

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The Milk Monopoly and the Utilization Racket

The year 1939 came to a close with most dairy farmers again in the red. On the other hand many things have been accomplished to disclose just how far the milk monopoly has gone to gain the mighty dollar.

We find the U. S. Supreme Court reversing the decision of Federal Judge Charles Woodward, who granted an application to squash the indictments against approximately 17 dealers, individuals, etc. in Chicago. Therefore, with these indictments reinstated, this group must stand trial. Included in this group, are two of the largest dealers in Pennsylvania and New York, National Dairy and Bordens.

It is indeed interesting to note the report of the Federal Trade Commission, released October 25, 1939 with regard to the monopolistic tendencies in Detroit, involving National Dairy, Bordens, United Dairy Workers Union, local 38, etc.

In the Preamble we find such excerpts as follows: "The Attorney General of New York State found, as a result of investigations in 1937, that certain large distributors in New York City, including National Dairy and Bordens, acting in concert, were dictating the price of milk. It is the opinion of the investigating staff of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, that monopoly does exist regionally in the milk industry, likewise the opinion of the consumers counsel for the Department of Agriculture."

We find in the concluding paragraph of the Preamble, "accordingly, the Federal Trade Commission submits that the contentions of Mr. Montague, President of Bordens, and Mr. McInnerney, President of National Dairy, concerning competition in the milk industry are neither sound nor convincing."

Much is said in the report regarding so-called co-operatives, and it is forcefully emphasized that milk producers co-operative associations should be controlled exclusively by dairy farmer members. We have in Pennsylvania some real farmer co-operatives but we also have many similar to those which caused the above recommendation by the Federal Trade Commission.

We do not necessarily need to focus our entire attention on these two giant organizations, with their hundreds of subsidiaries. We have in Pennsylvania some very large dealers who are not affiliated either with National Dairy or Bordens that bear close watching. In Pittsburg the consuming public is lead to believe that farmers are getting $3.06 per cwt. for milk testing four per cent, and in Philadelphia $2.98 per cwt. The farmers would like to know just why the Milk Control Commission has seen fit to use four per cent as a basis for payment, when we find that in the "definition of milk" it is referred to as 3.25 per cent, and certainly the consumers rarely get four per cent butterfat in the bottle. Our farmers used to be paid on a three per cent basis, then 3.5 per cent, and now four per cent. Of course it looks much nicer in print from the dealers' standpoint. Then there may have been other reasons, because it is bound to come sooner or later, if the farmers hold out for it, and that is an increase in the butterfat differential. As it now stands, the dealer in the Philadelphia market is paying the farmer 79.4 cents per pound for 3.5 per cent milk, 74.5 cents per pound for four per cent milk and 67.6 cents per pound for five per cent milk, but certainly four per cent should not be the starting point. Since the Milk Control Commission uses strictly butterfat accounting, why should not there be an increase in the four cent differential for each one-tenth of one per cent butterfat so the price per pound might remain more uniform?

Just how the public can be fooled as to the price the farmers receive for their entire production is best illustrated by the following figures which demonstrate just what the farmer received, net, for his milk going to Philadelphia on a $2.98 market for four per cent Class 1 sales:

Year	Per cwt.
1934 average price for 4% milk..	$2.01
1935 average price for 4% milk..	2.047
1936 average price for 4% milk..	2.126
1937 average price for 4% milk..	2.25
1938 average price for 4% milk..	2.01
1939 average price for 4% milk..	1.898

or on an average for the six years of $2.057. From this figure deduct one cent for Class 1 sales for the Philadelphia Dairy Council, which the farmers know nothing about, and the hauling charge to the local receiving station and, getting back to 3.5 per cent milk, this farmer received net about $1.65 per cwt. It therefore seems certain that the farmers cannot expect any help from a Milk Control Commission and must take matters in their own hands, which they seem more ready to do now than ever before.

You will note our farmers received less in 1939 than in any year between the years of 1933 and 1940. In fact there has been a steady decline since 1936. We were supposed to have a milk law with teeth in it and politics eliminated. Well, the large dealers extracted the teeth and put politics in. It is not the Class 1 price that is the determining factor, and which the dealers constantly keep before the public, but it is the racket of utilization. It has been nothing short of a crime the way dealers, and particularly the large dealers, have underpaid farmers to the knowledge of the Pennsylvania Control Commission, and have not been compelled to pay back the farmers.

Our farmers must not be caught napping at this next session of the legislature, as they were at the last session when the Snyder bill, passed by the House, met defeat in the Senate, I believe by a lone tally. This bill was the first stepping stone towards a grand slam for a "Rogers-Allen Law" and a Bargaining Agency. The farmers do not want any such law. I call it another racket instituted by the large dealers and the League. It would be worse than our present Milk Control Law in which opposing attorneys constantly find legal technicalities sufficient to forestall enforcement. The farmers would feel much more kindly toward the Milk Control Commission if it would collect, and pay to the farmers, the hundreds of thousands of dollars due them as revealed by the files of the Commission in Harrisburg and then set a flat price for all milk.

E. W. MAXWELL.
Secretary, Spring Creek Milk Producers Association.

[Eds.—Mr. Maxwell was Assistant Director of Audits and Investigations of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission for three and one-half years.]

Ailing Pigs

I have ten pigs, weighing about 75 to 90 pounds, which I am feeding whey and red dog middlings. Three of them started to get stiff when they walk and when they eat act as though it choked them. They appear as though it bothered them to breathe through their nose, act as though they had a loose cold in their head, but have no discharge at the nose.
New York. F.E.L.

It is possible from the symptoms mentioned the pigs in question are suffering from a combination mineral and vitamine deficiency. Skimmilk or whey and middlings alone are not a good hog feed, but, need to be supplemented some with necessary nutrients, vitamins and minerals. To help correct the condition mentioned, it might help to feed two tablespoonfuls per head of cod-liver oil twice daily on the feed, also make the whey slop mixed with equal parts of ground corn and middling, yellow corn preferred.

Keep bright, leafy, early cut, best quality, alfalfa hay before them in racks at all times, remove the refused stemmy parts each day and put in clean hay, always use only alfalfa. Alfalfa will supply needed minerals and vitamins. Keep them on good pasture or forage in the spring and summer, plus the corn and middling. Make a mineral mixture consisting of iodized stock salt, two parts, ground limestone, one part, and steamed bone meal, one part, by weight; put about a teaspoonful per head daily in their feed, and keep it before them at all times in a clean dry container. It might be of some assistance if, in addition, for the scurf condition, they were oiled with a light oil about grade twenty of any good motor oil. Do not oil them on a cold day or let them in the sun for a few days after oiling. R.W.D.

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Eight hours of farm work represents about one horsepower of energy. That amount of energy would lift 40 tons of hay into a mow 20 feet high. As a comparison, an electric motor will do the same thing for about five cents worth of current, depending on the rate and locality.

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True, the first cost is an item. But then, the saving at the end of the year is the thing that counts. A.B.N.

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Live Stock and Dairy

"Degrubbing" Ox-Warbles

We are using a device operating on the same principle as the vacuum cleaner to get the oxwarbler out of the backs of cattle. This happens to be among some of the knottiest problems livestock men have to face.

We have mounted the vacuum cleaner on an auto trailer with four to six lines of suction hose and nozzles. When in operation a nozzle is placed over an ox-warble grub on the animal's back and the grub is sucked out through the opening in the skin which is always just above it. By continued effort this machine will remove all the warbles, but owing to the tenacity of the older grubs sometimes two or three applications are necessary for their removal. We are working at the present time to get a machine of sufficient strength to get every grub the first time over..

We get the cattle in sections where they are all coralled together and sent through chutes for the "degrubbing." The use of this vacuum cleaner machine during the last three years has done a great deal to help eliminate this pest among our herds. Formerly the grub had been extracted by hand by us and other livestock owners, but this method is so slow and tedious that it is not generally resorted to as much as it should be.

We have found that young cattle are more heavily infested than old cattle, and females more than bulls. The ox-warble is responsible for many thousands of dollars of loss in milk and beef production because of the suffering of cattle, due to its habits. It is also responsible for a great loss in the value of hides, due to the holes it makes in them when it leaves its host. Hence any practical method of control should be welcomed by all interested in the cattle industry. E. R. G.

Trouble with Sows

I have two gilts that farrowed pigs only to eat them. One farrowed on December 27 and at all but one. The other farrowed on February 10 and left three. They were getting a balanced ration, namely: 60 corn and cob meal, 25 oats, 5 meatmeal, 4 soy beans, meal, 5 alfalfa meal, 2 salt and limestone. A week before farrowing wheat bran and meatmeal were added. I have two other sows due in April. Does this pig-eating habit indicate a difficiency in the ration? What changes would you suggest? A. W.

New York.

The ration you are using is very good. It is possible a mineral deficiency and lack of exercise may have caused the condition mentioned. Do not get brood sows too fat. Keep bright, green, leafy, best quality alfalfa hay in racks before them at all times. Remove the refused part daily. Feed some distance from the pen during pregnancy to make them exercise daily.

A mineral mixture consisting of iodized stock salt two parts, ground limestone one part and steamed bone meal one part, is beneficial, keep it before them in clean dry container at all times. When the habit has once been developed it is often difficult, if not impossible, to break; one method which often proves satisfactory is to rub lightly over the pigs with a rag which has been saturated in kerosene and then squeezed out. R. W. D.

Handling Show Sheep

I have raised grade sheep for some time but recently purchased some registered Shropshire show stock. Would you please tell me about how long I should grain feed them before showing? What would be a good fitting ration? And how much of it should be fed per head? Would a mineral mixture consisting of ground limestone, steamed bonemeal, and iodized salt be suitable for sheep? We don't shear sheep here in Southeastern Ohio until in May. Would that be too late to shear show stock? Our fairs open about the same as New York fairs do. Will I have to put the association tags in their ears before showing? D. L. C.

A good concentrate mixture for ewes as mentioned is three parts of corn, two parts of oats, 1 part of wheat bran, one-half part of linseed meal, by weight. Feed sufficient amounts plus good quality hay and corn silage to put them in the condition desired, possibly about a pound or more per head daily when on full feed.

The mineral mixture mentioned is good, a little mixed with the grain might alos be of benefit. Early shearing is of advantage with show sheep. Most Fairs require that the association ear tags be in the ears at time of showing. R. W. D.

Chronic Milk Fever

How can I prevent a cow from having milk fever when she freshens? The past three freshenings, she right away got that very bad ailment. She is a valuable Guernsey. D. J. C.

Chronic milk-fever may sometimes be prevented by feeding molasses or brown sugar on the food for two or three months prior to freshening and for two or three months following. Starting gradually molasses may be fed up to a quart or two twice daily, brown sugar about half these amounts. It is also recommended by some breeders in such cases not to milk out the udder too clean for the first two or three week; however, this has the disadvantage of possibly predisposing toward mastitis or injuring the milk flow; another remedy sometimes used to advantage is to not feed such cows too heavily; this will also reduce production, at least over a period of time. It is the good milkers which have a tendency toward this ailment. R. W. D.

Feeding Pigs

I have purchased two six-week old pigs, and would like to know how and what to feed them. I have to buy all of my feed from the local dealer. Also, how often and the amount at each feeding. We have no milk. M. J. H.

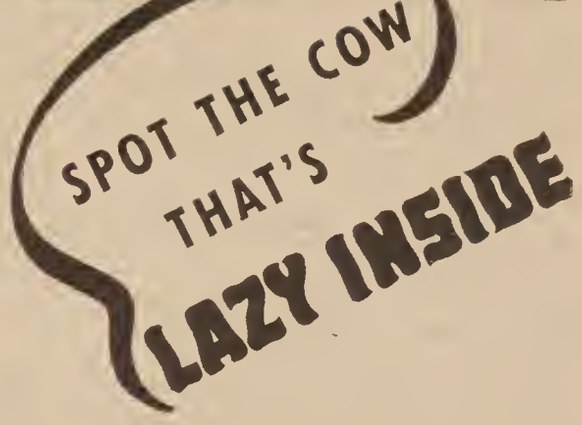
Shelled corn or ground barley are suitable feeds; there should be a protein supplement to the extent of 10 per cent. Use 90 pounds of the grain and 10 pounds of the supplement.

A good protein supplement consists of tankage or fishmeal 300 pounds, alfalfa meal 100 pounds, linseed meal 100 pounds. Mix this supplement thoroughly with the grain feed.

It is advisable to make a mineral mixture and keep it available before them at all times in a clean dry container, also mix in seven pounds of the mineral mixture with the grain and supplement to each 100 pounds of the feed used. A good mineral mixture consists of, iodized stock salt 200 pounds, ground limestone 100 pounds, steamed bone meal 100 pounds. Give the pigs all they will eat twice daily, or a self-feeder may be used.

NEAR THE LILY POOL AT STAFFORD HILL

A fine pair of two months old purebred Jersey heifer twins, Watfern Moor Gene Duchess No. 1218552 and Watfern Moor Gene Princess No. 1218553 owned by W. Lee Stafford, Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, New York.



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Milk and Dairy Notes

Pullmans for Milk Trucks

A letter from the Pioneer Ice Cream division of the Borden Co., Gouverneur, New York, including a release dated December 8, 1939, from the New York Department of Health would indicate that there was an intention on the part of the authorities to require Pullman accommodations for milk cans between the farm and the plants. Trucks carrying 75 cans or more during any season of the year would be equipped by a van-type body with dust proof tops, tight fitting doors, sides and platforms. For trucks carrying smaller loads, special specifications are made, but all types are required to have tight, dust proof platforms, sides and ends, extending at least six inches above the tops of the cans; metal rings, hooks or fasteners to be fitted to the sides and ends so that the canvas or other covering shall be fastened securely over the top of the vehicle.

This reads like a feeler. It is not expressed as an order. It says "it is felt that a six months period should be sufficient to make all necessary adjustments in order to confirm to this program; comments and further suggestions and recommendations are invited." I hope THE RURAL NEW-YORKER can induce Mayor LaGuardia and the Board of Health to avoid this unnecessary cost in the delivery of milk which in my judgment will amount to 10 cents a can above the present cost of cartage. H. C.

St. Lawrence County.

Farmers Make Strong Fight

In the May 6, 1939, issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER there was an article about the arrest of Henry A. Schell, Jr., Phoenixville, Pa., for violating the price order of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission. Mr. Schell was selling his own milk at the farm for 25 cents a gallon and the Commission said he was a dealer and would have to charge consumers 12 cents a quart, or 48 cents a gallon.

Since then, I have seen no mention of Mr. Schell's case. Could you tell me what has happened? H. H. B.

New York.

Nothing has happened. Mr. Schell advises that since his arrest last Spring there has been no settlement of the controversy. At the February 6 milk hearing in Harrisburg, before the Commission, farmers made a strong argument for the establishment of a flat price for milk sold at the farm. No decision has yet been handed down, but the Commission did rule at that hearing that it would not ban the sale of raw milk. The big dealers have been scheming to place all milk under pasteurization, so as to destroy the markets of many farmers who sell their milk direct. Dairymen protested and won.

Farmers Denied License

St. Johnsville, New York, dairymen in this section of Montgomery County have been balked in their purpose to operate a milk station at this place by the refusal of Commissioner Noyes to grant the Rockland Creamery Corporation a license to operate here. The application was opposed by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, which operates the only plant in this place. The producers complain that neighboring plants pay a higher price for the milk to draw patrons but that they wish to save the high carrying charge. The local League plant has 84 patrons. Only about one-third of the milk in the local environment goes to St. Johnsville and two-thirds of it goes to distant plants to the detriment of the local merchants and the community generally.

The provision authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to refuse a license to dairymen to operate their own plants is believed to be unconstitutional and a test case may be made. R. G.

Montgomery County.

For Tax on Oleo Products

We can solve the dairy farmer's problems permanently by a Federal tax on oleomargarine and all other butterfat substitutes sold in the United States, equal to the difference in the cost of production of oleo and butter. This is a reasonable request, and should not be hard to get if a concerted demand were made for it. This would put the price of the surplus milk up high enough so that the surplus would not compete for the fluid market.

Besides getting us a price that would at least cover the cost of producing the surplus milk, we could increase our present cow stock by 3,000,000 cows, and still have a home market for all the milk produced. It would open up 200,000 now abandoned dairy farms, and give about 1,000,000 people an opportunity to support themselves. JOHN ANDERSON.

New York.

New Health Department Order

Recently I received the enclosed rather impersonal notice:

"By Order of Department of Health
The use of ice or Power Cooler will be required for cooking night milk this Season.
Prattsburg Creamery Co., Inc."

I have made some inquiries of the milk inspectors and was told that this was the first of a series of notices that were to be sent out by the direction of the Board of Health, the purpose being to work up to the change to a Grade A milk to take effect September 1, 1940, in place of the present Grade A and Grade B. I have not been able to get anything definite. One inspector told me he expected the count and test would be about the same as the present Grade A. A. M.

Yates County.

Culkin Investigation Blocked

Representative Francis D. Culkin, of Oswego, introduced a bill in Congress for an investigation of the milk industry by the Department of Justice. Mr. Culkin asked the Department of Justice to investigate the "unrestrained" marketing monopoly of the State of New York. In pressing the passage of the bill, he said that the milk industry in New York was a savage, unrestrained marketing monopoly dominated largely by Borden's and National Dairy. The bill was opposed by the present system in which the New York Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture are involved. The bill was defeated.

Coming Meetings and Shows

March 11-16.—New York Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 11-16. — Boston Flower Show, Mechanics Bldg., Boston, Mass.

March 11 - 16. — Philadelphia Flower Show, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 18-20.—Rhode Island Baby Chick Show, Dyer Market Bldg., Providence.

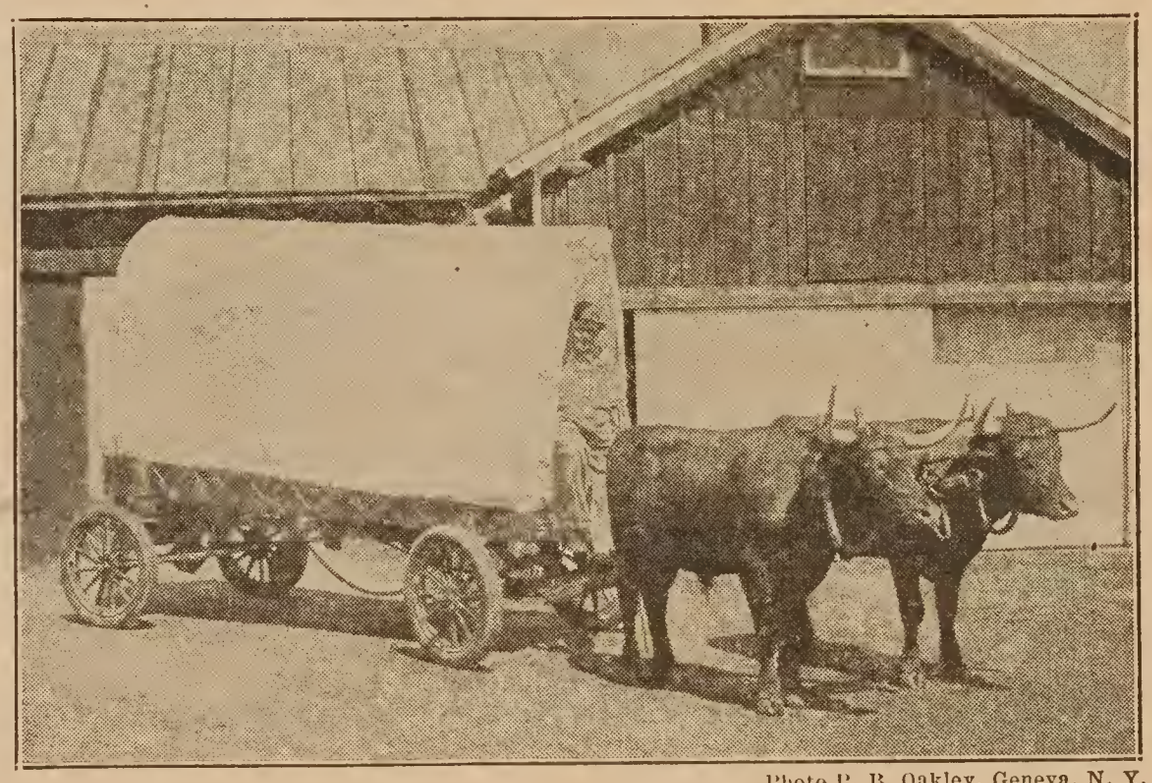

Photo P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

L. H. Dunham, McLean, Tompkins County, N. Y., and his oxen "Tom" and "Jerry," which are thoroughbred Red Devons from Roxburg, Conn. The oxen are very closely matched and well broken, weighing 2,405 pounds.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
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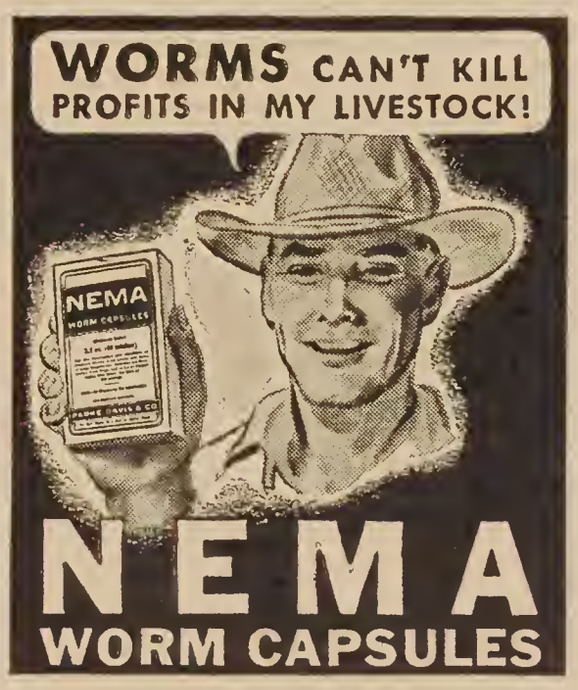

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The "Public Health" Fetish

During the past 25 years, I have watched your fight to better the lot of the dairy farmer. I have seen fine, ambitious, hardworking Americans on successful farms in New York State reduced to virtual peonage. Their milk has gone into monopoly plants and the Dairymen's League prices have reduced the farmers to serfdom. The success of any enterprise depends upon unhampered sales and a free market. The milk monopoly has conspired to make a peasant of the dairy farmer by taking his milk and returning to him a priee below his production costs. The consumer has had to pay more and more. The differential, poorly accounted for, goes to pay enormous salaries and "expenses" and dividends. Unorganized, the farmer and the consumer groups pay the bill.

Pasteurization did not originate with the health authorities. It was done on the sly by milk processors so the milk would not sour so soon. That was before modern mechanical refrigeration. Under the guidance of the expanding milk monopolies, pasteurization was accepted bodily by the health departments. As with all innovations. it is possible by applied research and engineering to make improvements and to find advantages. Professors, brought up by money grants, endowments, and by the subterfuge of "graduate fellowships," made intensive studies for the ever growing monopolies. To off-set any criticism or opposition, these efforts are usually undertaken under the guise of research to "protect the public health." How the milk industry needed state regulation to protect the health of the public from the dangers of impure milk! They have never shown such concern for the pocketbook of the public.

The protection of the public health has become a fetish. It is taught in the public schools. Women's clubs take it up. Rotary and other "service" clubs have propaganda speakers. Great organizations spread the gospel of protecting the public health by milk regulation. The colleges, schools, medical profession and particularly all boards of health are subject to constant powerful pressure. Without the farce of controlling the public health the farmer could be free.

The propaganda overwhelms anyone who inquires as to the source of the altruistic flood. Once I got up in a meeting where every speaker had said his or her piece favoring the merry-go-rounding of cows, the thorough sampling of every batch of milk that comes into the state etc. etc. I suggested there were too many mechanics of regulation and possibly we could get down to economical safety by producing locally and by simplified practice. I suggested we undertake to study ourselves and our methods critically by considering all the facts. I had prepared data to support this idea. I was howled down. There is ample data to show how the robbing of the faremr and the city consumer yielded money that is used to influence state colleges, private colleges, all sorts of social and semi-public organizations and legislation. The most terrible of all is that data showing the large campaign contributions made to both major political parties in states, and partieularly in cities and towns.

How ean the dairy farmer get justice? How can he right the wrongs that have reduced him almost to a state worse than slavery? How can he reduce his taxes, free himself from the strangling tentacles of federal control, state control, local control, and economic control? The triple octopus of arbitrary government regulation, private outfits, and commercial milk monopolies has the farmer bound but not entirely helpless.

Freedom can come only by intelligently directed, concerted effort. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has shown the way. The farmers must organize in groups and seleet competent loeal leaders. The farmer makes no error in following the policies of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. The farmer must know who he is voting for at election time and why he is voting and must see to it that every one he knows votes right. He must write his legislators and tell them before election how he will vote and why he will vote.

It is only by such fair, honorable methods that the dairy farmer can become a successful, free American.

A SINCERE FRIEND.

Books for the Handyman

The Farmer, His Own Builder, H. Armstrong Roberts $1.50
First Aid for Ailing Houses, H. B. Whitman 2.50
Make It Yourself, Julian Starr 2.50
For Sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

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Make the decision now to feed Larro Dairy Feed to your cows. Use it not only as a milk-maker, but as a fitting and freshening feed. Then watch the results you get. That's an easy way to find out for yourself about the high quality, uniformity and economy of Larro Dairy Feed.

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WOMAN AND HOME

Interested in Gourds?

When a great New York City Department Store puts on a three day flower show in the middle of February, and when the space given to the show is filled on one of the stormiest days of the year with an enthusiastic audience wanting to learn about gourds, it shows real interest. From some of the inquiries we have been getting in recent months, there is evidently a growing desire to know more about how to grow gourds and what to do with them, so I specially wanted to hear Miss Helen Tillinghast, who knows much more than most people about the raising and using of gourds. She calls her place in Connecticut "The Gourd Vine" and grows a great variety of foreign and domestic gourds there. She illustrated her talk with colored lantern slides showing both the growing of gourds and what can be done with them for decorative purposes and by craftsmen.

In her "First Gourd Book" Miss Tillinghast gives the whole story of Gourd Culture, Seeds, Ornamental Gourds, and others, and it is well worth the price of 50 cents to any one who wants to know about gourds and how to grow them.

About planting she says: "After danger of frost is over, plant gourd seed in open ground, depth twice length of seed. Five or six in a hill—the latter three to four feet apart. (Seeds may be started much earlier under paper protectors.) Gourds are lovers of heat and light. Full sunshine if possible; preferably rich soil, deeply dug and fertilized—if acid, lime may be added. Thin seedlings to three sturdiest plants. May be planted beside fence, trellis, arbor, or may be trained to form flower bed on ground. Growing-time three to five and a half months, according to species and climate. Hard-Shells may be left to "weather" all winter until shells are dry for craftwork. Small ornamentals should be harvested before frost. Rind should be bright in color and hard; stem brown, and left attached when picked. Handle very carefully, clean and store in dry airy place. Floor-wax, rubbed on, helps preserve color." C. B. W.

Combination Gardens

Just too busy to have a flower garden? Can't keep them weeded? No place safe from the chickens?

These were my problems, too. But gardening neighbors and pen friends had given me a few seeds of this and that, and one morning when I hurried out to put in a few rows of vegetable seeds before doing the breakfast dishes, I dropped some of the tiny packets of friendship seeds in my pocket. The rows of early peas, lettuce, onions, ended at the garden path. An inspiration! Wouldn't a row of dwarf French marigolds along the path be pretty? I deliberately planted four or five Harmony marigold seed right in the rows of peas, onions, lettuce, etc. From midsummer till frost the garden path was bordered with a row of thrifty marigolds loaded with gay bloom even when I had no time to cut the faded flowers. Since then I've found koehia or Summer cypress another nice border plant.

Putting in onion sets I was inspired again. Why waste the spaces where the first onions were pulled out? Now I always plant my lilliput zinnias in the early onion row; onion sets for eighteen inches then three zinnia seeds, onions for another eighteen inches and three more zinnia seeds. I use the onions first that are nearest the little zinnia plants. By midsummer the onions are out, but a solid row of bushy zinnia plants take their places and are loaded with gay flowers, come wet or dry weather, till frost.

Nasturtiums have not done so well planted with the vegetables. I am wondering if the soil was too rich. They were all foliage. I tried blue lace flower, annual lupines and poppies with the early lettuce and radishes. The lupines bore lovely flowers, but all these flowers grew "weak in the underpinning."

There is a great advantage in planting flowers among the vegetables. If the man of the house or one of the big boys goes through the rows with a little cultivator or weeder the flowering plants are tended too, when perhaps mother would not find time to do it. And I've found that in late Summer when the vegetable rows are not particularly pretty, visitors will exclaim over the rows of flowers and say, "What a lovely garden"!

Do you ever combine two vegetables in the same row? The little scarlet radishes planted scatteringly in the carrot row, come up before the carrots, make it easier to follow the row in early cultivating, and are used out before the carrots really start to spread. Lettuce (the loose leaf variety) planted with larger radishes, turnips, spinach and other things, can be used early. MRS. E. E. L.

Ohio.

Geraniums or Cabbages?

Geraniums or cabbages
Which shall I grow?
Scarlet Geraniums
Or a neat row
Of commonplace cabbages,
A person of sense
Would start planting cabbages
In preference.

Folks call me improvident,
Yes, well I know,
But scarlet Geraniums
Are what I'll grow.

By Edith Shaw Butler

From the Little Brown House

The days are almost an hour longer than they were, the coldest January in many years is past and gone, the men already begin to speculate whether sugaring will come early, i. e., before or at least soon after town meeting day; the hens are singing, with a more cheerful note (or is that just imagination?) The calves gambol hilariously when let out for exercise, and the seed catalogs take more and more time.

Last Summer was so dry things did not get a fair trial, but Heavenly Blue morning glory and also the Scarlett O'Hara were started in the house and gave a few blooms before the drought cut them short.

The Scarlett O'Hara glories for me were not searlet as I learned colors, but a deep, rich red. The new red and gold marigolds were much better than I expected, the colors varied, some were clear yellow, while some were almost all red, and all the variations between. They bloomed early and continuously despite the lack of rain. The Harmony marigold has these same desirable characteristics, as well as the fern leaved. Zinnias again proved their ability to rise above circumstances. The giants were not quite as large but the lilliputs, especially Red Riding Hood, were a constant delight.

I met torenia for the first time. This is a delightful purple and lavender bloom. A friend picked a bouquet from her plants and found the branches rooted, so sent some to me. I potted them and covered with a glass and they were soon in bloom, bridging the gap from November chrysanthemums till the other plants begin blooming in Winter quarters.

Last year I had cuphea enough to try bedding and they were a delight and must be started soon, so we may enjoy them longer, for they bloomed from July till frost.

Are you wondering about the new hardy, blue hydrangea? A friend writes that it is hardy in Hartford, Conn., and sent me plants last Fall. I am keeping them in a cool room this Winter for sometimes new set plants Winter kill.

Friends from places with less snow are surprised that aubrieta and the daphnes do so well here, but the daphnes are very hardy and always bloom abundantly and aubrietes live well unless we lack snow and they are covered with ice.

We had six weeks of steady but not as extreme cold as some years and as this is being written there is about a foot of snow here and the ground is frozen about 18 inches deep. Farther down the West River Valley there is less snow and the ground is frozen deeper while a Worcester Mass., correspondent writes they have no snow but workmen find the ground frozen three and a half feet in places.

Buyers of fuel report they have already burned as much fuel as in an ordinary Winter. At long last our flood destroyed road and bridges were restored so this Winter the roads can be snowplowed and we surely do appreciate it.

The only outlet from Leonard's place for a little more than fifteen months was a make shift foot bridge that the boys put on soon after the flood in September 1938, but just before New Years, his bridge was finished and the men took the team and drew up his wood. As he had no team he had been cutting his wood and drawing it on a hand sled or on a wheel barrow, in the old pioneer spirit.

Many will be tempted to transplant many of our native wildflowers and some at least need to be reminded that in transplanting it is well to cut out a large spade full of soil with the plant, and if possible, get a bucket full of the soil to place in its new abode, especially is this true of the laurels and azaleas. Note also its location as regards sun or shade and moisture. Then, too, some of the wildings are biennials, corydalis, for instance, and houstonias. Also many seeds are slow to germinate, some native lilies require a year; and so far I have failed to get Lilium Canadense seed to grow; as it is an especial favorite. I want it to increase faster. MRS. J. X. W.

Vermont.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I would like to hear from anyone interested in quilts and flowers. I am also collecting print material 6x12 for the friendship quilt from different states."

New Jersey. MRS. G. B. H.

"I would like to exchange flowering bulbs." MRS. A. S. B.

Vermont.

"I will exchange the chrysanthemum type odorless marigolds and orange cosmos for some hardy seeds, I would like some of the real pinks." MRS. L. F. K.

Delaware.

"I would like to exchange some tatting edged handkerchiefs for tulip bulbs of rare color." MISS L. P.

New York.

A Lenten Dish—Shrimp casserole with canned peas and mushrooms.

Easter Parade

Hot Cross Buns.—Sift flour, measure six cups; resift with one teaspoon cinnamon and half teaspoon nutmeg. Scald one cup milk, add one-fourth cup honey, stirring until honey is blended. Add three-fourth cup water, one cake compressed yeast, crumbled, and one teaspoon salt; beat until yeast is dissolved. Stir in one beaten egg. Add half of flour to yeast mixture; mix well; add remaining flour gradually, using just enough to prevent dough sticking. Add quarter cup softened butter, one cup raisins and half cup currants. Knead until smooth. Place in greased bowl, cover with damp cloth and let rise in warm place. Punch down; shape into ball, divide in four parts; shape each into ball; cover with damp cloth; let stand 15 minutes. Shape into buns; place well apart on greased baking sheets. Let rise until almost double in bulk. Brush with egg wash made by beating one egg yolk with three tablespoons water. Cut shallow cross on top of each bun. Bake in moderate oven, 375 degrees F., for 25 minutes. When almost cold, fill crosses with thin icing made by moistening powdered sugar with cream.

Gingerbread Waffles.—Cream half cup butter with one cup sugar. Sift flour; measure two and a half cups; resift with one teaspoon soda, one tablespoon ginger and one teaspoon cinnamon. Add to creamed mixture alternately with half cup sour milk. Stir in juice and grated rind of one orange. Serve piping hot with plenty of honey and crisp ham curls.

Baked Ham with Apricot Glaze.—Place whole ham, fat side up on a rack in an open roasting pan. Bake in a slow oven, 325 degrees F., allowing 18 minutes per pound. An hour before ham is done, remove rind and score fat crosswise. Stud diamond scores with cloves. Puree two cups canned apricots, add one-third cup honey and two tablespoons vinegar. Simmer mixture slowly until thick and glossy. Pour over scored ham and finish baking.

Bunny Salad.—Dissolve one package lemond-flavored gelatin in one cup hot water and add one cup unsweetened pineapple juice. Divide in two parts. To one part add one cup cottage cheese, sliced stuffed green olives and mayonnaise to taste. Chill in flat pan. To other part add one cup grated carrots and three-quarter cup crushed pineapple, well drained. Pour over first layer. Chill, cut into bunny shapes. Place on crisp lettuce and serve with salad dressing. MRS. B. N.

For St. Patrick's Day

Shamrock Sandwiches.—Cut white bread and sliced gingerbread in shamrock shapes. Spread one side of each with softened butter. For the filling blend three ounces cream cheese with one tablespoon honey and one teaspoon grated orange rind. Moisten with cream to spreading consistency. Add a few chopped green minted cherries.

Emerald Isle Salad.—Dissolve one package lime-flavored gelatin in one cup hot water; add one cup cold water; cool. Arrange one cup of dark red sweet cherries (pitted) and one cup white sweet cherries (pitted) in a buttered ring mold. Pour part of gelatin mixture over cherries and allow to become firm before filling mold. This will hold fruit in place. Chill. At serving time unmold on bed of crisp lettuce and fill center with cottage cheese. Serve with mayonnaise.

Irish Ambrosia.—Dissolve two packages lime-flavored gelatin in two cups hot water; add two cups unsweetened pineapple juice; chill until thick and syrupy. Place bowl in pan of ice; beat with rotary beater until consistency of whipped cream and double in volume. Fold in 18 marshmallows, cut in small pieces, one-half cup slivered almonds, one cup canned seedless white grapes, well drained, and one cup pineapple wedges. Line a ten inch mold with alternating strips of white and chocolate cake, cut one by three and one-half inches. Fill with gelatin mixture. Chill thoroughly. Unmold. Garnish with shamrocks, cut from a sheet of plain lime gelatin. Small heart-shaped cookie cutters are just the thing to use in cutting the shamrocks. Serves 12.

Emerald Sherbet.—Pit and mash finely the contents of one No. 3 can of green gage plums. Add juice and grated rind of one lemon and one and a half cups powdered sugar. Then add four cups buttermilk, stirring constantly. Flavor with one tablespoon vanilla and add enough liquid green coloring to tint emerald color. Freeze until almost solid. Remove to chilled bowl and whip until light and fluffy. Continue freezing.

Blarney Stones.—Bake your favorite white cake in long sheets. Cut into strips two and one-half by one and one-half inches. Coat all surfaces with a powdered sugar icing and roll blarney stones in chopped peanuts. Decorate with bits of green minted cherries, if desired. Z. N.

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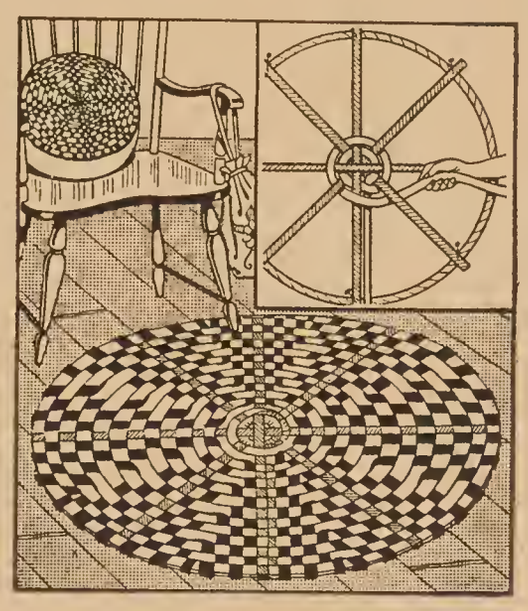

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Mending on the Sewing Machine

It used to be that there were no tasks so likely to be put aside in my house as the uninteresting ones of darning and mending. I hated to get at them and when I finally did, they were done with little liking and with as much slighting as my conscience would allow. But since I have found a way to do mending on my sewing machine I no longer find these tasks irksome. Now when one of the children tears a big three-cornered hole in a new gingham dress or another becomes so excited cutting sandwiches for the hiking lunch box that the knife goes right through a good linen table cloth, I am not in despair, for I know that my sewing machine will help me repair the results of these accidents quickly. And the way is easy:

First shorten the stitch on the machine to its shortest degree and then unscrew the cap on the presser-foot bar to its greatest extent—or take it off altogether—and you are ready to begin.

Now put the article to be mended under the presser-foot and needle as for regular sewing, and take hold of the garment or cloth with one hand back of the presser-foot and the other hand in front of it taking care to keep the cloth flat. Then begin to stitch, pulling the cloth to you and from you forward and back or from side to side, all the while stitching constantly and evenly. Since there is no tension on the presser-foot moving the cloth, of course, must all be done with the hands.

For a zig-zag or a three-cornered tear the best way is to stitch across the tear in long M's until the hole is gone over in one direction then start back and alternate the points. The mend will be perfectly flat. There will be none of the bunchiness which one is bound to have if the hole is patched. And the mending can scarcely be seen if thread the color of the cloth is used.

For mending torn or cut linens or a thin place in any material, an up and down stitching is best; then reverse and pull the goods from side to side so that the hole or thin place is filled in with perfect darning.

Blanket-stitch too, can be done on the sewing machine. By stitching down and back on the same line, then pulling the cloth along for another stitch a chain thread is made lying close to the edge. If a rather heavy thread is used the effect is quite like hand stitching. I use the machine too to overcast the seams of any garment which are likely to fray. The blanket-stitch can be used for this.

Another important use of the sewing machine in this way is for writing names and addresses on garments They can be done easily and quickly since the cloth can be drawn in any direction.

After one has practised a little all manner of darning and mending can be done on the sewing machine.

Florida. MRS. H. A. C.

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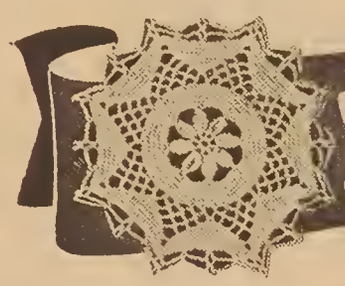

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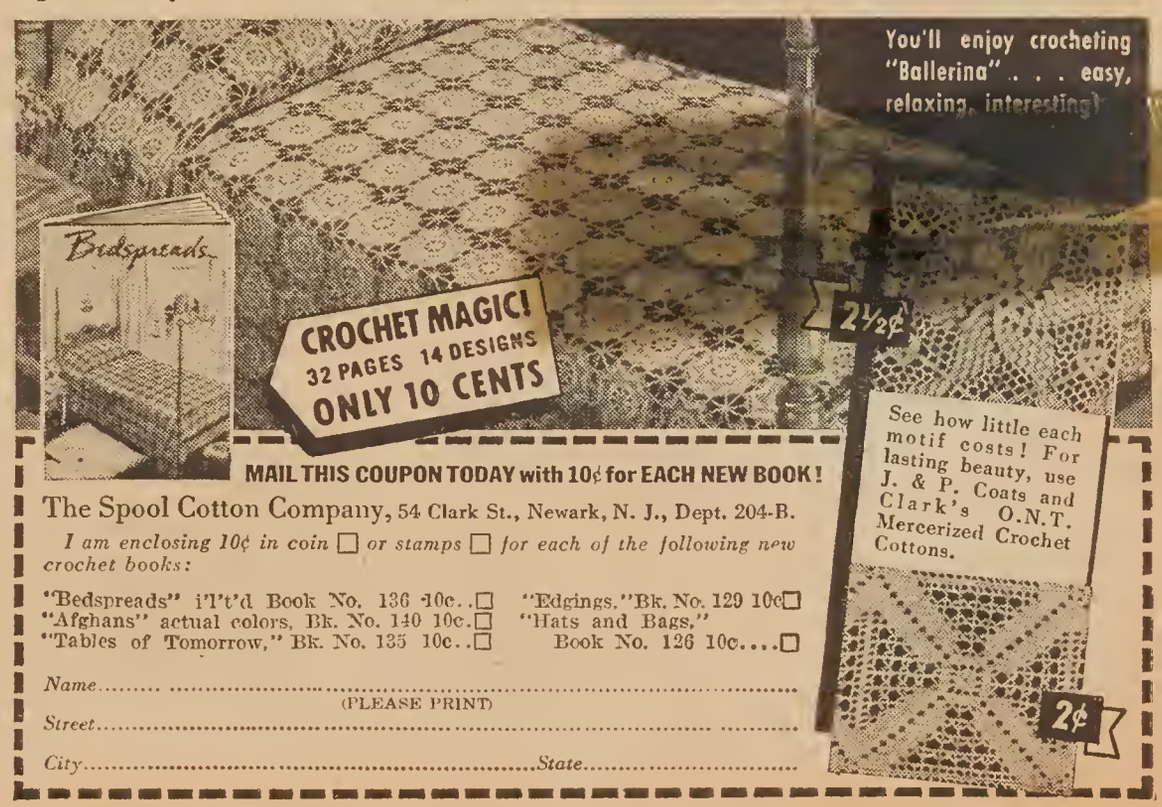

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Maine Clam Chowder Recipe

Some time ago you asked for a clam chowder recipe from Maine. As I have not seen any response, I take the liberty of sending mine. Our farm is partly bordered by the clam flats, and the clams are a valued part of our diet. Maine clam chowder has received much publicity recently through a "chowder-with or without tomato" battle staged between two chefs at the Maine Hotel Men's Association meeting in Portland. The winning recipe was hailed as the State "official" recipe, but it would not pass in this family. Too much onion, the good clam flavor must be lost in it.

Clam Chowder. — One pint shocked clams or more, one medium onion, or one-half large one, not more; one-half cup clam liquor, three-fourths cup diced fat salt pork, four or five large potatoes, quartered and sliced; one quart whole milk, butter, salt, pepper.

Try out the pork scraps until brown, skim out the brown bits from the fat and keep them to add to the finished chowder. Add the sliced onion to the fat, and cook until partly done, being careful it does not scorch. Then add the sliced potatoes and on top of them spread the clams. Add hot water to nearly top the potatoes and cook until they are tender. The clams will steam done in the same time. Either add the milk direct then and let it come to a scald, or have the milk heating in a double boiler while the rest is cooking and save time. Scald the clam liquor separately, skim and add to the chowder after it has been removed from the heat. Add butter generously, salt and pepper, and serve with common crackers.

This is always better warmed up than when fresh made. But one thing should be borne in mind always—add the clam liquor and any necessary salt *after* the kettle is *off* the stove, and never boil when re-heating. Then you won't have curdled milk. A. J. R.

Fish Chowder. — One and a half pounds fresh cod, haddock, or any other large fish; two cups diced potatoes; one cup diced carrots; one quart water; one fourth pound salt pork, diced; one onion, chopped; two tablespoons flour; one pint milk; salt; pepper. Cut the fish into small pieces and remove the bones and skin. Cook fish, potatoes, and carrots in the water for 15 minutes. Fry the salt pork until crisp, remove from the fat, cook the onion in the fat for a few minutes, add the flour, stir until well blended, and add the milk. Add this mixture to the fish and vegetables, add the salt and pepper, stir frequently, and simmer for ten minutes longer. Add more seasoning if necessary, and serve over crackers.

In a Woman's Garden

We like to beautify our garden by planting cosmos in the asparagus row which runs the length of the garden in back. On the outside rows which are shorter, we plant nasturtiums and petunias and in front at the beginning of each row we set one plant of burning bush which is green all Summer and red in the Fall. It is not in the way when cultivating and is really beautiful.

We had nice tender lettuce all last season by making four different plantings of the loose leaved varieties and covering it over a few cold nights so that it lasted until after Thanksgiving. We like to have two plants each of the tiney red and yellow tomatoes for decorating salads and using for picnic lunches and "doggie" roasts. We also want one half dozen each of Oxhart and yellow Ponderosa plants for slicing tomatoes on the table as a change from the Rutgers which we like for canning. All these have less acid than some varieties. Outside of the Rutgers we think they do better when staked. We plant radish seed with the parsley to break the ground and help push the tender parsley plants through.

In August we gather our multiplying scallion sets, break them apart and drop in rows where bean vines have been pulled out, and cover with the garden plow. They grow and are ready to eat very early in the Spring. We also plant some sets along the fence which grow into large scallions during the Summer and develop sets on top which are ready to gather and plant again in August.

Cosmos will bloom after holly-hocks are gone, if planted together. We moved our August Day lillies several times before we learned that they like the North side of the house, by the ivy and ferns, which give a touch of green to our Summer boquets. On either side of the walk running through our grape arbor we plant bulbs that will be through blooming when the grape leaves come and shade them, lillies of the valley and violets one side, tulips, daffodills and hyacinths the other. A. GARDENER.

Hobbies for Farm Folks

People who have hobbies find life much more interesting. In reading various papers and magazines, it seems as though a great deal of emphasis in city life is put on leisure time activities. Those who live on farms may be busier than their city cousins! We have so many varied interests connected with all phases of home-making and farm life that perhaps we feel all we want is leisure just to sit and rest.

As I go around to various meetings, a number of interesting hobbies have been discussed. One busy wife and mother of four is making a scrapbook of the embarrassing and laughable remarks that younger children have made. Some of them were uttered in the presence of visitors and guests—to the mutual embarrassment and enjoyment of all concerned! This woman is always in demand for a few minutes of time on Grange and Women's Club programs. She also has a hobby of collecting old fashioned frying pans! They are hung along one side of the back kitchen. It makes an interesting display.

One farm woman in her fifties began to make photographs a few years ago. She told me that the costs could be kept reasonably low if one learned to do her own developing and printing. She specializes in country subjects and has already sold a number to magazines and newspapers. I never realized how beautiful and artistic the stonewalls of the northeast were until I saw them in photographs.

One practical and yet fascinating hobby is raising and selling bantams. One farm wife makes more from a score of "banties" than she used to from a hundred "biddies." One friend began collecting old quilts for fun and now she buys and sells as a combination hobby-business. Another sells living Christmas trees in home-made maple buckets It has gone over big on the farm' roadside stand. The spruces, hemlocks and pines can be set out as shrubs, and then the bucket is useful as wood box, magazine and paper rack, or a general "catch all." This same woman makes little cacti gardens in a tray which she sells in a city florists shop on commission. B. E. P.

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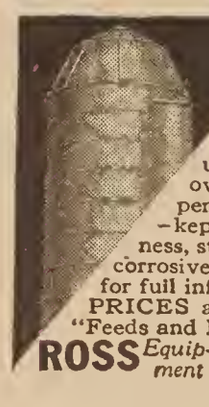

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The Wool Outlook

The Government report shows that the carry-over of domestic wool in the United States at the beginning of the new marketing season on April 1, 1949, is likely to be the smallest in recent years. Because of the small supplies of domestic wool available, interest in the wool market in the next few months will be centered largely on foreign wools. With mill consumption likely to continue at a fairly high level in the first quarter of 1940, imports of apparel wool in the early months of 1940 probably will be larger than at any time since the early months of 1937.

Mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States in November was slightly smaller than in October, but the November consumption was 12 percent larger than a year earlier and, with the exception of November, 1935, was the largest November consumption in the last 15 years. Consumption for the entire year 1939 will be close to the 1935 total of 659 million pounds, grease basis. The 1935 consumption was the largest in recent years.

United States imports of apparel wool for consumption totaled 82 million pounds in the first 11 months of 1939, compared with only 26 million pounds in the same months of 1938 and an average of 70 million pounds for those months in the five years 1933-37. Receipts of foreign wool at United States ports increased sharply in November and December.

Sales were small in the Boston wool market in December. Prices were firm on fine and half blood domestic wools but were somewhat irregular on coarser grades in the latter part of the month. Quotations on merino wools for import from South Africa and South America were lower than prices of fine and half blood domestic wools on the Boston market.

Prices of fine grades of domestic territory wool at the end of December were slightly higher than a month earlier. Good French combing length fine territory wools in original bag sold at $1.00 to $1.02 a pound, scoured basis, the last week of December compared with $.97 to $1.00 a month earlier. Prices of territory three-eight blood and quarter blood wools, on the other hand, declined during December. Territory three-eight blood combing wool averaged 84 cents a pound, scoured basis, in the last week of December compared with 86.5 cents a pound at the end of November. Prices of graded territory wools at Boston are about 40 percent higher than before the sharp rise in September.

Quotations on graded fleece wools were largely nominal and unchanged in December. Mixed grade lots of country packed three-eight and quarter blood bright fleece wools were quoted at 43 to 45 cents a pound, grease basis, in the last week of December compared with 44 to 46 cents a pound a month earlier. The United States average price of wool received by farmers was 27.5 cents a pound on December 15. It was 27.6 cents a pound on November 15 and 20.3 cents on December 15, 1938.

Profitable Hothouse Lambs

Hothouse lambs are one of the luxuries in the meat line and as such offer a tempting opportunity to the grower who can produce what the market requires at the time when most needed.

Results during the past few seasons show that February is one of the best months in which to market hothouse or strictly milk-fed lambs. Prices have been uniformly high throughout this month. Supplies increase in March and prices decline, but there is always a brisk demand at Easter and prices rise almost as high as in February. After Easter the market declines rapidly and during late April and May the market is usually so heavily supplied that only the very best bring profitable prices.

Being a luxury product it is essential to produce only the best quality or none at all. Prices of the finest quality large hothouse lambs average two or three times the price of the poorest quality.

The hothouse lambs are Fall or early Winter lambs that are strictly milk-fed and this characteristic should show in the flesh. When dressed out they should have the light-colored flesh that denotes straight milk feeding. It is also absolutely essential that they be well fattened, for lightweight or thin lambs are discriminated against. The best weights are thirty pound and up, although lambs weighing twenty-five pounds are sometimes accepted.

Being a specialty product only a limited class of wholesale dealers are in a position to handle them for growers, and sales should be entrusted to a specialist or else arrangements should be made with high-class hotels or butchers to purchase direct.

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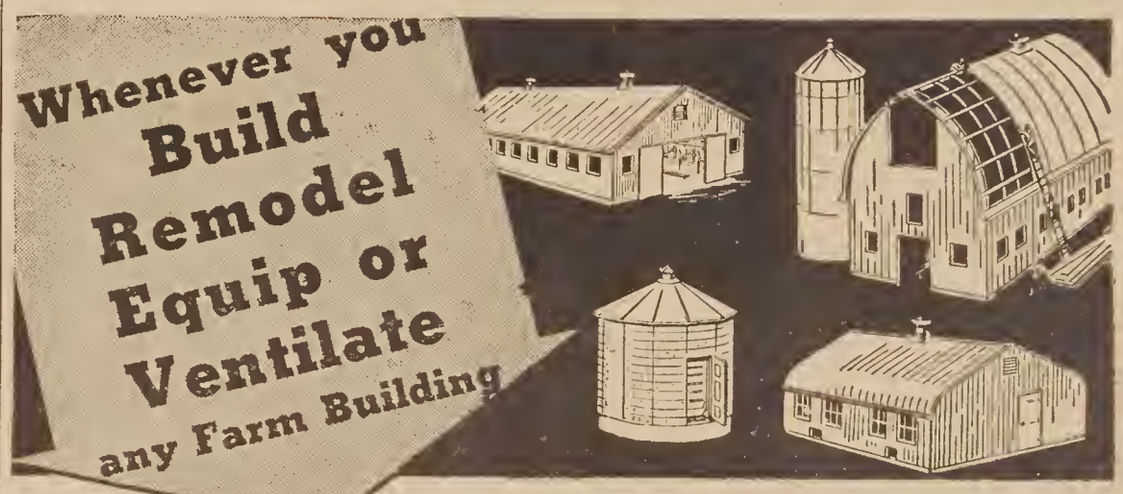

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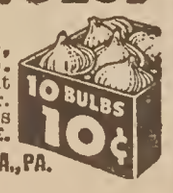

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Starting Chicks Right

The poultryman who expects to make money next Winter from his laying flock has started to work for that end now. The keynote to poultry success is in the care and management given the growing stock from the time that the eggs are hatched until the pullet lays her first egg. The hatcheryman can give you quality stock but after they leave his plant the rest is up to you. Even the best of stock can be ruined by mismanagement.

In early season brooding it is usually a good idea to start the stove a few days before the chicks arrive. This gives the operator a chance to accustom himself to the stove and regulate the temperature and also warms up the coop, putting it in better condition for the arrival of the chicks. A little fuel is usually cheaper than the loss of some chicks.

Chilling is one of the dangers during the first few days. Brooding the chicks at too low a temperature for the first days will result in stunting, perhaps not noticeable at once but showing up every plainly next Fall on the production sheets. Chicks are seldom overheated but often chilled.

When the chicks are first put in the coops it is well to have a circular guard around the brooder so that the chicks are kept near the source of heat. Such a guard is usually from 12 to 18 inches high and made of any solid material handy. After a few days the guard can be gradually moved back and then taken away. As an aid to the chicks to find the heat at night a dim light can be used in the coop during the dark hours. A 10 watt bulb is sufficient for this purpose. This light will also help prevent crowding with its accompanying loss of stock.

A chick can only use about a thimbleful of feed at a time and this thimbleful must contain all the necessary elements needed for growth. Make sure that you are giving your chicks good feed. Plenty of hopper and fountain space is important too. The stronger birds will be able to push their way into the hoppers but the weaker ones will just grow weaker and at last pass out of the picture if enough space is not given. Even if they don't die right away, the results will be under developed birds that will not show a profit on anybody's books At least eight feet of hopper space for each 100 baby chicks and 12 feet when they reach the roosting stage is needed This should be increased as the chicks grow older.

Teaching the chicks to roost while they are young is a good way to avoid losses later. Easily accessible roosts can be provided when the birds are from three to six weeks of age before the brooder stove is removed. Roosts that slant gradually have been found to be best with the first pole about six inches from the floor. The poles should be close together so that the little fellows can hop from one to the other. A 2x2 inch piece is satisfactory. Dropping boards placed underneath the roosts will make cleaning easier.

Allow plenty of floor space for the birds. Best results are usually had when not more than 300 or 400 chicks are brooded in one lot. About seven square inches of hover space is needed per chick and about one square foot of floor space for each three chicks. If the birds are to be kept in one coop until they are from six to eight weeks old, with no removals, it is best to plan on one square foot floor space per bird. E. C.

New York.

Poultry Booklets

Warren's R. I. Red Catalog.—This book issued by J. J. Warren, Box 20, North Brookfield, Mass., is devoted largely to the famous Warren strain of R. I. Reds that have won honors in many egg laying contests. It also describes the Warren Rock-Red hybrids that have been bred for both broiler purposes and egg production.

"World's Champions."—An interesting free folder, issued by Irving Kauder, Box 100, New Paltz, N. Y., contains illustrations of a number of Kauder Leghorns that made new world records at various Egg Laying Contests. It is an interesting story of what can be accomplished by a constructive breeding program.

Hubbard Farms Catalog.—Breeders of New Hampshires will be interested in this nicely illustrated catalog that describes an eight point program that has resulted in the development of the popular Hubbard Farm strain of birds. It may be obtained without charge. Address Hubbard Farms, Box 12, Walpole, N. H.

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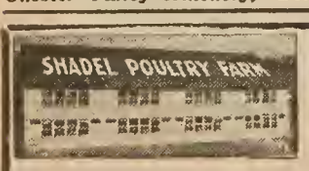

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BUTTER

Premium marks, 28¾ to 29½c; 90 to 92 score, 28¼ to 28½c; unsalted, best, 29¼ to 30c; storage, 28 to 28¾c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-western premium marks, 21½ to 23c; Specials, 21c; Standards, 20¼ to 20½c; Firsts, 19½ to 20c; Undergrades, 19 to 19½c; Exchange mediums, 20 to 20½c. Pacific Coast, Specials, 25½ to 26c; Standards, 24½ to 25c; Mediums, 23½ to 24½c; Pullets, 21½ to 22½c. Browns, extra fancy, 22¼ to 23½c; Specials, 21½ to 22c; Standards, 20½ to 21c; Mediums, 20 to 20½c. Duck eggs, Specials, 34 to 36c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls, 18 to 21c; chickens, 15 to 22c; turkeys, 18 to 23c. Prices a year ago chickens, 17 to 20c; fowls, 19 to 22c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 20c; chickens, 18 to 24½c; turkeys, 18 to 23c; ducks, 14 to 16c; squabs, lb. 30 to 50c.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Cal., doz., bunches, $5.50 to $10; Beans, bu., $1.50 to $8; Beets, bu., 50 to 90c; Brussels Sprouts, Cal., ½ drum, $1.25 to $3.25; L. I., qt., 7 to 10c; Cabbage, State, white, bag, 50c to $1; Fla., bsk., 50c to $1.25; Carrots, bu., 75c to $1; Collard Greens, bu., 25 to 50c; Dandelion Greens, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Eggplants, Cuba, crt., $1.50 to $4; Garlic, Cal., lb., 8½ to 9c; Hanover Salad, En. Sh., bu., 25 to 40c; Horseradish, Mo., bbl. $7.50; Kale, bu., 75c to $1; Lettuce, Cal., iceberg, crt., $3.25 to $4.25; Onions, 50-lb. bag, 90c to $1.15; Parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; Peas, bu., $2.75 to 2.88; Peppers, bu., $3 to $3.75; Rhubarb, Cal., 20-lb. box, $1.25; Spinach, bu., 75c to $1.10; Squash, Hubbard, 50-lb. bag 65c to $1; Turnips, white, ½ bu., 20 to 25c; Canada, rutabaga, 50-lb. bag, 65 to 75c; Turnip tops, En. Sh., bskt., 15c; Watercress, bunch, 3 to 7c. Potatoes, new crop, Fla., No. 1 box, $1.25 to $2.10; Cuba, No. 1, 50-lb. bag, $2 to $2.10; Old Crop, 100-lb. bags, Idaho, Russet, $1.90 to $2.50; Maine, No. 1, $1.95 to $2.15; Long Island, No. 1, $1.50 to $2.25; State, No. 1, $1.50 to $1.95; Prince Edward Island, No. 1, $2.35 to $2.40. Sweet potatoes, Delaware-Maryland, bu., 50c to $1.10.

FRUITS

Apples, bu. 90c to $1.50; Cranberries, ¼ box $2 to $3; Pears, bu., $2 to $2.50; Strawberries, pint, 10 to 28c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 35 to 39c; Butter, 33 to 36; Stringbeans, lb., 25 to 30c; Peas, lb., 20c; Potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; Sweets, lb., 5c; Spinach, lb. 10 to 15c; Apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Pennsylvania Markets

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 29 to 33c; eggs, 25 to 27c; live fowls, 18 to 20c; chickens, 17 to 19c; dressed fowls, 18 to 21c; chickens, 23 to 24c; apples, bu., 75c to $1.25; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.90 to $2.10; carrots, bu., 60 to 85c; onions, 50 lbs., 95c to $1.10; mushrooms, 3-lb bskt., 40 to 55c; hay, ton $15 to $20.

LANCASTER

Steers: Choice, 900-1100 lbs., $9.50 to $10.25; good, $9 to $9.50; medium, $8 to $8.50; common, $7 to $7.50; choice, 1100-1300 lbs., $9.50 to $9.75; good, $9 to $9.50; medium, $8.25 to $8.75; choice, 1300-1500 lbs., $9.50 to $9.75; good, $9 to $9.50. Heifers: choice, $7.75 to $8.50; good, $7 to $7.75; medium, $6.50 to $7; common, $6 to $6.50. Cows: choice, $6.75 to $7; good, $6.25 to $6.75; medium, $5.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $3.75 to $5.50. Bulls: good and choice, $8 to $8.50; fair to good, $6.50 to $8.50; cutter common and medium, $5.50 to $6.25. Vealers: good and choice, $12 to $12.50; medium, $9.50 to $11; cull and common, $8 to $9. Feeder and stocker cattle: good and choice, $9.25 to $9.75; fair to good, $7.75 to $8.75; medium to fair, $7 to $7.75; common and medium, $6 to $7. Hogs: good and choice, 160-180 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 180-200 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 200-220 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 220-250 lbs., $5.50 to $5.75; 250-290 lbs., $5 to $5.25; 290-350 lbs., $5 to $5.25; medium and good, 350-500 lbs., $5 to $5.25; good and choice roughs, $4.50 to $5. Sheep: choice lambs, $8.25 to $9.25; medium and good lambs, $6.25 to $8.25; ewes, all weights, $2 to $4.

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 28 to 29½c; eggs, 19 to 22c; apples, bu., 90c to $1.20; cabbage, 50 lbs., 65 to 90c; onions, 50 lbs., $1 to $1.05. Steers, $9 to $10.50; cows, $3.75 to $6.50; calves, $9 to $12.50; sheep, $4 to $4.50; lambs, $5.50 to $10.50; hogs, $5 to $5.90.

Boston Produce Markets

BUTTER.—Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring, 29½ to 30c; extras, 29½c; creamery, firsts, not quoted.

EGGS.—Nearby specials, 26c; mediums, not quoted; western, extra firsts, 22c; firsts, 21c.

APPLES.—McIntosh, 60c to $1.40 bx.; Baldwins, 65c to $1.40 bx.; Delicious, 75c to $1.50 bx.; odd varieties, 35 to 60c box.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Native fowl, 20 to 21c; broilers, 21c; ducklings, 15 to 16c; western fowl, 30 to 35 lbs., 15c; 36 to 42 lbs., 15½c; 43 to 47 lbs., 17c; 48 to 54 lbs., 19½c; 55 to 59 lbs., 20c; 60 to 65 lbs., 20 to 20½; 66 to 78 lbs., 19 to 19½c; 79 lbs. up, 20c; turkeys, native, 20 to 26c; northwestern, 19½ to 23c; southwestern, 17 to 20½c.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowl, fancy, 18 to 18½c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 16 to 18c; 4½ lbs. up, 19 to 20c; broilers, 16 to 18c; roosters and stags, 11 to 12c.

FRUIT. — Cranberries, ¼ bbl. box, Howes, $2.65 to $2.90; grapefruit, $1.75 to $3.25 box; lemons, $3.75 to $4.75 box; oranges, Cal., $2.50 to $4 box; Fla., $2.75 to $4 box; tangerines, $2.25 to $2.50.

POTATOES.—Green Mts., 100-lb. bags, U. S. No. 1 grade, $1.80 to $1.90; extra large, $2.10 $2.30; commercials, $1.65 to $1.75; sweet potatoes, $1 to $1.15 bskt.

VEGETABLES. — Beets, cutoffs, 50 to 75c box; beet greens, $1.50 to $1.75 box; cabbage, $1 to $1.40 box; carrots, cutoffs, 90c to $1 box; celery, pascal, $1 to $2 box; cucumbers, hothouse, $2 to $3; dandelions, $2 to $2.25 box; leeks, $1 to $1.15 box; lettuce (18), 75c to $1; mushrooms, 50 to 75c bskt.; buttons, 50 to 60c; onions, 50-lb. bag, 85 to 90c; 10-lb. bags, 16 to 17c; western onions, $1.15 to $1.35 bag; parsnips, 50 to 65c ½ box; radishes, hothouse (60 bunches), 75c to $1.25; rhubarb, 6 to 7c; squash, Turban and Blue Hubbard, $2 to $2.25 bbl.; bulk, 1¾ to 2¼c lb.; tomatoes, hothouse, best, 34 to 40c lb.; medium, 14 to 16c; turnips, purple tops, 40 to 60c ½ box; white cape, washed, $1.50 to $1.75 bskt.; yellow, 50 to 60c 50-lb. bag.

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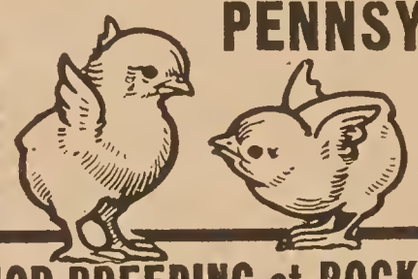

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Egg Contests and Auctions

Storrs Egg Laying Contest

Carried on by the University of Connecticut at Storrs. Report for week ended February 17, 1940. The high pens are:

New Hampshires—	Eggs	Points
Ebenwood Farm	1448	1563
Pine Top Poultry Farm	1231	1322
White Rocks—		
John Spangenberg	1335	1339
E. A. Hirt	1300	1332
Barred Rocks—		
R. C. Cobb	1390	1404
Dryden Poultry Bdg. Farm	1370	1311
Rhode Island Reds—		
J. J. Warren	1494	1539
E. B. Parmenter	1456	1520
Ralph W. Anderson	1476	1511
J. J. Warren	1414	1450
L. D. Bartholomew	1395	1390
White Leghorns—		
J. A. Hanson	1594	1620
J. A. Hanson	1567	1615
Wm. L. Gilbert Home	1425	1487
Guy A. Leader	1431	1457
Kauder's Pdg. Leghorns	1345	1392

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Reports for week ending February 17, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns—	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	1373	1378
F. J. Stumpf	1232	1299
Missouri Valley Poultry Fm.	1206	1226
Foreman Poultry Farm	1196	1189
Creighton Brothers	1186	1175
Harry A. Schnell	1161	1174
F. J. Stumpf	1139	1158
Creighton Brothers	1108	1080
Piho Brothers	1088	1038
Fred Heuer	1087	1126
R. & B. Poultry Farm	1040	1002
Single Comb Buff Leghorns—		
Charles A. Richardson	614	657
White Wyandottes—		
Missouri Valley Poultry Fm.	875	938
White Plymouth Rocks—		
Miami Chick Hatchery	830	823
Faith Farm	670	705
Barred Plymouth Rocks—		
R. C. E. Wallace	1028	1037
Victor H. Kirkup	946	985
R. C. E. Wallace	872	884
New Hampshires—		
C. D. Cummings	1025	1027
James H. Horne	990	944
Rhode Island Reds—		
E. B. Parmenter	1507	1411
J. J. Warren	1438	1379
The Joachim Breeding Farm	1263	1208
E. B. Parmenter	1211	1148
Poplar Hill Farm	1167	1161
Crooks Farm	1154	1115
J. J. Warren	1125	1071
Crooks Farm	1087	1055
T. H. Mettler	1045	1007
Redbird Farm	1013	981

Various Egg Auctions

BETHLEHEM, PA.

White Eggs—Prices February 23, 1940.

Fancy, large	$0.26¼	@	$0.25
Fancy, medium	24	@	21
Extras, large	25	@	24
Extras, medium	22¾	@	22
Standard, large	23¼	@	22
Standard, medium	22½	@	20¾
Produce, large	22½	@	20½
Produce, medium	23¼	@	20½
Pullets	20½	@	20¼
Pee Wees	20¼	@	20¼
Jumbos	32¾	@	31
Crax	20¼	@	20¼
Brown Eggs—			
Fancy, large	24¼	@	24
Fancy, medium	24	@	22
Extras, large	24½	@	24
Extra, medium	22		
Standard, large	23½		
Pullets	21¼	@	21¼

VINELAND, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices February 22, 1940.

Fancy, extra	$0.28¼	@	$0.26½
Fancy, medium	25¾	@	24½
Grade A, extra	27¼	@	25¾
Grade A, medium	25¼	@	24
Produce, extra	26½	@	25
Produce, medium	24¼	@	23½
Pullets	24	@	23
Pee Wees	21½	@	20
Ducks	38	@	37
Brown Eggs—			
Fancy, extra	27½	@	25
Fancy, medium	24¾	@	24
Grade A, extra	25¾	@	24¾
Grade A, medium	24½	@	23½
Produce, extra	24	@	23¾
Produce, medium		@	22½
Pullets	23½	@	23

WEST PATERSON, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices February 23, 1940.

Jumbo	$0.32	@	$0.30
Large	32	@	25½
Medium	27	@	24
Pullets	23¾	@	22
Brown Eggs—			
Jumbo	30	@	28
Large	28½	@	25
Medium	26	@	24
Pullets	23½	@	22

Early Days in Eastern Pennsylvania

Northeastern Pennsylvania was settled by people from Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts and other Eastern States beginning soon after 1780, extending over a period of 50 years. The first action on the part of those thrifty individuals after purchasing land was, with the help of neighbors, to cut trees and roll up logs for a cabin, which answered for a home until frame buildings could be erected. The next necessity was a patch of ground where corn, potatoes and wheat could be raised. To set this it was the custom to pile logs in a heap and burn them. In this present day we feel sad as we think of the fine maple, beech and other logs that went to ashes. Water power was plenty and it was not long before hemlocks were turned into boards for large substantial houses and barns.

I can recall events 74 years back. In those early times not much thought was given to putting up a barn. The neighbors responded readily to a raising, so instead of one large barn near to the house little barns were back in the field. Time was saved in busy seasons by having the barn in the field where young stock would be fed the hay during the Winter, going once a day to feed them—sometimes a stack where they could get feed without attention every day. There was a shed open to the south for cattle to have shelter. Before the days of the hay press, mules were brought here from the mines in droves of a hundred which made a market for hay.

My barn was built with one shed 30 feet long; another 50 feet and half the space under the main barn open. A high tight board fence and running water from a spring with trough under shed made a very desirable place for a large drove to winter. I recall finding a pile of mule shoes they had taken off so the mules would not hurt each other when running together. In those days Timothy and clover hay was abundant. I recall going with my father to a farm in September to get a load for our minister's horse. There were three large barns and six stacks and they were still haying. That farm and others were cropped until scarcely any hay could be produced.

The slaughter of our beautiful timber is a subject that needs serious consideration. Sixty years ago the portable saw mills first came into this section and the remark was made "soon there would be no timber left." One man said that some morning we would wake up and find we had no wood. Fifty-nine years ago I taught school and boarded around, as was then the custom. At one of the places the man had a large woodlot and was selling hemlock lumber. He said "some day slabs will be worth something." Now slab wood cut stove length is delivered to buyer's home for $1 per cord, and wood is wasting in the woods. I estimate there is a million feet of lumber within a few miles of my home, yet notwithstanding this the unsightly brush lots we see when riding around Bradford County are a pitiable sight.

I write from 60 years experience with a sugar bush. The making of syrup and the care of trees, trimming out poor trees and yearly increasing the value, is a very pleasant and interesting work and a source of profit in connection with farming. An example is now under my observation, a beautiful timber lot of native trees level land and a good spring would easily bring in syrup, wood and lumber every year $300 and improve in production. By cutting the large trees and saving the maples I more than doubled the number of producing maples in my woods. Our kind hearted government, so liberal with the taxpayers' money has had much to do with present conditions. It is easier to go to the store with an order for groceries than to go into the woods to cut wood for house and sugar cabin. Coal and oil are being burned while wood goes to waste. Some Winters I have found it difficult to get enough wood cut for house and wages are high. Even if I could find men who would work in a sugar bush, the low price of common sugar makes it necessary to have private customers to sell maple at 25 cents per pound and syrup at $1.50 to $2 but good maple syrup is the best sweet produced.

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Barred Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, $7.00; Heavy Mixed, $6.00. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ask for circular and early order discount.
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Sexed Pullet Chicks, Edgehill Reds, 90% sex guarantee. Pullorum clean stock bred by Fisher System. Also Edgehill Cross 15c. F. O. B. EDGEHILL POULTRY PLANT, Petersham, Mass.

Hens Yesterday and Today

Those who have been interested in poultry and watched its progress over a period of 30 years, have seen a great expansion. The hen has really come into its own. Old time methods have been discarded and much thought has been put into present day care, buildings and equipment.

Years ago farmers in our section paid very little attention to the eare and comfort of the farm flock. They were just a sideline, many times considered property of the women folks, a way for the lady of the house to earn an extra dollar. maybe? I wonder if they always got it. Most of these farm flocks ran at will. Summer and Winter. roosting under the open sheds, on plow handles, back of wagons, sleighs and cultivators. They were fed at any time most convenient and I still wonder where some of those hens got drinking water in Winter.

I agree with H. P. S. when he says hens have personality. Like humans it crops out more in some than others. I have owned roosters that just walked around looking for trouble. Usually hens respond very rapidly to kind treatment; they are a friendly lot and enjoy talking to you. When quite young I used to tease my mother to let me visit the hens. She would put me into the yard and there I would sit on an old soap box and talk to the hens by the hour. They were very tame and flocked about me for the little titbits I always had for them. Every hen was named and I took turns holding my favorites. They seemed to enjoy my visits and listened to my lectures, songs and childish prattle without the slightest fear.

My father built a small henhouse, one of the first in our neighborhood. It certainly would not come up to present speeifieations. To start with it had a dirt floor. Every Spring those hens walked around in mud up to their feathers. The ventilation was also poor. We used old hay for litter, sometimes seattering corn in it and how those hens would work. We realize now that musty or dusty hay was very bad for them. Peat moss and shavings are the leading materials now. I like good dry shavings best.

In the past the hen had a pretty short working day in Winter. With lights it is possible to regulate the days to equal length.

Hens get used to certain people working around them and learn to trust and like them. They recognize a stranger at onee. This is especially true if they are in the henhouse. Heus do best under the eare of people who move among them softly, handle them gently, and do not talk loudly. Strange noises upset them and often cause a regular stampede.

I have found the following rules are good to follow: Never start a poultry business unless you really like heus and are willing to devote your time to them. Pick a good strain. Never over-erowd your pens. Keep plenty of dry litter on the floor; wet litter is the souree of many evils. Have the house properly ventilated. Clean pits onee a week dropping boards every day. Feed at regular hours. Keep plenty of material in the nest boxes; it prevents broken eggs. Have plenty of fresh water before the heus at all times. Don't fill the dry mash hoppers too full, feed about what they will clean up each day.

It is not wise to ehange feeds, but, if this is absolutely necessary do it over a period of weeks. A sudden change will turn them into a molt. Remove broody heus at once. also sick or eull hens. Broody heus if shut up will soon start laying again. Culls are boarders and they do not pay their way. Sick hens are dangerous and should go the way of better hens.

M. A. S.

New Egg Cooperative

The first eooperative egg marketing association in the Finger Lakes seetion has been ineorporated as Finger Lakes Egg Producers' Cooperative Association, Ine. Headquarters have been set up in Locke, N. Y. The organization will embrace 12 counties in this region.

The association will solieit membership from egg produeers throughout the Finger Lakes eountry, purchasing eggs directly and trueking them to concentration headquarters here where they will be graded, packed and shipped to the New York Metropolitan market. Its produet will be marketed under the brand name "Finger Lakes Coop. Eggs." Already the assoeiation has established outlets in New York City through several prominent egg marketing houses.

The officers elected are: Paul Kennedy, Scipio, president; Eber Salley, Scipio Center, secretary and treasurer, and Donald Wright, Moravia, vice-president. Directors, in addition to the above officers, are Herbert Tillotson, Ledyard, and Frances Brown, Auburn. F. A. Lick has been named as agent for the cooperative.

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WARREN
AGAIN RUNS TRUE TO FORM
Starts 1940 In Lead on All Fronts
Here are the records of Warren R. I. Red Pens at 8 Contests as of January 1st 1940:
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Second High Red Pen
STORRS, First High Red Pen
Third High Red Pen
FLORIDA, First High Red Pen
Third High Red Pen
MISSOURI, Second High Red Pen
FARMINGDALE, Second High Red Pen
PENNSYLVANIA, First High Red Pen
VINELAND, 2-Yr. Class, First High Red Pen, Lifetime Records.
3-Yr. Class, First High Red Pen, Lifetime Records.
MAINE, First High Pen, All Breeds, (Month of January).
RHODE ISLAND REDS
Same strain as the birds which are making the above records.
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Warren's Private Strain R. I. Reds mated to outstanding strain of Barred Rock cockerels. A grand cross for eggs as well as meat.
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White Leghorns	$6.50
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100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English

Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	100	500	1000
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St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

H. Mix $6-100; Ass't'd $5. Leghorn Cockerels $2-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Parcel Post. Write for Circular.
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Are the product of a quarter century of importing and breeding from Tom Barron's Best. Old Hen Breeders. Also a mating of Kauders Leghorns. We offer you husky chicks from our own healthy breeding flocks.
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Don't Let Them Die

The last 4 months of 1939 were the least profitable that many poultrymen can remember during the last decade. A survey of present and future grain prices, current fresh egg and poultry prices, and cold storage holdings, does not paint too favorable an outlook for the first 6 months of 1940. When economic conditions are in the poultryman's favor, certain fundamental practices are frequently let slide, for the grain bill and taxes can still be paid. However, when the going gets tough, belts have to be tightened, jaws set, and certain management practices changed. 1940 looks like the year to do just that.

The crop of baby chicks you brood this year, the manner in which they are raised, and their condition when housed will determine whether your account book will show a black or a red balance. A 10-year summary from the Connecticut Grow Healthy Chick Campaign indicates that mortality can be definitely reduced by following a sanitary program. In 10 years, the average state chick mortality was redueed from 17.2% to 10.3%. Losses from disease were cut from 13.4% to 6.2%. Egg production was increased from 147.9 to 169.6, or 21.7 eggs per bird, while chick mortality was being redueed by 6.9%. Doesn't it sound interesting?

In planning your chick purchases this year buy chicks that have come from breeding stoek proven to be Pullorum Clean by test. Do not brood Pullorum Clean chicks with those from non-Pullorum Clean sources, for the former have not had any opportunity to build up an immunity to the disease. And do not hatch Pullorum Clean eggs in an incubator with eggs from untested stock, for the resultant chicks start off with a severe handicap.

Insist on your chicks coming from floeks which have been fed an adequate breeding ration. There is a definite carryover of food value from the egg to the chick. The ehick needs this high fortification for a quick, normal start.

Your sanitary preparations for the chicks must be adequate, yet not expensive. Scrape the floor and side walls and then scrub thoroughly with boiling hot water and lye. One can of lye to 3 gallons of water gives ample strength. Do not use a good broom or mop for the lye if you want to avoid being placed "in the doghouse." Some poultrymen prefer to disinfect after this lye washing; still others favor a whitewash treatment, as it makes a cleaner, brighter house, and they can see and smell clean.

What kind of litter are you going to use this year? Every type of litter has its strong points. The principle factor seems to be the use of a litter that is absorbent, that will keep dry, that will not pack or mat, and that is not too expensive. Deep litter, 4 to 6 inches deep (and 8 inches on old, drafty floors) should give good results. An inch or two of sand on the floor and under the litter is preferred by many.

Deep litter will tend to prevent and reduce the action of coccidiosis germs. Coccidia need heat, moisture, and oxygen to sporulate. When the droppings are mixed in with deep, dry litter, a bacterial action seems to be set up which is detrimental to coccidia growth. Frequent cleanings are not necessary as long as the litter stays dry. However, it is necessary to remove damp litter around fountains, entrances, etc. Under normal conditions the litter should last throughout the entire brooding period.

Preparing the brooder house properly can materially reduce chick mortality. Though it frequently seems an unnecessary expense, operating the brooder stove for 2 to 3 days before the chicks arrive is a good investment. It enables the operator to properly adjust his thermostats, test the wafers and drafts, and get the house and litter properly dried. A tin or galvanized strip, 4 x 4 feet, under the stove frequently proves to be cheap fire insurance. Set the stove about two-thirds back toward the back wall. Have a guard placed 1 x 2 feet away from the hover so that the chicks cannot stray from the heat. However, watch closely for the first day to make sure that the chicks are not being damaged by too much heat.

Paper (3 or 4 thicknesses) on top of the litter tends to give the chicks a clean, quick start. The top layer can be removed each day so that by the third day, the biddies are on the litter. The guard should be moved back each day so that by the time the paper is removed, the chicks have the run of the pen. Corners which are blocked off by a slanting board reduce losses by preventing the chicks from crowding in the corners.

Do not feed the chicks until they are at least 24 to 36 hours old. They will tell you by their action when ready for their first feed. Place a few handfuls of feed on the papers or on a cupflat. One cupflat for each 100 chicks is sufficient. A fine sprinkling of hard, sharp granite grit on top of the first feed gives the chicks some "false teeth" with which to grind their feed. Give them a liberal supply of sharp, hard grit right from the start, for it has been proven that chicks are less susceptible to gizzard erosion when sharp, hard grit is fed ad lib.

Place the water founts in the light where the chicks can see to drink. They will consume larger quantities of water if it is conveniently placed near the hoppers and in the light. Furnish at least 1 quart jar or its equivalent for each 100 chicks. Provide at least one 4-foot hopper, feeding on both sides for each 100 chicks after the second or third day. Longer hoppers are less expensive and require less labor to maintain.

Although floor dryness is stressed, a humid air condition is desirable for the first 10 to 14 days. It seems to stimulate feather growth.

Be kind to your chicks this year. However, do not kill them with over-kindness. As many chicks die each year from overheating as from chilling. Ninety degrees at the edge of the hover is adequate. A room temperature of 60 to 70 degrees is ideal. It makes for greater activity and increased food consumption. Overheating tends to sap the chicks' body moisture and reduces vitality. Have you ever seen any better chicks than those raised under electric brooders where the water actually freezes 1 foot from the edge? Yes, the chicks will stand cool temperatures, provided there is a comfortable heat under the stove when they need it.

Overcrowding is probably the greatest evil in the chick rearing program. Too many people try to brood 2 chicks where only 1 should be. One very successful producer once said, "You can put as many chicks as you want under a stove. They will usually die down to the right number." Let 1940 be the year you adopt safe-space standards. Do not brood over 300 chicks per stove, regardless of its rated capacity.

Place your waterers on wire platforms to keep the chicks away from excessive moisture. It no longer appears necessary to place the feed hoppers on wire floors. Change the water founts according to the size of the chicks and provide enough so that about a third of the flock can drink at once.

Though difficult to provide free range for early chicks, let them out in a restricted run as soon as possible, depending upon the weather. It may be necessary to place bags on the windy sides to prevent drafts. A pile of sand outside the chick door will encourage them to go out, as will also the placing of a feed hopper and water fountain in the yard.

Clean ground is a requisite to successful chicken rearing. However, clean ground does not necessarily mean new ground each year, but a range which is adequately covered with sod. A new range each year is to be desired over that which is void of grass, especially where previous worm infeetion has been present.

Feed cost may be redueed as much as 15% to 25% if the range is covered with short, tender, succulent grass. Long grass becomes coarse, is hard to digest, and has little food value. Short grass, on the entire range, is desirable, and will not only reduce feed cost, but will make for less concentration on any spot. Provide at least 1 acre for each 500 pullets. Move the hoppers about 20 to 30 feet further away from the houses or shelters each week to prevent bare spots and contamination. Cut the grass on the range with a mowing machine, power or hand mower, depending on its size. Space your houses on range to avoid overcrowding at gates, waterers, and hoppers.

Feeding should also be considered seriously. The cheapest feed is not always the best. Use a chick starting ration, then change to the growing, or use an all-purpose mash. Feed it according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Do not "doctor" it with this and that to reduce its cost, for it frequently only reduces its effectiveness.

The next 6 months will determine your Fall and Winter profits. Don't let your chicks die through slack or improper management. EDWARD S. WALFORD.

A New Garden Book

"Gardening for Fun, Health and Money" by A. Frederick Collins, published by D. Appleton-Century, price $2.00.

Packed into the nearly three hundred pages of this book is valuable information for every type of home gardener. It includes chapters on the making of different kinds of gardens—vegetable, flower, rock and water—soil testing and the control of plant enemies. It is well illustrated with line sketches and has a voluminous appendix. The book should be particularly helpful to the beginner but it also contains many facts that experienced gardeners will be glad to know.

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Large S. C. English Wh. Leghorns	$8.50
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All Chicks hatched from fully-matured selected hens BWD tested under personal supervision.

Lehman's Eng. White Leghorn Pullets, 95% guar.	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Lehman's Str. run Eng. Leg.	6.50	31.25	60
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N. H. or R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75

Light Mixed $5; Heavy Mixed $5.50-100; Leg. Ckls. $2. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. postpaid. Cat. Free.
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We import direct from Tom Barron in England. Large Hens Mated with R.O.P. Males. Lowest prices ever quoted as follows: Straight Run $6.50 100; 95% Pullets $13.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100. Cir. Free. North Side Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

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100% live delivery P.P. Large Type Eng. W. Leg Pullets, 95% guar.	100	500	1000
	$13.00	$65.00	$130
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RICHFIELD HATCHERYS' Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD 100% del.

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Large Type English Sexed White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels $2.50-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS Rocks, Rods and Leghorns. All from Maryland U. S. Approved flocks. $8.00 per 100 postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15 years experience producing quality chicks. Write for free Circular. West Denton, Hatchery, Denton, Md.

The New Hampshires

When as a young business man I decided to leave the city and make poultry raising my profession, I carefully studied and investigated the merits and histories of all the popular utility breeds; and from the elementary knowledge so acquired, I deliberately cast my lot with the men who were earnestly and zealously developing and refining the native red fowls of the New Hampshire hills, under the brilliant direction and inspiration of Professor "Red" Richardson, to whom the present standardized New Hampshire fowl will stand as a worthy memorial forever.

A cursory review of the history of the breed, with which nearly all poultry-minded people are now familiar, will demonstrate that practically all the steps in its rise and progress have been, in themselves, unique, as compared with the steps in the development of other breeds. Without doubt the New Hampshires have in the deepest roots of their family tree, like all the American breeds, the blood of the old Shanghais, Chittagongs, Javas, Dorkings, Dominques, and Games; but in the last quarter of the 19th Century they naturalized themselves among the hills and dales of New Hampshire, and became virtually indigenous to the soil.

Since the wild Jungle fowl was domesticated by the ancients, no other bird has come to the hands of expert breeders as fresh and clean and unspoiled as the New Hampshire; and it is highly significant that never at any time has it fallen into the hands of fanciers, who would have bred it primarily for fine feathers. I have no personal quarrel with the fanciers; they have as good a right to breed fowl for blue ribbons and silver cups, as I have to breed them for egg and meat production, and profits, but in-breeding for exhibition points is destructive to stamina, fertilty, and general health, and I am thankful that the New Hampshre breed escaped that devastating process.

The refinement, improvement, and standardization of the New Hampshire has been accomplished without handicaps or hazards and it may be likened to the cultivation of a sturdy tree or plant, out of the virgin forest. Of course, the strength and virility and purity of a strain, of any breed, must depend on the character and talent of the man that builds it; but New Hampshires have been fortunate in winning the favor of a singularly earnest and practical lot of men, with marked unity of purpose, and a fine balance of pride and integrity.

That the New Hampshire can "take it," under all sorts of conditions, and is hardy almost beyond belief, is due largely to its natural habitat through many generations. When people from farther south see these birds keeping up normal production in laying houses with windows wide open, or screened only with muslin, with the mercury standing a few degrees below zero, they know that we have "got something."

ANDREW CHRISTIE.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire's are not afraid of the Winter and snow.

Poultry Gains

It is very evident that Father Knickerbocker is not losing his appetite for poultry. During 1939 Greater New York unloaded the immense total of nearly 233,000,000,000 pounds of it, with shipments from practically every State in the Union; and this great total was about 4,000,000,000 pounds in excess of the unloadings of 1938. These figures are contained in the annual summary just issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There are more than 40 States that have the honor of being among those largely engaged in commercial poultry production and 26 of these States shipped over a billion pounds each to New York in 1939. Of this great total, broilers and turkeys have a leading place, with large amounts of chickens, fowls, ducks and geese also received.

In spite of the fact that the Thanksgiving and Christmas periods still absorb the largest part of the year's turkey output, there is a strong tendency within the last year or two to extend the turkey season over the twelve-month period. This increased all-round demand comes largely from the hotel and restaurant trade, which shows a preference for heavier birds than are popular in the family trade. But for all that, November and December receipts in 1939 accounted for about one-third of the year's total as received at New York.

In connection with this study of important changes which are developing in the poultry industry, it is worth noting that the market increase in commercial egg production during the past few years, which now means an abundance of fresh-laid eggs every month in the year, spells the doom of the storage egg industry; because the city customer prefers a fresh-laid egg to a storage egg, especially for table use. And modern methods now in use make it possible for producers to supply eggs as easily in Winter as in Summer.

This change in producing methods and the Winter production of eggs is the reason why storage eggs have caused their purchasers to lose so many millions during the past few seasons. The conviction is growing that it will be but a short time before the storage of eggs for long periods will be useless. Repeated heavy losses for investors in cold storage eggs in recent years is forcing this business to the wall.

Older readers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER will remember the time when the practice of preserving eggs in a lime pickle in huge casks was a considerable business, these limed eggs being shipped to the big markets during the season of short supply, as few fresh eggs were obtainable during the Winter months. Then came the present method of preserving eggs in big cold storage warehouses for Winter use, while the farmer's family insured a Winter supply of eggs by preserving them in salt or water glass.

New York. L. L. ALLEN.

Pauline and Geraldine Northrup, five year old twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Northrup, of Hammondsport, Steuben County, N. Y. Each is shown holding a Buff Orpington pullet, from a flock which their family raised last Summer.

SAVE on EMPIRE STATE CHICKS

SEXED PULLETS $11.90 UP PER 100

LOW BARGAIN PRICES on sturdy chicks from old New England stock. Rich in the direct bloodline breeding of some of New England's famous contest winning strains. MALES $3.90 PER 100 UP

90% Sex Guaranteed

PUREBRED or CROSSBRED RUGGED, HEALTHY CHICKS

out of flocks that have never had a day's pampering These chickens pay a profit under everyday farm conditions. They are out on the range in the sunshine every possible day, building up stamina and endurance. No hen-cage birds used for breeders, but they have the vitality that spells months extra livability and egg production from our chicks raised for hen-cages.

Flocks Paying $1 to $2 per Bird Profit--Averages High as 220 Eggs

We work on the principle that flocks paying their owners as high as $1 to $2 per hen profit annually have the right breeding for hatching our highest grade chicks. Our finest quality chicks attain a high standard. Many generations of 200-300 egg breeding of big New England eggs. Flock after flock averaging 180 to 220 eggs under general farm conditions.

VISIT OUR PLANT

Inspect our big, sanitary, spick and span organization. Talk to our poultrymen. Read our flock records. Heft our large, heavy hatching eggs. Watch the big, fluffy, vigor-charged, bright-eyed chicks we hatch out of such eggs. It's easy to reach us by car, and worth the time to see exactly what you're investing in. Phone 4-5316, Albany. Address, 276 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

2 to 3 cents per Chick Less

on popular kinds. Real New Hampshires, big Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds; also popular crossbreeds.

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Let us show you breeding that is NOW PAYING A PROFIT. Chicks as hatched or sex-guaranteed; day old pullets and cockerels. Liberal guarantees. BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders. Big FREE CATALOG tells all—write today.

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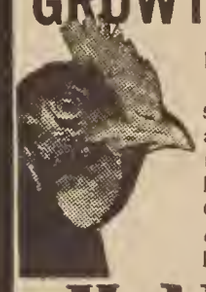

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Sexed Pullets guaranteed 95% accurate.	PER 100	500	1000
Large English Type Single Comb White Leghorns	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
Bred To-Lay Single Comb Brown Leghorns	13.00	65.00	130.00
Unsexed — White or Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires	7.00	35.00	70.00

White Leghorn Cockerels, $2-100; Light Assorted, $5.50; Heavy Assorted, $6.00.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace (Prop.), Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS Order NOW and SAVE

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WENE SLASHES CHICK PRICES AS MUCH AS $40.00 Per 1,000 and in ADDITION OFFERS EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS UP to $15.00 Per 1,000

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EARLY-ORDER DISCOUNTS — On Orders mailed before March 20th, accompanied by deposit of 1c per chick, deduct 50c per 100 on Utility and Select Matings, $1. per 100 on Super and Super-X Matings. An additional 50c may be deducted on all matings when sending cash in full with order.

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Prices Per 100 . . . Lots of 100 to 999 Delivery at any time up to July 1st.	UTILITY MATINGS	SELECT MATINGS	SUPER MATINGS	SUPER-X MATINGS
S. C. White (Big Type) Leghorns (Not Sexed)	$ 8.90	$ 9.	$	
Choice of Above Leghorns Sexed 95% Pullets	17.90	19.		
Choice of Above Leghorns Sexed 95% Cockerels	2.90	3		6.90
Barred or White Rocks, R. I. Reds or New Hampshires, WENE'S Wyan-Rocks—"White" WENEcross Redrocks—"Barred"	8.90	10.	12.40	15.40
	8.90	10.40	12.40	
Above Heavy Breeds, Pullets, 95% Guaranteed	12.40	14.40	16.40	
Barred or White Rock, 95% Cockerels	8.90	10.40	11.40	13.40
Wyan-Rocks or Redrocks, 95% Cockerels	8.90	10.40		
R. I. Red or New Hampshires, 95% Cockerels	7.40	9.40	10.40	12.40
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40	15.40
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Pullets	11.40	12.40	14.40	
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, 95% Cockerels	9.40	10.40	11.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas (Not Sexed)	11.40	12.40	14.40	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Pullets	21.90	23.90	26.90	
WENEcross Leghorn-Minorcas, 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90	
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.90	8.90	9.90	

For 25 to 99 chicks, add 3c per chick. For 1,000 or more chicks deduct 50c per 100.

Deposit of 1c per chick must accompany order; balance 10 days before shipping date.

All Shipments postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

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New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

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All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States; with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

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HALLCROSS PULLETS

We've put them against pure breds at home plants, and against other cross breds at official contests. They've always outlaid their competitors. We welcome comparison with any other chicks, anywhere, anytime. Get our 1940 Catalog. It tells WHY they are such wonderful layers.

Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a Hatch" since 1927. Pullorum-free by State Test since 1927. MORE CHICKS SOLD IN 1939 than ever before. Over 51,000,000 chicks in the past 10 years. We ship Prepaid and Guarantee 100% live delivery.

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Extra Quality!

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorns & Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
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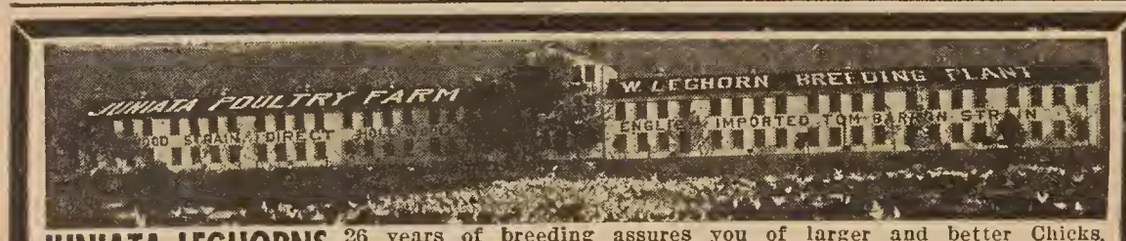
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White & Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds & Black & White Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00

Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels, $2.00-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels, $5.50-100.
TERMS: Cash or C. O. D. Write for FREE Information.

MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R. T. Ehrenzeller. Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.



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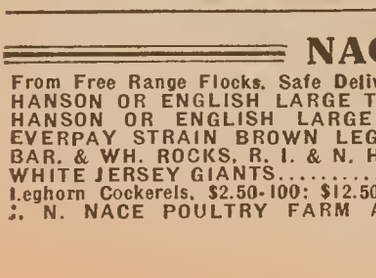
FOR VIGOR — HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS

14 Generations Of Old Hen Breeders back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Order chicks now for your delivery date. Free Catalog. 32 Years Service for Eastern Farmers.

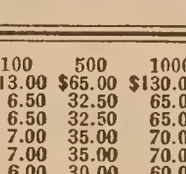
PEARSON'S NES-TO-U, Route R, KEENE, N. H.

Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs



NOLL'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

EXTRA PROFIT BRED CHICKS; SEXED PULLETS; COCKERELS



Foundation Stock Imported Direct from Barron in England. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each; Bred for size, vigor and extra heavy egg production. Official Penna. State Bloodtested for Pullorum. Sexed Pullets $8.50 per 100; $17.00 per 100; $81.00 per 500; $160.00 per 1000. Regular Straight Run $40.50 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order; can ship C.O.D. Catalog free. MARVIN F. NOLL, BOX R. KLEINFELTERSVILLE, PA.

FAUST'S CHICKS PURINA EMBRYO-FED CHICKS

White Leghorns - White and Barred Rocks - Hampshire Reds

Bronze, White Holland, Black Spanish, Bourbon Red Turkey Poults
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All Breeders State Supervised. Catalog Free. Prices the lowest in Our History. For these fine Quality Chicks. Sexed Pullets for sale. All Breeds.

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ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Four weeks old, 25c apiece. W. Leghorn COCKERELS, four weeks old, 8c. New Hampshire Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, four weeks old, but not sexed, 17c. All from healthy, well paying flocks. 10% deposit will book order for April 25th or later deliveries.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS (95% accurate)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS.....$9.00-100; RED-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
Leghorn Cockerels, $2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25.00-1000. Assorted or Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00

N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX R. — RICHFIELD, PA.

New Style of Colony House

Following the hurricane, careful consideration was given here at Wegatepa Farms, Harvard, Mass., to the advisability of continuing to brood in portable colony houses. Portable houses deteriorate very rapidly not only due to the fact that they are built of light construction, but are more or less racked from being moved from place to place. If they were not built to move, the construction would be more substantial.

Following this thought, it was decided to build permanent colony houses. The first ones built were 12x15 feet. Later on they were increased to 24x15 feet with a partition through the middle. These houses have cement walls 16 inches high, with cement floors. The wooden side walls are 32 inches above a sill laid in the cement walls and there are double doors in the center of the front directly under the ridge pole. Studding 7½ feet at the ridge gives a long sloping roof. In the front, on a double house, there are four windows with two windows on each side, giving plenty of sunlight at almost all hours of the day.

In the back wall opposite the doors there is one cellar window sash high under the peak which is kept open at all times, being dropped in on side boards. Each double house has two chimneys. These are constructed of an eight inch tile with the bell down, set below the roof boards. Around this tile above the roof a form is set and filled with cement. The brooder pipe passes up through the tile leaving a space about it protected by the tile and cement. Because of this there is practically no accumulation of creosote or soot. There is also a certain amount of desirable ventilation around the hot smoke pipe.

Roofing material is the same as is now used on all buildings, one layer of 14 pound felt, disk down, covered with a coating of hot roof pitch on which one more layer of felt is laid and that covered with hot pitch. This makes an exceedingly inexpensive roof and one which has proven more than satisfactory and easily replaced if a leak should develop.

The houses are set in rows with enough room between them and between the rows for each house to have four yards. Under no circumstances are over 300 chicks brooded in one side of a double house. Gravel and sawdust is used for litter. Electricity, oil, wood, and coal stoves are used; all proving about equally satisfactory.

Water has been piped through the field in a 1¼ inch main and carried into each pen which has a drainage pit covered with cellar wire on a raised frame. The fountain can thus be raised up as the chicks grow. With a faucet above the fountain it is a simple matter to wash the fountain allowing the dirty water to fall into the pit which is cleaned out once a season. W.

Poultry for the General Farm

Many farm families have found that a flock of pure bred or cross bred poultry is a profitable side line on the general farm. One question that is asked is how large should the flock be when a farmer has a herd of cows, raises general crops, and perhaps also has an orchard.

I was much interested in the experience of a certain farm family in a Northeast State which has an excellent program as a general farm. The family has children in high school, and the wife's father in his early seventies. There's a herd of fifteen milkers, a pair of mares from which colts are raised, and a flock of 300 cross-bred layers. "We found," said the man, "that in our situation we can handle about this size laying flock. There's a danger about a small flock that many farmers don't realize. That is, that you are inclined to neglect it. Fifty hens, or perhaps 100, doesn't seem so very important. But when you get two or three hundred going, it becomes a real item. Our figures show that over the last few years, we have made a labor profit of a little more than a dollar a hen. That means for us more than $300 added to our income, and naturally we see to it that the hens get a good chance. My wife and father-in-law do a good deal of the work, and my son and I handle the stock.

General farmers will be interested in two or three other pointers which will help reduce labor and increase profits. First of all, it is usually better to start all the baby chicks at one time. During the first two or three weeks, one has to give constant and good care. Second, place your order reasonably early so you will be certain to get the chicks when you want them. Have everything ready a couple of days before hand. Plan to start four chicks for each mature pullet you want in the laying flock next Fall. This gives a chance to cull out all but the very best, and they are the ones which make the profit. H. S. P.

Trapnested and Pedigreed REDS and LEGHORNS

SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

Start with Sprunger day-old SEXED PULLETS from trapnested Breeders and step up your own EGG PROFITS. Over 5000 breeders on MY OWN FARM. 135 two and three-year-old hens with records of over 300 eggs in pullet year. This year 750 trapnested Leghorns and Reds mated to 250 to 335 egg dam males.

PURCHASED CHAMPION HEN and PENS as part of IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The U. S. Champion Red Hen and First Pen in 1939 Maine Contest, and the Third Highest Pen all U. S. Contests, are now on my breeding Farm. Purchased from Ford. 5 hens won American Poultry Journal Trophies in 1939.

FREE CATALOG—BIG DISCOUNT NOW

Write today for new catalog—Box 25. Early order discount on both sexed and unsexed chicks. 95% Sex Guarantee. $8.00 UP

WRITE BOX 25

Elam Sprunger BINGHAMTON NEW YORK

Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida

MODERN MONEY CHICKS

LIVE UP TO THEIR NAME

Mr. Chas. Lutz Wharton, O., says **MODERN** chicks he bought last February "made more money than any he ever had". Another customer said his **MODERNS** *laid more than 14 months without moulting!* You, too, can raise poultry this year for **SURE PROFIT** with **MODERN** chicks. My chicks mature quickly. Early layers. *Prolific layers!* Every chick *personally guaranteed.* Write for circular on S.C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Buff Orps.

MODERN HATCHERY
Box 34 Mt. Blanchard, O.
C. O. TIPPIN, Owner

EARL PANKER
Producer of Quality Chicks for 22 Years

BANKER'S
Quality Day-Old Pullets
Guaranteed 95%

From high producing blood tested breeders. Parmenter R. I. Reds, Hubbard & Christie N. H. Reds. Thompson White Rocks. Barron & Hanson W. Leghorns, Rock - Red Barred cross. All day old pullets 15c, all heavy cockerels 6c. W. L. cockerels 2c. Ask about our mutual aid profit sharing plan for customers only. Order from this ad. or write.

GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM
Dansville, N. Y.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed P'l'ts C'k'ls Will Ship C. O. D.	100	100	100
White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$12.50	$3.00
Bl. or Buff Leg. Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	7.50	9.50	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	7.50	9.50	7.50
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	9.50	11.00	11.00
Grade A Chicks — From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	10.00	15.00	3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy C'k'ls.—our choice—when available			6.00
Light Breed C'k'ls.—our choice—when available			2.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHIX **BAUMGARDNER'S** POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

	Postage Paid
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00-100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00-100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00-100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50-100
Jersey White Giants	9.00-100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00-100
Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100; Leg. Cockerels	2.00-100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS! OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

POSTPAID	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Special Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70
Bar. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
White Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120
Mixed Chicks	5.00	25.00	50

Leg. Cockerels, $2-100. Free Catalog tells what customers say about our chicks. 100% del. guaranteed.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Electric Hatched from BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS.

CASH OR C. O. D.	Non-Sexed Pullets per 100	Pullets per 100	Ckls. per 100
Large Type English or Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
Special Breed—N. H. Reds	9.00	12.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	7.00	6.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. We pay all postage, & guar. 100% live arrival. 4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Shipped express collect. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE circular and Prices.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box I, COCOLAMUS, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% GUAR. PULLETS 100% Live Delivery	Str. Pults. 100	Pults. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Red-Rock-Cross	8.00	9.00	8.00
White & Black Minorcas	7.00	14.00	3.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	6.50	6.50

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 FREE Catalog of 30 years Breeding experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner. Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

MCLOUGHLIN LEGHORNS — Beauty - Production - Longevity. Progeny-test breeding since 1929. 6 times New York R. O. P. champions in average production. Pullorum free, state tube. test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 191.

Help Wanted

COUPLE, NO children, woman to cook and do general housework; man general handyman, care for fancy poultry, three riding horses and drive car; $50, board and room. Reference and picture. MORDELE FARM, R. D. 1, Riegelsville, Pennsylvania.

MARRIED MAN, July 1 for large fruit farm, experienced with sheep, poultry, machinery, butchering, can handle men, keep accounts, capable of expanding. Under 35 years, does not smoke or drink; 8 room house, modern conveniences; job with future; frequently long hours. State age, experience, education, family size, and salary expected. Interview necessary with man and wife. ADVERTISER 8546, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, dairy farm work, good milker, no drinking or smoking; wages $40 per month, board, room, washing; start April 1. G. L. HESELTON, Johnson, N. Y.

WANTED—Young or middle aged married man; Christian, good standing, no tobacco; for general farm, dairy and truck work. Give particulars and reference. ADVERTISER 8551, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will have available for positions on farms, beginning March 18th, young men 21 years of age, trained as dairymen, poultrymen, horticulturists, landscape gardeners, florists and farm machinery operators. These men have had a three-year training course, consisting of practical work on an 1,100 acre farm, together with technical training in the various farm departments. For information apply THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, Farm School, Pa.

FARMER, SINGLE, 50, desires position on small place, caretaker, milk few cows; poultryman, teamster, gardener; all round farm worker. Dependable, sober, reference. MEHREN, 20 N. William St., New York City.

MIDDLE AGED man wants light work on poultry farm; small pay, experienced. ADVERTISER 8398, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAMEKEEPER, 10 YEARS' experience with game birds, turkeys, show birds; good references; abstainer liquor, tobacco. ADVERTISER 8445, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING GARDENER, superintendent; American; agricultural estate experience; results; minimum expense; seeks place. ADVERTISER 8310, care Rural New Yoker.

YOUNG MAN, 23, married, leaving city job to enter agricultural college in Fall; wishes job on well equipped-stocked farm; Spring-Summer; no experience; learn fast and work hard. ADVERTISER 8472, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, hatcheryman, American, Christian, with established chick business. ADVERTISER 8475, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, SINGLE, middle aged, honest, and reliable, agricultural college graduate; wants position as caretaker, gardener, greenhouse, poultry; no tobacco or liquor; drives, milks; good home more appreciated than high wages. ADVERTISER 8476, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for widower of good habits; trustworthy. ADVERTISER 8478, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, HOUSEMAN, plain cooking; young man, single, recommended. ADVERTISER 8480, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED WORK as gardener and greenhouse man on private estate; best of references, permanent, age 40, single. ADVERTISER 8482, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, 36, married, executive ability with lifetime experience in all phases of profitable farm management. For past 10 years complete charge of 900 acre farm, handling 150 head of registered Guernsey cattle and 150,000 egg hatchery and breeding plant. Thorough knowledge of horses, swine, sheep, crops and farm machinery. Specialties, disease control (2 years veterinary experience); farm building construction. Not afraid of work, can assure results. ADVERTISER 8483, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FARM manager, understands all kinds of farming; horses or tractor; good references. ADVERTISER 8485, care Rural New-Yorker.

HORSEMAN, LONG experience in showing, breeding, raising draught horses; good references. ADVERTISER 8486, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, FARMER, married, expert horses, cows, poultry, gardening, drives car; wishes position, estate or farm. ADVERTISER 8487, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW — Middle aged, uncncumbered, desires position in modern home as companion, housekeeper; trustworthy. ADVERTISER 8496, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE AGED, German-American, gentleman, great lover of nature and animals; for many years office manager and bookkeeper New York City concern, desires to locate in the country where he can look after the interests of owner of estate, gentleman's farm or commercial farm. Unquestionable references; good home and possibly a few dollars expense money would cover all his needs. ADVERTISER 8497, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM superintendent, operating large farm wants superintendent's job, New York State. Experience fruit, dairy, beef cattle, sheep, hogs; all farm livestock and modern farm operations. ADVERTISER 8498, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, CARPENTER, painter; 20 years experience with hens, incubating, brooding; desires position. PALMER, Flemington, N. J.

MIDDLE AGED widow would like position as housekeeper. ADVERTISER 8500, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, AGRICULTURAL school graduate, experienced tractor, truck; wants future on general or stock farm, no dairy or poultry. 1463 East 59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN—What have you to offer man handy with tools, who is willing, reliable and sober; ideal for estate, poultry farm, etc.; seeks permanent place, age 42, single. ADVERTISER 8491, care Rural New-Yorker.

Birds and Animals vs. Insects

Is it not reasonable to assume that the wholesale destruction of our bird and small animal life, during the recent years, has been largely responsible for the increasing hordes of insect pests that are invading all parts of the country? To any casual observer it is readily apparent, that as our bird and small animal life decreases our insects increase. That should convince us that we need more protection to our birds and animal life, in order to combat the vast multitude of insects, that are every year destroying thousands of dollars worth of crops and even destroying our forests and endangering our future supply of building material and fuel.

When we read the early history of the country, we never find any account of insect invasions. Everything was well balanced. The birds and small animals kept the insects under control. But as civilization advanced, our birds and animals were killed off or driven back into more remote parts. It was then that the insects began to flourish, and as the years went by, there has been a gradual decrease in our bird and animal life, while there has been a steady increase in the insect life.

How were our birds and animals destroyed? In many instances their nesting and breeding grounds were destroyed by the advance of civilization. No serious thought was given to their value to mankind, or their place in the order of events. No thought was given to encouraging them to stay with us. They were an unwanted pest and the sooner we got rid of them, the better for all concerned. So we thought. But now that they are about gone, and we are nearly eaten alive by the insects, we are beginning to realize that it might be cheaper for us in the long run, to encourage our birds and small animals to stage a come-back, than it is to fight the invading army of insects, that is swarming over the country.

It is not too late yet, to encourage our small friends to take charge of our insect troubles, once more. When we discover a few strange birds looking over the situation, make them welcome, instead of scaring them away. Give them a little food and a place to build their nests. Furnish them with some sort of shelter from the wintry blasts, if they are birds that will winter with us. The expense will be very small, and if we can encourage some of these little friends to move in with us, we will soon discover that we have gone a long way toward solving our insect troubles.

While we are studying our natural insect destroyers, we can not ignore the much dispised skunk. Even though the skunk is not the most desirable close neighbor, there is no animal who destroys more bugs and insects than he does. We have only to travel through some weed grown pasture field to find where he has been at work. Everywhere are little furrows where he has dug in quest of worms. Rotten logs and stumps show the marks of his work in search of grubs and ants. Encourage our small feathered and furred friends; they will repay us a hundredfold.

L.D.C.

Situations Wanted

WORKING FARM manager, life experience. Holsteins, Guernseys, high milk production, poultry, incubation, brooding; sanitation, disease prevention; all field crops, gardening, fruit growing, all farm machinery. Managed 900 acre farm past 15 years; 25 years unquestionable references supplemented by Cornell agricultural college training. ADVERTISER 8490, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED GROOM and also kennelman; desires job, good references, age 32, nationality Irish. ADVERTISER 8488, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wants work in creamery or dairy farm; some experience, salary secondary to good future; clean, sober, industrious. ADVERTISER 8492, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, reliable, best of references; small salary with room and board; willing to locate in New York State or New Jersey. BOX 216, Equity, 113 West 42nd St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, Scotch-American, age 27, Methodist, wishes to learn poultry farming on small farm with opportunity to invest capital in the future; salary, $10 month and keep. VICTOR H. GORDON, 459 West 22nd St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPING POSITION wanted; capable, refined, Protestant, American woman; country preferred. ADVERTISER 8501, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—As working manager of commercial dairy and poultry farm: practical experience in retail milk business, efficient and economical production of high grade milk, disease control; age 40, single, life experience in all branches of farm production and livestock breeding; will work for salary or small salary and a profit sharing basis. ADVERTISER 8502, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, PROTESTANT woman, housekeeper, capable, country preferred. CARRIE TAYLOR, 87 Wildwood Ave., Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

YOUNG MAN, handy on estate, as gardener, or helper in florists; chauffeur's license; sober, industrious. ADVERTISER 8554, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, NORWEGIAN, single, age 48, as caretaker or helper, any line; country place, farm; long experience, farm school graduate, obliging, interested, knows livestock, drives. Wages secondary, good home, well recommended. ADVERTISER 8503, care Rural New-Yorker.

CLEAN, NEAT, young American, desires work on modern place; experienced poultryman all branches, pedigree, trapping and R. O. P. work. Good driver and handyman. BOX 24, Guilford, Connecticut.

ON POULTRY farm, young American, married, one child; experienced, dependable, handy with tools; total abstainer. Short course graduate, reference; cottage; garden; wages, other particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 8506, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE MAN, gardener, milker, horseman, knows farming works; wife cook if needed; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8509, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN, SINGLE, Protestant, references, age 50; will do light work in return for good home. ADVERTISER 8512, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK, (MALE), good references, wishes position small institution, hospital, school, camp. ADVERTISER 8513, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, desires position as poultryman, experienced, driver's license. ADVERTISER 8514, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, life-time practical, scientific experience all branches, thorough knowledge, efficient management; profitable results. ADVERTISER 8516, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 17, wants dairy farm work. J. KIERSKY, 35 cottage Place, Staten Island, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED FARM hand, 40, no milking, $30 per month. ADVERTISER 8518, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 28, use to responsible work, practical and theoretical experience, nonsmoker, wants permanent position. ADVERTISER 8536, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED WIDOW, desires housekeepers position in Christian home; pleasant, capable and dependable. ADVERTISER 8534, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 21, refined, strong; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8519, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, desires work as kitchenman; poultry farm experience and some factory labor experience. JOSEPH JANCO, 813 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DAIRYMAN DESIRES position on private estate; first-class buttermaker, feeder and dry hand milker; Swiss, middle aged, single, strictly temperate; life time experience; excellent references. Please state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 8524, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG COUPLE, husband thoroughly experienced horsemaster, riding instructor, groom; wife, good cook, competent housekeeper, excellent references; reply full particulars. ADVERTISER 8526, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, middle aged, trustworthy, agricultural college graduate; to work on first class poultry farm; chance to learn business. ADVERTISER 8527, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 21, A-1 milker, some farm experience, no teamster, but willing to learn; state salary. POST OFFICE BOX 9, Woodside, N. Y.

FARM MANAGER, life time experience in all lines of farming. M. BABCOCK, 68 McEwen St., Warwick, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN, immediately available; small family, desires position, herdsman, caretaker or creamery; experienced all branches; honest, sober, reliable, best references. Full particulars first letter. K. BARTLE, Columbus, N. J.

EXPERIENCED AS herdsman and in crop growing; college and Graham trained, married, 25. BOX 25, Rehoboth, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, FARM school graduate, experienced, reliable, capable of taking full charge, best reference. E. FUNK, 357 9th St., Brooklyn, New York.

POULTRYMAN, MIDDLEAGED, wishes position on leghorn breeding and commercial farm. ADVERTISER 8542, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEMAN, WISHES position, take care of grounds, gardens and poultry. ADVERTISER 8543, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Farm, garden, superintendent to lady or gentleman; seeking the services of thorough experienced man, all branches of that vocation. Married, no family; seeking employment where capability, honesty, close observation is requested; middle aged, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry my lifes work. ADVERTISER 8544, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, MARRIED, 35, long experienced in horticulture and private estate with excellent reference desires position on private estate. SEBASTIAN MERKL, Seven Gables, Mill Neck, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Responsible position with milk dealer or producer-dealer; thoroughly qualified to handle milk from production to peddling; 9 years managerial experience. Proven sales ability. Age 36, college educated, Protestant, married with family. ADVERTISER 8549, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, WISHES connection at once. American, single, 36, agricultural training, honest, courteous, dependable and trustworthy; state desires and compensation for services. ADVERTISER 8550, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 50, desires general work, farm or estate; small salary, maintenance, references. ADVERTISER 8553, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED farmer, graduate of Stockbridge School of Agriculture, desires position as caretaker on general farm or estate. Thoroughly experienced with farm livestock, dairying, gardening, crop production, landscaping, marketing and accounting. Wife is graduate nurse; no children. BOX 144, Harding, Mass.

Fruits and Foods

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid, 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER boney, 4 boxes No. 1, $1; 5 boxes No. 2, $1; 24 boxes $4; 5-lb. pail 80c postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, New York.

HONEY — Our best autumn bloom, 60 lbs., $4; 120 lbs. $7.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Clover and buckwheat honey. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

OYSTERS—Chesapeake Bay's tasty salt water oysters; direct from producer. Stewing, $1.80; frying, $2.20 per gallon postpaid. LEATHERBURY BROTHERS, Shadyside, Md.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 60 lbs. $4.60; 120 lbs. $9; choice $4.30; $8.40; amber $4; $7.75; mixed $3.50; keg buckwheat 5½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY — 60 best clover $5; buckwheat $4.20; amber, good flavor $4.20; 28 clover $2.50 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER Fayetteville, N. Y.

MICHIGAN CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $3.60; amber $3.15. CHAS G. MARSHALL & Son, Linden, Mich.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4; write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

GOOD QUALITY maple syrup, $1.80 gallon here; $2.25 postpaid third zone. CARL TASSEL, Andover, N. Y.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. CEROWS', Clayton, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE clover honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat, 10 $1.40; 5 80c postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here; liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some, liquified, 5 lb. pail $1.25; 2 $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Massapequa, New York.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can, here, white clover (liquid) $4.80, light fine flavored clover-fruit bloom $3.80; buckwheat-clover $3.60; buckwheat $3.50. Write for quantity prices. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY: LOOK! Lower prices; 60 best clover $4.50; 28, $2.25; 60 buckwheat $3.30; mixed $3.90 not prepaid. 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CHOCOLATES — Homemade, assorted, hand-dipped, neatly boxed, lb. 60c; 2 lbs. $1 prepaid 3rd zone. ELLEN DeWITT, Orchard Park, N. Y.

LIMBURG, MEDIUMS, Muenster new, State Fair winners, 6½ lbs., either, $1.82 3rd zone; $1.95 4th zone; postpaid. GEO. N. HALL, Boonville, New York.

SPECIAL SALE—Avery's golden honey, 10 lbs. $1.35 prepaid; 60 lbs. $5.25 not prepaid. This offer good until April 15. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

ORDER EARLY — Highest quality new maple syrup, $2.25 gallon; $1.25 half gallon delivered. D. T. BARNARD & SONS, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

HONEY—A fine, delicious blend (liquid) 6 lbs. $1; 12 lbs. $1.90 postpaid. HARRY BOYER, Denver, Pa.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25; 5 lbs. chunk (liquid and comb) $1.25. Postpaid into 3rd zone. A sweet treat. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

DELICIOUS INDIVIDUAL clover comb honey, something different to serve at that afternooon party or bridge; package of 10 postpaid $1. E. J. COPE, Attlehoro, Mass.

FANCY CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.60; 120 lbs. $9; excellent flavor. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, New York.

FINE, POPPING, South American corn, shelled, prepaid 3rd zone, 10 lbs. $1.15; 25 lbs. $2.50; sample 10 cents. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Over 31 tons high grade hay, baled; alfalfa and timothy mixed, mostly pure alfalfa; 2 large brooder houses. E. KNUTH, Kintnersville, Pa. Telephone Springtown 5-R-15.

FOR SALE—Garden tractor, Viking twin; condition guaranteed; reasonable. ROYAL SAULPAUGH, Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y.

POWER TAKE off for Fordson; state price and condition. WM. L. HAMPTON, Pottstown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Bought 1939 Grimm 3x8 Champion evaporator complete with arch, 1,000 No. 4 spouts; come and get it, $75 eash. CHARLES HIRSCH, Dover, N. H.

WANTED — Bees, cash or will trade chicken farm. Write P. O. BOX 246, Walton, N. Y.

BALSAM PILLOWS good for asthma; $1; address MRS. MAXAM, Raquette Lake, N. Y., Adirondacks.

COMPLETE USED machinery for 100 acre farm wanted; also dairy equipment, milk cooler, milking machine. A. LINDENBAUM, Marietta Farm, Colts Neck, Star Route, R. D. 1, Freehold, New Jersey.

BEES — 3 lbs. and queen $3.25; 2 lbs. $2.50. Italian or Caucasian; start shipping May 5th. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

WANTED — Green crop hay loader and side-delivery rake by party in Westchester County, reply ADVERTISER 8537, care Rural New-Yorker.

60 QUILTS, $3.50-$25; photos 6[illegible] quilts, rugs aprons, goose feather[illegible] quilting done. VERA FULTON, [illegible]

WANTED — Used fertilizer, [illegible] cultivator, milker and [illegible] particulars. ADVERTISER [illegible] New-Yorker.

WANTED — Tractor No. [illegible] or [illegible] pillar or make of similar [illegible] X 444, Park Ridge, N. J.

WANTED, MODERN Lean or Hardie sprayer, two to three hundred gallon tank; must be cheap, for cash. LORD BROS., Dover, Dela.

Country Board

FOR PEACE, quiet and rest, be a winter guest in a modern, Christian farm home. Special rates. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

QUIET, MODERN, Christian home for couple or gentleman. ADVERTISER 8511, care Rural New-Yorker.

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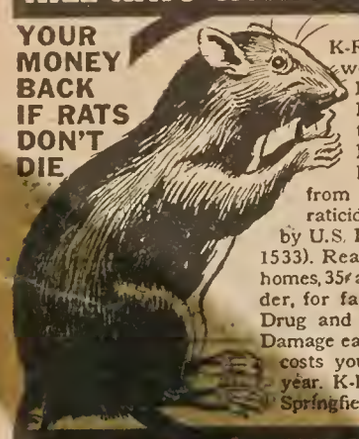

K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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Publisher's Desk

Each year we take pleasure in publishing a resumé of the work of the year in this department. We like to check back and see just what we have done and whether it was a worth while job. It takes constant revision of our records to have reliable and up-to-date information on the various subjects that come to us. It takes time to follow through to get the exact data. Sometimes we cannot get it. Sometimes we take so long some of our friends think we have forgotten them. There are many things that can cause delays but we want to take this opportunity to say that if you do not hear from us in a reasonable time, drop us a card and inquire about the delay just to prevent any oversight or miscarriage in the mail. We are not always successful in getting all the reader wants in information or accounts. Some are too old; some of the debtors have disappeared and some just never had any intention of paying. We, however, follow the matter through to the last analysis in an effort to give the best service possible. Inquiries in regard to work to be done at home and courses in correspondence schools take the lead and insurance follows with a good number of inquiries. What ever your problem that you present to us we promise the best information and help that we can give.

During 1939 we wrote 25,212 letters. There were 1,320 claims sent in for collection amounting to $39,890.04. We collected 911 claims amounting to $23,568.07. There were two claims for $1,000 each, which were the largest items collected. The smallest was 10c. Following is the total record since 1910:

1910—	400	claims collected,	$9,665.45
1911—	539	" "	12,110.63
1912—	558	" "	10,026.51
1913—	743	" "	10,112.91
1914—	800	" "	10,665.50
1915—	921	" "	13,021.12
1916—	1,192	" "	18,131.54
1917—	1,630	" "	23,961.21
1918—	2,232	" "	37,425.54
1919—	2,596	" "	44,684.29
1920—	2,493	" "	45,592.74
1921—	1,584	" "	45,804.23
1922—	1,479	" "	62,549.60
1923—	2,246	" "	79,138.91
1924—	1,588	" "	52,753.39
1925—	1,436	" "	56,323.09
1926—	1,613	" "	45,864.59
1927—	1,450	" "	52,520.94
1928—	1,046	" "	47,159.59
1929—	1,459	" "	49,554.01
1930—	1,148	" "	41,128.04
1931—	1,064	" "	57,065.68
1932—	1,240	" "	38,141.49
1933—	1,080	" "	39,791.83
1934—	1,153	" "	28,985.83
1935—	1,184	" "	39,452.15
1936—	1,093	" "	21,650.54
1937—	1,008	" "	20,714.48
1938—	1,098	" "	22,347.45
1939—	911	" "	23,568.07
	38,983.00		$1,053,911.35

The confidence and friendship shown by our readers is worth a great deal to us and we want them to know that we are here to help and advise them when we can and that we will leave no stone unturned to do our best to give them information when it is desired and to get outstanding accounts for them whenever we can.

This past Spring I waited so faithfully for our cows to come in as we had quite a few debts to pay. But the Dairymen's League paid such starvation prices that I got into more debts, so I signed my cows over to my wife. Naturally we changed over to another plant. My wife with little help, is trying to run it by herself, as I will have to go down to the city and look for work, so we can clear up our debts. Otherwise we'll have to lose our place, and all my life savings are in it. We don't ask much, just what is our own. We are poor farmers and they a rich company. We did not notify them when I changed as I thought it did not matter. Is there anything you can do to help us, as we need every cent we can get? N. S.

Under the difficult circumstances in which our reader found himself we asked the Dairymen's League to take this out of the regular routine and pay him the money for the last month's milk which they had retained because of his failure to ship milk as the contract directed. They take the ground that the "alleged rental" of the cows to his wife was "solely for the purpose of evading the terms of the pooling contract." We pointed out that it was a matter of trying to get enough money to pay debts and taxes and it was a legitimate transfer. However, the Dairymen's League say it is impossible for them to make an exception for releasing the sums withheld because of alleged contract violation. They have always paid some patrons under the same circumstances and that would seem to be a violation of their own contract on their own part and should release all others. It probably would if farmers could afford to make a test in the court.

I am a reader of your magazine and note an article in your January 13 issue (page 13) on "Teeth in New Insurance Law." You mention the North American Insurance Company. Please tell me if this is the same as the North American Accident Insurance Company advertised over the radio under the heading "Cash or Sympathy." I am considering taking out a policy with them for sick benefit but am advised by a close friend not to do so as her father was insured in this company and through some hitch got nothing when he was sick. Kindly advise me if the company is a reliable one and if the sickness policy covers any kind of an operation providing it was not known to be necessary at time policy was taken out. My friend called my attention to the tricky way it is all worded. I would appreciate this information. F. L. G.

New York.

This is the same North American Insurance Company we have referred to many times. They sell various types of insurance at different prices. Most of the policies, however, are known as "limited policies" which cover only a comparatively few types of accident and any sickness or accident not specified in the policy will not come under the provisions. We have had many complaints from people who bought these cheap policies that they were disappointed to find when they met with an accident they were not entitled to compensation because their particular accident did not come within the bounds of the policy.

We have taken THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for a good many years. We see you can collect bills. We have some bills outstanding and the people are good and can pay, but they get mad when we ask for it and we need it very bad. If you can help us we would appreciate it very much. W. H. C.

New Jersey.

We would like to be of help but Publisher's Desk cannot collect private claims against debtors in the same local community. The debtor resents our interference and the result usually is simply to increase hard feelings on both sides. We, therefore, feel it would do more harm than good to intervene in such cases. We do try to collect claims from debtors at a distance when the creditor is unsuccessful, and sometimes in the case of a misunderstanding or neglect we are able to clear up the differences and get adjustment. Nor can we collect claims for business people or houses who have the usual facilities of a collection agency. This is a general rule with us of long standing and our friends understand and approve the policy.

I am very grateful to you and THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for getting me out of this difficulty. I was certainly worried until I heard from you and you can appreciate my gratefulness. I advised a New Jersey man to subscribe to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and he did. I will speak to other frineds about your paper. W. B. L.

New Jersey.

We are appreciative of the reciprocity in the shape of a subscription. The reader purchased nursery stock that was found to be unsuitable for his soil. We were glad to get the matter adjusted to his satisfaction. The company involved states it is their practice to give customers the same treatment they themselves wish to receive. They remark that the customer did not complain direct to them "but perhaps he has had some experience which led him to believe he could not get satisfaction unless he brought pressure to bear." There are companies who do ignore complaints so it is refreshing to have a full realization shown to a customer's difficulty.

In the Summer of 1939 I rented a boat cruiser on Lake George to one Walter C. Mann, New Rochelle, N. Y., general delivery. The amount was $225. Have not been able to collect. At the time he represented a bonding house, later, working for the Du Pont people. Is there any way of finding him or collecting said amount? J. F. W.

New York.

Letters to Walter Mann are returned undelivered. He was thought to have been traced to Philadelphia but he could not be located and the account is still uncollected. We would be glad to have his address. We regret that we could not get the $225 for our reader.

One of our readers wants to locate nurses who were graduates of Blossburg State Hospital, Blossburg, Tioga County, Penn. training class 1901 to 1904. There were ten of them who trained under Dr. William Crandall.

WANT HIGH POWERED LAYERS?

These "Kerlin-Quality" Leghorns — from 300 to 350 egg bloodlines—were photographed here on our farm. They are typical of the many hundreds of hens in our "Master Breeding" pens. Large size, long, deep bodies; alertness, with plenty of vigor and endurance.

The Big Demand is for the BETTER BRED CHICK

"KERLIN-QUALITY"
S. C. White Leghorns
40th Anniversary Sale
W. W. Kerlin Owner-Manager
Big 1940 Price Reduction

YOU get EXTRA VALUE in 1940 "KERLIN-QUALITY" Chicks. EXTRA PROFITS are possible for you. 40 years breeding, selecting, and improving one breed, "KERLIN-QUALITY" S. C. W. Leghorns.

HIGH PRODUCING MALES AND FEMALES
250 TO 340 EGG ANCESTRY

*H*IGH producing hens from American Egg Laying Contests: high producing hens certified to by a State or U. S. R.O.P. Council are in our "Master Breeding" Pens:- males and females from U. S. R.O.P. dams with trapnest records 275 to 300 eggs that have 4 to 6 consecutive generations of 250 to 340 egg ancestors on dams' side, 300 to 352 eggs on sires' side; U. S. R.O.P. Males and Females produced by World's Record 1937 Pen which averaged 313.9 eggs, 355.9 points.

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Kerlin's Poultry Service Bulletin. Describes practical, farm tested program for raising chicks more successfully. Sent free upon request.

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DAY-OLD PULLETS
(Guaranteed 95% true to Sex)
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(Not Sexed)
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Strong 10-Point, 30-Day Guarantee

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You can get what you want at Neuhauser's. 23 Breeds, Sex-Linked Crossbreeds, SEXED PULLETS and cockerels. Also White Pekin DUCKLINGS and famous Shenandoah Valley Mammoth Bronze TURKEY POULTS. Write today for FREE CATALOG and LOW PRICES.

PULLETS $11.50 Up
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NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Inc.
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HEN CHICKS FROM 2 TO 9 YEAR OLD BREEDERS
STERN BROS. Longevity LEGHORNS

Husky HEN Chicks for Immediate Delivery
12,000 Leghorn Breeders on Own Farms
There's still time to start a March brood of our Longevity Leghorn HEN Chicks. They're bigger, stronger; grow faster; lay better; show lower mortality. Sired by Pedigreed Cockerels, from 225-289 dams.
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8,000 Breeders, our own strain New Hampshires, mated for the Cross with select Barred Rock cockerels.
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Write at once for Free Folder and Price List
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CHICKS - PULLETS

	100 CHIX	300 CHIX
HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, R. I. REDS	$8.25	$24

HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
DAY OLD...$16.50-100; 4 WEEKS OLD 30c ea.
6 WEEKS OLD 40c ea.; 8 WEEKS OLD 50c ea.
All Chicks from carefully culled Bloodtested Stock. Pullets raised on Free Farm Range. Send for Booklet and Complete Price List.
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WANTED Eggs, Live Poultry, Duck and Goose Eggs. **S. MEYER & SON, INC.**
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BEES—Good side line, pleasure, profit. Send $1 for book "First Lessons in Beekeeping" (new edition) and one year subscription. Catalog free. **American Bee Journal, Box R, Hamilton, Illinois.**

SALESMAN represent largest roof cement factory of its kind selling direct to farmers, factories, other buildings, Liberal credit and commissions. Splendid contract, sales help, definite future. Write today. **THE AMERICAN OIL AND PAINT CO., Dept. B, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Salesmen Wanted For our full line of Ohio U. S. Approved Baby Chicks, Ducklings and Turkey Poults. Liberal Commissions paid. Write today for Full Particulars. **THE RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, LaRue, O.**

Salesmen Your own local shoe business. Free outfit starts you! Big advance commissions, bonus shoes. 208 different styles. Experience unnecessary. **TANNERS SHOES, 347 Boston, Mass.**

Free Tractor Parts Catalog
1940 Edition now ready for you. 20,000 parts (new and used) for all makes of tractors. You'll save up to 75%. Write Today. **Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill.**

FOR SALE! Used Agriculture Crawler and Garden Tractors, Used Plows and Harrows. **LEONARD ORTH - Callicoon, N. Y.**

CROCHETERS—KNITTERS—Save money by buying yarns wholesale. Write for Free Price List. **DUDLEY - 298 Fifth Avenue - New York**

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Your children will be constantly inspired by the magnificent new copyrighted portrait of Lincoln by talented American artist. In litho-offset 9x12—25c.
OLD NEW YORK TRADING POST
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CENTURY PHOTO SERVICE, LaCROSSE, WIS.

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Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

ORANGE AND ULSTER County farms; free illustrated catalogue. W. E. BROWN, 167 Prospect St., Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE — ½ acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

PRIVATE PARTY wants farm anywhere in New Jersey; substantial amount of land; buildings not very modern, mail full details, price and location. LAWSON, Box 276 Church St. Annex, New York City.

SARATOGA-WASHINGTON Counties, all prices, list free. CLINE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SOUTH JERSEY farm plots; 4 to 40 acres, no swamp; $25 to $45 per acre; terms $10 monthly. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

FARMS, HOMES, acreage, excellent bargains in the beautiful fertile Wallkill River Valley. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

50 ACRE DAIRY and poultry farm, accommodations for 1,000 layers, rich land, running water, electricity, telephone, retail route for butter, eggs and chickens included; located 12 miles north of Newport News, Va., on hard surfaced road. Write R. McHOLLOWAY, Denbigh, Va.

FOR RENT or sale, small farm near Monticello, N. Y. LEWENSON, 676 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

18 ACRES of timber land near Harding Highway, near Elmer Borough, N. J.; clear title; $12 per acre. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, owner, Elmer, N. J.

150 ACRE modern dairy, truck farm; with or without stock; part cash. CHARLES MULL, Castleton, N. Y.

180 ACRE farm with tools; write, O. W. BLISS, Box 621, Youngsville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cottage, two lots $3,500; bungalow, one lot $1,500. One block from beach; all improvements; shade trees. MARQUARDT, Union Beach, N. J.

FIVE ACRES, wonderful location, views; $500; terms. R. F. D. 1, BOX 224 Saugerties, N. Y.

261 ACRE farm; will keep 50 head of cows and 300 sheep. EARLE HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, New York.

FOR RENT—Muck land, spring watered, limed and unlimed in factory town with livable cottage, to experienced, reliable party only. WM. FALK, Milltown, N. J.

FOR SALE — 150 acre farm, running stream, hard surfaced road, borders lake and enterprising town, good soil, fine buildings; lifetime opportunity; little over $40 per acre. MUNDY, Newfield, N. J.

FOR SALE or trade for larger stocked farm, 58 acre productive dairy farm, four miles from State Teachers College; eight room house, two barns, hen coop, gas, electricity. ADVERTISER 8477, care Rural New-Yorker.

BETTER INVESTIGATE Lancaster County, before buying a farm or business, ask E. B. HAUENSTEIN, Lincoln, Pa.

DAIRY FARM—53 acres, good productive land, good barn and house, all improvements, stock and farm machinery, crops. Ideal location for cattle dealer. ADVERTISER 8479, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE, farm on noted highway; 10,000 cars pass daily; any acreage to 15, with or without buildings. H. B. KEAN, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED — Farm suitable dairy; located in Schoharie or eastern Otsego Counties. Full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 8481, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—52 acres, farm and woodland, just on edge of High Point, N. C. Suitable for small fruits, vegetables, orchard; good water. A. W. BLAIR, 202 Lawrence Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

265 ACRE FARM; attractive buildings; 100 acres timber; smooth fertile meadows; tarvia road; fine view; lake and village nearby. WARREN HARRIMAN, Littleton, N. H.

POTATO AND grain farm on State and Federal highway; 45 miles from New York; I will sell one, two, five or 10 acres for any business or private home or entire farm with buildings for $16,000. BOX 57, R. D. 2, Cranbury, N. J.

CHICKEN FARM, 5 1/3 acres; ask for picture and description, then come see this exceptional bargain. Six rooms, bath, steam, electric, chicken houses, barn, garage, fruit, river front; in one of America's fastest growing towns, 9 miles from George Washington Bridge. $9,500, easy terms. JOHN KARL, owner, Union St., Fairlawn, Bergen County, N. J.

POULTRY FARM, 15 acres, substantial buildings, 2,200 capacity, electricity, near city. $3,800, cash $800. MANN-GROSS, Kingston, New York.

FOR SALE — Water front property, four acres, eight room house, $7,000. Write D, General Delivery, Tarpon Springs, Fla.

WANTED, about 100 acres with moderate-sized lake in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey or Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 8494, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT — About 15 acres with buildings in Wayne or Pike County, Penna., for cash; give full particulars. CHARLES DWINELL, Box 217, Huguenot, S. I., N. Y.

WANTED TO rent, poultry farm, with some equipment; capacity not less than 1,000 layers; prefer New York, Connecticut or Massachusetts. Please state size of houses and rent wanted in first letter. ADVERTISER 8489, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 4 7/10 acres; 19th Ave., Milmay, N. J.; suitable fruit, and poultry, etc. Price $300 cash, owner WILLIAMSON, Mt. Pleasant Ave., Wyoming, Ohio.

BOARDING AND POULTRY, 14 rooms, improvements, outbuildings; 15 acres, 2 wells, creek; $8,500, terms. DeTHOMAS, Saugerties, N. Y.

FOR SALE—144 acres, productive dairy farm, central New York; concrete road, fine buildings, running water, pleasant location, plenty wood, timber; $6,000 or will sell with stock and equipment; write. T. CHAMBERS, West Edmeston, New York.

HARLEM VALLEY farm, Coleman Station, New York; 85 acres, two houses, dairy barns for 30 head, all slate roof, all improvements; $7,500. FREDERICK L. CONKLIN, Attorney, Millerton, New York.

CORTLAND COUNTY dairy and potato farm; macadam highway, all services, near villages; 2 houses, 30x110 barn, 50-cow concrete stable, other barns, electricity, piped spring water, 340 acres, 150 tillage, 130 brook-watered pasture, excellent woodlot. $5,500; 20 years to pay. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Unfurnished 4-5 room all year house, bungalow, with or without improvements; small village, outskirts, low rental, permanent occupancy; within 200 miles New York City; option to buy; some land. Give description, rental. G. H., 31-17 Buell St., E. Elmhurst, N. Y.

240 ACRE state road farm, good buildings, near large town; $2,500, $500 down; 180 acre farm, state road, good buildings, electricity, twin silos, $4,500, $500 down. C. R. LYON, R.F.D., Sidney Center, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Madison County, New York, farm of 200 acres, well watered and seeded, barn, 30 stanchions, silo, six room house; 3½ miles south of Cazenovia, N. Y. P. O. Drawer W, Cazenovia, New York.

VIRGINIA FARM and home opportunities; Blue Grass section. Stock, dairy, general farms, Colonial estates; free catalog; please state requirements. JOS. M. SAMUELS, Orange, Va.

FOR SALE — Gas station, lunch stand, electric pumps, six room bungalow with all modern conveniences including Delco oil heat; two car garage, three acres land, corner property on state highway; $4,000 cash. NELSON BEEBE, owner, Petersburg, N. J.

130 ACRES, good buildings, lights, 21 stock, electric cooler, milking machine, equipment; macadam highway; $6,500, $1,500 down. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

WARWICK, N. Y. farmhouse, 15 rooms, improvements, part rented for $27, (5 rooms and bath vacant), acre $5,000. Bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths, part rented $18, half acre $4,500. Barns and land up to 117 acres, reasonable. PAUL BOUGHTON, 280 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Highly productive medium size Otsego County dairy and poultry farm, stocked and equipped; on state highway; high producing herd; excellent buildings, modern conveniences, never failing water; priced reasonable. ADVERTISER 8507, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—37 acres, Otsego County, near state highway, productive soil, brook, wood, fair buildings; bargain for cash. PHILIP BYRNES, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

OLD ESTABLISHED hatchery and poultry farm, 70,000 incubator capacity; two chicken houses with 1,000 chickens; 10 room dwelling, brick, modern, latest improvements; will prove $5,000 yearly net profit; ideally located on U. S. Highway No. 1, five miles north of Richmond, Va. ADVERTISER 8510, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 17 acres, 14 room house, 4 room bungalow; chicken houses; electric and running water; 2 miles from village, on main road. FRED FUCHS, Ellenville, N. Y.

ON NORTH SHORE, Long Island, beautiful shore frontage, 21 acres; development or private estate, beautiful view. ADVERTISER 8515, care Rural New-Yorker.

$2,500 CASH, secures 28 acre village farm on state highway near city of 100,000; owner. ADVERTISER 8471, care Rural New-Yorker.

140 ACRES, river front farm, 40 acres cleared, 100 growing timber; nice marsh land for trapping, gunning, fishing. Six room house, outbuildings; price $3,000, part cash. STUCHLIK REALTY, Milton, Delaware.

SMALL FARM for sale. ADVERTISER, 8401, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent in New York State or Connecticut, not over 50 miles from New York, on a frequent road, a small house with improvements or living quarters with some land, a greenhouse if possible for a florist and nurseryman. ADVERTISER 8517, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARGAIN—Staten Island building lot. ADVERTISER 8520, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Central Islip, 2 lots, 100x200; electricity, surfaced roads, 15 minutes walk station; cash $350 each, $650 both. ROBERT E. DONAHUE, East Carlton Ave., Central Islip, L. I.; owner Emily Mann.

WANTED TO rent farm in Westchester County, suitable for sheep or goats; reliable party. GOETZ, 217 West 238 St., Bronx, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Tourist Inn on Boston Post Road, Stamford, Conn.; 18 years, beautiful setting, one acre, 17 rooms; bargain for quick action. ADVERTISER 8533, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, TO rent with option to buy, small farm suitable for poultry; must have small house, about 6 acres within 2 hours drive New York. ADVERTISER 8522, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Barn, riding stable, with 5 acres. M. TAYLOR, West St., Harrison, N. Y.

GUILFORD, CONNECTICUT, at Mulberry Point, 250 acres, bordering Long Island Sound. Magnificent view from high ground of the Sound and Long Island; portions are timber tracts, salt meadows and tillable. House, old Colonial with fire places, hot water heat, bathrooms, 2 car attached garage, 3 barns. HARRY E. DICKERMAN, Wallingford, Conn.

SULLIVAN COUNTY Eldred, N. Y. and vicinity, many good values in farms, boarding houses, homes, business places, camp sites and acreage. Write for free list. HENRY VON OHLEN, broker, Eldred, N. Y.

CABINS WITH showers, modern house, gas station, store, tearoom, 20 acres, barn, hennery; reasonable. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY, Morris County, 11 acres, large modern house, bungalow, barn, poultry houses, suitable country home; reasonable. ADVERTISER 8528, care Rural New-Yorker.

HUNTING AND FISHING grounds wanted to rent in New Jersey for club. MOORHOUSE, Melrose St., Nutley, N. J.

WANTED—House, barn, some land, near Vineland; elderly couple, willing pay small monthly rent first year; then purchase, if suited; write fully. ADVERTISER 8530, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT — Farm, 250 acres, including 40-50 acres tilled land, 10 acres newly seeded; also good pastures, buildings in perfect repair. Attractive proposition for right party; central Massachusetts on hard surfaced road; close proximity to good markets; available immediately. ADVERTISER 8531, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FARM on shares, or will work by month; no smoking or drinking. ADVERTISER 8540, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 50 acres, Colonial house and complete set of buildings. D. F. CORSON, Columbus Road, Burlington, N. J.

MUST SELL, exceptionally smooth fertile farm and orchard, large house, all improvements, on State and Federal highway; 1 hour to New York City. Easy commuting, suitable for any use, truck, dairy, poultry, Summer cabins or development; fine stream; or will divide to suit; easy terms. ADVERTISER 8545, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Equipped dairy farm, excellent condition; will trade 6 room house, garage, modern improvements, extra lots at Seneca Falls, N. Y., plus cash; write. A. KOHLER, 45-07 28th Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE — House, 2 living apartments, hot water heat, all improvements at Atlantic City, N. J., near ocean, easy terms; also, small village farm, write. ADVERTISER 8547, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Maryland poultry farm, 34 acres; five miles from Capitol, Washington, D. C., on main highway; 11 room dwelling, all modern improvements, 5 room tenant house, chicken, incubator, engine, hot houses, barn and garage, electricity, water all over farm; front suitable for subdivision. ADVERTISER 8548, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Cottage house, barn, greenhouse; disability cause; nice country village. ALONZO STONE, Baldwinsville, Mass.

45 ACRE truck gardening farm; 7 room house, modern conveniences, barn, garage, chicken house, hog pen. Ideal location, excellent neighborhood. Illnes of owner, will sacrifice for $10,000, terms. WHEELER REALTY SERVICE, Hudson, New York.

WANTED TO rent about 30 cow dairy farm in New Jersey. ADVERTISER 8552, care Rural New-Yorker.

Help Wanted

MARRIED MAN with two or three good milkers in family; must be honest and reliable, none other need apply; steady job, state wages. HOWARD HILL, Blairstown, N. J.

WANTED — A live young man of good habits, that is faithful and trusty, that saves his money, that is interested in registered Holstein-Friesian cows, for general farming. Will pay good wages. ADVERTISER 8417, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Married or single man for general farm work, good milker, teamster, and understand all farm machinery; good wages; would like personal interview. COOPER HILL FARM, Ashley Falls, Mass.

COUPLE FOR small farm, middle aged, reliable, sober, congenial, who prefer good permanent home and pleasant surroundings to high wages. Principally taking care of bungalows, grounds and garden. Write fully; profitable concession in Summer time. ADVERTISER 8473, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MILKER, certified dairy, 15 cows; wages $40 and board; age 25 to 40. Write age, reference, experience, weight, height. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG man, exceptionally neat, clean, honest, and sober; knowledge of raising chickens, care for grounds. Room, board, $20 month; state full particulars and age. I. E. HOMER, Hotel Park Lane, Port Jervis, N. Y.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY, young man, establish retail market in Brooklyn, branded brown eggs; permanent. PAUL PASCAL, Simonsville, Vermont.

WANTED — First class cook or chef for high class tea room and restaurant in lower Delaware. Steady position year around; good living conditions and good wages. Man or woman who has had plenty of experience and is able to manage kitchen profitably, write with full particulars to restaurant. BOX 133, Selbyville, Delaware.

STEADY COUPLE for housework; woman good cook; man experienced driver and handy around house, $50 month. Write fully, give references. SMITH, 50 Brookside Drive, Greenwich, Conn.

COUPLE, FOR large poultry farm; man all around farmer; wife grading, packing eggs. Good home and board. Give full details, wages expected. ADVERTISER 8499, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED MAN by the month to drive truck, and work on farm; wanted to sell purebred Shropshire ram or exchange for purebred Hampshire ram. ALTON PIERSON, R. 1, Perry, New York.

CARETAKER, $50 monthly, cottage; handy with tools; no children. ADVERTISER 8493, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, between 25-45; 160 acre farm, South Seneca County, New York; 10 cow dairy, general farming, Protestant, experienced, no liquor; capable taking full charge, shares or salary. Write particulars, age, height, weight, nationality. ADVERTISER 8504, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MANAGER of dairy of 200 cows; good wages. BOX 378, Westbury, N. Y.

WANTED TRUCK farmer, 10 acres tillable land, Middletown township near Red Bank, N. J. Big market garden produce; use of land for table vegetables; two, family. ADVERTISER 8505, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middle aged, handy man, fruits, vegetables, no livestock, some housework; hills New Jersey. Two in family, good room and bed in house, finest food obtainable. Must be honest, clean, well recommended; would consider couple if work satisfactory, will practically be own boss; write full particulars. ADVERTISER 8508, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, SINGLE man for farm work; good milker, license to drive car; steady job, good wages. A. L. BROOKS, South Kortright, N. Y.

MIDDLE AGED, MARRIED man, no children, who could make 14 cow farm profitable to employer. FERN FOLLETT, Norwich, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN WOMAN, assist housework; small boarding house; $25 monthly, room and board, GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED, SINGLE man for general farm work; must be good milker, teamster, truck driver. No liquor or smoking, year round job. State wages in first reply. GEO. M. BRIGGS, R 1-A, Auburn, Me.

WANTED—A good reliable man, with good habits, around the age of 40 to do general farming with a dairy of 25 cows. Should have good references; may work by month or year; single man; job open at once. ADVERTISER 8535, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE IN small estate, Connecticut; 40 miles from New York City; handy man, gardener and general housework; $50 a month and board. State age and qualifications. ADVERTISER 8521, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, SINGLE, 25 to 40 years, as assistant for all around farm work; sober, trustworthy, clean; for mountain farm, New Jersey. Lodgings and board; Swiss preferred; state experience, education in detail; wages wanted. ADVERTISER 8523, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, GENERAL housework; assist cooking, light laundry; Protestant family, two children, 6 and 10. Start $30; own room; state age, weight, health, photo if available. BOX 544, Chappaqua, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, SINGLE, for very select herd registered Holsteins. A-1 milker, dry hand; experienced milking machines; milk three times daily; good opportunity; salary $40 per month, good room and board. PENDELLA FARMS, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

CARETAKER AND handy man for permanent position rural home; milk one cow, manage garden, drive car, do simple carpentry; advancement possibilities, $30 month, room and board to start. ADVERTISER 8529, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN, single or with child, refined; good home and companion. ADVERTISER 8538, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WANTED — We offer pleasant room, private bath, good wages in exchange for services of clean, honest couple. Woman to do cooking and housework; man to work in modern creamery or on dairy farm. First class references required. M. J. SHERIDAN, Jr. Blossom Hill Farm, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED — Good, reliable, man, German, for general farming; $30 monthly and board. LAURER, Litchfield, Conn.

HANDYMAN, GOOD with tools, tractor, building repairs. ADVERTISER 8532, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to work on a vegetable farm, experienced with truck, tractor and machinery; $30 monthly, with room and board. ADVERTISER 8541, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, help on milk route, wash milk bottles and machinery in mornings; regular barn work in afternoon. P. O. BOX 478, Pleasantville, N. Y.

GIRL OR woman under 35, general housework and cooking, some laundry private room and bath, small family, $40 month. MRS. ELMER PORTMAN, 174 Mt. Joy Place, New Rochelle, New York.

WANTED—Man on dairy farm, wife part time housework. L. H. YOUMANS, New Scotland, New York.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 189.

Three New Strawberries for the Northeast

Strawberry breeding investigations in New Jersey and Connecticut have resulted in three new varieties having much promise. These are Pathfinder, Shelton and Hebron. Each has been tested for three years and more in many different places and each has valuable qualities that make it worthy of trial, particularly for market purposes. Few varieties will do well everywhere even in the region where they are adapted. For that reason every new variety should be tested in a small way first.

Shelton is the first of the three to ripen, producing the bulk of its crop a few days before Howard Premier. This variety combines much of the firmness and attractive appearance of Chesapeake with the productiveness of Howard Premier and the flavor and sweetness of Marshall and Progressive. The plants are thrifty, the fruit stems are long and stiff, holding the fruit partly off the ground, making it easy to pick. The outstanding character of Shelton is its ability to retain its bright color and attractive appearance for a longer time after picking than any of the varieties now generally grown.

Pathfinder is the seedling offspring of Aberdeen and Howard Premier. Both parents are outstanding in yield. In the trials at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Pathfinder outyielded both parents and was also more attractive in shape and color of fruit. The berries have a bright rosy appearance and when displayed are usually selected by buyers in preference to the varieties commonly grown under the same conditions. This variety is resistant to the new Red Stele disease and is extremely valuable where this fungus is present. Pathfinder berries are soft and can not be shipped long distance. Pathfinder does better in dry seasons than in wet when the caps are apt to be dry and brown.

Hebron is the first productive late strawberry that has unusually attractive appearance. The berries are light and very bright in color, and have large bright green caps. Many have said this is the prettiest strawberry they have grown. The bulk of the crop ripens about a week later than Howard Premier. The berries are soft and will not stand distant shipping.

Catskill is an excellent variety for both market and home garden. Many plantings of Catskill have been so badly infested with nematodes that a fair trial has not been given this variety. Now that clean plants are available, Catskill should be more generally grown.

Howard Premier is still the standard market garden variety for all the northeastern states. Until a new variety in your location has been proven to be superior in some respect to this well known variety it should not be planted on a large scale. Dorsett and Fairfax are the best in quality and should be grown in the home garden but they are not sufficiently productive in most places to justify growing for market unless a premium price can be obtained for them. D. F. JONES.

Connecticut.

The April Census

Agricultural census enumerators will need to thoroughly understand farm problems and farmers will need plenty of patience during the census which starts April 1, it is indicated.

This became apparent when a sample farm and ranch census blank with its 232 questions disclosed that the queries cover minutely every phase of farm ownership and operation and throw in for good measure interrogations about crops like emmer, spelt, mung and horsebeans.

The questionnaire to be placed before farmers covers land tenure, acreage, sale value of the premises, extent of mortgage debt and taxes, whether or not the farm is irrigated, how many days the operator worked off the farm for pay in 1939, and at what kind of work, and whether he participated in selling, buying or service co-operatives.

It seeks to find out, too, the number of farm laborers hired and how long they worked and for how much in 1039; the amount spent the same year for such tems as hay, feed, new machinery and materials, the type and value of farm machinery and facilities on hand the day the census begins, and whether the farm is serviced by electricity and telephone.

In addition information is asked on the acreage planted in soil improvement crops, acreage in which there were 1939 crop failures and exhaustive data on the amount and kind of crops harvested, as well as the acreage planted to each.

The questionnaire asks the farmer the value of farm products used by the households on the farm.

It does not ask what profit—if any—was made. O.

Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES

ARE AS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TRACTOR TIRES AS A PUREBRED BOAR IS FROM AN ORDINARY BOAR

Silver Clansman, Grand Champion Hampshire Boar, Iowa State Fair, 1939. At 6 months, pigs sired by a purebred boar average 10 pounds a piece more than those sired by an ordinary grade boar.

An ordinary grade boar is more expensive to own than a purebred boar. Litters sired by an ordinary grade boar take from one to two months longer to reach market weight than litters sired by a purebred.

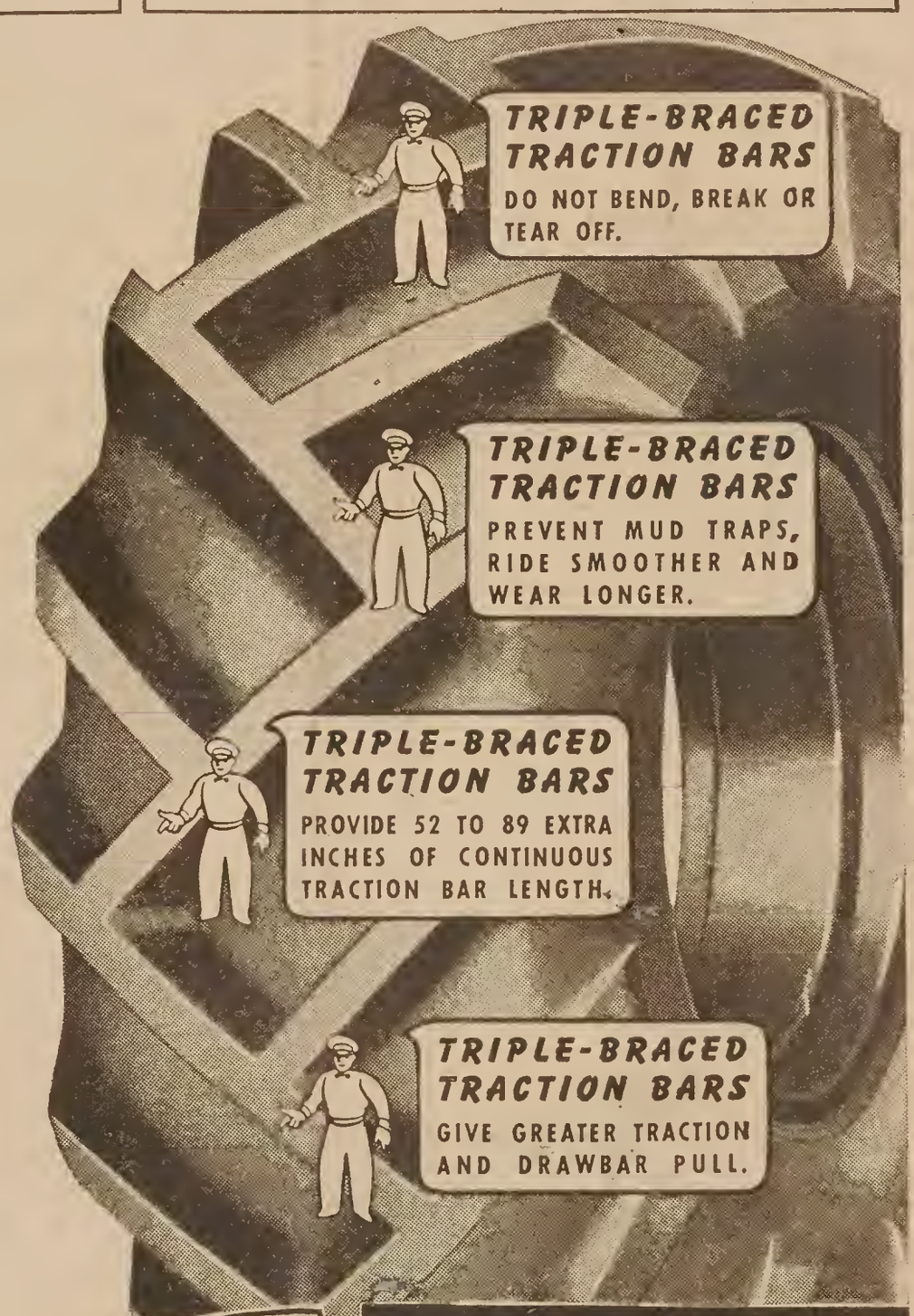
YOU produce more pork at lower cost with a purebred boar. Pigs sired by a purebred boar are more profitable. They make better use of feed and put on faster more economical gains. Pigs reach market weight sooner on less feed. Profits average 25% more.

Of course, purebred boars cost more than ordinary boars, but you can get the championship performance of Firestone Ground Grip Tires at NO EXTRA COST. They do 33⅓% more work in a day and reduce fuel costs as much as 30%.

Harvey S. Firestone understood the farmers' problems. He put the farm on rubber and made farm work easier and more profitable. He discovered that broken traction bars bend and slip. So he triple-braced the traction bars on Firestone Ground Grip Tires. That is why they always grip!

This feature is patented. That's why Firestone Ground Grip Tires are the only tires made with triple-braced traction bars.

If you are figuring on changing over your present tractor, your nearby dealer will gladly show you how little it costs. And when you buy your new tractor, order it equipped with self-cleaning Firestone Ground Grip Tires — the greatest traction tires ever built!



BROKEN TRACTION BARS BEND AND SLIP! BRACED TRACTION BARS ALWAYS GRIP!

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The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio
Without obligation on my part, please send me (check below):

- ☐ A copy of the new Farm Guide Book.
- ☐ Information about the Firestone Farm Tire Payment Plan.
- ☐ Full details of the Firestone Tire Changeover Plan.
- ☐ Please demonstrate Firestone Ground Grip Tires with my own tractor on my own farm.

Make and model of tractor.....
Please demonstrate on.....(date)
Name.....
R. F. D. or Street Number.....
Town.....
County.....State.....E-3

MORE TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening, over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo Farlie, New Jersey

The Maple Trees are Yielding Their Annual Crop of Sap

A New Agricultural Message

By Kenneth W. Gunn

DESPITE our modern mental trends there still persists in certain people those meditative moods in which some favorite unsolved riddle of the universe receives attention. For the writer, an oft recurring theme has been the incomprehensible situation, that, although all peoples stand equal before the Creator, yet there has beeu an extremely wide discrimination in the Divine dispensation of the favors that have established advanced civilization.

Aside from the horrible and destructive influences of the present world wide conflict, certain signs and portents indicate that a catastrophe is advancing from other quarters on advanced humanity. Throughout nearly all parts of the world, conditions of arable land are causing considerable anxiety. In America, in just a flash of time, millions of acres of fertile soil have vanished with the winds. The increasing plagues of plant diseases and pests are moving faster than man's efforts. The vitality of livestock is diminishing and disease is increasing to such an extent that highly paid experts gnaw their fingers in impotence. In the year 1937, it has been said, that in one State alone, Illinois, the losses from a single disease, contagious abortion, were in excess of $5,000,000. In Europe last year the ravages of the foot and mouth disease threatened the food supply of an entire continent. In Africa, at the same time, the "cure" for a tidal wave of rinderpest was the suggested slaughter of 500,000 head of livestock..

In the realm of human affairs how much better conditions have we? Despite the enthusiastic and rosy pronouncements of progress from scientific circles, the general health of the masses can only be regarded as appalling. It is said that just three per cent of the people can be found free from physical defects. The increasing incidence of cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes, heart weakness and nervous instability is a source of the gravest apprehension to millions. A near billion dollar health campaign expenditure for medication and doctoring can never restore health and vitality to a nation, for the fundamental roots of the problem lie in a restored and healthy agriculture and, for the moment, that concept lies unrecognized and unconsidered.

In the face of such a sombre picture the question naturally arises—what are the advanced races of the world going to do about these increasingly serious conditions? The way out, fortunately, is clearly indicated and man has only to lift his eyes to see the right path. It seems as though we have arrived at a point in world history where eternal wisdom for the care of mankind is manifested most beautifully and the purpose of Divine racial favors is disclosed. Certain races set apart and not permitted to participate in the ways of higher civilization are here to show us the results of life lived on an opposite basis and the advanced races can now see for themselves how they have erred in health habits, and how the treatment of their most precious possession, the soil, has been violation and theft.

A comprehension of this understanding has been made possible from the writings of a great English physician, Dr. G. T. Wrench, in his work "The Wheel of Health"—the study of a very healthy people. Dr. G. T. Wrench, a research and practicing physician in England established the genesis of his work through pondering the question: "Why Disease, Why Not Health?" This thought reversed his entire studies from disease to health. A research in health, he states, is a complete reversal of the accustomed outlook. Disease is regarded by the medical profession as the base and substance of its structure, and health just the top of the pyramid. He began a search for the healthiest people in the world and the results of his studies in that field will prove, beyond any doubt, an immeasurable contribution to the welfare of the human race and to a reformed agriculture.

In the Himalaya Mountains where India meets Afghanistan and the Chinese Empire, there dwells in the fertile valleys a race of people known as the Hunzas. Although these people are practically inaccessible to the outside world, their reputation for physical power, stamina and exceptional health has been known for centuries. These were the people selected by Dr. Wrench for his study in health. Major-General Sir Robert McCarrison, Director of Nutritional Research in India, accomplished a great deal of his investigative research with this race. He describes them as unsurpassed by any Indian race in perfection of physique; they are long lived, vigorous in youth and age, capable of great endurance, and enjoy a remarkable freedom from disease in general. Now in order that a great fundamental principle underlying the racial strength of the Hunzas may be grasped, it is necessary to refer here to certain experimental work of General McCarrison. In attempting to produce goitre in pigeons he fed them on diets defective in vitamins, but something different happened. The birds did not develop goitre, but some of them, as was expected, developed a disease called polyneuritis. Then it was found that these birds were over-run by specific microbes. Now came the surprise; some of the healthy birds, the stock of the laboratory which were well fed before any experiments were tried upon them, also harboured these microbes; but they were not ill. The ill-fed birds, on the other hand, were mortally sick. If, however, the healthy birds were fed on the food defective in vitamins, they too got the polyneuritis and died. Good feeding, it seemed, protected the birds against the microbes; but faulty feeding led to microbic triumph. Further experimental evidence of deficiency with rats fed on the diets eaten by millions of Indians produced diseases in every organ they possessed. Diets conforming to those of specific territories produced diseases identified as common in those territories. It is profoundly important for the reader to note this factor of deficiency as the beginning of physical decline and the agency which banishes the protective physical controls permitting microbic activity to proceed.

Busy with the Spring plowing.

The diet of the Hunza people is strictly a natural one. They are not the hapless victims of a packaged devitalized food system. They have wheaten bread, barley and millet, a variety of vegetables and fruits, milk, buttermilk, clarified butter and curd cheese; occasionally meat; but when meat is eaten all is taken. Tea, rice, coffee, sugar, eggs and chicken, are not items of their diet.

A great contribution to their fine physical development is their milk drinking habits. Milk they take much more freely and regularly than we do. "In the preservation of milk the Hunzas follow the Oriental custom of separating the fat, and boiling it to form clarified butter. The boiling process is forced upon them for the keeping of the fat. Buttermilk that is left, they drink. They also drink whole milk. They sour milk and buttermilk, which keep better when soured. They take plenty of these liquids with or without spices. The souring of milk to preserve it is thus pitted against our methods of pasteurization. The evidence is in favor of the souring, if one accepts the statement that wherever sour milk is largely used—in the Balkans, North Africa, and wide areas of Asia—fine physique, good health and virility are usually seen. Sir Arnold Wilson, president of the National Council of Milk Recording Societies, reports it has been proved that there was less tuberculosis in rural areas where all milk is drunk raw, than in cities where all milk is pasteurized. Pasteurization, he states, is supported by the whole weight of great commercial interests, which cannot dispense with it; but all available evidence suggests that its value as a safeguard against illness is small."

Scientific circles in America, free from commercial pressure or endowed influences, could make no finer contribution to the welfare of this nation today than to make a review of the entire question of milk nutrition. Pasteurization is a practice that not only destroys the vitamin contents, but the very nature of milk itself. It spells death when fed to young calves. The barriers and practices which prevent the offering to our children of a daily supply of fresh milk, are proving a serious threat to constitutional strength and resistance to disease. Like all primitive people the Hunzas are not fastidious about cleanliness. Civilized people's worry about a speck of dirt or a germ in the milk, is quite alien to them. Their well nourished bodies have suspended the germ theory of disease—a fact that is a direct challenge to the scientific philosophy of the contraction of disease. Our dairy farmers long have noted the deterioration of their product, and would only be too willing to play their part in a comprehensive plan to affect a needed reformation. But propaganda, and misleading information, from so-called authorities, have permitted the public to be absolutely blinded to the imperative need of adhering to natural principles of nutrition. Great vested interests have risen to power and wealth at the expense of our children and agricultural welfare. Nevertheless a new day is dawning.

Now the doctrine of natural foods for abundant health has been recognized for quite some time, but what has been unobserved is the result of a natural food diet from a perfectly healthy soil. The land of the Hunzas, in the first place, is in a region of great natural fertility from mountain erosion. Their fields are irrigated staircase terraces in the valleys. For long these people have been famous in their part of the world, for their efficiency in the arts of agriculture. Their care of the land is undertaken with almost religious fervor. The health of their plant life is extraordinarily free from disease and pests, and the health of the domesticated animals is so likewise free from disease, that the condition must be regarded as dependent upon healthy plant growths.

Their care of soil fertilization is described as follows: "Century after century food for the plant has been prepared with the utmost constancy. First, there is the continuous slight renewal of the soil by a sprinkling of the black glacier-ground sand which is brought to the fields by the aqueducts. Second, there is the direct preparation by man of food for plants, given in the form of manure. The Hunzas in their manuring use everything that they can return to the soil. They carefully collect the cattle manure and store it in the byres. They collect all vegetable parts and pieces that will not serve as food to either man or beast, including such fallen leaves as the cattle will not eat, and mix them with the dung and urine in the byres. They use the human sewage after keeping it for six months. They take silt from special recesses built in their irrigating channels. They collect the ashes of their fires. All these they mix together and make into a compost. They also spread alkaline earth from the hills

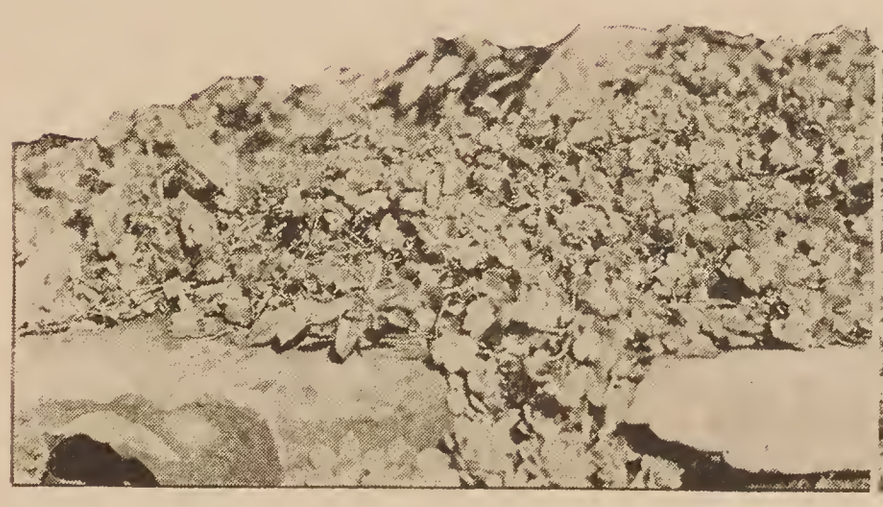
(Continued on page 196)

Photo—Conrad Urban

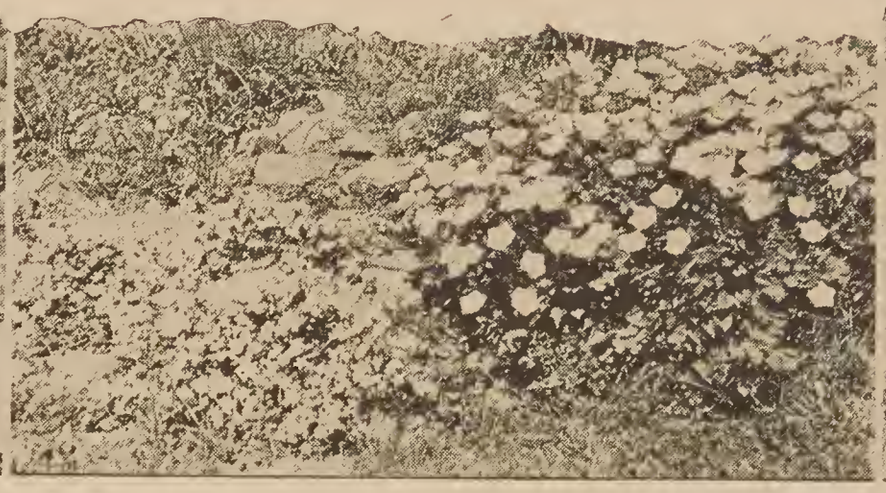
Graceful swans at Buskirk's Water Gardens, Loveland, Ohio.

Have You These in Your Garden?

By A. V. Mackenzie



The shiny-leaved Kenilworth Ivy, with its little white blooms, is a lover of old walls



Campanula Garganica, a dwarf trailer, and Campanula Pseudo Raineri, adaptable for sun or shade

The Common House Leek, sometimes called "Hen and Chickens"

In development and maintenance of rock gardens there are two rather distinct objectives. There is the gardener whose aim is toward collection of rare, delicate, exotic and often costly plants. His is the real 'collector' motif. This enthusiast will admit that his plants are beautiful of course, but his emphasis is sure to be placed most strongly upon the rarity of this or that specimen. He is a showman, essentially.

The other objective is that of the worshipper of beauty regardless. This person is the appreciator of simple things, the true developer and lover of beauty for its own sake.

Thus, while a rock garden is essentially suggestive of an unsheltered Alpine area where the very hardihood of the indigenous plant growths is expressed in their near-poignancy of color and texture, yet a modern man-made rockery may contain few if any of the more rare and precious genuine Alpines, and still be a very lovely garden indeed. This article is for the last-mentioned flower-culturist; a consideration of a quartette of rock garden plants lovely enough for the eye to beauty, if insufficiently intriguing for the seeker after the rare and near-unattainable.

The common house leek Sempervivum tecterum, is a cheerful little fellow that cuddles down tightly and timidly into the clefts and corners of the stones, turning upward its green, artificial-looking waxy growths. These are shaped in close resemblance to white water lily blooms, or like well-opened little roses, if you can conceive of green roses. The leaves are glaucous green, with tips of reddish purple. Handsome and queer-looking flowers appear from time to time. "Hen and chickens' as this plant is sometimes called, does well planted in vertical cracks in the rockery. This prevents snow or water from resting in its rosettes with possibility of rot to follow. The 'hen' is readily seen in our picture: the large plant in the centre, with the smaller 'chickens' surrounding. So close is the growth that weeding is quite superfluous. There is no room for weeds. The plant pictured is two years old, from three original roots.

In Ireland, where house leek grows generously in the thatch of house roofs, it is considered very unlucky to disturb the plants growth, much less remove it.

Kenilworth ivy (Linaria Cymbalaria) seems inappropriately named, since its leaf hardly resembles ivy. However, it is a great lover of old walls and the stony chinks of a rockery where its serrated, shiny green leaves grow thick and close, resembling a lovely tight mat for its wealth of little lilac and white blooms which continue to appear practically throughout the whole Summer. In the Quebec garden where we photographed it, this plant is in question as to ability to withstand the somewhat severe local Winters. Generally considered as a perennial, it will perhaps do best treated as an annual.

It is a great spreader, distinctly predatory; must be constantly held in check. Though essentially a seeker out of odd corners and angles, it does well in the interstices of broken marble walks and the like. Its sparkling fresh greenness of leaf and the daintiness of its tiny flowers stamp it as one of the 'little people' that endear themselves to the gardener's heart.

At the foot of a rockery we found a Campanula (Pseudo Raineri) in a clean fresh burst of bluish purple bloom that quite deserved a portrait-making. Probably few rock gardens fail to include one or more of the scores of Campanula varieties. Pseudo Raineri is a particularly worthy representative.

This plant grows very freely to six inch stems, with massed stalks and leafage and delicate, paper-like cup-shaped blooms. It is a lime lover and does well in partially shaded locations as well as in the sun-baked areas. It spreads rapidly if disregarded, and winters well in even severe climates. The mass of plants pictured is seven years of age, but was much as it now appears at the end of a second year. Light general soils favor it—not clay. It is happily free from enemies of any sort, in general, presents little attraction for plant insect pests. The specimen pictured presented exceptionally vigorous, generous mass of growth, clean, dainty as to color and leaf, and beautifully shaped as a rockery unit of growth.

Next door neighbor to the plant just described, is another of the same family (Campanula Garganica). This is a dwarf trailer, a fecund little person with wealth of small star-like flowers, pale purple-blue in color. The plant hugs closely down to the ground, covering rocks and other obstacles with its irresistible growth. It develops trailers covered with its blue stars, reaching outward and upward always like seeking fingers. It blooms for about six weeks, winters well in quite severe climates, and spreads by division. After a second year, it is frequently found advisable to divide it for safety, otherwise it may suffer through dying of a central root.

Like other Campanulas, this plant is a true Alpine. Crocuses or small bulbs may be planted close beside it, since its trailers will quickly cover up the grass as it becomes shabby when the bulb blooms are finished.

The Romance of Fences

By Haydn S. Pearson

How often we take for granted the common place things of every-day life. Yet behind the modern wire fences that guard our property and restrain livestock is the thrilling epic of man's conquest of material things. The great factories that turn out this product are the result of epochal discoveries in science. Today's farmer can have a product that Alexander the Great or Julius Caesar could not command — though they were conquerors of the world!

When was the first fence built? No one can say. Perhaps ten thousand years ago on the grassy steppes of Siberia a herdsman decided he wanted to confine a few of his animals. From a grove of trees near a water hole he may have procured sticks of wood and set them in holes close together; or perhaps he set them a few feet apart and interlaced the spaces with strips of hide.

We do not know these secrets of the dim dawn of man's upward start toward what we somewhat hesitatingly call modern "civilization." But we do know that as the nomadic tribes of earliest people began to settle down in the fertile river valleys such as the Tigris-Euphrates and the Nile, they made boundaries of fences of many materials.

As history moved westward across Europe, geography began to prescribe fences until today we associate certain types with certain countries. In France we think of long rows of trees planted closely together; in Italy we think of dry masonry walls covered with grape vines, for in the Old World every foot of space is precious and every square foot must produce its allotted food. In England are innumerable hedges, frequently along one side of drainage ditches.

In the United States, as men pushed the frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific, geography and availability of materials dictated for a long while what men's fences should be. Throughout the northeast we have picturesque stone walls. These gray, weather-beaten, lichen-covered walls are a whole article in themselves. They are chains of friendship. They ramble beside dusty, winding country roads; they bound the laboriously cleared fields of New England's landscape. They climb the slopes of the upland pastures and mount the brows of mountains. They skirt meadows and swamps, and wall in the cow's lane across the mowing field. Over these stone walls the birches and hemlocks lean and whisper woodsy secrets. Along their tops scamper the squirrels; on them Haola, the proud ruffed grouse, has sent his rhythmic drumming call echoing through the woodland aisles across the field. At certain gaps are crossroads for the wild folk as they travel hither and yon.

No one knows how many miles of these stone walls have been built in the northeast. I recall that Father, who used to drive oxen as a boy in Madison, N. H., told me that two men and a pair of oxen could build about a rod of wall a day.

Many readers have seen stump fences. I have seen a few short stretches in northern New Hampshire, Maine, and Quebec. When farmers clear a new section of land, the stumps are pulled out and if they are piled together in a line, make a formidable barrier. I recall one stretch I saw somewhere in Quebec. It was late afternoon and looking down a slope toward the sun, all the roots from the stump fence seemed waving in the air like a mass of writhing snakes! It was an unusual sight.

In western stories we read of the corrals that the ranchers and pioneers made to hold their half-wild horses. These are fences made for a specific purpose, tremendously strong and amply high. If I understand correctly, a true corral is made by setting strong posts deep in the ground. The posts are set as close together as possible.

The "drift" fence was often miles long. When the cattle were headed for the home corral or the round-up spot, this fence of two or three strands of wire helped head the herd in the right direction.

One of the most picturesque and typical New World fences was, and still is to some extent, the rail fence. Millions of Americans have learned to associate Abraham Lincoln's boyhood with splitting rails for prairie fences. For decades they were used; probably tens of thousands of miles were built. They have a beauty of their own. They seem to fit into the landscape anywhere. Today woodworking companies and fence concerns are selling more each year of various types of wooden fences. I have never been to the Middle West, but in southern Quebec, around Mrs. Pearson's home town of Sawyerville, there are many miles of these zig-zag, wooden-rail fences.

The split rail fence has a charm of its own—a peculiarly soft shade of dark gray. Often the rails are weathered into countless little fissures and spotted with lichens. The advantages of these fences lay in the fact that the materials were available on the farm and the rails could be split out when other work was not pressing.

Today we see strong and good-looking wire fences everywhere. We take it for granted that we can order just what we want, anytime of the year. Great factories take the raw materials of the good earth and by the magic of science, turn them into products that are needed by man. We need fences for many purposes. Civilization and fences have travelled the upward path together. Good fences not only mean good neighbors, they are a ticket labelled "good farming."

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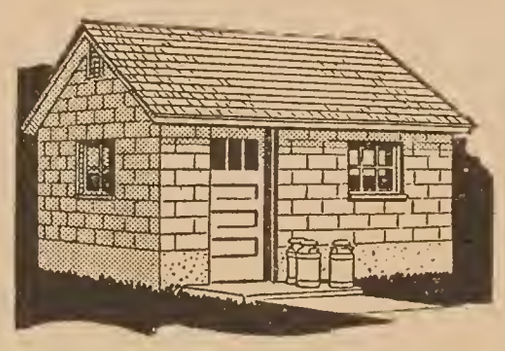

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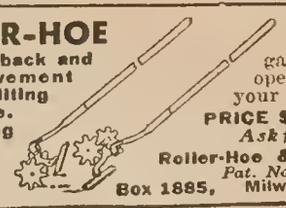

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A New Agricultural Message

(Continued from page 194)

on their vegetable fields, on days when the fields are watered. Everything that once had life, even ash and rag, offal and refuse, is brought back to life by the resurrecting power of the soil. With infinite pains the cultivator returns to the soil the compost, 'like butter upon bread.' In this form of culture there is an excellence of vegetable health which can be obtained by no other means — in Hunza, plant disease is insignificant and animal and human diseases are virtually non-existent.

Experimental work of soil culture, akin to the Hunza system, was carried on for many years by Sir Albert Howard, Director of Plant Industry, Indore, and produced a confirmatory finding, reported as follows: "The most noted studies of associated healths are those of soil, vegetables, and animals, carried out by Sir Albert Howard, and his assistant, by the adaptation of a Far-Eastern form of soil nutrition at Indore. As a result, so notable was the health of the vegetables that Sir Albert concludes that the true role of insects, fungi, etc., in agriculture, is that of censors for pointing out the crops that are imperfectly nourished;" and of the animals fed upon the products, he states: I was able to study the reaction of well-fed animals to epidemic diseases, such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, septicaemia, and so forth, which frequently devastated the country side. None of my animals was segregated; none was inoculated; they frequently came into contact with diseased stock. No case of infectious disease occurred. The reward of well nourished protoplasm was a very high degree of disease resistance, which might be described as immunity.

The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof. The toiler on the land, although designated owner by title deeds, is not the true owner of the soil. He is only the custodian of its welfare for present and future generations. The soil belongs to the state and is its most priceless possession: It must be honored and revered. Its care and preservation must be regarded as the paramount duty of the state, for in its adequate care lies the health of the people. The products of the soil must become yardsticks of value carrying within themselves whatever may be the cost of soil fertility. No philosophy of merchandising must be permitted to endure, that crashes basic values of food supplies to points where racial destruction becomes imminent. Agriculture, in a new order, will be regarded as the highest calling of man and then will it be found possible for millions of the unemployed. whose predicament baffles the minds of our leaders, to return to the land and become not only pilgrims for soil restoration, but eventually enlightened custodians of healthy acres.

What are the men of science in this country going to do to promote the truth about this important question? They know about it. Dr. Victor Heiser, ex-official of the Rockefeller Foundation, in an address before the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Milwaukee last year, used for his subject the health of the Northern Indian races. To quote him in part from the *New York Times*:

"The experiments, the most comprehensive ever to be undertaken along these lines, in which millions of human beings were used as controls, revealed that the diet eaten by certain peoples in Northern India, among whom are some of the finest physical specimens of mankind, produced also a race of animals equally as healthy and free from disease. On the other hand, animals living under exactly the same conditions, but receiving a different diet, developed no less than 39 different serious diseases affecting practically every organ of the body and all of them common among the human beings eating the same type of diet. There is every reason to believe, that the nation that can regulate its food consumption in accordance with scientific principles may not only produce a larger percentage of sound, healthy people, but at a cost infinitely less, and by inference, become the leaders of the world."

A conclusion from Dr. Wrench's work, the Restoration of the Peasantries, will, without qualification, be endorsed by every reader engaged in any agricultural pursuit:

"Healthy life and vigour depend upon healthy agriculture. The decadence of Western civilization lies at the very roots of life. Healthy agriculture has been neglected, farmers have been uprooted and the soil treated as a source of money, rather than as a source of healthy crops. One can assert that a plea for the restoration or strengthening of the farmers is never out of season. The farmers, being partners with the soil, can be reconstructed as a part of the conservation of the soil. They can be strengthened as the real conservatism of man, that of the soil, which is the organic foundation upon which his whole superstructure rests. Unless this organic foundation is sound, unless soil fertility enables the farmers to enjoy prosperity, the superstructure built up from it cannot be sound. So it comes about that an urban civilization which ignores the agricultural values, cannot itself be sound. Nor can any of the reforms, which it institutes for betterment within itself, be anything more than readjustments. They cannot be fundamental reforms. They can only result in fragmentary, not radical improvements. They can only occupy a throne of authority until they are deposed by the next batch of reforms. In spite of the succession of reforms, the decline of urban civilization towards deterioration and depopulation pursues its inevitable path. Nothing within itself can change its course. By no act of man can any reform succeed, if it does not begin with the organic foundation of man's individual and social being. Man is a metamorphosis of the recreating power of the soil. His welfare is based upon its welfare. That is the imperishable fact upon which his associations, cultures and civilizations will continue to be based, while human life endures.

At the Flower Show

As we go to press the International Flower Show is in full swing here in New York and a beautiful thing it is. Coming just before Winter gives way to Spring and when we are all weary of cold and snow, it transports the thousands and thousands who crowd the four huge floors of Grand Central Palace into the heart of Summer for a little while, disregarding the weather outside.

Every time I visit this Flower Show I wish that all our gardners might enjoy it, too, for there are more thrills in it for the real gardner and flower lover than in any other spectacle one can imagine.

From the great displays which the commercial nurseries have been working all year to bring to just the right perfection for this one week, to those from large country estates where owner and gardener are equally anxious to win the ribbon that means so much, on to the competitions in table arrangements and the lovely shadow boxes put on by the various garden clubs, there is continuing interest on every side.

The makers of farm and garden equipment, from tractors to the newest garden gadget all have interesting and informative displays and the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, which is to hold its annual meeting in New York in May, has its own booth where the handiwork of its members is on sale, and its work is explained.

Each year special trains come from up-State, from New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania bringing devotees to see and learn.

C. B. W.

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Gourds in the Garden

Did you try any gourds this year in your garden? I was greatly surprised and pleased with the results of our gourd plants at the test garden. They seemed to take quite a little while to get under way in the spring and early summer but once they have started to produce an abundant crop of foliage and extend the length of vine they will take possession of the entire area assigned to them and grow vigorously.

I kept them dusted during the early season with a combination dust to keep off the squash and cucumber beetles and avoid the vine borers. The plants have done very well and have an abundant crop of fruit.

Harvesting and caring for gourds is relatively simple. The fruit should be watched during its late maturing period and the time of picking gauged so that the gourds are harvested from the vines when the fruits have reached a full rich color and are firm of texture. It is a good plan to leave a portion of the stem on each gourd. Place the gourds in a cool airy shed or barn where they may be dried out slowly. After the surface of the gourds is dried and cleaned, their keeping qualities can be improved by coating the fruit with ordinary furniture wax or floor wax. Occasionally people like to coat them with varnish or shellac to give them a high gloss. One point is imperative, and that is to harvest before they get touched by frost or the fruits will not keep for any length of time. H. S. C.

Scab on Potatoes

What caused scab on my potatoes last year? M. A. B.

Scab on potatoes is caused by a specific germ known technically as Actinomyces scabies. These germs may be in the ground where they will remain a year or two or they may be on seed potatoes. Hence if clean seed is planted in a field which had scabby potatoes the previous year, the crop will be likely to develop considerable scab. Also if the seed is infected the same will result. Consequently there are two precautions to avoid this trouble. One is not to plant on the same field two successive years if you have the scab disease in it. The second is to treat the seed with substance that will destroy the scab germs.

The old treatment for the seed is formalin which may be had at drug stores, one pint in 30 gallons of water, the seed being soaked for an hour when it may be taken out and dried.

The scab germ is more active in sweet than in acid or slightly sour soil, hence it is not wise to put lime or stable manure on a field the same year potatoes are planted as the stable manure is also alkaline. Such treatments if used where potatoes are to be grown should be put on the ground at least two years before the potatoes come in the rotation. Ordinarily it is practical merely to treat the seed and to kill the germs on it and then plant in other ground. If this is watched, there will not be much or any scab on the potatoes.

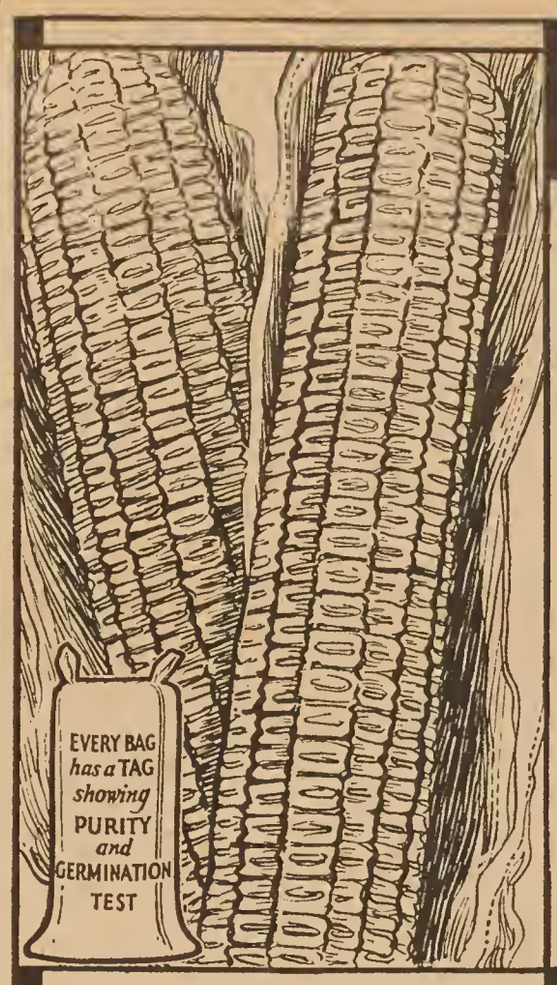
Rabbits in the Garden

I am troubled by rabbits eating my young vegetable plants in my garden in the Spring. How can I prevent this? Would it be any good to fence in the garden with farm fence, wires one inch apart at the bottom and four inches at the top (four feet high) stay wires four inches apart? D. M.
New Jersey.

Rabbits in gardens are a great pest in some parts of New Jersey. Undoubtedly if the garden has a tight wire fence around it four feet high that would keep the rabbits out. They can jump quite high, but I have never known them to get inside a fenced place of this sort.

A repellent treatment which is sometimes useful around a vegetable garden is a free use of dried blood which can be had at fertilizer stores. That is a good fertilizer and the odor of it is very distasteful to rabbits so that scattering it around plants as you would other fertilizer would have some tendency to save the plants.

I have had some experience with these creatures in a New Jersey village where I had a garden of some size on two vacant lots as there was no house there. I did not have to keep the entire place free from weeds and grass so volunteer grass and clover came up around the edges and in the corners. My neighbors had great trouble with the rabbits and I know the rabbits came into my place at times, but they never did any damage to the vegetables so I judge that the clover was something they liked better than my vegetables, and there is in that a little suggestion for gardeners. It is quite easy to have here and there in the corners a clover patch which the rabbits are likely to use rather than eating the beans and other things. W. H.



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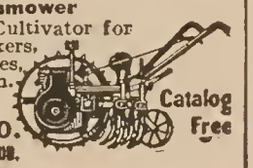

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News from New Jersey

Interest in farms and the back-to-the-land movement is reported for every county. Periods of seasonal unemployment influence many families to consider leasing or buying small farms in neighboring rural sections, and this seem to be even more true this year than in years past. Families considering making such a move may probably still find some desirable places available by consulting the advertising columns, as well as their county agricultural agent and real estate agents. In some instance it may be possible to take advantage of government financing which generally affords more liberal terms than otherwise obtainable.

Home Gardens Needed

Although New Jersey is noted for its vegetable crops, many of its farms do not have a vegetable garden, particularly those specializing in potatoes, dairying, etc. Many of these farmers maintain that although they have adequate space for home gardens, they feel it is easier to purchase whatever they need for hucksters or in town. Where a farmer is pushed for time to keep up with a large place, and where he is adequately financed, home gardens are probably dispensable—but the peculiar problems of these farmers should not lead others to condemn the home garden practice. Vegetable gardens are still worth money to the average farm, still are capable of providing a lot of food both as to variety and succession of crops, and as to total quantity. So don't take your neighbor's word for it whether or not you can buy your vegetables cheaper — figure it out for yourself. You'll probably find it costs more to buy them than you thought and that the vegetable garden is worth bothering with after all.

Hunterdon Egg Laying Contest

The R. I. Red entry of Thomas Mettlar of East Millstone continues in the lead at the end of the fourth month of the Hunterdon County Egg Laying Contest, with a record of 1,312 eggs and 1,341 points. This entry ranked fifth in production for January. George A. Pearce of Whitehouse Station with entries of N. H., R. I. Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns holds second, third and fourth places respectively for the four month period. Lamar Sexton of Whitehouse Station with an entry of New Hampshires is sixth for the same period. This entry was fourth for the month of January while Cane Poultry Farm's R. I. Reds were third for January.

One of Mettlar's Reds is high individual bird for the first four months, with a record of 117 eggs and 126 points. One of Pearce's New Hampshires is second and one of Sexton's New Hampshires is sixth for the four month period. One of Pearce's R. I. Reds also ranks ninth and one of Sexton's New Hampshires is tenth for the period.

The leading individual pen for January was J. W. Schaible's Barred Plymouth Rocks of Shiloh which produced 315 eggs and 327 points. This entry stands fifth for production to date.

January production averaged 15.96 eggs per bird or 51.48 per cent while for the four months production is 65.74 eggs per bird or 53.45 per cent.

Yellow Beetle Traps

As a result of field tests last season, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has found that yellow Japanese beetle traps caught 50 per cent more beetles than traps painted green, white or combinations of green and white. The best shade of yellow was found to be a primary yellow which is quite a bit deeper in tone than lemon yellow.

New Strains of Cabbage

During the past few years reliable seedsmen have introduced many yellows resitant early varieties and strains of cabbage. These have been found to produce well under Jersey conditions, according to C. H. Nissley of Rutgers University. These new varieties and strains should be of interest to Jersey cabbage growers since yellows on midsummer cabbage have been prevalent in the State during hot dry seasons. Among these introductions is the Golden Acre Yellow Resistant Strain which produces round heads similar to the Golden Acre, but maturing a few weeks later. The heads are uniform and of a true Copenhagen type. Another new strain is All Season Yellows Resistant which produces a flatter type of cabbage for both market and sauerkraut purposes.

New Jersey. JOHN W. WILKINSON.

The Latest in Roses

A NEW TYPE. — This season we are offered a new type of bedding rose, which is hailed as the ultimate development in garden varieties, the Floribundas. Many of us were impressed by these new roses at the World's Fair last Summer, where they made a sensation in the Gardens on Parade. These are vigorous bushy plants growing about two feet high, and recommended as perfectly hardy. The blossoms are of the Hybrid Tea type, and are carried in thick clusters, like the Polyanthas, bloom continuing all Summer. When planted in a mass they form one huge bouquet. These Floribundas are recommended for planting among perennials, where the Hybrid Teas look out of place, in front of shrubs, or along a driveway, where their neat compact habit is very suitable. We do not know the ancestry of these roses, but judge that they are produced from Hybrid Teas and Polyanthas by long and persistent cross and line-breeding. However they have been produced, the result is a wonderful achievement. Outstanding among them is World's Fair, a velvety, scarlet shading to crimson, which received the All-America award in its class for 1940. This was gorgeous in bloom when we saw it last September; it is said to begin blooming early and to continue until frost. The flowers are a good size and fragrant, and their effect in the mass is extremely brilliant. We were also much impressed by the variety Betty Prior, which has been likened to pink dogwood in general effect; it is bright red in bud, opening to a soft pink. Summer Snow is a white variety, equally free in bloom; Smiles a semi-double salmon pink; Cheerio a rich pink deeper on the reverse of the petals. Pink Jewel is another attractive shade, the flowers of good size and very double. There is a good yellow Floribunda, Sunmist with clusters of shapely sulphur blooms; Red Velvet is another fine deep red sort. These Floribunda varieties, dormant plants, range in price from a little under a dollar to a trifle over, and their charm is beyond price; we hope that they will be a feature of many country gardens in the future.

FAMILIAR BEDDING ROSES. — Each Spring we find some casualties among our roses, but it is surprising how well most of them endure our climate. Gruss an Teplitz and Radiance seem to be immortals, for we have forgotten how many years ago our old plants were set out. We still keep some of the Hybrid Perpetuals, but have depended on Hybrid Teas for main effect; to these we shall add some Floribundas. We were especially pleased last year with the yellow H. T. Mrs. E. P. Thom; the color does not fade, and the scent is pleasant, though faint. Most years the foliage must be sprayed or dusted to prevent disease, but last year we had no trouble, probably because the season was so dry. President Hoover, Dame Edith Helen, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Joanna Hill, Edith Nelie Perkins, Talisman and Etoile de Hollande were all highly satisfactory But we advise all amateur gardeners not to condemn any rose as unsatisfactory on the strength of one season's trial only. Sometimes a plant does not become properly established the first season, then does well the next. Sometimes, too, we are careless or hurried in our planting, and do not give new plants a proper chance. Make the hole for planting deep enough and wide enough to accommodate the roots without crowding. Pile the topsoil at one side, and loosen the bottom of the hole with a fork. If you are very anxious to give the best conditions you will dig out a spade's depth of the subsoil and replace it with topsoil mixed with stable manure; in any case the fertilizer should be well worked in at the bottom. If it is a heavy clayey soil the rose border should be dug out and some drainage material put beneath the soil; when making a permanent rose border it is always good practice to dig it out three feet deep, placing six inches of broken stone or coarse ashes in the bottom; if one has bones from the family roast they are excellent used in this way, for roses like bone. One-third topsoil, one-third subsoil, and one-third well-rotted manure (preferably leached cow manure,) should be used for filling the bed. The same proportion should be used for filling the hole for an individual plant. When plants arrive from the nursery they should be unwrapped and either heeled into the ground in a shady place, or replaced in their wrappings after sprinkling, until they are planted. If dried out the roots should be submerged in water or thin mud. If there is a ball of soil on the roots this should be kept moist until planted, but not broken away. Budded roses should be planted with the bud three inches below ground level here in the North. In planting pack the soil firmly around the bush until it is solidly in place and the ground level.

E. T. ROYLE.

New England Notes

Notes from a Hillside Farm

We have had a rather unusual Winter so far. We have had steady cold weather most of the time for more than two months. No real thaw during that time. Part of the time there was very little snow and the ground is frozen deeply. Many brooks and small streams are filled nearly bank full with ice. They froze over early, then water flowed over the surface of the ice and froze.

In most woodlots this makes fine sledding and considerable lumber is being moved. Pulp mills are buying unpeeled bolts of soft and hard woods so there is less cordwood being cut than usual. Much of the hard wood that is usually put into cordwood going to the pulp mills. Other lumber mills are running well with a good demand for bolts of white birch for spools, skewers and novelty goods, poplar for matches, and yellow birch, beech and maple for clothes-pins, dowels and other goods. Shipments of pine boards and plank are being made in carloads from some of the mills sawing long lumber and taken altogether the lumber business in this vicinity is the livliest it has been for some time.

When cutting lumber, a little care in avoiding breaking down the young growth will pay well by shortening the time needed for the woodlot to produce another crop. A thrifty sapling, one inch to four inches in diameter has a long start toward marketable timber. While cutting wood or lumber of any kind it is a good plan to take out any hornbeam, striped maple, bird cherry or gray birch that we find. This will prevent seeding of these worthless kinds, give small seedlings more light and give us a little firewood. It is generally easy to get a year's supply of fuel from the tops and cull bolts when cutting lumber for sale. If cutting a very large quantity of bolts for sale there may be some fuel wood for sale. Although such wood will not bring as much as first grade cordwood, it usually brings enough to make it profitable to clean it up rather than let it lay and rot.

The change that has taken place in the last 40 years regarding the keeping of hogs by farmers and village residents seems strange to us. Then practically every farmer and nearly every village resident with a stable upon his lot raised one or two hogs each year and with the coming of cold weather they were slaughtered for home use. The fat meat was salted down in barrels, the hams, shoulders and bacon pieces were smoked and the ribs and loins were used fresh. The heart and liver were usually cooked within a few days after the animal was killed but cuts of the ribs and loins were often frozen then stored away in a box in a cold place, often being kept in perfect condition until late March. The smoked meat properly cared for, would keep until the following Summer. The hogs were fed on whatever waste there was from the kitchen together with what skim milk was available and any cull and windfall apples, pumpkins, cull potatoes and vegetables and nubbins of corn that were to be had. Seldom was a great deal of grain bought to feed them. On many farms a beef animal would be killed in early Winter and unless the family was very large a part of it was sold. Neighboring families bought quarters and the beef was handled in much the same manner as the pork. Some was used at once, some was frozen for use during the Winter and if the family liked corned beef some was salted down. At that time the canning of meat in the home was practically, or entirely, unknown. This method took care of the needs of the family for meat with the outlay of but a small amount of cash.

Now, quite a few farmers do not raise a hog and most of those grown are sold to go to the large slaughter houses instead of being killed on the farm. The farmer gets a check, for which he can always find use, and the family's meat is bought from the store, one day's supply at a time. It is seldom now that a beef is killed and sold by the quarter. If a farmer dresses off a beef, he has to take his car and peddle the meat in small cuts to dispose of it. This plan requires the outlay of more cash for the family's supply of meat and at the same time most farm families are using less meat. Probably the sale of whole milk is one factor that has tended to reduce the number of hogs kept but there are plenty of farmers who have demonstrated that good hogs can be grown without the skim milk.

It may be that the movement of renting lockers in cold storage houses to farm families will result in more farmers growing their own meat as the cold storage keeps the meat in excellent condition, with little bother and at nominal expense. There are large areas as yet where cold storage facilities are not available and it seems to me that in such areas farmers could and should profitably return to the old practice of growing meat animals for home use and care for the carcasses by canning, smoking, salting and freezing the meat.

There seems to be an increasing number of people who lack the initiative, our grandparents called it "gumption," to produce anything that is intended entirely for home use. They appear to feel that to produce anything for which they do not receive a cash return is wasted effort.

Maine. H. L. S.

On a Connecticut Farm

Long Winter evenings, which I must confess have been enjoyable in their way, are behind us, and soon we will be revelling in the hours of daylight after supper. The hours between six and eight on a Summer evening are the pleasantest time of day to a gardener, I believe. The hard work is over for the day. You can saunter leisurely out and wander through your garden inspecting the neat rows of vegetables, noting the recent growth, perhaps pulling a weed here and there, but mainly just looking and enjoying.

If you are flower enthusiasts, too, as we are, be sure to have plenty of white flowers in your garden. There is nothing more beautiful at dusk than the quiet gleam from groups of white flowers scattered here and there among your other more colorful plants. The white moonflower which resembles the morning glory in appearance, is covered with large white flowers every evening. Another white flower we think is beautiful is the Cosmos. Some others which we like are the pure white balsam, giant candytuft, and the white four-o-clocks, which true to name, are dotted all over in the late afternoon with a multitude of blossoms. The white annual larkspur is invaluable in a garden as it can be counted on to give a long season of bloom. And don't forget a border of sweet alyssum as it looks its loveliest in the soft dusk of early twilight.

We have been making up our order for vegetable seeds and have included besides the regular standbys, some less common vegetables such as celeriac, salsify, brussels sprouts, and broccoli. I also hope to give a small corner of the garden to the raising of herbs. In olden days no home was complete without its herb garden and herbs were used for seasoning foods, in salads, and in the making of home remedies much more than they are today. Some of the herbs to plant are caraway, mint, sage, and thyme.

I was much interested in reading the helpful article by Walter A. Withrow in the March 9th issue on "Strawberries at Walberta Farm." We have a small strawberry patch which gives us sufficient for home use and provides us with a good supply of delicious strawberry jelly. It has been our experience that it pays to be very careful to set strawberry plants so that the crown is neither below the ground nor above ground. If rain washes dirt over the crowns, uncover by hand.

Connecticut. E. P. P.

Three New Blueberries

Three new commercial varieties of blueberries have been released to nurserymen and are available for trial plantings this year, according to an announcement from the New Hampshire State Experiment Station. The three new varieties were originated by the late Dr. F. V. Coville of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, and have been named Atlantic, Pemberton, and Burlington. The new varieties have been tested in New Jersey, but only to a limited extent elsewhere. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has no plants for distribution, but growers may buy small lots from nurserymen who are propagating the planting stock released by the bureau.

The bureau's memorandum says that all three varieties are resistant to cracking in rainy seasons. The Atlantic and Pemberton bear very large fruit. The Pemberton has the most vigorous bush of any variety now in planting near Pemberton, N. J., where it has been tested. The Burlington also has a vigorous bush. The fruit of the Burlington does not tear in picking, and has the characteristics of an excellent keeping and shipping sort. It is somewhat later than both Jersey and Rubel, being, in fact, the latest variety now grown at Whitesbog, N. J. Atlantic and Pemberton ripen about the same time as Jersey and Rubel.

ONLY THE McCORMICK-DEERING No. 61 GIVES YOU ALL OF THESE FEATURES IN A 6-FOOT COMBINE

1. Patented open-end auger.
2. Rub-bar cylinder. Does not chop straw. Simplifies separation and is easily adjusted.
3. Straight-line threshing. No right-angle turns or bottlenecks to cut capacity.
4. Extra-value construction.
5. Rotary, 3-section, all-metal straw rack.
6. Designed for engine operation as well as power drive.
7. Simple to operate and adjust.
8. Handles all small grains and seed crops.

• Light or heavy, short or tall, down or tangled—no matter what condition the crop is in, you get the best results when the 6-foot McCormick-Deering No. 61 Harvester-Thresher is in the field. Its outstanding work at the cutter bar is matched by the efficiency of its threshing unit—clean, positive separation that gets the most out of the crop.

The No. 61 benefits the whole family. It saves from 12 to 15 cents a bushel over the binder and thresher method; it permits harvesting and threshing when the crop is just right; it saves the grain; it does away with the big threshing crew, saving on food and work in the kitchen. These are just a few of the things the No. 61 does for its owners. Any way you figure, it puts more money in the family pocketbook. Let the International Harvester dealer tell you *all* about it. Other sizes also, up to 16-foot cut.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
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McCORMICK-DEERING
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THEY ALL GO UNDER

WEEDS • COVER CROPS

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WHEN YOU USE A

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KILLEFER COVER-CROP DISK HARROW

YOU'VE never seen real deep disking unless you've seen Killefer Cover-Crop Disk Harrows at work in the field.

Specially designed with large, deep-concavity disks, these heavy-duty harrows penetrate quickly and easily to the proper working depth and do a maximum job of disking in all difficult soil conditions. Their simple, positive tractor control speeds up the disking job and makes good work easy.

The 200 Series, illustrated below, is a 2-gang offset type for field and orchard work. Built low—it turns right or left, backs straight, and can be offset to the right or left. There are ten sizes to match the power of your tractor.

The 180A Series, illustrated above, is a heavy-duty, double-action disk harrow for field work. It is completely tractor-controlled. Makes right- or left-hand turns without ridging the soil. Available in four sizes.

For those tough disking jobs, for EXTRA YEARS OF BETTER DISKING SERVICE, see your John Deere dealer and plan to own a Killefer Cover-Crop Disk Harrow.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

JOHN DEERE MOLINE ILL. THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY

KILLEFER Deep-Tillage EQUIPMENT

BOOST YOUR POTATO PROFITS!

Don't gamble with potato diseases! Use SEMESAN BEL to improve your yield. Just DIP-DRAIN-DRY-and plant. Costs as little as 1-7/10¢ per bushel of seed, yet is outstandingly effective against seed piece decay, *seed-borne* scab and Rhizoctonia. Also reduces destructive bacterial wilt (ring rot) spread by cutting knife. Average yield increase in tests, 13.6%. On sweet potatoes and sprouts SEMESAN BEL cuts losses from black rot, stem rot, scurf. Ask dealer for free pamphlet.

For seed corn—SEMESAN JR.—Always pays!

DU BAY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SEED DISINFECTANTS
A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

HOT BED SASH

Tidewater cypress hot bed sash, assembled with round iron cross bar, $1.50 each. Write for bulletin and prices on others. Metropolitan Greenhouse Mfg. Corp., 1877 Flushing Avenue, - Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANADA LANDS FREE INFORMATION. New Homes—good soil—water. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, Dept. Y, 335 Robert Street, St. Paul, Minn.

YOUR SOCIETY CAN EARN MONEY

Here is a way your society can earn money, try for a $200 prize, help stop the coughing that disturbs your meetings.

Shiloh has been helping check coughs due to colds for over three generations. Pleasant tasting, its thick, syrupy base packed full of helpful medication clings to the throat and soothes the inflamed tissues, giving amazingly quick relief from that tickling sensation. Shiloh is sold in 30c and 60c bottles by general stores and druggists under a *positive money back guarantee.*

EARN MONEY THIS WAY

Simply send for a few of the cards (illustrated below) and distribute them during meetings to members who have disturbing coughs. (A copy of this announcement will be printed on the back of every card so the coughers will know what it's all about.)

Then to the society whose members turn in the most empty Shiloh Cartons, we will send our check for $200 to its Treasurer. In addition, we will send our check for $1.00 for every 10 empty cartons sent us. So, no matter how large or small your society, it can earn money.

You do not have to be an officer to get this plan started. Write for a few cards today and talk the idea over at your next meeting.

NOTE: When members buy Shiloh, they should keep the red pasteboard carton, hand it to the Treasurer or some officer who can save and send the cartons to us any time up to May 1st, 1940 (when the contest closes), and collect 10c for each carton returned. The $200 prize will be awarded June 1st. In case of a tie, prize will be equally divided among the tied contestants.

S. C. WELLS & CO., LE ROY, N. Y.
Also Makers of RAMON'S for Your MEDICINE CHEST

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Eastern Growers Decide to "Do it Ourselves"

(Continued from last issue)

As for apple varieties, they fared rather the worse this year so far as interest is concerned. Newer varieties were not freely discussed excepting to indicate a general high regard for the quality of Macoun and some concern whether it would produce as well and hold in storage as should be liked. Kendall was warmly championed by a few because of good keeping qualities, general usefulness for both cooking and eating out-of-hand, and good color; Cortland met an extremely cool reception in the Hudson River Valley but was considered highly profitable by those who had a market outlet that knew the variety; and Delicious, Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty, Gallia Beauty, and Northern Spy came in for some favorable comments. In general a spirit of conservatism was most apparent, calling attention to some of the older and more tested varieties rather than some of the newer sorts—and perhaps just as well.

But what about the interest in "Doing it ourselves" with which this article began in the last issue? It began to take form when questions of marketing, regulation, grading, and kindred topics were mentioned. A grower is first of all, of course, a producer, and he will avoid other problems if he can. Yet when he cannot avoid them, he will take them unto himself and work them out to a satisfactory solution. That he is now concerned in taking over some problems outside the field of production is one of the most satisfying and hopeful signs in many years. Just as an indication, the vast majority of questions submitted to the society for discussion for several years past have dealt largely with production problems. This year there were 54 questions on costs, sales, packages, grades and regulation out of 137 submitted.

Following this line of thought, one of the most significant statements made at the meeting was that a fundamental change has occurred in marketing in recent years, namely, that marketing decisions are no longer made by trained handlers and buyers, such as used to operate freely in the apple industry and who knew something about markets and marketing problems. Instead, the marketing decisions are being made by growers themselves, and too few know little or nothing about marketing. Growers, it was repeated, have got to learn markets and marketing problems. They have got to learn not to put more Wealthy in cold storage than the public ever has had need for. They have got to follow the fruit through from production to consumer, thus entering the field of merchandizing. Or, as another speaker put it, nobody is interested in apples more than the apple grower himself. You cannot expect a $13 a-week clerk to know all there is to know about as many as 3,400 items that he may have to offer in the store in which he works. He has got to be sold on selling apples, and the fruit grower is the man who has got to see that he is sold.

And this brings up immediately two opposing ideas about the outlook for the apple industry. Some say the apple is losing out and that there is nothing to do about it but adjust production to fit reduced consumption. Others say that this is all wrong and that consumption can be increased by proper attention to advertising and merchandizing. A heated discussion can be started any time on this subject—and with plenty of facts and figures to back up opposing sides. Probably the truth lies somewhere between, as is so often the case, meaning that the apple market can more than hold its own with proper grower support in selling and merchandizing, but that practices which will keep inferior and off-grade surpluses off the market are also helpful.

One speaker pointed out most convincingly that in only two years since 1932 have growers sold more than 76,000,000 bushels of apples as fresh fruit. True, apples may not have increased in total production but the total production of all fruits has reached the highest peak in history during the last three years—40 per cent higher during the last five year period than during the preceding five year period. Fourteen bushels of fruit are now produced per capita against 10 then. Cherries and grapefruit have increased most—four times. Apples have not increased. Accordingly, it was said, the problem of the apple grower is one of holding his markets against competition.

Another speaker pointed out that the United States can utilize about a bushel of apples per capita—130,000,000 in all, that competing fruits are about as low in price as they may be expected to go, that the West is going to produce a smaller proportion of the total crop but is not going out of production, that New York and New England produce just about in proportion to population, that if they produce more they must ship outside the region, that if they ship South they meet the apples from that section, that they must be more concerned about southern apples coming North than the likelihood of northern apples going South, that the outlook for apples is satisfactory, that few new plantings have been made, and that there may be a possibility of reducing the crop somewhat by eliminating marginal orchards and orchards of odd varieties. As for export markets, 5,000,000 boxes of apples have been turned back onto United States markets because of the shutting off of export trade. South America is itself an export country and wants little of our fruit. Canada has more than enough. In short, there seemed nothing in the entire set of figures that showed much wild enthusiasm for either expanding production or for new market outlets.

A hundred questions now arose: Would advertising not help? Before much advertising was done must there not be an improvement in the article that is advertised—in fact must there not be a spiritual awakening in the hearts and minds of many growers before there would in turn be an improvement in pack and in merchandizing? Many growers, it was pointed out, have this year learned to pack fruit properly for the first time, for the reason that the government has made some purchases and has insisted upon fruit being up to grade! Why should fruit get to the consumer looking like culls? Would the dairyman permit milk to remain on store shelves until it sours? Would the baker keep bread on the shelves until it either was sold or became stale? Then why not insist upon some standards and some system of proper merchandizing in which the grower follows through to the consumer? These were some of the questions which were asked, and they indicate the aggressive attitude to see this thing through and to "Do it Ourselves."

The backward position of eastern fruit growers in advertising matters as compared with other crops and other sections was a surprise to many. Taxes were reported of one cent a barrel on potatoes, yielding $145.000; one cent on each lobster; one cent on each case of sweet corn; one cent on a dozen eggs; and various amounts on scallops, and Christmas trees. A tax of two cents a hundred weight on apples in the State of Washington, yielding $238.000, so that two men can be maintained in New York City promoting the sale of Washington apples; California with a tax of $1 a ton on canning peaches, yielding $323,000; six cents a hundred weight on Bartlett pears, yielding $86.000; 75 cents a ton on prunes, yielding $125,000; 1½ cents a gallon on wine yielding $665,000; and 50 cents a ton on ripe olives, yielding $16,000. These are only a few of the large numbers of products from which taxes for advertising purposes are collected in various States in the Union. And then think of what eastern growers are doing for fruit.

Yet New York growers evidenced a desire to go slowly so far as a compulsory tax on apples is concerned. They preferred to be certain that growers would adminster the tax before they voted for a tax which might fall into the hands of politicians. They seemed more interested in the proposal to elect committeemen in each county, they in turn to elect State representatives, and they the national—perhaps setting up some agency that would function interstate. When growers know what it is that they want, it will be no problem to secure passage of legislation, it was freely said.

But, according to Frank Beneway, of Ontario, N. Y., in one of the most enlightening and hopeful talks of the sessions, facilities are already available to handle most of the marketing problems which confront growers today. The problem is to use them and to get growers themselves to use them. He reviewed the organization and operation of the peach council, which first brought together a group of representative growers to discuss the problem that lay ahead of the orderly marketing of the peach crop. Then the trade was called in and plans made to co-ordinate all existing agencies, such as the radio, the New York-New England Apple Institute, Cornell University, the Farm Bureau, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, the public school system, the Departments of Home Economics, the hotel men, the restaurant men, the railroads, the chain stores, organizers of Apple Week, newspapers, 4-H Club organizations, and so, on and on. Growers were assigned the task of following through and seeing what each group was doing. The results were highly gratifying — everybody seemed anxious and willing to help. What the situation needed was someone or some group of individuals back of it all to see that everybody functioned. And, as has

been said before, who is more interested in fruit than the producer of fruit himself? He may not like to enter into this field of advertising, marketing, and merchandizing, yet if he must he will. This is the place that the fruit industry has now reached in its thinking—a most healthy and encouraging sign.

Yes, there was considerable talk about regulation, about keeping culls off the market, of keeping culls out of interstate shipment, of new grades, and of enforced grades, but once again these items reached mostly the discussion stage and failed to produce anything that the industry could unite upon.

What government can do, however, was presented by W. J. Tawse of Canada, telling how the Canadian growers had met with the serious problem which confronted them this Fall—a 16,000,000 bushel apple crop, far in excess of the early forecasts and with the export market shut off.

They set to work. First of all the size standards for fruit were raised, diverting all fruit below these sizes into by-products and juice—the consumption of apple juice exceeding all expectations. Second, it was ruled that all varieties must show 15 per cent color, thus eliminating much poor stuff, and meeting competition with apples of good color—"fruit with a color appeal." Third, Canada was zoned so as to keep apples from different regions from entering the same markets. Fourth, the Government was induced to take 1,500,000 barrels for processing, largely for army use. Fifth, a National Committee, representative of the industry, was organized to control zoning and to allow shipments into zones for special purposes. It is hoped, however, that zoning will not be permanent, merely an emergency measure. Sixth, a vigorous campaign of merchandizing was undertaken, in which the help of orange workers and banana workers was enlisted to service stores. It was this feature, so it is said, which really clinched the campaign and brought such amazing results. Consumers were taught to cook McIntosh as well as to eat them fresh. Every effort was made to eliminate bruising and to deliver only non-bruised fruit to the ultimate consumer. That the measures were successful is shown by the fact that Quebec growers received $1 a bushel at the farm in what was supposed earlier to be a disastrous crop year.

Here is government functioning in a way that makes the individual in a so-called democracy fairly gasp! Is this what is coming? Or is this situation merely democracy functioning efficiently in an emergency? Is it true that before the fruit industry is on its feet again there must be much more government entry into marketing, advertising, grading, and the like? Here is something really to ponder upon. It represents more than the apple industry. It represents a new way of life. But that growers should be talking in these terms and should be grasping the fact that they have got to step in and handle their own situation for themselves, is a tremendously significant step.

And so concludes a hurried discussion of the more significant items of most interesting and profitable sessions—sessions of a grower-owned, grower-controlled, and grower-operated society, without subsidy or help. It performs a great service in thus each year serving as a focus of attention for eastern fruit growers and a clearing house for ideas and general information, and to point the way ahead.

Officers for the new year are: President, Wessel Ten Broeck, Jr., Hudson, N. Y.; Vice-presidents, Percy A. Morgan, Lewiston; Bruce P. Jones, Hall; Theodore Oxholm, Esopus; M. E. Buckman, Sodus; Executive Committee, Wilbur Schumaker, Youngstown; M. C. Albright, Coxsackie; Jay Gelder, Chazy; Frank Beneway, Ontario; Rolland J. Reitz, Cold Water; Theodore Cross, Lagrangeville; Secretary-treasurer, Roy McPherson, LeRoy, N. Y. H. B. TUKEY.

Victoria Plum

Who has heard of the Victoria plum, of prodigious size, excellent quality, and color of the Tokay grape? It was a main crop plum in Britain thirty or forty years ago. R. G.

The writer knows the Victoria plum well, having watched it at the Geneva Station for a number of years. It is, as you say, a large plum, mottled dark red in color and covered with thick bloom. The flesh is light yellow, juicy, rather coarse, but with sweet mild flavor. The quality is considered only good. The fruits are firm enough to be good for market use and the size quite favorable, but the trees are not large or particularly vigorous and the color of the fruit is in many seasons quite unattractive. It may be difficult to put one's finger on just why Victoria has failed in America, but it has been known here for a hundred years and has not made much progress.

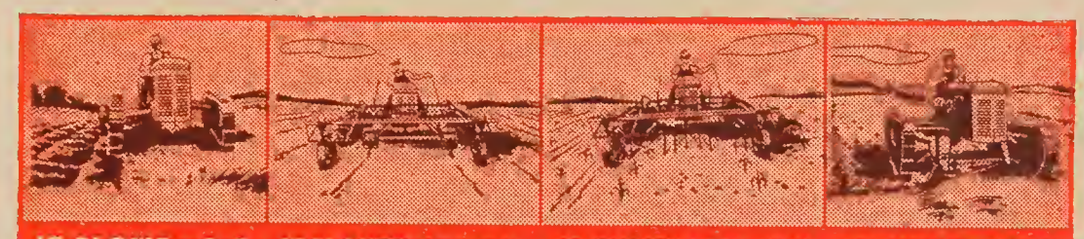
H. B. T.

A CRAWLER TRACTOR *delivered on* YOUR *Farm for* $995 ★

Equipped with 10-inch track shoes. 995 equipped with 6-inch track shoes. State and local taxes extra.
★ The delivered price varies slightly above and below this figure, depending upon farm location, accessories and tread width selected.

FOR the first time in tractor history it is possible for you to decide on a crawler tractor without being concerned about high price, now that Cletrac Model H is ready for you. Here is the only agricultural *crawler* in a price range comparable with a rubber-tired wheel tractor and the *only crawler* that *delivers* at a price of about a thousand dollars.

Here is a tractor that asks no favors. You can plow under adverse conditions. You can plant, cultivate and harvest *on time.* You can run a mill or feed grinder; you can saw wood; you can pull stumps; you can dig ditches and do other miscellaneous work—whenever you want.



IT PLOWS—2-3 plow capacity for any soil.

IT PLANTS—Accurate steering, positive traction mean straight, uniform rows.

IT CULTIVATES—With "full view" mounted cultivator for all row crop cultivation.

IT MOWS—"Full view" mower has cutter bar ahead of tractor.

Ready for you in 3 widths—31" 42" 68"

With three tread widths from which to choose, you can select the model that fits *your* farming conditions best—the narrow width and low overall height for fruit and vineyard culture—the medium width for either fruit or vegetable growing, and the widest width for all general farming operations.

RIDE WITH POWER STEERING

Cletracs steer with power on both tracks at all times through Cletrac's exclusive controlled differential steering. You never fight a steering wheel with a Cletrac Crawler. You don't have to remember to steer differently coming down hill as is necessary in all other makes of crawler tractors. Cletrac Model H is delivered to you complete, ready for use under all average operating conditions.

Users from coast to coast praise Model H

"I farm 80 acres and have no horses. I use my Cletrac Model H for everything. Cranks easy. Quick to respond. Very satisfactory." *A. F. Barney, Adams, New York.*

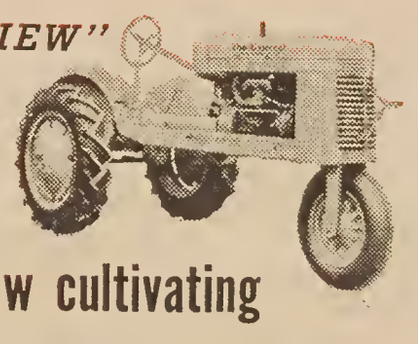
"I have 129 acres of fruit and use my Model H for all work since I have no horses. The tractor uses only about 1 gallon of fuel an hour." *Ed Sturgiss, Tivoli, N. Y.*

"I like the way my Model H Cletrac steers and the power for its size." *A. E. Stanley, Bradley, California.*

"I want you to know what a revelation farming with Cletrac Model H is to me. In a 10 hour day with a two bottom plow I average about nine acres using only about 10 gallons of gas. I am very much pleased with the economy and ease of operation." *Paul Wooley, Culdesac, Idaho.*

THE GENERAL *"FULL VIEW"*

The New Low-priced rubber tired wheel tractor that does ALL farm work



1-2 plow 2-row planting 2-4 row cultivating

The General "Full View" tractor is the wheel tractor that thousands of farmers have sought—a 1-2 plow tractor that plants two rows; cultivates two, four or six rows; that mows a six foot swath; runs the average sprayer or duster; saws wood and does hauling. It is a general purpose tractor of the best construction and at a price to fit your pocket book. The General meets the demands of "one team" farmers yet will handle large acreage as well—and do both jobs efficiently.

A Big, Heavy Duty Tractor

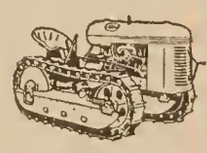
The General is built like tractors that cost much more. Two member 5" channel steel frame; big 9:00 x 24 rear tires; 5:50 x 16 guide ring tire in front; huge 9½ foot overall length. Roller bearing steering, roller and ball bearing transmission; differential. Pivots on one wheel; works smallest areas; auto balanced tool lift; forward tool mount ahead of rear wheels. A low cost tractor built with many high cost features.

The General has eight width adjustments from 48 to 76-inch centers for row crop work. There is no overhanging axle when tractor is used at any width—you can work right up to the fence.

Ask your Cletrac dealer to demonstrate a Cletrac on your farm—under your own conditions. You'll be surprised at the ease of handling and economy of any Cletrac.

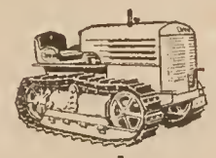
Cletrac Tractors
14 to 95 h. p.
Gasoline or Diesel

THERE'S A CLETRAC TO FIT YOUR FARM

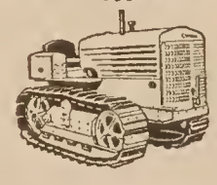


MODEL H —a cultivating and pulling 2-3 plow tractor in 31", 42" and 68" widths. 20 belt h. p.

MODEL E —a cultivating and pulling 3-4 plow tractor in 42", 62", 68" and 76" widths—standard and high clearance models; 22 drawbar h. p. 30.5 belt h. p. Gasoline or diesel.



MODEL A —a pulling tractor for heavy work and tough conditions. 27 drawbar h. p. 34 belt h.p. Gasoline or diesel.



MODEL B —a pulling tractor of 35 drawbar h. p. and 44 belt h. p. Gasoline or diesel.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO., 19307 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Write name and address below and mail for complete information on Model H.

Check here ☐ if you want complete details of The General also. Have ☐ acres.

WIDE UPPER CYLINDER does greater share of work. Shreds more thoroughly; reduces draft. (Patent applied for on this feature.

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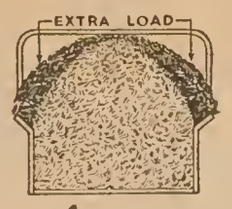

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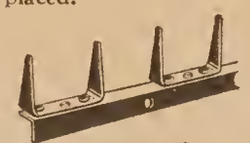

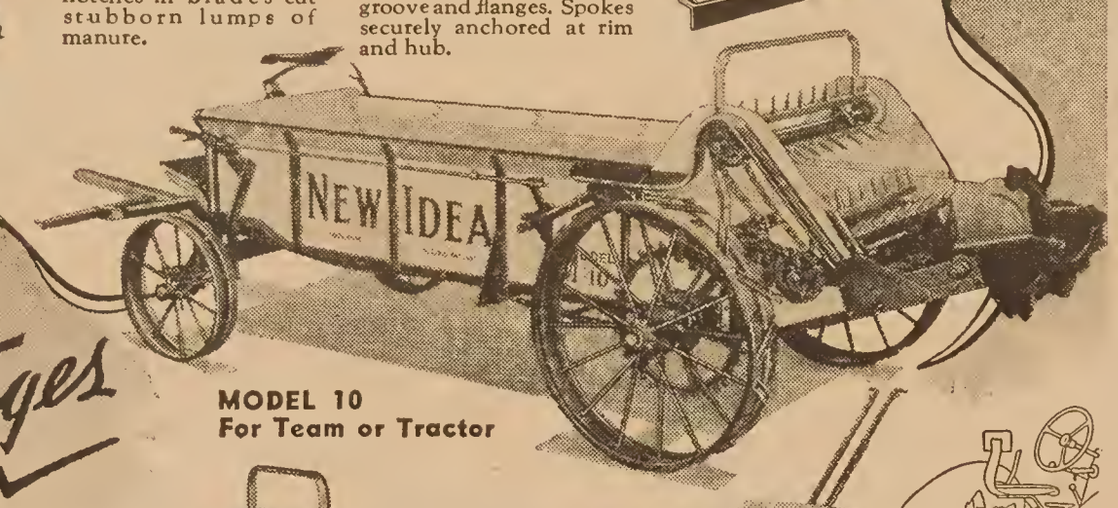

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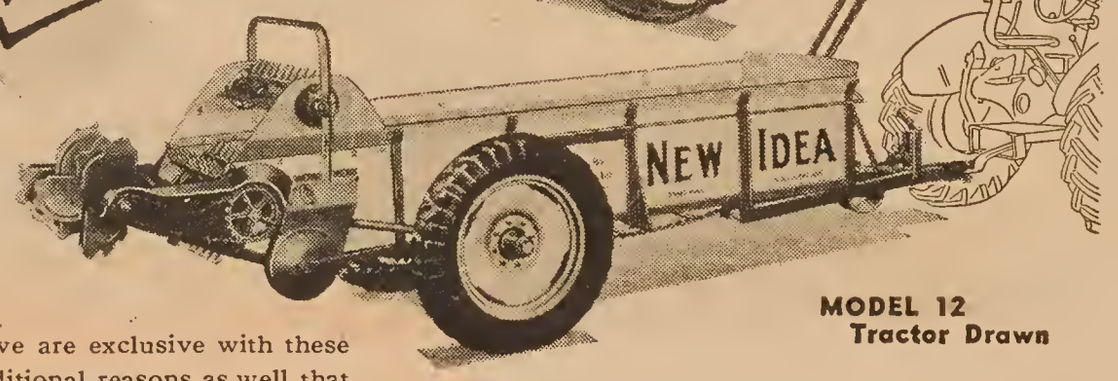

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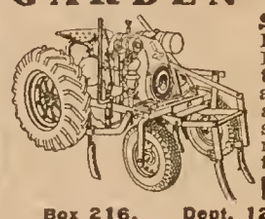

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Marketing Problems

Many of us farmers fail to take advantage of opportunities to increase the price of products we have for sale. In order that farmers may control the selling of their product, there are certain steps which must be closely followed.

PRODUCE TO MEET MARKET DEMAND. — The market can only consume a certain amount of any food. Therefore, one of the first requirements for successful marketing is judgement in production. Unfortunately one cannot fortell such uncontrollable factors as the weather. Poultrymen have been thrown off their normal course during the past month because of severe weather conditions. Centers which sent eggs to New York markets at this time of year were actually buying eggs. However, after a short period of increased prices they have quickly adjusted themselves and the trade has not benefited to any great extent because with increased prices the housewife found substitutes for eggs and it will be sometime before retail prices will drop to a point where she will again serve two with the "sunny side up." We may be thankful for the fact that a few farmers who study the probable supply of products and prospective demand for them are least likely to have a large supply of any product ready to market just when everyone else has a large supply. Do you know a farmer of this type? Heed his advice.

PRODUCE THE RIGHT KIND. — If located in a center where a good nearby market exists for such a product as strawberries, grow the right kind. The Premier is a high yielder and excellent shipper but give the nearby housewife a break by growing Dorsett, Fairfax or Catskill for her. Along this line also remember that opportunities exist in every community for off-type farming.

WHEN TO SELL.—Non-perishable farm produce does not play a great part under this heading except from the cost of production angle. Late Spring pigs fed a balanced ration on good legume pasture will generally return a greater profit in September than the same pigs if brought along slowly and then fattened with heavy corn feeding for the December market. Perishable items such as milk and eggs find a ready market in the Fall but this is partially a matter of production. This matter of when to sell is one of the many gambling situations which confronts the farmer.

MARKET STANDARD GRADES OF PRODUCTS. — Packages must be made attractive with a uniform product in the package. Discard culls; the more abundant the supply the greater the necessity for careful sorting. The writer finds this matter of quality products quite a puzzle. At various times we have candled and carefully handled cases of eggs. Cracks, bloodspots, and stains were eliminated. Did these cases receive a special premium? No. The dealer in the city terminal sets his price in order that he may eliminate these objectionable eggs; in other words he expects them. There is something wrong here—what can we do about it?

SECURE SPECIAL MARKETS. — Advertise your product through newspapers, farm magazines, roadsides signs or stands and even radio. We had occasion to use a form letter several weeks ago with a form order on a penny postal enclosed. From the experience of various studies on this form of advertising we were led to believe that a three per cent return would constitute the average but we exceeded this by an additional four per cent. Getting a delivery system established into a new market requires patience and one cannot expect to be as fortunate as our group was in its first attempt W. W. E.
Pennsylvania.

4-H Club Members to Plant Trees

4-H Club members and high school agricultural pupils in up-State New York will plant some 1,500,000 trees this Spring, according to orders placed with the State Conservation Department. Each young tree planter may obtain only 1,000 trees to start a forest plantation. Among the numbers ordered by counties this year are: Allegheny, 41,000; Broome, 50,000; Cayuga, 29,000; Chenango, 11,000; Cortland, 13,000; Genesee, 43,000; Herkimer, 5,000; Jefferson, 24,000; Lewis, 33,000; Madison, 36,000; Monroe, 4,000; Ontario, 6,000; Otsego, 32,000; St. Lawrence, 52,000; Schuyler, 17,000; Seneca, 1,000; Steuben, 33,000; Tompkins, 26,000; Wayne, 14,000; Wyoming, 35,000; Yates, 10,000; Onondaga, 43,000; Niagara, 79,000; Delaware, 68,000; Eric, 60,000; and Oneida, 53,000.

Since 1926 and including this year's plantings, the total number of trees accounted for by young farm foresters of New York State will be 18,310,000. o.

"Dig in Your Toes and go to Work on the Land"

The article by Charles G. Hazard entitled "The Sugar Winds are Blowing," in the February 10th issue was especially interesting. Maybe maple syrup is produced in that way in New York but it has not been in Vermont for 75 years.

My grandfather told me that the year he was 21 the first thing he did after coming of age and beginning work for himself was to "take a sugar place on shares," from his older brother. This was far up on the mountain side overlooking Willoughby Lake. Grandfather set up his boiling rig which consisted of two big potash kettles set in a stone arch and a square sap-pan hung by the four corners by chains. He used no team but hauled the sap buckets out among the trees—all wooden buckets of course—and hauled the sap back to the boiling place on a handsled or carried it with a sap-yoke. He did all the work himself, both tapping the trees, gathering and boiling the sap, and made some over a ton of maple sugar, cutting all the wood used and hauling it also on the hand sled.

My memory goes back many years and at that time everyone whom I knew used brick arches and either sheet iron pans or evaporators although metal buckets had not yet come into general use.

In 1892 my young wife and I moved on an abandoned farm here in Royalton and, remembering the experience we had at that time, the present depression seems pretty mild. The first year on that farm our entire receipts were less than $100 and after working there two or three years. I became discouraged and was ready to move out but the wife felt she could not go elsewhere because her mother and grandmother both lived on the adjoining farm. So we decided to stay. The farm was so poor that it seemed as if nothing would grow. The land was mostly rocks and swamp and so poor that on writing to Dean J. L. Hills, Director of our State Experiment Station, asking him some questions, his advice was " Better give away your farm and go buy some land that is good for something." This was undoubtedly good advice but instead, we sold the cows and began planting potatoes and fruit, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, plums and apples. The neighbors all ridiculed us, but we persisted. The whole family worked. Wife was never strong and could not do a big washing without being upset, so I did the heavy housework and she did lighter work out-of-doors, and she helped me much more than I ever did for her. We had three children and they began to help as soon as old enough, weeding, picking berries and doing chores. Still we were pretty poor and money was very scarce. About this time I wrote the enclosed verses expressing my feelings then.

HARDER THAN EVER

Up in the morning at breaking of day,
Skies may be gloomy or skies may be gay,
Little care I for what others may say,
I'll do each duty the best that I may
And then go to work harder than ever.

Watching the birds, the bugs and the bees,
Hearing the music of opening leaves,
Reading the promises of blossoming trees,
Only stopping to roll up my sleeves
And then go to work harder than ever.

Soil may be stony and rough to my feet,
Crops may be poor or a failure complete,
I may advance or be forced to retreat,
Nothing can make me admit a defeat,
I'll just go to work harder than ever.

Day after day with its sunshine and rain,
Week after week with its pleasure and pain,
Year after year with its losses and gain,
Learning life's lesson again and again,
"Just go to work harder than ever."

We read industriously everything we could find that would help us in solving our farm problems and it is surprising how much reading can be done if people really try. At meal time some one would read at least a part of the time and during the last of our dairying, wife would come to the barn and read aloud while I milked the cows. We finally came across some of T. B. Terry's writings in the *Mirror and Farmer* and later got his book "Our Farming," which really revolutionized our whole idea of crop growing. From Terry we learned the process of tilling the soil, instead of merely cultivating a crop, and the marvel of clean culture.

Gradually we drained the swamps, dug out rocks and smoothed up the hillside meadow and before we knew it people were coming to us for miles to look at our orchards and purchase fruit. From being a condemned and abandoned farm, our place had become one of the show places in the town and the Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture said to us at one time that we were one of the two most successful "Hill Farmers" in Vermont. Our income gradually increased until in the years from 1912 to 1916 our farm sales ran from $3,000 to more than $4,000 annually and aside from the extra day help at harvesting and picking time, our labor outlay was exceedingly small.

Conditions change and as competition developed in the fruit line we discontinued the small fruit and gave our attention to things that have seemed more profitable, handling the farm as an apple orchard only. In 1919 my good wife died and the old home has never seemed the same to me since. My younger son is in Paraguay, South America, ranching beef cattle while my older son is with me, giving our attention largely to nice little business here in town, which we have built up in 15 years to a sizeable operation that gives us both a good living and a small annual profit. Now, of course, the young man is taking the lead more and more but we have the comfortable feeling that, should disaster overtake us in our business, we still have the farm. We have never done or attempted anything big but as I look back over a fairly long and busy life, the happiest time seems to me to have been those years when we were working 16 to 18 hours daily and could see the green things growing and a barren piece of land changing into orchards and gardens. Of all my many blessings I feel the best was the ability to work. It seems to me, as I listen to this and that and try to look into the future, that work is what is needed more than anything else. There are so many things that ought to be done.

"In a land that begs for labor
While the people beg for bread,"

I send you this message with the thought that it may help some young fellow to dig in his toes and go to work on the land.

A. J. E.

Vermont.

Regarding the Sugar Bush

March, in New York and the New England States, suggests Spring and, incidently, maple sugar. Maple sugar means long evenings in the saphouse where delicious smells prophesy the feast to come.

While the old method of boiling sap down to sugar in an open kettle or pan may still give success to some, the modern operator has a completely modernized outfit intended for quick, efficient work. The outfits now used by progressive operators are specially designed for quick evaporation, one of the secrets of fine maple syrup. Sap taking days for evaporation, as was often the case in older methods, cannot leave a light, fine-texture syrup or sugar in the pan. Metal equipment is rapidly replacing the wooden style because of sanitation, ease of cleaning, and longer wear.

Washing the equipment is the first item, done before the sap begins to run. When favorable weather appears, out go spouts, buckets, and covers. Covers are important. An uncovered bucket catches precipitation, dirt, and falling twigs and bark, resulting in darker syrup. Dark syrup means a lower price. Sap is gathered at least once a day to prevent souring. Daily gathering is especially important in warm weather, when sap sours very quickly.

The run of sap naturally varies from year to year. Weather, location of bush, and care of operator determine the yield. Some years sap is sweeter than in other years, resulting in more of the finished product in a given number of gallons. Some operators say a cold Winter means a good season. It is certain that an abundance of moisture in the sugar bush provokes an increased flow since sap is composed largely of water. A dry, windy season invariably means a poor flow.

Management of the sapbush has more effect upon the sap run than is often realized. By management is meant the care given the bush over a number of years. Some bushes are grazed over by stock year after year. No young maples are allowed to grow up for replacement of old trees. Serious deterioration results which materially shortens the life of the trees. The natural forest floor is destroyed, bringing about shortage of moisture which means a poorer sap flow. That is definitely poor management.

Some operators fence out their bushes, encourage a stand of young sugar maples, and perhaps thin the stand if necessary. As a result the operator has a natural forest of maples, an excellent, moisture holding forest floor, and enough wood from his thinnings to fuel his evaporator. Also as trees show age they can be removed for lumber or fuel as a younger generation springs up to replace them. The increases in yield soon pays for the little time spent in improvement. R. N.

Delaware County, N. Y.

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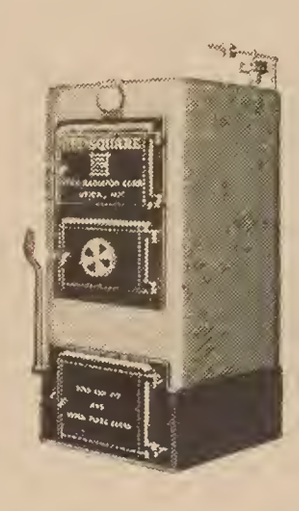

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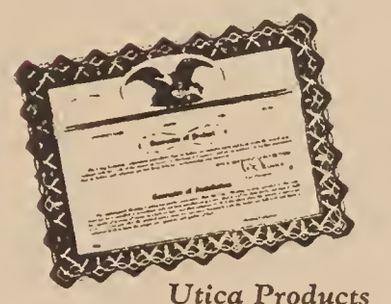

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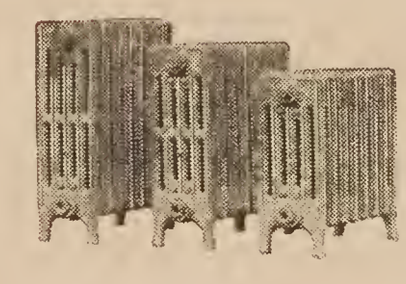

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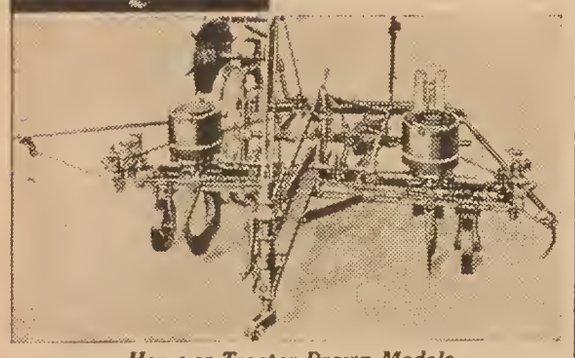

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Frost Injury to Apple Foliage

The foliage of the apple tree is more resistant to frost injury than that of most deciduous woody plants. During the Fall of 1939, trees such as the maple, hickory, elm, cherry, birch, and linden had lost all of their foliage before many apple varieties had been injured. Plants such as the tomato, squash, bean, and pepper were completely killed by the first frost, but the apple remained uninjured.

Throughout the months of October, November, and part of Deeember, the writer had the opportunity to note the effect of frost upon approximately 140 apple varieties at the New Jersey Experiment Station. At the time of the first observations the trees had ceased growing and the foliage was beginning to lose its dark green color. The terminal buds had been formed and no new leaves were being produced. The daily minimum temperatures were obtained from the Horticultural Department which cooperates with the Federal Weather Bureau Service in recording daily temperatures and rainfall.

The first frost which caused injury to apple foliage occurred on the morning of October 16, when the minimum temperature was 27 degrees F. On October 18, the temperature was again 27 degrees but no additional injury resulted. The injury varied in severity with the varieties studied, with different trees of the same variety, and upon different limbs of the same tree. The first observations were made on October 21; the results of which are given in the accompanying table.

A second complete check-up was made in the orchards on November 11, and it was found that the varieties McIntosh, Early McIntosh, Rome, and Starr still remained uninjured by frost. By November 4, varieties such as Winesap, Baldwin, Delicious, Grimes, and others of those which were first injured had lost at least 80 percent of their leaves. Temperatures as low as 26 degrees on November 4, and 25 degrees on November 15 did not injure McIntosh, Rome, and Starr although oak leaves were killed during this period.

Photograph taken on November 15, 1939 at the New Jersey Experiment Station orchards. The picture shows a row of Delicious trees on the left with all the leaves off and a row of McIntosh on the right still uninjured.

It is worth noting that in the case of most of the crab apples and a few standard varieties, of which Melba is an example, the foliage had matured previous to October 16. Many of the leaves had begun to turn yellow and abscise. Such yellow leaves showed no frost injury in comparison to the brown crisp leaves of frost injured trees.

By November 23, the leaves of the variety McIntosh had begun to drop because they had become completely ripened. They showed no signs of frost injury. The leaves did not begin to drop from the variety Starr until November 29. At this time, approximately 30 percent showed marginal frost injury and the remaining 70 percent were dropping because they had become ripened. Thus we see that the leaves of McIntosh and Starr appear to be most resistant in that they were able to withstand the temperatures mentioned previously without injury and, in addition, minimums of 29 degrees on November 23 and 24, and 27 degrees on November 26. (See table 2).

The varieties were listed according to the following classifications for convenience of comparison:

(a) Those varieties exhibiting no leaf injury.

(b) Those exhibiting very little injury with only five to ten percent of the leaves affected.

(c) Those showing a medium amount of injury with forty to sixty percent of the leaves affected.

(d) Those showing severe injury with one hundred percent of the foliage affected. (See table 1).

In New Jersey, apple varieties ripen over a period from the beginning of August to the end of October. For example, McIntosh is picked about the 10th to the 15th of September. Any injury to the foilage of this variety in October will not affect the quality of the fruit but the tree is weakened somewhat if the leaves do not remain on well into the Fall. In contrast, the fruit of such varieties as Stayman, Rome, and Paragon which remains on the trees from the middle to the end of October, will be of decreased quality if the foliage is killed early in October. It is known that trees lose moisture rapidly by evaporation when the leaves are frosted, and also, that fruits show a loss of moisture the first day after the leaves have been killed by frost.

The growth condition of the tree and the varietal factor determine its susceptibility to frost injury. The foliage of a tree which is in a vegetative condition is not injured so easily as that of a tree which has been growing more slowly and has matured its leaves earlier. The leaves on a succulent tree are high in proteins and water, whereas those on a slightly vegetative tree are relatively low in these substances. A few examples will be cited which prove the above conclusions to be correct.

The leaves on nursery trees of the varities McIntosh, Cortland, and Red Stayman, showed no injury by frost on November 30. The two varieties Stayman and Delicious showed slight injury. At this time, approxin ately 50 pereent of the leaves remained green on all of the nursery trees. The 50 percent which had fallen were from the lower branches and were fully ripened by this time. The same condition existed in the test block of 1,300 year-old apple seedlings. These nursery trees and seedlings were in a rather vegetative condition and were, therefore, uninjured by frost, whereas most of the bearing trees of the same varieties had dropped their leaves a month previous. It was not until the 60 mile per hour gale of December 8 that the nursery trees and seedlings lost their leaves which were still uninjured by frost.

Also, it was found that the leaves on the water sprouts on all trees remained fast and uninjured while the rest of the foliage was injured and beginning to drop.

Information as to varietal susceptibility to frost injury is of practical value to both the grower and the plant breeder.

The breeder as well as the grower must consider, among other factors, the susceptibility of the foliage to frost injury in relation to the ripening date of the variety, the desired condition being that late ripening varieties possess this characteristic of resistant foliage similar to McIntosh and Starr. Such a characteristic, however, is no indication that the variety is especially hardy in any other way.

New Jersey. ERNEST G. CHRIST.

Varieties of Apples Classified According to Frost Injury on October 16

Table 1

No injury	Very little injury	Medium injury	Very severe injury
Early McIntosh	Bellflower	Astrachan	Anoka
Jonathan	Ben Davis	Baldwin	R. I. Greening
Lobo	Chenango	Delicious	Scarlet Beauty
McIntosh	Fall Pippin	G. Delicious	Staymared
Milton	Gravenstein	Grimes	Wagener
Nero	Kendall	Hubbardston	Winesap
N. W. Greening	Spy	Paragon	Y. Transparent
Ralls	Stark	Roxbury	Williams
Rome	York	Stayman	
Starr	Gallia Beauty	Wealthy	
W. W. Pearmain	Duchess	Winter Banana	

A Summary of the Injury Occuring on Days When the Minimum Temperature Was 32° or Below in October, November and December

Table 2

Month	Day	Temperature	Injury
October	16	27°	All varieties injured except those shown in first column of preceding table.
	18	27°	No additional injury. Leaves dropping from trees injured on 16th.
	25	32°	
	29	30°	No additional injury.
	30	32°	
November	4	26°	All varieties except McIntosh, Rome. Early McIntosh and Starr are injured.
	10	26°	Leaves dropping from trees injured on 4th.
	12	28°	
	13	31°	No injury to McIntosh, Rome, and Starr. Most leaves
	14	29°	off other varieties.
	15	25°	
	16	29°	
	18	29°	
	20	29°	
	23	29°	Ripened leaves of McIntosh beginning to drop.
	24	29°	
	25	31°	No additional injury.
	26	27°	Some of the leaves of Starr and some nursery trees slightly injured.
	27	30°	No additional injury.
	29	30°	Injured and ripened leaves of Starr dropping.
December	1	27°	Leaves of McIntosh all off.
	4	32°	
	6	32°	No additional injury.
	7	26°	Leaves dropping from nursery trees.
	9	27°	
	12	17°	Leaves off all trees. A few remaining on terminals of nursery trees.

Farmingdale Program Attracts 10,000

Saturday, March 2, the final day of the Annual Country Life Program held at the State Institute of Agriculture at Farmingdale, brought more than 5,000 visitors to the grounds and halls of the institution. Total attendance for the four day program was in excess of 10,000.

One of the final day's items was the rally of the Nassau and Suffolk County 4-H Clubs, attended by over 900 boys and girls of these organizations. Their program included home-making demonstrations for the girls and a tour of the technical exhibits and demonstrations, organized by Institute staff and students, for the boys.

Visitors to the Program witnessed over a score of practical and interesting demonstrations in various fields of agricultural techniques and country life. Most of the demonstrations were conducted by students of the Institute, who thus were able to show the knowledge and skill gained during their training.

Scoring the exceptional figure of 99 points, an entry of Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks from Victor H. Kirkup, Mattituck, won sweepstakes award in the Third Annual Long Island Chick and Egg Show, held in connection with the Farmingdale Show. First prize for Leghorns went to Harry A. Schnell, Melville, with a score of 98¾ and second Leghorn entry was from Fred Heuer, Sayville, scoring 98¼ points. John Rasch, Bayshore scored 97¼ points to make third place in Leghorns. Other awards were made in this class to Henry L. Sommer, Hauppauge, John M. Lukert, East Moriches, and Harold E. Willmott, Huntington. Jack Fallgren's entry of Crossbred chicks was first in that class with a score of 84½ points.

Competition was keen in the Egg Show, with 91 entries. Sweepstakes cup for best dozen eggs in the show went to Thomas Watson of Nesconset, 98 points, whose entry was first in the class for white eggs, 24 to 27 oz. per dozen. Other awards in this class were made to Ralph's Poultry Farm Centereach, 96¾ points, and another entry from Thomas Watson.

In the class for white eggs, 27 to 30 oz. per dozen, the leaders were: Harry Stather, Central Islip, with 97¾ points; Thomas Watson, 96¾ points, and Harold Willmott, Huntington, 95½ points.

Sanders Poultry Farm, Farmingdale, had the best entry of brown eggs, 24 to 27 oz. per dozen with 95½ points, with slightly better color than the second place entry of Inez Miller, Copiague. Third place went to Dugan Poultry Farm, Woodbury, with 94½ points. In the 27 to 30 oz. class for brown eggs, Sanders Poultry Farm was first, scoring 96 points; Dugan Poultry Farm took second and third places in this class.

4-H Club members competed in special classes, and awards were made to Robert Bartels of Cedarhurst for first and second on brown eggs, and Halloek Young of Riverhead, third. In the white egg class, Herbert Fisher of Southold won first, Robert Glover of Cutchogue second, and Kurt Hambrosch, Roosevelt, third.

Institute students contested in their own classes and prizes for white eggs went to Paul Kerber, Joseph Kirschner, and Morris Feder in the order named. In the brown egg class, Mortimer Goldman was first, Robert Stead second, and Charles Raymond and John Bradley tied for third.

Cutting 15 lbs. seed in the exceptional time of one minute and 47 seconds, Leslie Wells of Baiting Hollow took the prize in the Potato Seed Cutting Contest. Second in the contest was F. G. Talmadge, of Easthampton with a time record of two minutes and 34 seconds. Joseph Moreland of Commach was third with three minutes and 33½ seconds, and John Karlin, Calverton, was fourth three minutes and 56½ seconds. Judges of the contest were John Seligman, potato grower, of Farmingdale, and Eric Patterson, Farm Superintendent of the State Institute.

Think It Over

The German Library of Information, in its publication "Facts in Review," under date of February 13, makes the following statement, as to the agricultural policy of Germany and publishes it in this country to show us the advantages of dictatorship.

"More important however than the existence of huge reserves of agricultural products have been the successful efforts of the National Socialist Government in bringing agricultural production to optimum efficiency. Agriculture was made independent of the exigencies of fluctuating capitalist markets. A policy of fixed prices and of regulated prices through government markets, provides for the needs of the consumers and assures a fair return to the farmers."

Note the word "fair" in the above quotation. It could more accurately have been "fixed." The farmer would be simply a slave of the State. There would be no fear of want or hope of reward to spur one on to that last effort which develops the individual.

Sound natural growth comes from within. So-called government assistance, which if followed by regulation, weakens that natural growth. A farmer, with a block and tackle, can raise a small tree until it is six or eight inches taller. It will then look taller than its neighbors, have more air and sunshine, but its own source of strength is weakened and it will die.

Unless I misjudge my farmer friends, the love of Liberty prevails. They will continue to tighten their belts when wheat is $0.40 a bushel so they can profit and grow fat when the prices reach $2. They will insist that no one deny them the right to run their farms or limit their opportunities as independent American farmers. F. R. STEVENS.

Delmarva

It seems to be a far cry from Delmarva to the heart of London, yet it is there that a certain writing is to be found which tells how strawberry plants from our Accomac, the land across the waters in the Virginias, entirely changed the English conception of what a strawberry should be.

Halfway up Ludgate Hill, opposite Creed Lane and in the morning shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral, is La Belle Sauvage Courtyard, over the entrance of which is a stone lintel bearing the carved image of Pocahontas. Pocahontas took Delmarva strawberry plants with her to England and they were planted in the garden where the busy courtyard now stands. They thrived and the large and delicious fruit was greatly esteemed. From those plants, and later arrivals, the very superior English varieties of strawberries were developed. The knowledge that England's luscious strawberries—the world grows none finer—owe their origin to Delmarva and the part our Indian daughter played in their introduction will no doubt come as a surprise to many.

It is fitting that Delmarva should have played mother to modern strawberries for our soils seem to breed them spontaneously. Plants are met with in all sorts of odd places and where conditions are at all possible, they thrive and fruit freely. A very large acreage is set to desirable commercial varieties every year, where possible in land newly cleared from the forest. Such land produces the highest quality plants for our widespread nursery trade.

Millions upon millions of these plants are leaving now for every corner of North America, some going even farther afield. Strawberry plants open our crop year and the digging, trimming, grading, bunching in twenty-fives, and packing occupy much labor for several weeks.

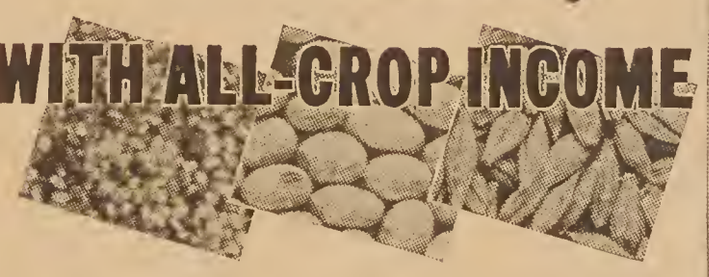
All of the work is done by hand and great care is exercised in seeking out and discarding plants not up to our very high standard. The percentage of discards is very low, probably rarely exceeding one percent, as neither diseased nor malformed plants are numerous. Nor are we bothered much with insect attacks during most years. They do bother us sometimes, but they seem to come and stay a short while, then disappear without much assistance from our farmers. Decades pass sometimes, without any pest loss worth bothering about.

The Blakemore strawberry, introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture some years ago, has recently shown signs of yellows in some fields. The damage is not great but no fields showing its presence are ever dug for plants. They are allowed to develop one crop of berries and in most cases are then plowed under. The appearance of this disease provoked the suggestion that the Blakemore is already running out. Perhaps some strains of it are, for under our conditions it is a very profuse setter of plants. But by far the great majority of fields now grown here are as vigorous and prolific as those first set to this admirable shipping and canning variety. The invariable destruction of fields showing the weakness—our farmers need no prompting in this matter—will undoubtedly eliminate it.

Plant packers report that the demand for Premier has not slackened through all the years that new and supposedly superior varieties have been pushed. It hold its own and so does the Chesapeake.

C.

Roll along
WITH ALL-CROP INCOME



When you become the owner of an All-Crop Harvester, you have capped your last shock. You have tucked your shirt in to stay, said goodbye to beards and dust. On the cushion seat of your tractor, you can take a deep breath of pure air and roll along to BETTER LIVING.

Shocks that soak up rain and mold your grain vanish into the twilight of a bygone age. In their place spring up clover that used to smother out, soybeans, soil-anchoring grasses, *stalk-ripened* grains . . . ALL-CROP INCOME instead of one-crop income!

The All-Crop Harvester has simple adjustments of its wide, rubber-cushioned bar cylinder for 102 crops. Variable speed V-Belt drives make in-the-field changes *easy!* Green weeds, rank or lodged straw go through unbroken, instead of "cider-pressed" by cylinder teeth or a tight-squeeze threshing rear. You can save windrowed crops, save *10 cents a bushel* over binding-threshing . . . often save enough *more* bushels to pay the cost of harvesting! Eat your threshing meals *at home* this year. Better family living awaits you . . . with the All-Crop Harvester!

TO Better Living

MODEL 60 (Below) Like the Model 40, has all-rubber vulcanized shelling contacts, AIR-BLAST separation. Now with all-weather rubberized drapers, power take-off shield. For 2-plow power. New 6-foot SPEED WINDROWER available. Hart Scour-Kleen, pickup attachment (pictured) extra equipment.

MODEL 40 (Above) Your one-plow tractor will operate it from power take-off. Like the Model 60, *needs no auxiliary motor!* Capacity up to 1 acre an hour, 40 acres ripening at one time. Wide bar cylinder. Straw is un-chewed, easily saved with hay tools.

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Gentlemen: Please send FREE books as checked. I farm.....acres.
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☐ Full 2-Plow WC Tractor ☐ 1-Plow Model B Tractor ☐ Crawler Tractor

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

A "Do It Ourselves Policy"

A "DO it Ourselves" policy has been adopted by the apple growers of the Northeast. Professor Tukey's report of the recent Rochester and Kingston fruit meetings and of the confident sentiment there expressed is interesting and well worth a second and third reading by everyone.

The apple men have been through the mill with marketing problems. They have been cheated on grades and prices, shortchanged with "phoney" rejections, and fleeced by fly-by-night commission houses. Now, they have decided to study markets and marketing problems so that they can intelligently merchandise their own product to the consumer. Only by taking his rightful place in the field of distribution, as well as in production, can the apple grower hope to eke out a respectable living. This he realizes and he has decided to do something about it.

Other branches of agriculture would do well to take a leaf out of the fruit industry's book of experience. "Do it ourselves" if we want to get it done, and done well and honestly.

Good News for Dairymen

HEALTH DEPARTMENT AIDS N. Y. FARMERS

THE State Department of Health has come out in favor of the amending of Section 258-j of the Agriculture and Markets Law. Lining up side by side with dairy farmers who have been seeking this change for the past three years, the Department argues that the authority to score in new dairies for a particular market should be vested completely in the local health officers. As the law stands now, the Commissioner of Agriculture has the final decision and this has too often been exercised in favor of the dealer monopoly so as to exclude new producers from a market, and to stop old producers from changing from one plant to another.

The health officials sought to obtain Commissioner Noyes' consent to this amendment. He refused. So the Health Department has gone ahead independently. Senator Graves has introduced the bill in the Senate; Assemblyman Vincent, of Broome County, is the Assembly sponsor.

Latest word on the ice cream inspection bill is that after a two-day deadlock the Assembly Public Health Committee reported the bill favorably. Assemblymen Grant Daniels, of St. Lawrence County, and Benjamin Demo, of Lewis County, were recognized as working diligently for the bill. However, the very next day, under the thumb of Republican Speaker Heck, of Schenectady (the home of General Ice Cream Corp.), the bill was recommitted to the Rules Committee. Senator Graves is still fighting for its passage in the Senate and the report is that the Senate will vote on the bill this week. The ice cream manufacturers' lobby is working overtime and strong pressure has been brought to bear on practically every legislator to vote against the bill. Since when must the health of our children and the well-being of our farmers play second fiddle to the cash campaign contributions of ice cream companies?

DEALERS' ATTORNEY QUITS PENNA. SENATE

The announcement by State Senator Mason G. Owlett, of Tioga County, Pa., that he will not seek renomination next year, has been received with approval by Pennsylvania dairymen. Senator Owlett is now the Republican majority leader and will continue to serve until December 1, 1940. The reason for his withdrawal is his new association as general counsel for the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association.

As a legislator, Mr. Owlett has the enviable record of consistently fighting, year after year, in the interests of the milk monopoly. As previously reported in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, he sabotaged the work of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation in Harrisburg by forcing Director Moffett's dismissal in January, 1939. He has been the attorney for Pet Milk Company. His brother-in-law is vice-president of that company. In the public records, Senator Owlett is listed as having received an $8,000 loan from R. L. Latzer during his primary campaign in 1938 when running for the post of U. S. Senator. Mr. Latzer's address was given as the Arcade Building, St. Louis, Mo. The Pet Milk Company lives in the same building.

Mr. Owlett was active in sponsoring the exemptions in the Milk Control Law to permit League officials to fix their own prices paid to producers. He gave no encouragement to the Scarlett-Heyburn Committee last year in its investigation of the Milk Control Board's activities.

As general counsel to the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, the Senator will at least find himself in amiable company. This Association is headed by Mr. Joe Grundy and is affiliated with the National Manufacturers Association which lists among its members, Mr. Thomas McInnerney, President of National Dairy Products Corporation, and Mr. Walter Justin, President of Philadelphia Dairy Products Co., Inc.

Here is presented a real chance to farmers in Potter, Tioga and McKean Counties to elect a new Senator who, free from milk dealer tie-ups, will be ready and willing to work dilligently for the interests of his real constituents, the producers and consumers.

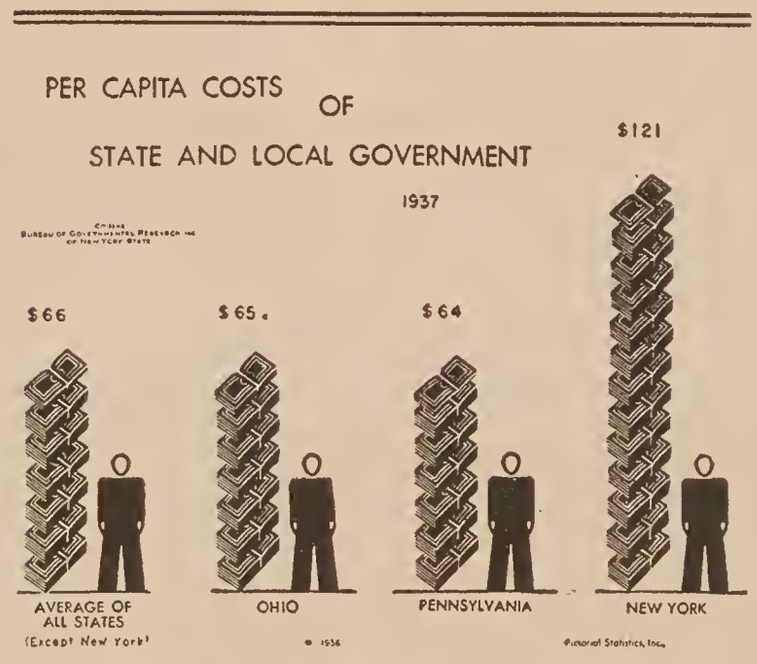
Harlem Valley Notes

March 11: On Sunday, March 3, a sleet storm, the worst for over a quarter of a century, seriously affected northeastern Dutchess County. At Pine Plains, Millerton, and other places, the residents were without light and power for 32 hours. Those who had candles and oil stoves were fortunate. Those who did not have those old-time lighting articles, bought out the entire supply at the nearby stores. The heavy coat of ice on the wires and poles caused the poles to snap off in some instances, and the wires broken. A gang of over 30 repair men besides other service men found that after long hours of hard work there could be nothing much accomplished until the ice melted. Lines broke as soon as repaired in most cases, due to the weight of the ice. They tried the use of "electric energy" to melt the ice for the first time in this section. The water service of Pine Plains was useless after 24 hours without electric service. Those who still had an old well or old-time pump were fortunate. The village was without water from the village supply all day on Tuesday. The situation was worse than at the 1938 hurricane.

Trees and shrubs in both Dutchess and Columbia Counties suffered much damage. Many valuable trees were broken and ruined. Travel was dangerous. Main roads, while open, had ice, and the worst spots were sanded. Back roads were covered with snow and slush from four to eight inches deep. On town roads unopened, it will be a hard job to open, as there is a solid bottom of ice, with snow on top. The sun shines warmer now though, and will help to melt some of the ice, or render it soft enough so that it can be broken through before long.

Frederick A. Cookingham, father of the former district attorney, Thomas A. Cookingham, died at his farmhouse in Mellenville on February 24. He had operated his farm for 52 years. Eight years ago he retired from the active work of the farm, but had it operated under his supervision. He was 85 years old and lived his entire lifetime in Columbia County. He belonged to the old families of this section. He was one of the oldest members of the Mellenville Grange. Though in ill health for sometime, he was not confined to his bed. Farmers of his type are not easily replaced. His friends are legion and he was one that will be sincerely missed. A citizen of the highest quality.

E. A. H.



Cost of State and local government in New York in 1937 was $1,556,000,000 (not including debt payments of more than $400,000,000, nor some of the parkway, bridge, or tunnel expenses), or about $121 per inhabitant. To bring New York in line with the $66 per capita of all other States would mean a cut of $704,000,000 in the cost of running our State and local governments.

What Farmers Say

GOOD FARM PHILOSOPHY

The milk situation in Pennsylvania is certainly a striking mess and is gradually getting worse. When Governor James was campaigning for office he promised the farmers that things would be better if he were elected governor. On January 18, 1939, the day following his inauguration as Governor, he addressed the farmers in the arena at the Farm Show in Harrisburg, stating that he carried every rural community in Pennsylvania. He wasn't in office very long until he signed an order cutting the cost of milk to the consumer, but the dairyman stood all of the cut, in fact the dealer made money on the cut because he could buy the milk enough cheaper to more than make up the difference. And when Governor James got caught up on this, he very blandly said that nobody protested the cut, but did any of the dairymen know that a cut was coming and how it would affect them? They did not.

I supported Governor James for Governor but I do not think he is giving the farmers of the State a square deal. I have reason to know that he knows right from wrong in the milk situation in this State, but he is over-anxious to please the big concerns. He cannot have prosperity when farmers, the largest buyers of almost all commodities, are without adequate purchasing power. JOHN C. HAYES.

Bessemer, Pa.

I have been a subscriber to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for twenty years and my father subscribed for a like period, just how many years I do not know.

Through all the years THE RURAL NEW-YORKER editorial policy of honesty and fearlessness in dealing with public questions of moment and concern not alone to the farmers but to all the people, has been a source of inspiration to me. The more so to me in view of the fact that the editorials of so many newspapers have been shaded or influenced by politicians, or special privileged groups, or selfishness.

The editorial on the State Budget in the last issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER was timely and to the point. S.

I want to express a word of appreciation in regard to the able fight you are waging on behalf of the dairymen in your district. I am a milk producer myself, in the Akron, Ohio market. We have the same problems to meet here in some ways as you have. Here the producers are not united. The price in this market is 11 cents per quart, in gallon jugs, 25 and 30 cents. Our price for quota milk is 2-5 cents.

I am a reader of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for a long time. I hope you will be able to carry on the fight for a good many years. R. W. U.

Ohio.

I greatly enjoy and appreciate your RURAL NEW-YORKER and especially the firm stand you take in the interests and on behalf of the farmers. Wish you could form a strong "Farmers' Organization" to unite all farmers interested so that they may be able to look after their own affairs and business as cooperative buying and selling. We might then be able to displace those big agencies who exact those heavy tolls as Dairymen's League, etc., etc. MEADOW VIEW DAIRY.

New Jersey.

I recently placed a small advertisement in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and in one of New York City's better dailies. I received to date three replies from the New York City paper and 67 from THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is the daddy of them all. SERVICE.

A Granger and an Old Friend

I have been a subscriber to the RURAL NEW-YORKER for over fifty years. You recently mentioned some old Grangers. While I have not lived as long as some (not quite 82 years) I believe there are but a few who have been members of the order longer than I. I was initiated April 11, 1875. I have been a member in good standing ever since. L. W. MCELWAIN.

Wilawana, Pa.

THIS came in the form of a personal letter but we take a privilege seldom indulged to express our admiration to our old friend and brother Granger of such long and honorable standing. He may not be the oldest member now living but from this strong spirit and steady handwriting he bids fair later on to qualify as the dean of the order.

January Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 percent milk in the 201-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of January are as follows:

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	$2.26	$0.048
Crowley Milk Co., Inc.	2.14	.0455
Fly Creek Valley Co-op.	2.14	.0455
Sheffield Farms	2.13	.0453
Dairymen's League	2.05	.0436

These are basic prices. Fat, freight bonuses and other differentials and charges vary and the actual return is more to some and less to others.

Brevities

THE 17-year locusts are due this year in Eastern Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA is going heavily into the sweet corn canning business, about 10,000 acres being in the crop last year.

LADINO clover is reported as doing well in Rhode Island. It looks like common Dutch, or pasture, clover, but grows larger.

A LAMB is like a celery plant in some respects—that is, it should start off well and keep growing. A stunted lamb never catches up.

IF a field really needs plowing, that is, stirred up deeply and thoroughly, disking will not do the work. Watch the movement of every particle of earth as it rolls over from the plow moldboard.

THE skill and persistent work of the gardener are again spread before us in the Spring flower shows. The "ends of the earth" contribute to these exhibitions with Acacia, Clivia, stag-horn fern, Camellia, and orchids.

"SING unto the Lord with thanksgiving; sing praise upon the harp unto our God: who covereth the heaven with cloud, who prepareth rain for the earth, who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains," Psa. 146. 7-8.

The Eloquence of Figures

Operating under our existing dairy system are three groups:

The producer
The dealer
The consumer

The producers shipping to the New York City market received at least $12,000,000 less for their milk in 1939 than in 1938.

The reported profits of the two dominant dealers in the New York City market were $3,050,000 more in 1939 than in 1938.

The New York City consumers paid $3,705,000 more for their fluid milk in 1939 than in 1938.

Borden reports sales of $208,789,250 for 1939 and net profit of $7,979,837, an increase of $1,340,000 over 1938.

National Dairy's sales were $336,694,389 for the year, with a net profit of $13,034,157, against $11,326,360 in 1938.

Despite all the expensive advertising and broadcasting and parlor talks sponsored by dealers and their stooges (and paid for by producers), on how fortunate the dairy farmer is today in having such fine leaders and honest business associates, the record is clear and convincing that he is still the victim of lies and thievery. For the second successive year (both Bargaining Agency—Federal Order years), the farmer is worse off than the year before. The $2.82 Class 1 price is a snare and a mirage. The dealer's spread has increased step by step, since April 1, 1937, down to date. At the expiration of Milk Control, the fluid spread was $3.21. The first so-called Bargaining Agency price gave to the dealer a spread of $3.64. When the Bargaining Agency collapsed, the spread was $3.91. The first Federal Order price established a spread of $4.01. When the Federal Order was reinstated last July, the spread was adjusted at $4.11. Today, the spread is $4.23. A total increase of $2.01 in dealer spread in less than three years, due entirely to the scheming and maneuvers of the Big-3 in their attempts to dominate the market and at the same time, be awarded a profit by the victims for attaining their monopoly goal.

A Hollow Farce

What is your position (1) on basing the price of milk on evaporated milk instead of butter, and (2) on production control? A. Z.

FIRST, as to (1), let us see the facts. The price of butter is fixed on a bogus butter exchange in Chicago. The price of evaporated milk is likewise fixed on a bogus exchange in Chicago. The price of cheese is made on a bogus cheese exchange in Plymouth, Wisconsin. The Borden Company and the National Dairy Products Corporation are the leaders in all these exchanges, consisting for the most part of from four to six concerns. The buyers for these concerns meet regularly in a hotel and agree on the price that they will bid when the exchanges open. The amount of products bought is trifling. The bids conform to the previous agreement and these fictitious prices are wired all over the country and establish the quotations.

Our New York dairy system begins with two bogus or counterfeit cooperatives, namely, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., and Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc. (now changed to Eastern Producers). Together, these and some minor organizations formed the counterfeit Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., under the Rogers-Allen Law.

This Borden-League-Sheffield bogus cooperative system, together with the State Commissioner of Agriculture and the Federal Secretary of Agriculture, worked up the Federal-State agreement.

This agreement provides that the basic price of milk in the metropolitan market shall be fixed on fictitious butter quotations. But this base price would not buy any milk. Something had to be added to it. So hearings must be called. Producers may attend the hearings with official delegations from Washington and Albany and officers of the counterfeit cooperatives. The preponderance of the papers and discussions raise suspicion that all have a common origin. Then, having gone through the motions of these hearings, the proponents of the system fix up a sum that must be added to the butter price to make the price of milk for the following month or period.

The Bargaining Agency has now made the proposal of substituting the equally bogus price for evaporated milk in place of the present bogus butter price in the so-called basic formula. The facts as stated are easily substantiated. The Federal Trade Commission and other authorities have reported as to the procedure on these bogus exchanges. The Commission states that evaporated milk prices are based on Chicago butter prices in combination with Wisconsin cheese exchange prices. This is like fixing the price of a cow on the value of her hide and horns.

Confident of the facts and of the truth, we conclude that the whole complicated wasteful and extravagant maneuvers are nothing more than a hollow farce. Borden, the League, and Sheffield, or National Dairy, could fix the same arbitrary price in a half hour without a handful of dust being thrown in anybody's eyes.

* * * * *

Second, as to production control, six decades ago, New York farmers were producing everything that grew on the land in this temperate zone. Farmers produced practically all their food, most of their clothing, and something to barter or sell. The State sent leaders and experts to tell them that these practices were all wrong. The experts told farmers they were "jacks-of-all-trades and masters of none." They exhorted farmers to grow one crop, buy the others, take the money out of the company teapot, put it in a bank, and be business men.

The writer's first farm paper work was to report these lectures. Many farmers have since adopted that advice. Now, no small number of them have no money either to put in the bank or in the teapot. Governor Lehman and Commissioner Noyes now exhort them to abandon the one-crop practice and return to the diversified farming that 50 years ago their fathers were induced by the State to abandon.

Our conviction is that no official specialist or bureaucrat should be allowed to regiment, plan, or think for farmers for the very good reason that farmers are better qualified to control their own production than others are to control them. Put your arm in a sling for a month and see what happens to it. Then picture if you can, the economical, physical, mental and spiritual atrophy of farmers at the end of this century if the bureaucrats are empowered, in the name of the State, to put the minds of farmers, as well as both their arms, in a sling for the next three-score years.

Milk a Major State Output

(Reprinted from New York Times)

COMMISSIONER of Agriculture Noyes, at the Cornell Farm and Home Week, said it is not a healthy condition for the individual farmer, for the dairy industry or for our whole agriculture to permit milk to monopolize farm production in New York State.

The Commissioner's statement is debatable. This State is ideally situated for dairying in regard to its average soils, and adjoins the greatest potential milk-consuming market in the world—New York City.

Empire State lands are well suited for transforming raw materials into milk, since our lush upland meadows and pastures and home-grown crop areas are cheaply and efficiently utilized in the process.

Furthermore, the natural soil fertility furnished by the cow goes hand in glove with the cash crops and side projects Mr. Noyes recommends. No other industry except dairying adds to the soil instead of depleting it; and so the good New York State farmer combines dairying with the raising of peas, beans, cabbages and the rest, to a degree which regularly threatens the inevitable "surplus" of such foods.

Statistics prove that if fluid milk and processed dairy foods were cheaper the present supply of raw milk could not begin to supply the demand. Your Mayor's ideas of selling one grade of fluid at a cheaper price in the metropolis is sound business both for the producer and consumer, although producers of former varying grades will temporarily suffer losses.

Perhaps if the Commissioner blamed the too-high cost of distributing and processing milk, largely owing to the high wages of unionized handlers in comparison with actual farm costs, the apparent milk monopoly in this State would assume proper proportions. HELEN S. K. WILLCOX.

North Norwich, N. Y.

Mrs. Clarence A. Wendell

MRS. Clarence A. Wendell, wife of Clarence A. Wendell, died at her farm home near Batavia, N. Y., on February 17, after an illness of some time. She was a native of Onondaga County and the daughter of the late Dennis Cline, of Syracuse. She had been a resident of Batavia for upwards of 20 years.

Mrs. Wendell was one of those noble women who lend charm and dignity to the farm home. She was constant in her friendship, an indulgent mother and a devoted wife. Her death saddens and darkens the home that she brightened and blessed with service, hospitality and love.

Why No Profit & Loss Statement?

A Cornell bulletin quotes E. M. Harmon, Milk Market Administrator, as saying:

> Education and a thorough understanding of milk problems hold the fate of the New York milk-shed producers. "If milk producers fully understand what is involved," he said, "we need have no fear as to the fate of agriculture in the Northeast."

Another Cornell bulletin quoted Fred H. Sexauer with this:

> The real jobs of marketing under the present State-Federal order are to keep producers informed; to meet the mass of criticism and condemnation which is the dealers' and the communists' method of tearing down producer support; to keep support behind government agencies which are constructive; and to keep bureaucracy from getting a foothold.

Perhaps Mr. Harmon is sincere but restrained by policies under which he is working. In practice his system denies milk producers full and correct information.

Will Mr. Sexauer's information to producers include a detailed cost of these "jobs" to the producers? Will he now change the contract and repeal the law he had passed to deny producers full information and an accounting? Mr. Sexauer had a "method of tearing down" when he destroyed the successful organization that dairy farmers created for themselves in 1916, and gave two "government agencies a foothold" when he set up his Federal-State regime. He does not want farmers to have full and honest information. He will not allow the administrator to furnish it. He is spending producers' money to pay for publishing four official organs and a subsidized house organ to sow propaganda, misinform and confuse and exploit dairy farmers.

A monthly profit and loss statement of the League pool and the Federal-State pool is what farmers most need. For two decades dairy farmers have asked in vain for this information. To deny them this vital information is to prove the false pretenses in the above quotation from the Cornell Farm and Home Week speeches.

Another Toll on Farmers

A FEDERAL spokesman and the Dairymen's League have proposed that milk classed as surplus be sold to people on relief and W. P. A. workers as Class 1 milk at 5 cents a quart retail in New York City. Federal relief money would be used to help pay delivery charges. Some of the leaders insist that this change would help producers; other leaders say it would make little or no difference.

But why should milk be made a factor in public charity, which dairy farmers already help pay for through taxes? Relief authorities supply bread, shoes, clothing, rent, etc., but the owners supplying these articles fix the price that the relief agent pays for them. The dealer fixes his price for delivery. Why not for once authorize the first owner of milk to set the price for it? The price of milk for fluid use is fixed by the very men who now want to reduce it more than one-half on a forced charity drive while they reserve full pay for delivery services and profit.

This is merely a continuation of the discrimination against the farm and in favor of industry. It destroys parity between farm products and shop products. It is one of the reasons why farmers get less than their share of the national wealth. It is the principal reason for the depression, and the real cause of farm distress. One of the disgusting things about such schemes is that they are proposed as a benefit to farmers by men posing as friends of the farm.

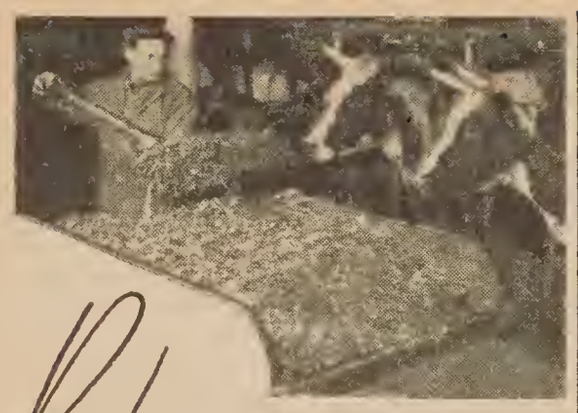
What dairymen needs is not a slogan, or complicated promises, but simply a price for milk that will pay them the cost of production plus the profit they pay on the goods they buy.

Milk and Cream Supply

Receipts at the New York metropolitan area for January, 1940:

State of Origin.	40-qt. Units— Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	1,968,942	95,666	20,709
New Jersey	449,231	2,430	345
Pennsylvania	389,595	14,553	8,142
Vermont	174,598	2,470	...
Connecticut	21,228	...	...
Maryland	24,395	...	...
Massachusetts	10,757	...	...
Ohio	...	200	...
Indiana	...	...	250
Total, January, 1940.	3,038,746	115,319	29,446
Total, January, 1939.	3,096,710	113,223	25,424

New York furnished 64.7 percent of the milk and 82.9 percent of the cream coming into the city for all the month of January, 1040. There is no record of the milk and cream coming into the State except these shipments direct to New York City.



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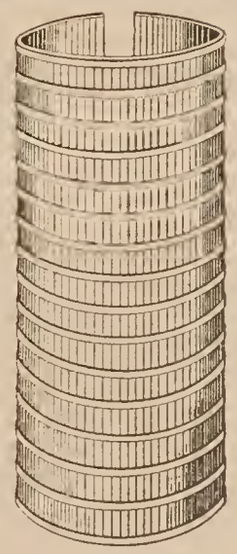

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Live Stock and Dairy

Farm and Home Week

By R. W. Duck

The worst storm in years was general over New York State during the 33rd Annual Farm and Home Week at Ithaca, N. Y., February 12-17. However, a goodly crowd was there and once arrived thoroughly enjoyed their enforced stay; most roads were blocked from Wednesday to Friday by deep snow drifts. Farm and Home Week is more than an annual event, it is an institution. Those who attend each year leave with many new and constructive ideas inspired by the progressive experimental work as demonstrated in the agricultural college flocks and herds.

BEEF CATTLE

Beef cattle production was the predominating note along suggested lines of needed livestock diversification. In his excellent discussion relative to the present position of the beef cattle industry in the North Atlantic States, Prof. R. B. Hinman outlined the following specific considerations as being important influencing factors. 1. Determine adaptability of the locality. His opinion was that beef cattle could not be made a profitable business on less than 500 acres. 2. Determine adaptability of feeds. 3. Kind of enterprise. This would include such considerations as breeding grades, purebreds, and whether to raise or purchase feeders, or various combinations. 4. Prepare a plan of management. 5. Decide on size of herd and do not overstock. 6. Selecting a breed. Prof. Hinman stated in part: "The breed I always put first of the three established beef breeds —Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus is the one you like best. That is the first requirement for a successful venture. The best cow to buy is the best cow you can afford to buy of one of the three recognized breeds." 7. Select foundation animals with good individuality from proven desirable breeding strains.

At the beef cattle breeders' and feeders' luncheon Prof. F. B. Morrison, head of the Animal Husbandry Dept., stressed the importance and need of asking Dame Nature the question of suitability and desirability of utilizing sub-marginal and hill-lands of the Empire State for sheep and beef production. While Kenwood Mills, in co-operation with the animal husbandry department, Ithaca, N. Y., is helping answer this question relative to sheep, as discussed in detail in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, January 13, 1940, page 18, other projects are needed and should be established relative to both beef and sheep production possibilities through branch experiment stations and extension work. This year's steer feeding experimental work under the direction of Profs. Hinman, Morrison, Miller and Hobbs was a needed repetition of last year's protein supplement test; further comparable tests will be continued. The object of these experiments with fattening yearling steers is to determine the relative value of four different protein supplements when they are used to balance a low-protein ration consisting of, ground corn, corn silage, and a small amount of mixed hay. The four protein supplements used were: linseed meal, corn gluten meal, soy bean oil meal, and ground soy beans. Results from the two years' work show no appreciable or significant difference relative to rate and efficiency of gain. Economy of gain would therefore largely be influenced by price per ton and per pound of digestible crude protein. Due to favorable comparative prices for the past two years soy bean oil meal was the most economical. The average cost per hundred pounds gain, using it as a supplement for the past two years, was $7.73. All other feeds used were home grown and charged at prevailing market price against the steer gains; they therefore brought a farm return which was net above their production costs.

This Dorset yearling was Champion ram as a lamb at the 1939 New York State Fair. Owned and bred by Cornell University, Sheep Department, Ithaca, N. Y.

These Jerseys are the get of Successor's Rogue, senior sire at Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y. His first seven daughters to calve were all tested and all qualified for the silver medal.

Mother, daughter and granddaughter, these Aberdeen-Angus females respectively from left to right were Grand Champions at the New York State Fair in '37, '38 and '39. They are part of the beef breeding herd at Cornell, Ithaca.

Commissioner H. V. Noyes, Department of Farms and Markets, spoke favorably on the need of diversification on our New York farms. It is significant that the Commissioner practices what he preaches as he has found beef cattle production a successful financial enterprise to use on his own farm. The following prominent New York State beef cattle breeders spoke at the beef luncheon, David Beresford, manager Gage Stock Farms, Delanson; W. W. Fisk, Wolcott; W. J. Hamilton, Dean of New York State Hereford breeders, Jamesville; Sam Morrison, manager Briarcliff Farms; T. M. Scoon, Geneva; and C. C. Taylor, Lawtons. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace discussed pastures for beef cattle, illustrating many valuable points on the necessity of following a continuous constructive pasture program in order to produce beef most economically. Wild Birdsfoot Trefoil was recommended as being especially suitable for permanent pasture.

DAIRY CATTLE

In his discussion relative to the functions and development of the college herd Prof. E. S. Harrison mentioned the following factors as being important considerations in reducing the cost of dairy herd replacements: 1. Most important factor is the stage of maturity at which hay is cut. 2. Practice pasture improvement by continually following a definite and proper program applying needed fertility through the use of super-phosphate and manure, the manure to be applied in the Fall, and not in excess of 10 loads per acre. 3. Follow a definite disease eradication program. Along this line Prof. Harrison mentioned the fact that Beacon Mills is co-operating with the Experiment Department to study, and if possible find how best to combat and eradicate, acetonuria. This ailment, sometimes incorrectly referred to as chronic milk fever, may be controlled to some extent by continuous liberal feeding of molasses. However, this is not the answer to the problem. 4. High producing cows are needed to correctly test a given ration, as low producers will maintain their production largely on roughage alone. Regarding a sound and constructive breeding program, "Ed" speaks with the voice of authority. The exceptional excellence of the cattle under Prof. Harrison's direction and breeding program are living testimony of the correctness of his ideas. He is an enthusiastic believer in and exponent of suitable line-breeding. The soundness of this contention is further confirmed by leading breeders' results in attained superiority of form and function.

Professor S. J. Brownell's discussion relative to artificial insemination programs now in operation in New York State brought out some interesting and valuable comparative figures. Service per conception on the circuits have required fewer than with natural service. The ability for service has been a more important limiting and influencing factor than age. Semen obtained from bulls of considerable advanced age has been as potent and effective as that from young sires.

Professors G. W. Salisbury and F. B. Morrison, reporting on their studies relative to timothy hay, found proper nitrogen fertilization increased the average protein content 1.39 per cent. If cut in the early bloom stage maximum yields resulted relative to protein and quality of hay as well as quantity. Such hay so produced and cut as mentioned gave no significant difference compared with alfalfa when used with corn silage, and concentrates. They were similar in vitamin A and D content.

In his discussion pertaining to the

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present status of vaccination against Bang's disease, Dr. W. S. Stone mentioned the fact that their studies with Strain 19 show that calves vaccinated from four to eight months of age tend to remain clean when later exposed to virulent strains of the causative organism. Tests show 28.6 per cent of reactors from vaccinated calves (Strain 19) and 73.9 per cent non-vaccinated reactors when contacted with the disease. If vaccinated as mentioned during proper age limits, observations indicate they will remain negative after first calving if they do not come in close contact with virulent infections. It was stressed that calfhood vaccination is a definite and continuous program, if followed, and can be used probably to best advantage in herds that are already heavily infected. Nothing over eight months should be vaccinated, gradually replacing the positive old females with vaccinated heifers as they mature.

Professor Crandall introduced Mr. Clayton C. White, prominent Guernsey breeder of Stow, N. Y., as toastmaster at the Ninth Annual Livestock Co-operative banquet. Speakers of the evening were, C. L. Clevenger, superintendent Mt. Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass.; Prof. G. W. Salisbury and Prof. S. J. Brownell. Following these interesting and instructive talks, the New York State Breeders' Association held its annual meeting. President R. D. Foley of the Producers Livestock Exchange, Buffalo, was unanimously reelected. His efficient and progressive work in promoting the interests of livestock breeders and producers through both these associations has been notably successful. Chas. Welsh, manager of Yates Farm, Buffalo, was reelected vice-president; and Ralph Space was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Sheep and Swine

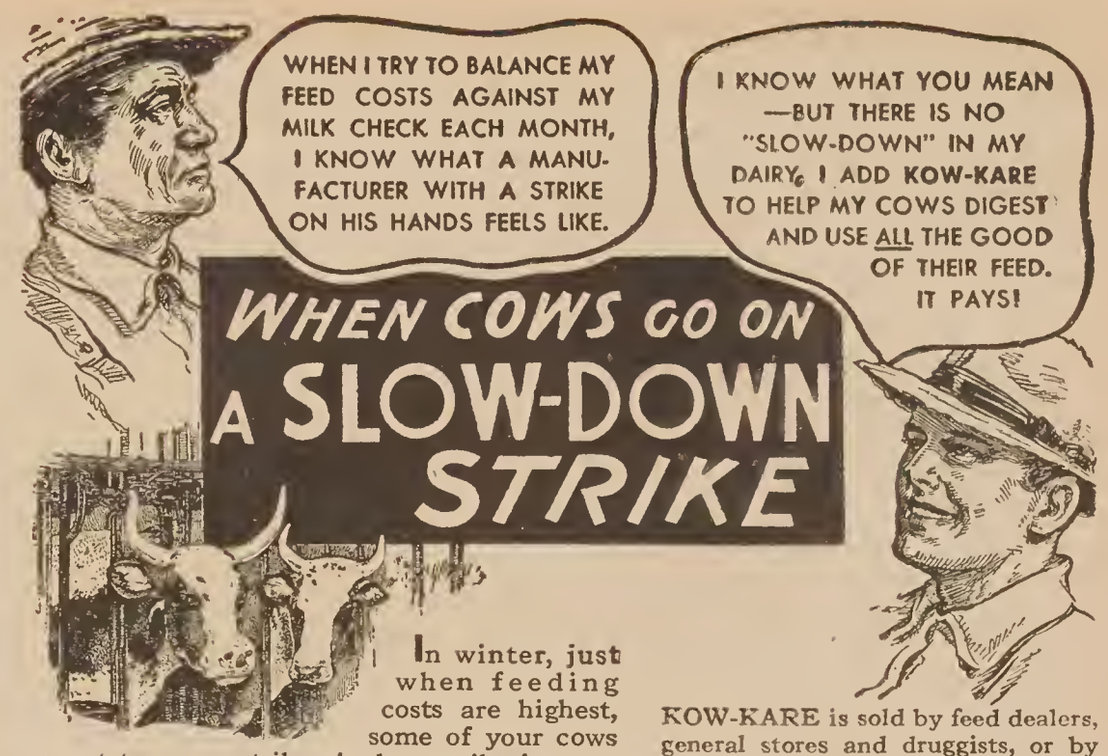
The war has assisted the normal sheep cycle to place mutton, lamb and wool on the crest of the economic wave. Prices of wool in relation to mutton may cause some swing back toward a wool basis instead of a lamb basis where it has largely been for the past several years. Unfortunately such breeding changes are made by the majority at the top of the cycle and not at its low point as they should be if a profit is to be normally realized.

Experimental work at the College by Prof. J. P. Wellman during the past years has practically eliminated the phosphorus-calcium ratio as a possible influencing factor in curing or preventing the stiff-lamb disease. Indications are that the causitive factor may be a deficiency of vitamin E. Tests are being conducted with wheat germ to supply vitamin E or perhaps other factors which may be involved. The corn and corn silage tests, plus one-fourth ounce of ground limestone per head daily, are being continued, using 23 lambs per lot. Results so far obtained indicate such a method of feeding to be practical.

Using distillers' corn dried grains and brewers' dried grains for fattening lambs Professors Willman and Morrison's report of the results of the 1936-37 and 1937-38 experiments shows that either of the grains mentioned can be used satisfactorily to replace one-third of the corn or other grain in a ration for fattening lambs. When thus used, distillers' grain is worth fully as much per ton as shelled corn. It proved superior to a mixture of equal parts linseed and cotton seed meal as a protein supplement. When fed as a protein supplement to shelled corn and alfalfa hay, brewers' dried grains produced results which were about equal to those secured when the mixture of linseed and cottonseed meal was fed.

It is of value and interest to note the experimental method being used in these tests, which are being repeated, using six lots of 22 lambs in each lot. Prof. Morrison proposed a method which would more accurately measure the relative productive values, or net energy values, of different feeds. In this method there is taken as the standard of comparison a suitable common feed, such as corn grain, the feeding value and also the net energy value of which have been definitely determined by previous investigations. Second, the experiment is so planned as to find just how much of the feed to be tested it requires to yield the same amount of product (such as gain in weight by fattening lambs) that is yielded by a definite amount of the standard feed, such as corn grain. The production of the check lot and the lot fed the other ration should be equalized just as much as possible by reducing or increasing the amount of the experimental feed given.

To make the results of practical value, in the case of experiments with fattening animals, good gains must be produced on each ration and the animals must reach a degree of fatness that will meet the requirements of the market.



In winter, just when feeding costs are highest, some of your cows are apt to go on strike. And no strike is more ruinous to profits than sluggish milk yield . . . because the slow-down usually forecasts costly health troubles ahead. Fact is, most cows on winter feed have a grievance. Lack of fresh air, sunlight, exercise and succulent pasturage, puts an unfair burden on digestion and assimilation. To keep up production and maintain resistance to disease, medicinal support for the overworked organs is common-sense insurance.

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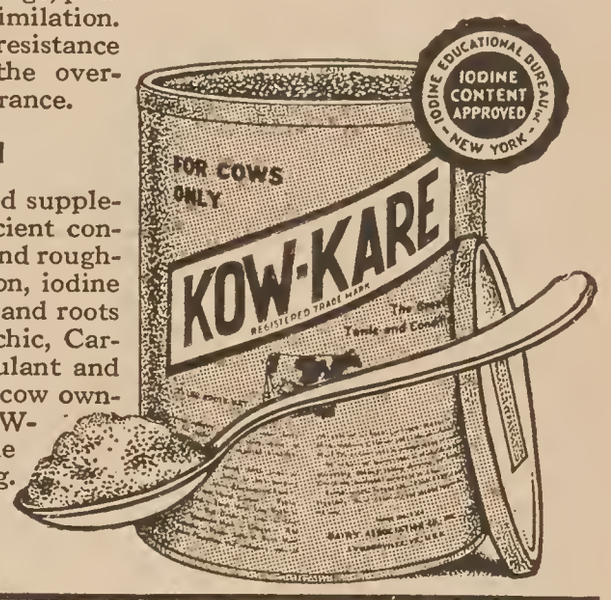

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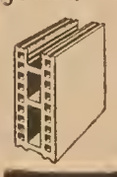

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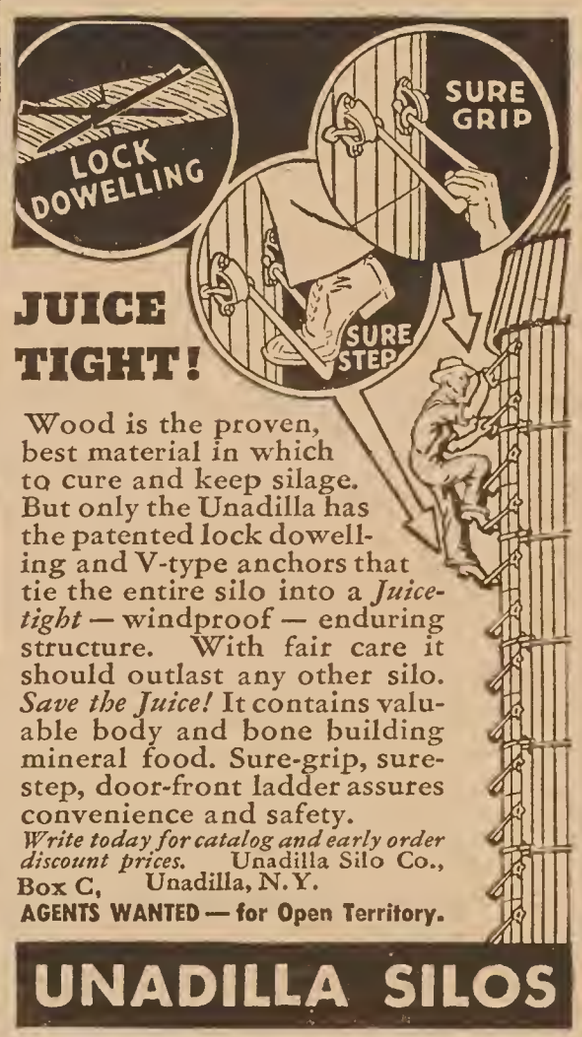

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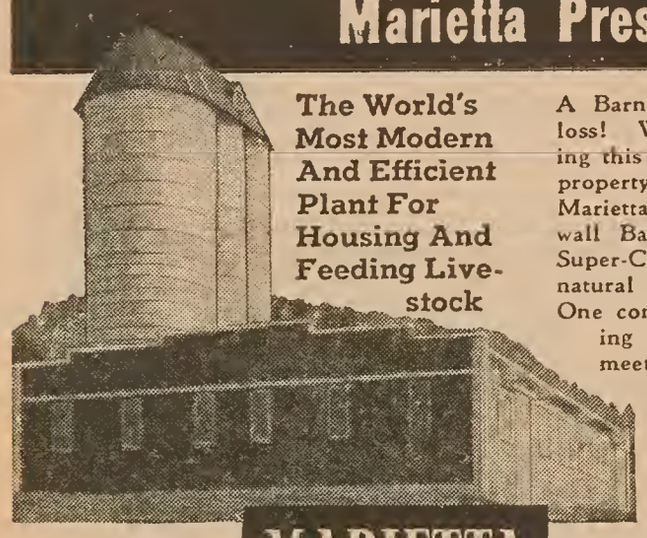

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Liming Sour Soils Improves Crop Production

On acid lands the use of limestone is the key to soil building and higher erop yields. Poor soils need clovers and clovers need lime. Many other erops (in faet most of them) respond either directly or indireetly to the use of lime. The use of lime on acid soil makes it possible to grow bigger crops of better quality for both food and forage.

In one seetion of Western Washington on acid soils, farmers were attempting to grow sugar beets. The beets failed, sometimes almost eompletely. A survey of the situation revealed serious soil aeidity. The natural habitat of the sugar beet is an alkaline eountry. Neither table nor sugar beets thrive on aeid soils. Most of the eommon garden and truck crops are injured by acidity. Celery, lettuee, spinaeh, peppers, parsnips, eauliflower, beans, and peas do better on a limed soil. Lime is as important in growing erops for human food as for feed. Lime funetions to increase erop yields in five ways.

(1) Lime supplies an essential and important plant nutrient, ealeium. An average crop needs an amount of caleium equivalent to that supplied in 50 pounds of limestone, or ground limeroek. A heavy crop of legumes may need three or four times this amount or more. With the exception of nitrogen, plants need more ealeium than any other element that eomes from the soil.

(2) Lime keeps the soil sweet so that other nutrients, partieularly nitrogen and phosphorous beeome available. In very acid soils phosphorous is tightly locked in combination with aluminum and iron. No erop is able to use phosphorous readily when held in these undesirable forms. The nitrogen is likewise locked in the organie matter in aeid soils. Proeesses of liberation do not go on without lime. In very acid soils the grass roots and stubble that are plowed under may remain for months or even years without rotting. Until rotting oeeurs nitrogen is not in a form that erops ean use. Consequently erops make little or no growth until aeid soils are limed.

(3) Lime and a sweet soil are needed by the miero-organisms which populate the soil. These organisms prepare the nutrients for use by erops. An applieation of lime on aeid soil may double or even treble the number and activity of these organisms. The organisms are producing the aetive solvents whieh dissolve and earry nutrients into the roots of erops. These miero-organisms must be kept aetive if crops are to thrive.

(4) Lime is an important faetor in keeping the soil mellow and permeable. A tight soggy soil that results when the supply of lime is exhausted does not permit free eirculation of air and water, without whieh crops eannot sueeeed. The use of lime indireetly improves soil structure by promoting the growth of legumes whieh have a mellowing effect upon the soil. A limestone soil is easier to eultivate and usually highly produetive.

(5) Lime is important inside the plant eells as well as in the soil. Plants may have trouble with indigestion and poor assimilation as we do when our diet is not good. Truog, of Wiseonsin, says that one of the functions of lime in the plant eell is to precipitate toxie organic aeids which are harmful to growth. Lime helps also to keep poisons whieh may oeeur in the soil, from entering the plant. The selective capaeity of the plant in removing solutes from the soil is dependent upon the presenee of ealeium.

Calcium supplied by lime has functions in the plant that are so important that no other element can replace it. Magnesium is much like ealcium in many respects, but magnesium has important funetions of its own. When magnesium is substituted for calcium the plant dies. Caleium in the plant is a tonie, in that it regulates important plant proeesses.

Farmers have learned by experience how diffieult it is to grow elovers without lime on aeid soil. They have learned how difficult it is to obtain good yields of other erops without legumes to renew the humus and nitrogen. Leading farmers have demonstrated that good erops of clover and other legumes can be grown after liming sour soils. These leaders are the strongest apostles of lime and legumes, found anywhere and ineidentally usually the most prosperous.

Lime does not take the plaee of fertilizer or manure but is neeessary before any of these treatments can be of greatest value on acid soil. At the Illinois Experiment Station, manure alone on acid soil produees 1½ tons of clover to the aere, a 50 percent inerease over no treatment. But when limestone was used with the manure the yield was 2½ tons of elover, or a 150 pereent inerease over no treatment. In another trial at Illinois, the use of phosphate fertilizer with lime on aeid soils defieient in phosphorous added $7 to $12 per aere annually to the returns. Stated simply, lack of nitrogen, organic matter, phosphorous or potash is not corrected by the use of lime. But when soils are severely acid a basic treatment of lime is the first essential to put the soil into a sweet and wholesome condition to respond to other treatments.

Clover and other legumes sueeeed on good soils. About the first indication that soils once good are beeoming acid, is a failure of the elover crop. At first the erop fails only in the bad years and sueeeeds when the seasons are favorable. As the soil beeomes more aeid, elover eonsistently fails even in the good years. Beeause clovers cannot be grown, the yields of other erops drop. There is no reeourse but to use lime to correet the eondition.

The hay erops (clover and other legumes) responded two or three times as much to lime as the grains, corn, oats, and wheat. The percentage response of the hay crops is naturally very large sinee there is nearly a complete failure without lime. The indireet response of grains to lime, however, may be large. A sour field was limed to grow sweet clover, and the sweet elover field was plowed for eorn. The corn after sweet clover yielded 70 bushels to the acre. On similar land where sweet elover failed beeause lime was not used eorn yielded 35 bushels of poor quality grain.

Lime is important in pasture improvement. Clover and the better grasses fail in pastures on poor acid soils. Legumes are important in a pasture mixture, and without lime it is impossible to grow them. Kentucky bluegrass and white elover, an excellent eombination, do not thrive on poor soil without lime.

The Ohio Experiment Station studied pasture improvement on poor "lime deficient" upland soil. The soil was so poor that three-fourths of the growth was weeds and wild grasses of poor quality. One fifth of the ground surfaee was bare. Limestone alone so improved the pasture that there was 89 pereent of elover and tame grasses of high feed value where the weeds once grew. The first treatment of limestone was made 19 years ago, and the last treatment six years ago. No other single treatment (phosphate or manure) was as effective. The lime was slower getting into action than manure and superphosphate, but gradually gained on these treatments.

It is evident that crops (with a few exeeptions) can searcely be produced sueeessfully on sour soil without lime. In the words of Ralph Hayne of the International Harvester Company, "Wherever we find an abundanee of lime in the soil and plenty of moisture, there we find the strongest people, the best-livestoek, the best pastures, the biggest erops, the most prosperous farmers, and the best towns. A soil filled with lime is a blessing, but what is just as important, we can put lime into a sour soil that was once good and make a blessing of it." R. E. S.

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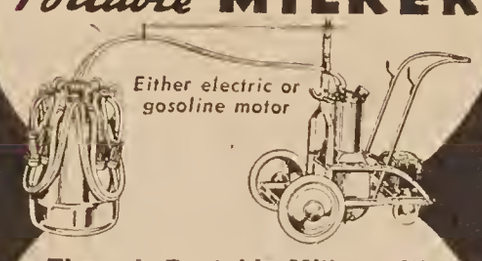

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A Message to Dairymen of Delaware County

There seem to be a few things that are misunderstood in regard to the Delaware County Farmers Co-operative Inc. of Delhi, N. Y. and I am glad of this opportunity to explain them. Some entertain the idea that the Dairy Farmers Union and the Delaware County Farmers Co-operative Inc. are one and the same thing, whereas the fact is that they are two separate organizations entirely, with no connection whatever. In fact the Dairy Farmers Union constitution emphatically states that they cannot own any property except moveable property, such as office furniture, while the Delaware County Farmers Co-operative Inc. is an organization formed to handle milk and milk products on a co-operative basis for its farmer producers, owned and operated by its common stockholders. through the board of seven directors elected by its producers. There has been loose talk that farmers must belong to the Union in order to sell through the Co-operative. That is not true. A strictly co-operative creamery means just what its title implies, i. e, that its products are marketed co-operatively and that every cent they bring in is returned to its members except the expense of handling. Our by-laws plainly state that no officer of this co-operative can receive any salary, so it is obvious we will not have the expenses a private plant would have. We have no income tax that private owners have and we get a handling charge under the Federal Order which private owners do not receive.

I am a farmer myself and I can say that all we farmers want is a square deal. I think it is possible to get this through your own creamery and in no other way can such perfect results be obtained. All the milk taken to the co-operative creamery belongs to its farmer owners, and we all want, and will get our correct weights and test. If due to frost or other conditions where a certain amount of cream or milk adheres to the can and a loss occurs to you, it will be returned to you through the over-run which otherwise goes to a private plant owner.

The creamery we have now taken over is a manufacturing plant and a very efficient one, with all the necessary machinery for complete operation. We feel sure it is well worth the price we paid for it for that purpose. It is probable, however, that we will have to build the milk receiving plant that we had contemplated, a little later, to handle the volume of milk we now see in sight.

The co-operative movement is the right solution to the farmers' milk problems. This co-operative movement is not a new one. I know of co-operative creameries that have been successfully operated in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other sections for more than 50 years and are doing business for the farmers successfully every day. Our organization has secured its license to operate. It has been approved by city and state boards of health and markets. We have the very best of markets for our products. We will comply with the Marketing Orders.

Remember, this co-operative creamery is not mine or any other officer's; it is ours. We need you and you need us. Let us all put our shoulders to this common cause and make it the biggest co-operative in Delaware County or in the State of New York.

E. S. TRIMBELL, PRESIDENT.
(Delaware County Farmers Co-operative, Inc.)

Care of Mare and Colt

Our six year old mare was bred May 7, 1939. What date should we expect her colt? Her four year old mother died a week after this mare's birth. She retained her after-birth and although we had a veterinarian within 12 hours, our horse died. Is this apt to be hereditary and our mare have the same trouble? This is her first colt. She is in good condition and has been worked all Winter. What should we use to prevent navel infection in the new born colt? Should the horse have any special feeding care after foaling? E. R.

The gestation period for the mare is 330 to 340 days, which would make your mare due sometime around the last of March or first part of April.

The condition referred to in her mother is probably not hereditary. Give her access to flake salt at all times, and cool, fresh clean water. Make her feed light, about equal parts oats and wheat bran.

To prevent navel infection let her foal in a box stall which has been thoroughly disinfected with five per cent creolin solution, then scatter some lime on the floor, and bed deep with clean straw; keep the bedding fresh and clean. A few hours after the colt is dropped, dip the navel cord clear up to the belly in tincture of iodine. Keep the stall clean and dry.

The oats and bran are good after foaling. After a few days add one-third corn; feed enough to keep in good condition and milk flow. R. W. D.

FOR SIX YEARS HIGH *two-milkings-a-day* HERD

Since feeding B-B exclusively, G. W. Hack & Son have produced 2 Junior, 4 Senior, and 5 Grand Champion Cows, also 2 Junior, 2 Senior and 6 Grand Champion Bulls. A few of these Champions are shown here.

Fed exclusively on B-B!

For 9 years, G. W. Hack & Son, Berwick, Pa., have fed B-B Dairy Rations to their herd of Pure Bred Guernseys. Their uniformly high milk production is shown by the fact that for the past 6 years the Hack cows have been high herd in the Columbia and Luzerne Counties Cow Testing Association on two milkings a day. Last year, the Hack herd produced an average of 7399 lbs. milk and 394.4 lbs. butter fat, average 46.76 cows milking. High individual cow was No. 299700 Walnuts Mary's Royal, a splendid Hack-owned animal that produced 12085 lbs. milk and 630.2 lbs. butter in 365 days.

Mr. G. W. Hack says, "The above results have all been accomplished while feeding B-B Feeds exclusively and certainly prove to us that *feeding the B-B way* keeps a herd in excellent physical condition and high milk production."

Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FEED THE B-B WAY

NOTHING IS TOO GOOD FOR THIS LIFELINE OF MILK PROFITS

It pays to be Fussy About Udder "Salves"

The ointment you use on the udder to promote healthy tissues, to allay Caked Bag inflammation and congestion, and to keep the teats soft and milkable . . . deserves the most exacting selection. Bag Balm is designed for results—first of all. Expensive ingredients are chosen and combined for their active effect on circulation and, for softening, soothing penetration. Just right in stiffness and texture to form the right medium for healthgiving massage of the udder tissues. Add to this the fact that Bag Balm is genuinely ANTISEPTIC, stops pus infection and kills germs in wounds upon contact, and you have a double-action result, all without the slightest toxic effect on tender tissues. To get Bag Balm results, be SURE you get Bag Balm. Ask for it by name, and accept no other. It costs no more . . . usually less.

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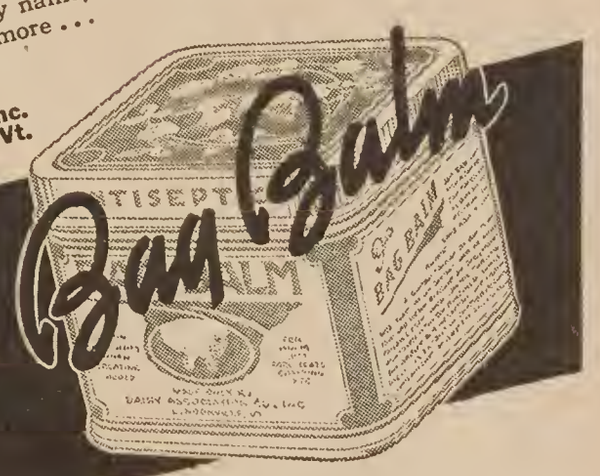

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When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Background for Flowers

If the garden is to be an extra special beauty spot, a place where one may find serenity and peace, it should have some sort of a background, a stage-setting as it were, something to enclose the flowers in a special world of their own.

My favorite background is a hedge of evergreens. The dark rich greens are a handsome foil for the brighter green foliage of the garden flowers and for the gay bright tones of the flowers themselves. Of course an evergreen hedge requires years to achieve, but it is surprising what one may accomplish in one season.

You may have a stunning background before the Summer is half over by planting Castor Oil Beans. Simply plant the seeds and in a period varying from six to 10 weeks the plants will be eight or 10 feet high. The foliage is broad, tropical-looking and very dark green in color. The stems are heavy and thick and stand up well without staking, unless you live in an area of very high winds.

Another background which will grow up early in the season starting from seed is the Mexican Sunflower. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and in addition to providing a leafy background it has flowers of that mellow brick yellow-red that we connect so often with Mexican art. Both the Castor Oil Bean and the Mexican Sunflower are rapid growing annuals, but there are other backgrounds which will come along in a comparatively short time and which will last from year to year.

The Privet hedge thrives even under adverse conditions and the roots, which are usually sold by the dozen, are quite inexpensive. It may be trimmed and squared off or it may be left to its own inclinations. Either way it makes a pleasing background and acts as a windbreak for the garden. Forsythia and lilac, likewise make lovely backgrounds.

Grapes may be trained to cover a wire fence or a wall, and the foliage is especially interesting.

The feathery grey-green fronds of asparagus fern is a softly becoming background to flowers.

For the evergreen hedge the American White Cedar with its pointed spires will outline the sky above the garden, growing densely from the ground up. Often we see it in sizes from five to 10 feet, but in time it will shoot up to 30 feet. Colorado Blue Spruce has handsome silver-blue foliage. he Pyramidal Arbor Vitae is deep green while the Junipers and Hemlocks are lacy and bright green.

H. D.

Garden Experiences

Egg shells make fine containers for seedlings, if you are trying to beat the weather by starting tender plants a month earlier. Start tender seeds, such as petunias and cucumbers in boxes. Transplant to egg shells after they have several pairs of leaves. The egg shells can be placed in sunny windows and they will quickly show the little green plants. By the time the plants are four inches high, the weather is warm enough for them to be planted outdoors. They slip out of the shells easily, but the shells may be slightly crushed and set into the ground and no root disturbance will result.

A row of heavenly blue morning glories and little gourds against a wire fence makes a lovely combination. Start the morning glories first in little boxes, and wait until later to start the gourds. Then plant both in the ground.

Wire coat hangers make artistic trellises for small potted vines. Straighten the hook and bend the lower part of the hanger into a triangle. Stick the straightened hook down into the soil to anchor the trellis and to train the vines to grow into the triangular shape.

The constant pulling of the garden hose around corners is liable to ruin plants. To prevent this, get some iron curtain poles, and have them cut to 2½ feet in length and drive deeply in the ground to serve as guards at the corners.

MRS. E. B.

The Secret of Lupines

Some people grow Lupines with no trouble at all. They send prolific spikes of lovely blue, pink yellow and white into the garden year after year. But a good many others complain that their Lupines blossom beautifully the first year and then they are gone. There's a secret of having them every year and it's a very simple trick.

The Lupine belongs to the Vetch family, as do the clovers and the alfalfas. Therefore they must have the same kind of bacteria abundant in the soil which the clovers, the alfalfas and the vetches have. If you pull up a Lupine and the roots are covered with nodules, then you may know that the proper bacteria is present and the plant will thrive. If the nodules are not present, then you must have your seed inoculated with the same inoculation your farmer husband uses for his seed.

H. D.

WOMAN AND HOME

Village Post Office

These little doors set row on row.
Glass-fronted and with safety locks,
Harbor more secrets than they show,
More than just letters in a box.

Birth, Marriage, death lurk hidden there
Until a key is turned. and then
Pandora's sprites are loosed in air
To bother us again.

Marguerite Janvrin Adams.

Light Colors for Cheerful Interiors

When we purchased our home a few years back we found the woodwork throughout the house stained a dark mission as was popular some 20 years ago The walls were papered a dark red or deep green making a very depressing home. Since the paper was shabby we papered soon with lighter colors and made the rooms lighter and more cheerful.

However we did nothing to the woodwork because we were told that to change the finish was a big costly job. Last Fall I determined to do something about it since going through another Winter with that dark color was hard to face. I went to the best paint store in town and consulted with the man in charge of paints.

Imagine my surprise when I was told that three coats of paint applied carefully by myself would remedy the condition. The man made it sound so easy that I decided to try. Following his advice I applied cream flat paint for the first coat, thinning it generously with linseed oil, and after that was thoroughly dry two more coats of cream finish of the semi-luster kind. The first applications were somewhat drippy but I soon became more expert. I was advised not to use enamel finish because when chipped it is harder to repair. The kind I used leaves a soft velvety smoothness.

When I had finished the painting, we had the rooms repapered with an all-over irregular design and an uneven surface since that covers all wall imperfections. The color in dining and living rooms which open into each other is deeper than the cream of the wood. In the room which the children use as study and which has a south exposure, I selected a soft shade of green; for the kitchen and bath I added gay touches of red. All ceilings have the same design in light cream.

The floors around the rugs I refinished with a coat of chestnut deck paint. My white curtains I colored a light ecru, using tan shades and no drapes, except in the kitchen where I splurged in red dots galore. The result is most satisfying, and my prized comment came from an interior decorator who stopped in to use my telephone and complimented me on the harmony of the finish.

The cost if this transformation was remarkably low. The paint for the four rooms was slightly over $13. Since my kitchen boasts of six doors and waist-high wainscotting it took a big share of the paint. The paper I bought at a sale in one of our department stores and it developed that I wanted just the kind of paper that the store was discontinuing. So, a ten dollar bill covered that. The papering would have cost more than the paper but is was done by a neighbor in her spare time in exchange for fruit and perennials for her garden.

The rooms seem so much larger and lighter that it has been a joy to live in them through the dark dreary days. As a final touch, over the kitchen sink, which is on the opposite wall from the windows, I hung an oval mirror. This not only reflects the light but gives me a view of our drive and the activities up the road while I am doing dishes. It will reflect the colors from the flower border next Summer.

MRS. V. D. U.

Maple Treats

Maple Cream Pie. — 1¼ cups of shaved maple sugar, packe tightly in the cup, 2 cups scalded milk, 3 tablespoons cornstarch. ⅛ cup milk. 2 eggs, ½ teaspoon salt. 1 tablepoon butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla and whipped cream. Place maple sugar and scalded milk in top of double boiler over boiling water. When sugar is dissolved, add the cornstarch which has been smoothed to thin paste in the cold milk. Stir well and cook for 30 minutes. Beat eggs until light in a large bowl, then pour the sugar mixture over the eggs. Return all to the double boiler and cook one minute. Remove from heat; add butter, salt and vanilla. Cool. Pour into baked pie shell. When ready to serve, cover evenly with a thin layer of slightly sweetened whipped cream.

Z. N.

Book Note

"How Green is my Valley" by Richard Llewellyn, published by MacMillan at $2.75.

People of Welsh descent, of whom there are many in New York and Pennsylvania, will be especially interested in this novel, but other readers will like it too, for its descriptions and for the story of the Morgan family who lived in the green Welsh valley that later was so completely covered by the slag piles from the coal mines. The narrator, Huw Morgan, tells the story at the age of sixty-two, but begins it with his own childhood when he was six. The setting. the customs and even the peculiar Welsh turns of phrase all help serve the purpose of any good story which is to take us out of ourselves for a time.

Photo—Florence Hadley

Bridge of flowers over the Deerfield River at Shelburne Falls, Mass., sponsored by the local Women's Club. It suggests possibilities for other communities.

Handicrafters—Gardeners

"I would like to exchange dahlias for different colors than mine, and if anyone has any extra cacti, I would try very hard to find something of mine that would tempt them to part with the treasures."

MRS. A. J. R.

Maine.

"Is there anyone who cares to correspond with a middle aged person living on a small farm? I would like to exchange enough percale patches and blocks for three quilts for some tulip and hyacinth bulbs or even dahlia and gladiola bulbs."

MRS H. H. W.

New York.

"My hobby is collecting quilt patches from all over the world. I piece these quilts to give to church bazzars."

Ohio MRS. M. F. K.

I am 23 and desire to make a scrapbook giving a page to each person I receive letters from. I would like to hear from all the States and other countries."

Pennsylvania MRS. W. G. L.

"I would like to exchange letters with those intrested in home, cooking and canning, also children. I am in the early 30's."

MRS. H. P.

Michigan.

Variety in Baked Beans

Beans are so adaptable to quick serving and are so congenial with other edibles, that they are ideal to serve occasionally as a Sunday night snack when company drops in unexpectedly and something both hot and hearty is needed.

One way is to make bean turnovers, and you wil want, at least two, for each person. Just make a rich biscuit dough, cut rounds, about six inches in diameter, out of the dough rolled out about half as thick as for biscuits. Fill one side with baked beans, fold opposite half over, pinch edges and score top. Bake in a quick oven. Serve with any relish available. These turnovers need no supplement except a hot drink on a frosty night.

Another simple dish is made from one can pork and beans, or its equivalent in home baked beans. To these add one large onion and one large green pepper, both chopped fine. Mix thoroughly, and put in baking dish. Sprinkle top with one cupful grated cheese and two tablespoons melted butter over all. Bake in hot oven until brown about one-half hour. Another dish that needs no supplement except perhaps rolls and coffee.

Or a hearty snack even more quickly prepared is Dutch sandwiches. Make the usual bean sandwich of dark bread, buttered. Dip in beaten egg and milk, one egg to one cup of milk, and fry in bacon fat. Top each sandwich with crisp bacon strips.

Baked beans also make a hearty salad when mixed with chopped celery, a bit of red and green pepper or cucumber pickles, and a dash of mayonnaise.

Add baked beans to a meat loaf when it is necessary to make a larger loaf than the quantity of meat allows for. Unless used too lavishly they are not noticeable.

Stuff sweet, red peppers with beans. Cut the peppers in half, remove seeds and par boil five minutes, drain and fill with the baked beans. Arrange in baking dish, put a little water around them, cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake in hot oven until crumbs are brown.

FLORENCE HADLEY.

That Good Cornmeal

Cornmeal Mush. — One cup of cornmeal, either white or yellow; half cup cold water, two and one-half cups boiling water, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoon salt. Mix the cornmeal smooth with cold water, then stir in the boiling water until well mixed. Add salt and flour and stir well over heat for a few minutes then put in a double boiler and cook several hours, stirring often at first so it will not be lumpy. Put in a mold and let cool.

After the mush is half done, ground pork or liver, or chopped apples may be added, giving the mush a delightful flavor when sliced and fried. Or serve the hot slices of fried mush on hot pineapple slices, heated in their own liquor.

Sunday Pone. — Sundays were very important days when grandmother was young. Friends were invited home to dinner after church. and so she often had this pone for their Sabbath meal. It is good hot from the oven, or cold, or warmed over fried in bacon fat. Five cups cornmeal, one cup white flour, two tablespoons molasses, one quart boiling water, one tablespoon salt, half cup sugar, one pint cold water. Use either white or yellow meal. Scald the cornmeal with boiling water and add the pint of cold water. Stir thoroughly and add flour, salt, sugar, and molasses. Mix well. The batter should be like griddle cake batter, so more cold water may be added to thin it. Put into a deep, greased pan and cook in a 275 degree oven for seven hours. Allow to stand in pan all night if made the day before using. The longer and slower it is cooked, the better it will be. Reheat it in the morning, serve hot with plenty of butter. Sliced and fried in bacon drippings nothing could be more delicious on a cold morning.

MRS. H. E. C.

Maine Salt Cod Dinner

Use eight previously cooked potatoes, eight cooked beets, one pound salt fat pork, half cup flour, one cup water, three cups milk, two pounds boneless salt cod. Slice the potatoes and dice the beets. Slice salt pork and cut in fine pieces. Fry them out very slowly and do not allow to burn. Drain and return on-half cup of the fat to the frying pan. Add one cup of flour to the hot fat and stir over the fire until it bubbles. Add one cup of water and stir until smooth. Add three cups of milk slowly, stirring until smooth and glossy after each addition of milk. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Keep hot in a double boiler and beat smooth just before serving.

Soak codfish in warm water for several hours, changing the water at least four times. Just before serving time, move the sauce pan to the front of the stove and simmer until the fish will flake if broken. Serve on a hot platter.

MRS. M. P.

Early Training for Babies

"How old must a baby be to use a commode?" So many relatives and friends of little babies ask me this question! Well, here is the answer, and it will surprise a great many. A baby can begin to use a little commode during the second or third week of life.

Eminent child specialists recommend that babies be cared for so that there are no soiled diapers after the fifth or sixth week. One well-known pediatrician says it is far better for a mother to spend her time training the baby than to spend it washing diapers.

And it is best for the baby to form correct toilet habits early. Retained waste products from food are not good for an infant's health, but they often are retained too long unless from the very beginning the bowels become accustomed to moving every day at exactly the same hour. Babies who are raised on a well-planned schedule are not apt to be troubled with colic and intestinal upsets that are due to constipation or diarrhea.

"But," you say, "how can a baby only two weeks old use a chamber "

Here is how: As soon as the baby has become accustomed to nursing put him to the breast regularly either every three or every four hours according to the doctor's orders. Keep a pad and pencil handy. Mark down, for five days, the time that the baby's bowels move. You will be surprised to find that this happens at about the same time every day.

On the fourth day of record keeping, pick him up about 10 minutes before the time that you think his bowels are apt to move and put him on a little rubber-rimmed chamber held in your lap, while you are sitting in a comfortable chair, your feet resting on a foot stool. Let his small body press close to yours, his head upon your chest. Let the lower part of his thighs rest on your left arm. While you hold him steady, use your right hand ever so gently to massage his abdomen, letting your fingers work up the right side to the base of his ribs, across and down on his left side. As you do this use some one word that you wish to have him learn to associate with this important toilet habit.

If after two or three minutes there has been no evacuation, insert a slender soap stick, formed from pure white soap, into the baby's rectum. You can make this beforehand by shaping it in hot water into a rounded point with a knob on the end to take hold of. Before you insert it dip it into olive oil. As a rule this will work. But don't use a soap stick every day; try to get along without it as soon as you possibly can.

Speaking of moisture of course brings us to the question of bladder control. "How soon should a baby be able to go without diapers entirely?" Well, it is more difficult to teach small boys and girls to use the commode for the purpose of urination than for defecations. But most children can learn this good habit too at an earlier age than is generally believed. By the time that a child begins to walk he should have learned to use the commode for all purposes and should not have to wear any diapers during the day.

"How can he be trained to stay dry and when should this training begin?" The method is much the same as that for regular bowel movements except that a different stimulus—running water instead of a soap suppository—is required. Take the baby up the minute he wakens and put him on the commode. Don't scold him if he can't wait, but praise him when he can and does. Even though he is wet go through the same procedure as though he were dry so that he will understand.

One week of intensive training may be the best solution of this problem. Say he is 12 or 13 months old and still wets his diapers often in the daytime. Set aside a week—call it a vacation—and devote all your time to straightening this matter out. In the end you will be repaid. While he is awake put him on the chamber at 10 minute intervals. Let the water run and use the word chosen for urination only. Do not get discouraged. He must learn sooner or later. Sooner is beter than later. Stick to your task and you will win out in the end.

Bring the chamber to the child and be careful not to let him grow to fear it but rather let him learn to think of it as a real friend in need. Even before he learns perfect control of his bladder take off his diapers and let him wear rompers instead. He may wet himself and the floor once or twice—yes even three times, perhaps, but he will dislike the discomfort and be all the more eager to use his chamber instead of the floor.

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

A Recipe in Rhyme

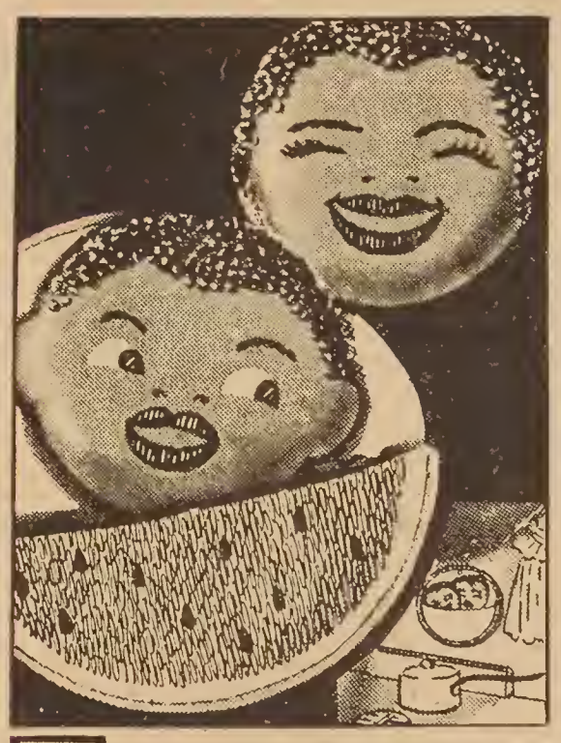
THE PERFECT APPLE PIE

The Baldwin and the Greening and the tangy Northern Spy
Are the good New England apples for the perfect apple pie.
You slice your apples very thin and salt them wisely; then
You add a dash of nutmeg and some sugar; taste again.
You line a generous pie plate with a piecrust tender, light,
And you swiftly spread the apples till the plate is filled just right.
Next you place your top crust smoothly o'er the fragrant spicy mound,
And you put that tempting mixture in an oven hot. You've found
That your pie will come to dinner, brown and luscious, in an hour,
How you smile with satisfaction at the compliments that shower.
But you haste to give the credit to the fruit whose flavor wins.
You keep them in the cellar in their three respective bins.
The Baldwin and the Greening and the tangy Northern Spy
Are the good New England apples for the perfect apple pie.

HARTFORD COURANT.

"FRIED EGGS."—Dissolve one package lemon-flavored gelatin in one cup hot water, add one cup apricot juice and chill until thick and syrupy. Whip until light. Whip one cup cream, add one tablespoon honey gradually and a quarter teaspoon orange extract. Fold into whipped gelatin. Blend thoroughly. Set bowl in cracked ice until mixture begins to hold shape. Then place two tablespoons on each plate, for two "whites" of eggs. Place a small, well-drained apricot half in center of each "white" (round side up) for a "yolk." Chill thoroughly. Z. N.

Fun for Idle Moments



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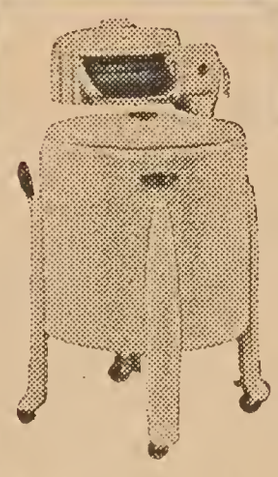

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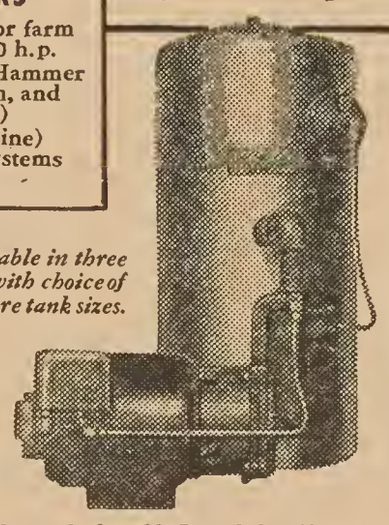

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For Sale By

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Drawn By Mary Anne Totten, New York

MEMORY VERSE

INVOCATION

O wanderer into many brains,
O spark of emperor's purple hides,
You sow the dusk and fiery grains
When the gold horseman rides.
O beauty on the darkness hurled,
Be it through me you shame the world.
—By John Masefield.

Taken from "Collected Poems."

Drawn By Marjorie Wilson, Connecticut

Dear Boys and Girls.—I enjoyed every bit of Marion Duesberg's story "An Unexpected Race." I was partieularly attraeted to it because the heroic pony was given the name of my own pinto pony! The appelation, however, confines itself strictly to her outward appearance, not at all to her most peeuliar disposition. She is neither ugly nor mean. The trouble lies rather in the fact that she has been petted and pampered and pitied too mueh for her own good. Why pitied? She is totally blind in one eye and has been ever since I can remember. I have notieed that the eloudiness is also gradually spreading into the other eye.

One afternoon a short time ago, a lad, Douglas, and I were taking her out for a bit of needed exereise, when she performed one of her surprising antics. Part of her stubbornness is eaused by her gluttonous appetite. She actually dotes on nibbling at eaeh and every blade or wisp of grass within her sight. Her sight seems to be exceedingly keen where food is coneerned. On this happy oceasion, she stopped as usnal, to muneh a clump of tasteless looking grass. Snddenly she eommenced to fidgit abont most uneasily and queerly on her feet. Neither Douglas on her back, nor I, holding the reins, grasped the meaning soon enough to do anything about it. She was on the ground rolling baek and forth, pawing the air with her hoofs, before I could utter a sonnd or think a thought.

How the boy rider managed to slide to safety so quiekly is more than I ean see. He's a wiry little fellow at that. I was the one who was frightened, not he. He was wondering if the Arabs get the same sensation when their eamels lie down for them to dismount. I'm willing to believe that they do!

Indeed if I should attempt to relate all the experienees and exeitement my pony has afforded me, I should have to write a book of length. I'll end with a word of fondness in saying that for all her faults as a "plug," she's a "peaeh" Beauty is!—Barbara Marshall, Massaehusetts.

Dear Friends:—It has been over two years since I have written, but I am kept busy answering the interesting letters from my peupals.

I eertainly like Oregon better than I did New Mexieo. Remember me as the girl from the wild and wooly West?

I am active in school work and outside activities whieh I enjoy very mueh. I plan to enter college after I finish school and take up radio work. To anyone interested in this work, I would be glad to correspond with them.

Well this is just to let you know that I still exist and to say hello to all my friends. —Geneva Brown, Oregon.

Dear Our Pagers:—I was reading the letters on "Our Page" in the Rural New-Yorker and decided to write. My father has been taking the paper for years. Although we do not live on a farm it gives us good tips on trees and we have lots of them. My hobby is colleeting pietures of the "quints" and music. I would like very much to be a composer or a pianist. I am 18 years of age. Please write me for I love to get letters and I will write to you.—Ruth Wogatske, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls:—Well, it's been quite some time sinee I have written to you. As a matter of fact it was last Oetober.

I left the nursery that I was working for on Christmas Day and am now back in my home eity again. It is about 15 miles from the World's Fair Grounds so I will be able to visit the Fair more often this Summer.

I am now going to free night school and am taking air-eonditioning and elementary typing. Snppose most of you have had the Valentine blizzard. It eertainly tied things up in this city. Most of the people who had gone out in ears the night before got stuck and trolley cars were also stnck. Everyone had to walk that night. I went out and had to stay overnight at a friend's house because the wind blew so mneh and the snow was so deep that I eouldn't get home.—John Kultzow, New York.

Dear Friends: — I have been reading "Our Page" in the Rural New-Yorker for a long time and would like to tell you how mneh I have enjoyed reading it.

I live in Niagara Falls on a farm about five miles from the eity. Every Snmmer, thousands of tourists from every where eome to enjoy the seenic beanty. I am 16 and attend the village high sehool of which I am a junior. I enjoy hobbies and sports and would like to know some of the boys and girls so won't you write to me?—Rose Hlavenka, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: — This time of the month eomes so qnickly doesn't it? Last Deeember I was pleased at having an article of mine printed in the "Vermonter" and in the same paper which came Saturday, mother and I had an artiele with joint authorship! I feel grateful to "Our Page" for giving me a start, and I am snre that other boys and girls must feel the same. I have also had two poems printed in the same magazine.

I am sorry that Iris Leonard and Lena Miller have reached the age limit. I liked their work and shall miss it. Sometimes I wonder about "Our Pagers" whether Rufus Quinn's hair is the eolor of his name and if he looks as good as his drawings. And then Leona Lasky. Wesley Herwig and Barbara Marshall, there are so many that I would like to know.

Let's hope the temperature goes up!—Miriam Boyce, Vermont.

Dear Our Pagers:—I have just finished reading the 1940 issne of "Our Page." I was especially thrilled with Marion Duesberg's western story.

We have had snow for a very long time and it is snowing again. I just love it. My brother and I have a sled and skis betwen us and we have a lot of fun. The neighbor boy hitches up his pony to a sled and we have many good times sled riding.

In their last letter my foreign pen-pals in France and South Wales told me how things are being done. There they must earry their gas masks all the time. Isn't it nice that we live here in America?

Well it's time for me to do my home work.—Janet Glaney, Ohio.

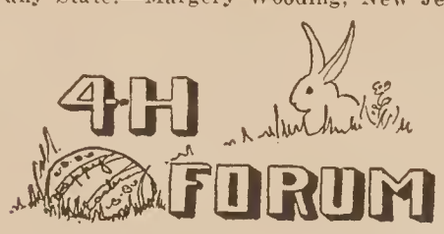
Dear Boys and Girls: — I have been reading "Our Page" ever since I knew how to read but some how or other I have never attempted to write. I enjoy it very mneh and look forward to the Rural New-Yorker every month.

I liked Anne Simmonds picture 'We All do the Same.' It is characteristie of the class of skaters that I am in.

I have acquired several grand pen-pals through "Our Page." Am 19 and would like to have some boys and girls round my age write to me.—Marjorie Braun, New York.

Dear Friends: — It's about time for me to tell Violet and Elsie Unger how mneh I have enjoyed reading "Our Page." I have been reading it for years but this is the first time I have ever contributed.

I live on a farm in New Jersey, am 16 years old and am interested in about every thing you eould mention, especially languages and sports. I would like to have pen-pals around my age from any State.—Margery Wooding, New Jersey.



Drawn By Marjorie Wilson, Connecticut

Dear Readers of "Our Page."— Ever sinee my family has taken the Rural New-Yorker I have read "Our Page" and have enjoyed it immensely. But I have never before thought of contributing to it.

I am 18 years old and am a member of the "Clover Girl 4-H Club of Fulton County and am enrolled for the second year of elub work.

During last year I completed projects in personal appearanee and fruit favorities. On Aehievement Day last year I received a eertificate of eompletion for the year's work. So far this year I have taken the unit "eakes and cookies" and am going to take "tools and fabrics."

Well, I'll save some news for the next time. So boys and girls won't you write to me?—Sara Knapp, New York.

Dear Our Pagers:—I have been reading the Rural New-Yorker for a long time but have never written before.

In our 4-H Club we learn to sew, eook, cooperate with others and other useful things. It is composed of 16 members all of whieh range from 10 to 18 years of age and we have one meeting every two weeks. I have two other sisters who belong to the same elub.

At every meeting we have to give a demonstration by taking turns.

I am an eighth grader in school and am 13 years old. Please write to me. — Catherine Haight, New York.

Drawn By Pearl Green, New York

February 23. — I was one of the many who reeeived skates this year. The elosest I have come to nsing them was to take them ont of their tissue paper wrappings and admire the shining blades and smooth white shoes. However by mueh eoaxing and threatening I was finally bullied into going.

Since we live in the eity we went to the park where the row-boat lake is nsed for skating. I had wanted a eertain degree of privaey the first few times, but I had never seen so many people on skates in my life. I believe they all came to laugh at my feeble efforts.

After getting my skates on I just remained where I'd pnt them on, insisting that I was going home, and looking with some trepidation at the smooth white ice. But I didn't have mueh ehoice for my brother and a friend made me join hands and before I knew it—we were off! Well anyway, almost off. For some reason my skates went baekward, but I soon got the knaek of it, and we were skimming over the iee like birds. Opinions might differ, but anyhow that's how I felt.

Suddenly a big eraek in the ice loomed ahead of us and before I knew what had happende, the three of us were sitting down. It is claimed that 12 sittings make a skater, and I was off to a flying (or rather a sitting) start. We got up and started off again, this time getting around the lake without a mishap. How good the benches looked, but I wasn't allowed to rest long. This time we nearly got over the crack. Why, there was nothing to it! At least not while I had two others to hold on to. Soon I was joking and laughing, very confident of myself, seeing the ice skimming past. But pride goeth before a fall. I lifted my foot, stubbed the blade against he ice, and presto! I was skating on my knees. By the time my partners could stop, I slid perhaps 10 feet. When I got to my feet I saw my stoekings were in shreds and my dignity was eonsiderably upset.

After another hour I saw that it would take some skating to make a skater out of me. I was finally talked into going with only one partner. That was even better than two, as there was more freedom. Once he let go of my hand to let me skate alone and I promptly let out a yell and stopped. The second time that happened I sat down on the iee and threatened to stay there, unless my partner promised not to let go my hand again.

Perhaps by the time the iee melts I'll get up enough eonfidenee to venture on the iee alone, but until time eomes I think I prefer a warm fire and a book. At least I don't have to learn how to read!—"Jena."

Drawn By Miriam Boyce, Vermont

THE LAMP

This lamp has watehed an eon drift by.
Hand of Indian, gnarled and old,
Transfused an ageless soul into its
Copper base. Its brittle shade
By Quaker bride was fashioned lovingly.
Its light has shown the homeward
Way to countless wandering sons. Its glow
Has lessened pain of birth and
Death, a truly wonderous lamp. A sage,
Both old and solemn said these
Words. He spoke; a shaft of light — that
Seemed its own—diffused a magic
Golden glow throughout the lamp's
Cold base.
—Anna Kemesies, New York.

ON SPRING

The Spring is on us once again.
It is the same old Spring we knew
Of other years when sunbeams erept
Into the world, when Winter flew.
But something's different in this year.
The sunshine this Spring seems to bear
A warmer warmth, a lighter light.
The world seems brighter everywhere,
Is this beeause the Winter was
A longer and a harder one,
To make our hearts appreciate
The brillianee of the new Spring sun?
Or is this Spring a different Spring
Beeause it brings a new desire
Within the life of everyone
To live and look a little higher?
—Rufus Quinn, New York.

MOONLIGHT

The wonder moon shone
Over the shimmering, silent water
With a glow that exeeeded
The very morning sunlight.
It beautified the water;
It illuminated the world—
That eurved moon stained with light.
—Mary Graham, New York.

LETTERS WANTED

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading must be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., with the name and state for whom the letter is intended written on the outside of the envelope. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

Franees Huffman (15), Ohio; Margaret Johnson (18), New York; Patricia Bristow (14), New York; Marjorie Braun (19), New York; Claire Johnston (10), New Jersey; Margaret Lehman (18), Pennsylvania; Dorothy Bowers (18), Pennsylvania; Naomi Hill (18), Pennsylvania; Marjorie Goodwill (18), New York; Madaline Kavic (15), New York; Ruth Wogatske (18), New York; Ruby Natale (16), New York; Franees Mangano (15), New York; Alberta Nelson (17), Pennsylvania; Geneva Brown, Oregon; Margery Wooding (16), New Jersey; Sara Knapp (18), New York; Barbara Judd (13), Massaehusetts; Jessie Burrows (13), Pennsylvania; Catherine Haight (13), New York; Claire Fox (13), Pennsylvania; Lois Miller (16), Pennsylvania; Franees MeComas (13), New York; Rose Hlanenka (16), New York; Oral Collins (11), New York; Jean Totten, New York; Pauline Reach (14), New York.

Drawn By Miriam Boyce, Vermont

By the time this issue of "Our Page" reaches you, the robins will be here, the crocuses will be in bloom and Spring really on the way. It has been hard to believe that it is so near with all the Winter weather we have been having.

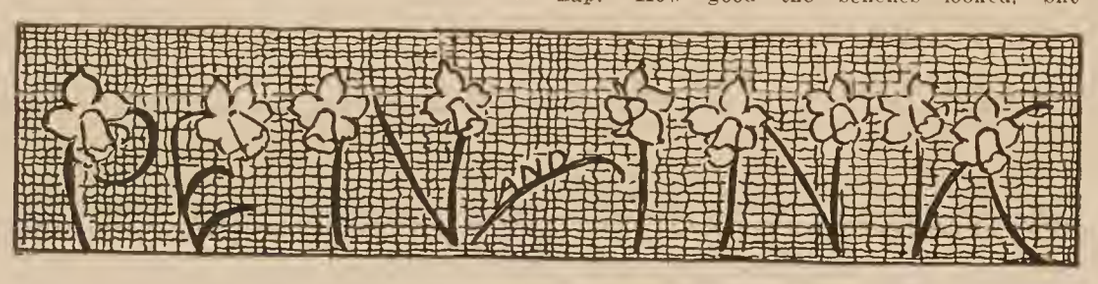
Rufus Quinn has the Spring spirit in his poem. It is really something that young and old always look forward to. "The Lamp" is an especially fine piece of poetry. There are so many things that, if only they could talk, would tell us some thrilling stories.

It is nice to have some 4-H Club members among us again. We like to have you for anyone can learn from the experieuces of others.

As Barbara Marshall's letter was very entertaining, how about some stories about Beauty, Barbara? She seems to be an unusual sort of pony and must have provided you with some laughs as well as a few exciting moments.

And now some answers to the eorrespondence questions. The letters to your friends eau be sent to us to be forwarded or you may enelose a card and we wil send you the names and addresses you request.

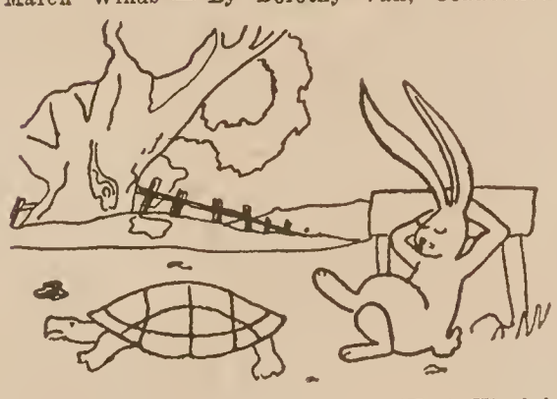
Send all contributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. before the fifth of the month if intended for that month. Mail received later than this date wil have to he held over until the next month. However, letters are welcome at any time.



Pen and Ink—By Marjorie Wilson, Connecticut

Design for Hunting
By George More, New Jersey

March Winds — By Dorothy Vail, Connecticut



The Race — By Berlin Cuppett, West Virginia

A Dust Bowl Farmer
By S. Adamczyk, New York

Gathering Sap — By Weaver Martin, Penna.

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The Henyard

Handy Poultry Accounting

Do you who are raising chickens for meat and eggs, as a side line, actually know whether they are paying you a profit or not? Here's the story of how it has been done for several years by Joe Tullis. a Maryland tourist house landlord, with almost no records outside a special checking account, and even that was but little used.

Soon after January 1 arrangements are made at the bank to furnish money as needed in two or three units of $100 each. This is placed in a special checking account to be used only to pay for the baby chicks, their feed, heat, light, etc.

When the largest of the cockrels weigh around two pounds each they are sold a few at a time, mostly to local people or nearby meat markets. All money received from their sale is either deposited in the special checking account or kept in a separate fund and used to buy feed from the farmers cooperative.

When the pullets are put into the laying house all of the culls are sold, 110 to 115 are put into a 20 x 20 house. The extra 10 or 15 are culled out, usually by late Fall. Boarders are taken out and sold as soon as found.

All money received from the sale of eggs also goes into the special fund. Here's the record for 1939, from February 1 to November 15, nine and one half months. February 1, 350 chickens at 15 cents each were put into brooder house; 162 pullets put into laying house July 1. November 15 found all borrowed money repaid. All birds paid in full. On hand. 138 pullets, $45 in cash, $4 in cooperative stock dividend and about $5 worth of equipment bought in the Spring.

Those big red pullets are easily worth $1.20 each on any market, or $165.60. Adding to that the other three items mentioned above shows a return of $219.60 for the first nine and one-half months.

The returns from the 1939 flock are considerably higher than from the 1938 flock of approximately the same size, due most probably to the higher price received for eggs. RURAL OBSERVER.

Turkey Capons

Turkey capons may be made of late toms that are too small to market and if allowed to run as toms would become a nuisance during the mating season the following Spring. For the early Fall market, turkey capons develop into beautiful, plump birds. They are timid and inactive. No beard, spurs or wattles develop. The meat is tender and of superior quality.

Turkeys are caponized in exactly the same ways as cockerels, and they stand the operation equally as well. Caponizing is done most conveniently when the toms weigh five pounds, although they may be considerably larger and the glands be so developed that it is necessary to remove them in pieces.

Although caponizing does improve to some extent the fattening qualities of a bird, it is not practical to caponize Spring toms that may be marketed the same Fall or Winter. At the same time, owners of small, undeveloped toms that are practically worthless and would be very undesirable in the flock during the Spring season may realize a worthwhile sum for each of them the following Fall when they are marketed via the capon route.

E. R. G.

Hens Eat Eggs

Our hens are are eating their eggs. We feed them well on a laying mash, a scratch grain of corn wheat and oats. Plenty of clean fresh water before them at all times as well as the mash. What would you advise to correct this condition? E. H.

Pennsylvania.

Any hen will eat an egg after the shell is broken but few will break the shells until the bad example of doing this is set by one or more ringleaders in the mischief. If these are detected they should be removed from the flock.

There is no known method of feeding that will correct this egg eating habit. Quite likely a ration deficient in meat scrap or similar matter will induce an unusual craving in that line..

The best prevention is nests so constructed that the hens cannot see the eggs. They will usually lay in such dark partially covered spots if they have opportunity. Study the possibilities of the hen house in this line.

Some persons attempt to punish these egg eaters by loading egg shells with some vile tasting stuff. This may do a little good at times, but, a hen's memory in connecting the punishment with the misdeed is not dependable.

A general preventive of all poultry house vices is keeping the hens busy with something interesting to scratch in.

● Every young animal and bird on the farm would tell you of benefits when the feed ration contains dry skim milk. Its natural balance of complete proteins and minerals, vitamins and milk sugar results in greater feed efficiency.

There is no substitute for dry skim milk results in starting chicks profitably. Gain in weight, feed consumption and pounds of gain per pound of feed increase with increasing amounts of dry skim milk in high grade *chick mashes.*

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And so on down the line: Turkey poults, ducklings and young game birds; lambs, kids and colts; rabbits and other fur-bearing animals—even fish and bees—all benefit when dry skim milk is used intelligently as part of their ration.

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WENE'Si Wyan-Rocks—"White" / WENEcross Redrocks—"Barred"	8.90	10.40	12.40	
R. I. Red or New Hampshires 95% Pullets Guar.	13.40	15.40	17.40	19.40
Barred or White Rock 95% Pullets Guar.	12.40	14.40	16.40	18.40
WENEcross Redrock "Barred" or Wyan-Rock "White" 95% Pullets Guar.	12.40	14.40	16.40	
Barred or White Rock, 95% Cockerels Guar.	9.40	10.40	11.40	13.40
Wyan-Rocks or Red-Rocks, 95% Cockerels Guar.	9.40	10.40		
R. I. Red or New Hampshires, 95% Ckls. Guar.	6.90	8.40	10.40	12.40
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40	15.40
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.90	8.90	9.90	

For 25 to 99 chicks, add 3c per chick. For 1,000 or more chicks deduct 50c per 100.
Deposit of 1c per chick must accompany order: balance 10 days before shipping date.
All Shipments postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Write for new Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan thru which every WENE Customer can cut his chick costs even to zero, also FREE giant CATALOG.

WENE CHICK FARMS BOX A 42 VINELAND, N. J.

FOR GREATER PROFITS

HILLPOT Quality CHICKS

Ever BETTER—So You PROFIT

Constant improvement of our strains has been a 28-year-old Hillpot policy. We have never hesitated to invest in the best—so as to give our customers their best investment.

OUR WHITE LEGHORNS have always been our pride. Early-maturing, large-bodied, sturdy and vigorous. Great layers — large white eggs.

R. I. REDS (METTLER MATED) Heading our matings are many cockerels of same blood lines as highest winning pen in 1938-1939 U. S. Contests, outlaying any other pen of all breeds.

NEW HAMPSHIRES —New England Contest winners, quick feathering, rapid growers. BARRED & WHITE ROCKS. Highly-developed, egg-laying strains of these two splendid all-purpose breeds. RED ROCK CROSSES for those who want speedy profits in early broilers, pullets prove excellent layers. WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS with 200-egg flock average. TURKEY POULTS.

FREE CHICK BOOK Write Today **W. F. HILLPOT** BOX 1, FRENCHTOWN, N. J. Retail Stores In Easton, Pa., Freehold, N. J., Plainfield, N. J.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Pennsylvania Farms Pullet Chicks
YOUR BEST BUY FOR PROFITS!

STATE SUPERVISED OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS

Outstanding Egg-Breeding

Get them (straight run) as hatched, or 95% sex guaranteed day-old pullets or cockerels in both pure breds and crossbreds. At our low prices for dependable breeding you can start your flock with a smaller investment—and make more money from eggs and meat—assure a bigger return from your feed dollar. Ours is the largest poultry improvement program in Pennsylvania. 11 years under state supervision. Official selection and blood testing of every breeder. Outstanding bloodlines from the country's finest breeders—stock that has "what it takes" to lay more and better eggs.

EXTRA HEAVY BREED COCKERELS **6¢ ea.**

Unprecedented demand for pullets gives you a marvelous bargain opportunity in cockerels. Heavy breeds 6c. Asst'd. heavy breeds 4½c. Wh. Leghorns 2c. All our regular high standard of breeding.

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WHITE LEGHORNS RECORDS OF 200 TO 312 EGGS

We introduced 2000 Penna. R. O. P. White Leghorn Breeding Sires with dams' records of 200 to 312 eggs per year. Extra vigorous, extra large-bodied stock able to keep up consistent heavy production. Lay big chalk-white eggs that bring more money on any market.

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Select New Hampshires direct from finest bloodlines in New England. Barred and White Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Wyandottes. Also our Perfected Hybrids: Hamp-Rocks, famous sex-linked egg cross; and Rock Hamps (all barred) the outstanding broiler cross.

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Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania
BOX R - LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service & Live del. guar.

Pullets guar. 95% accurato	Per 100 unsexed	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Type White Leghorns.....	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns..	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks.....	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds..	7.00	12.00	4.00

When available — not over 40% light Breeds — our choice $4.00. Less than 100 add 1 cent per chick. Also started Chicks. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching. All breeders bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.) Big husky chicks that grow into fine layers. Write for free catalog.

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VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM BOX R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

NOLL'S CHICKS

BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS

Extra Profit-Bred Quality Chicks, Sexed Pullets. Cockerels. Official Penna. State Bloodtested. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each. Quality and satisfaction Guaranteed. Straight Run Chicks $8.50 per 100, Sexed Pullets $17.00 per 100: Can ship C.O.D. Catalog free. MARVIN F. NOLL, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Shellenberger's White Leghorns. Hanson or Hollywood Strain Chicks as low as $6.50-100; Day-Old-Sexed-Pullets $13-100, 95% Pullets; Day Old Cockerels $2-100. Write for folder describing Breeders. C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 34, Richfield, Pa.

RICHFIELD HATCHERYS' Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD 100% del.

Large Type English Sexed	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English..	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G. .	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels $2-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit. RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, RICHFIELD, PA.

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100% live delivery P.P. Large Type	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg Pullets, 95% guar....	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type English W. Leghorns..	6.50	32.50	65
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels.....	2.00	10.00	20
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All Free Range B. W. D. Bloodtested Breeders. Order from ad or write for FREE Catalog. J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM, Box R, McAllsterville, Pa.

QUALITY SEXED CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns.....	$6.50
AA Grade Leghorns.....	7.75
N. Hamp. & R. I. Reds.....	7.25
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wy. ..	7.25
Heavy Mixed.....	6.50
White Leghorn Cockerels.....	2.50

White Leghorn Pullets, 95% accuracy $12 & $13.00
Write for prices on Heavy Breeds Sexed.
Plum Creek Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Sunbury, Penna.

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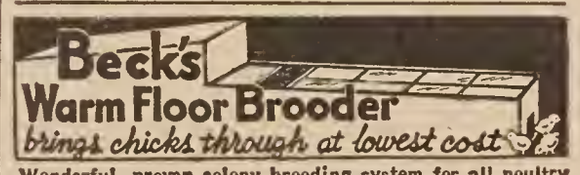

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From Blood Tested Breeders. 95% PULLETS GUAR.

Electric Hatched.	Unsex.	Pults.	Ckls.
Will ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	7.00	8.50	7.50
R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	7.00	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Rock-Red Cross	8.00	9.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	6.50	6.50

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad. or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery.
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Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs.	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Ckls. per 100
100% live del. P. Paid			
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	8.50	7.50
Sp. N. H. Reds. Rk.-Red Cross ..	9.00	13.00	9.50
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95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm & Hatchery. McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY, Edgar C. Leister, Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Blood-tested — Production Bred

As good as 28 years of Breeding and Hatching Experience can make them. All leading breeds. Get our literature and prices before ordering chicks. Write today.

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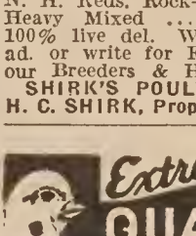
HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Large Type Sex W. Leg.	100	500	1000
Pullets, 95% guar. ...	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Sex H. Pls. 95% guar.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rks., R.I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Lt. Mix $5.50; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $2. Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P'paid. T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.



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Sexed or Started PULLETS and COCKERELS

From **Old Hen Breeders.** Rugged, Large Size, Large Eggs, Heavy Laying Leghorns. *Send for circular.*
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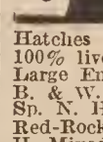

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)

	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds ..	7.00	35.00	65

H. Mix $6-100; Ass't'd $5. Leghorn Cockerels $2-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Parcel Post. Write for Circular. NIEMONDS POULTRY FARM HATCHERY BOX R, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Growers of Cohocton walked away with major honors in the Potato Show, feature of the 12th Annual Steuben County Potato Growers' Convention held recently. Twelve prizes, including two firsts, went to Cohocton growers while entries from Wayland vicinity captured two firsts out of five ribbons.

Tomato growers looking for the most reliable early varieties would do well to make their choice among Bison. Penn State, Pritchard, Valiant, John Baer or Bonny Best, and Earliana, according to Prof. W. T. Tapley, vegetable crop specialist at the State Experiment Station in Geneva. He bases his recommendations on tests of many varieties made each year.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Seven cows in the herd of Miss Dorothy A. Onderdonk and two in the herd of her father, Willard B. Onderdonk, both of Hall, have completed official records in the herd improvement division, qualifying them for admission to the advanced register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

The home of having the first Beef Cattle Club in the Empire State is Wayne County. Walter Fisk, of Wolcott, is president and Harold Merrill, also of Wolcott is secretary. The purpose of the organization is self-improvement and promotion of the industry.

Increased income for Ontario County sheep breeders because of shortage caused by the European war, has been forecast to members of the Ontario County Sheep Growers' Co-operative Association by Stephen B. Whitaker of Penn Yan.

"Hemorrhagic Septicemia," an illness similar to pneumonia in humans, has been prevalent among Schuyler County dairy cattle. Nearly 200 cases have been treated by veterinarians. Close confinement caused by heavy snows and apparent lack of sufficient water and food are given as the causes.

4-H CLUB NOTES

William Kabanek, of Binghamton, has won the 4-H Club wood-chopping championship of the State. At Ithaca during Farm Week, Kabanek cut through a six inch beech log in 21.6 seconds, a new record. William Murray, of Potsdam, who set the old record of 22 seconds last year, was second to Kabanek with a 23 second performance. P. B. O.

Northern Tier Notes

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS. — Farmer livestock auctions are functioning nicely in Pennsylvania's Northern Tier, with markets located in Coudersport, Canton, Troy, Williamsport and Knoxville. Farmers report the auctions are bringing them a premium which they never obtained while selling to buyers at the farm. Calves, sheep, hogs and cull dairy cattle for beef make up the bulk of the sales on these auctions.

POTATO TOPIC. — Potter County is holding in storage a heavy stock of Pennsylvania State Certified Seed Potatoes. Varieties available include Nittany Cobblers, Bliss Triumph, Russets, and White Rurals. Prices on good seed are unusually reasonable this year by comparison with good grade table stock. Farmers will do well to sell their supply of edible spuds and invest in new seed.

DAIRY NEWS. — The drought of last Summer cut roughage supplies on Northern Tier dairy farms very short. Milk production is below normal because of poor feed. Farmers lack optimism for next year's supply of coarse feeds as new seeding plots are in very poor shape. Heavy falls of snow during the past few weeks has made it very difficult for farmers to transport feedstuffs.

POULTRY ITEM. — Poultrying, which ranks second to dairying in this area among the various farm enterprises, enjoyed a prosperous month of February. The break in the egg market during the last week in February may curtail the number of chicks in brooder houses this Spring. W.

Pennsylvania

Soft Shelled Eggs

Will you please tell why hens lay soft shell eggs while on roost. One egg was found after chickens had been on roost about one hour. They have plenty of oyster shell and still receive growing mash. W. G. S.

Where poultry that are properly fed lay soft shelled eggs, it is a fair probability that those individuals are in some way deficient in normal action about egg making. Occasionally an individual hen will act like this part of the time. It is possible that a commercial laying mash containing a wider variety of minerals than the growing mash you are using might be gradually substituted to advantage.

SUSQUEHANNA BREEDERS HATCHERY

NEW MATINGS FOR 1940

For 1940 we are announcing two new matings which round out our offering of chicks so that we have a chick for every need.

Send for our new free catalog which describes our Breeding Control mating of "SUPER" chicks, our old reliable SUSQUEHANNA STRAIN mating, on which we have built our reputation, and our lower priced economy STERLING QUALITY mating. Prices start at $8.95 for incubator run chicks, $2.95 for sexed males, $13.95 for pullets. Sexed pullets and cockerels are offered in all three matings. Our sexed chicks are guaranteed 95% accurate and are sexed by a world famous sexer.

All chicks bloodtested by the long tube agglutination test in State laboratory—your guarantee against disease.

TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED

Ask about our POULTRYMENS BUDGET PLAN for purchase of chicks on time payments. This plan will help you finance your chicks, equipment and feed. Prompt inquiries will receive in addition to our free catalog a FREE Profit Sharing Certificate entitling the holder to a $2.00 per 100 discount from our regular prices for prompt orders.

Send a post card for your copy today. Its Free.
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Box R Montrose, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS, MIXED CHICKS
$6 PER 100 C. O. D.
25 for $2.00 — 50 for $3.50
100 White Leghorn Cockerels $2.00
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog.
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Box 207, Mingoville, Pa.

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SPECIAL QUALITY — All breeders carefully culled & blood-tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed. Will ship C.O.D. if desired.

Large Type S.C.W. Leg.	100	500	1000
	$6.50	$32.50	$65
White & Barred Plymouth Rocks ..	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Quality Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65
Large Type Sexed Legs. (95% guar.)	12.00	60.00	120

Leg. Cockerels $2-100. 31 Yrs. Hatching experience.
W. A. LAUVER, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

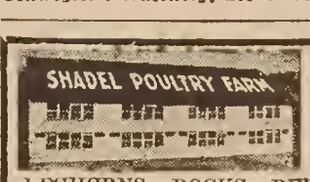
TAYLOR'S CHICKS
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks
Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds
Sexed Pullets Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box R, LIBERTY, N. Y.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS
Electric Hatched from BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS.
CASH OR C. O. D.

Large Type English or Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns ..	Non-Sexed Pullets per 100	Ckls. per 100	per 100
	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
Special Breed—N. H. Reds ...	9.00	12.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	7.00	6.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. We pay all postage & guar. 100% live arrival. 4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Shipped express collect. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE circular and Prices.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box I. COCOLAMUS, PA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS
CHICKS ON PARTIAL PAYMENTS
15% Down—Balance 5 monthly payments. Details free. Improved chicks, 200-324 Egg Sires. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants. Rock-Red Cross. Ducklings. Sexed Chicks. Free Catalog.
FREE Bulletin: "Brooding Chicks" Write, Today
Schwegler's Hatchery, 207 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.



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Subscribers' Exchange

Continued from Page 221

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FARMER, YOUNG experienced good milker; no liquor. GROVE WARD, R. D. No. 2, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 29, conscientious, responsible, practical worker, have agricultural institute training, wants steady position. ADVERTISER 8652, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT, age 45, married; wants position managing farm or estate. Graduate poultryman, landscaping, tree surgery, general farm experience; 20 years experience handling men; salary $200 monthly. ADVERTISER 8654, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, SINGLE, desires position, estate, experienced poultry, vegetables, flowers; chauffeur; $40 monthly and keep. ADVERTISER 8655, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN WOMAN, Quaker parentage, 48, business-like, good appearance, likeable, dependable, desires Christian employer. Prefer educational, agricultural or horticultural surroundings. Competent homemaker, but fearful of women employers. Teaching, business, institutional experience. To save time, money and energy, please give truthful particulars of services desired; salary open. Location not important. ADVERTISER 8639, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN WOMAN and son wants work together on farm. MRS. MAY KEMP, Westford, Massachusetts.

FARM MANAGER, life time experience in all lines of farming. M. BABCOCK, 68 McEwen St., Warwick, N. Y.

SWEDISH MAN, single, 35, wishes steady position on private estate. Excellent references, handy with all kinds of tools; sober, dependable, and well liked; chauffeurs license; accept best offer. GUST ANDERSON, 130 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARETAKER, POULTRYMAN, experienced in poultry management; cattle; building construction, grading, accounting, age 46, single. ADVERTISER 8645, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MILKER, chauffeur, agricultural graduate, single, 25, Jewish-American. FUTTERMAN, 758 Pelham Parkway, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—Working farm manager, life experience, some Cornell tralning, general farming, machinery, crops, orchards, small fruits, gardening, poultry, cattle, buttermaking; married no family. ADVERTISER 8647, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, MILKER, 29, single, experieneed any farm work; good milker, elean, dependable, teamster, tractor, no drinker; please state wages first letter. ADVERTISER 8648, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE farmer wants year round work; married; two small children. BERNARD LYNCH, McDonough, N. Y.

POSITION OPEN for dependable and experienced farmer; single; state all details in first letter. ADVERTISER 8649, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

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FOR PEACE, quiet and rest, be a Winter guest in a modern, Christian farm home; special rates. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED BOARDERS, elderly people, best of care. MRS. ISAAC SHIPPERS, Route 1. Savannah, N. Y.

WOMAN EDITOR wishes weed-end board, May to October, all conveniences; farm or small town; New York State preferred, within easy commuting distance of New York City. ADVERTISER 8574, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR PEACE, quiet, and rest, be a guest in a Maine country home; rates reasonable. MRS. HIRAM SMALL, R.F.D. 3, Bowdoinham, Maine.

MODERN, NEAR Towanda, Bradford County; reasonable. JESSE KING, Wysox, Pa.

MARRIED COUPLE, both teachers of long experience in training mentally retarded children, will board and teach retarded child at their secluded farm home. Reasonable rate, best reference. For interview, address BOX 322, Spring City, Pa.

MAN WANTS board on farm, reasonable rates. BOX 34, No. Po. Sta. Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Baby to board; $4 week. ADVERTISER 8610, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD ROOMS and board, modern improvements, $7 weekly. BOX 10 Waterfall, Va.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE — Garden tractor, Viking twin; condition guaranteed; reasonable. ROYAL SAULPAUGH, Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y.

SHENANDOAH BROODER system, six seetions, eight pipes, complete with or without heater. KENNETH B. MILLER, East Hampton, N. Y.

WANTED—Used Shaw garden tractor. JOSEPH Parker, Blauvelt, N. Y.

WANTED — Used tractor (rubber tires) and other machinery, 80 acre farm; cash. ADVERTISER 8593, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Used milk bottle filler and capper. BENJ. HARRIS, Ohioplye, Penna.

WANTED — Green crop hay-loader and side-delivery rake by party in Westchester County. Reply ADVERTISER 8627, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW C. H. and E. homebuilder Jr.; woodworker, 6 inch joiner attachments for band saw and auger, aluminum guards, saws, 3 H. P. air cooled engine for only $235 F. O. B. F. JOY, 92 Waters Ave., S. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE — Brower 5 deck electric starting battery and 200 capacity growing battery, one year old, like new, $75. A. RINGWIG, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Beauty in the Sleet Storm

Although widespread damage was brought by the sleet storm two weeks ago, Mother Nature painted some beautiful scenery over the countryside after the storm. Here are pictures from Sullivan and Columbia Counties, taken by Mrs. Casse, Callicoon Center, and by Mrs. Harrison, Ancramdale.

The Sleet Storm in Sullivan County

March 9: The past few days we've been living in a Winter fairyland. Thick layers of ice covered with frozen snow are clinging to every tree, twig, bush and pole, making this Winter landscape one of rare beauty. But there is the other side, too. The sleet, which fell all day Sunday, began in the late afternoon to freeze as it reached the ground, making the highways a glaze of ice, and traveling treacherous. The storm continued all night and most of the next day. Telephone poles cracked and snapped off under the weight of the heavy ice; six of them in a row in Youngsville. Telephone and electric light service was disrupted in some towns for a period of 54 hours. Our local physician was without heat, light, telephone and water, a pretty sad plight for a doctor. Farmers with milking machines were obliged to milk by hand. The Jeffersonville Central School closed at noon Monday as the school was without heat, light or water. Many residents of the county had to resort to oil stoves or gather close to the kitchen stove as a means of keeping warm. Many folks in Calicoon Center who thought they had solved the water problem by having electic pumps installed when the village water main froze, found themselves without water once again, and began to realize it's pretty hard to combat the elements. The pump on the E. J. Knise place was doing overtime. Ohl's hatchery at Calicoon had a special hookup for an emergency of that kind. Folks were unable to tune up their radios and the old percolators were once again brought out of retirement and toast made over the open hearth. Kerosene lamps were hauled out of attics, and the old reliable lantern used in stables. A blackout was forced upon us, but how much better a black-out of this kind, than those in war-torn Europe. All through the county, line men have been working day and night to get electric and telephone service back to normal. Much damage was done to trees, but we're hoping the ice killed the larva of the awful caterpillar pests.

G. B. C.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified otherwise wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 28¾ to 29½c; 90 to 92 score. 28¼ to 28½c; unsalted, best, 29¼ to 30c; storage, 28 to 28¾c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-western, premium marks, 21¼ to 22¾c; Specials, 20¾c; Standards, 19c; Firsts, 18 to 18½c; Undergrades, 17½ to 18c; Exchange mediums, 17½c. Pacific Coast: Specials, 23 to 25½c; Standards, 19½ to 22c; Mediums, 18 to 20c; Pullets, 16¾c. Browns: Specials, 20¾c; Standards, 18 to 18½c; Mediums, 17c. Duck eggs: Specials, 36 to 38c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each: smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls, 16 to 18c; chickens, 15 to 21c; turkeys, 18 to 23c. Prices a year ago, chickens, 17 to 20c; fowls, 19 to 22c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 22c; chickens, 18 to 24½c; turkeys, 18 to 22c; ducks, 14 to 16c; squabs, lb. 30 to 50c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $12 to $13; calves, $10.50 to $12.50; hogs, $4.25 to $4.65.

FRUIT

Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; Cranberries, ¼ box, $2.75 to $3.50; Kumquats, qt., 10 to 12c; Strawberries, pt., 10 to 25c.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.35; No. 1 dark Spring, $1.24; Corn, No. 2 yellow, 73¾c; Oats, No. 2, white, 57c; Rye, 86¼c; Barley, 69½c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 35 to 39c; Butter, 33 to 37c; String beans, lb., 20 to 25c; Peas, lb., 15 to 20c; Potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; Sweets, lb., 5c; Spinach, lb. 10 to 15c; Apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Pennsylvania Markets

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 28 to 29c; eggs, 17 to 18c; hens, 15 to 18c; chickens, 19 to 21c; apples, bu., $1.10 to $1.15; cabbabe, 50 lbs., 65 to 75c; onions, 50 lbs., $1 to $1.10; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2.25; steers, $8.25 to $10; bulls, $5.50 to $7.50; cows, $3.50 to $6.25; hogs, $4.75 to $5.25; wethers, $4.50 to $5.50; lambs, $7 to $11; calves, $6 to $12.50.

LANCASTER

Steers: Choice, 900 to 1100 lbs., $9.25 to $9.50; good, $8.25 to $8.75; medium, $8 to $8.25; common, $7 to $7.50; choice, 1100 to 1300 lbs. $9.25 to $9.50; good, $8.75 to $9.25; medium, $8.75 to $9; choice, 1300 to 1500 lbs., $9.25 to $9.50; good, $8.75 to $9.25. Heifers: choice, $7.25 to $8; good, $6.75 to $7.25; medium, $6.25 to $6.75; common, $5.75 to $6.25. Cows: choice, $6.50 to $6.75; good, $6 to $6.50; medium, $5.25 to $5.75; low cutter and cutter, $3.50 to $5.25. Bulls: good and choice, $7.75 to $8.25; fair to good, $6.25 to $7. Vealers: good and choice, $12 to $12.50; medium, $9.50 to $11. Feeder and stocker cattle: good and choice, $9.25 to $9.75; fair to good, $7.75 to $8.75; medium to fair, $7 to $7.75; common and medium, $6 to $7. Hogs: good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $5.75 to $6; 180 to 200 lbs. $5.75 to $6; 200 to 220 lbs., $5.75 to $6; 220 to 250 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; 250 to 290 lbs., $5 to $5.25; 290 to 350 lbs., $4.75 to $5; medium and good, 350 to 500 lbs., $4.75 to $5; good and choice roughs, $10 to $11. Sheep: choice lambs, $8.25 to $9.25; medium and good lambs, $6.25 to $8.25; common lambs, $2. to $4.

Fruits and Foods

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid, 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER honey, 4 boxes No. 1, $1; 5 boxes No. 2, $1; 24 boxes $4; 5-lb. pail 80c postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, New York.

HONEY — Our best Autumn bloom, 60 lbs., $4; 120 lbs. $7.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Clover and buckwheat honey. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

MICHIGAN CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $3.60; amber $3.15. CHAS. G. MARSHALL & SON, Linden, Mich.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4; write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE clover honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat, 10, $1.40; 5, 80c postpaid; 60 lbs. clover $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some, liquified, 5 lb. pail $1.25; 2, $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Massapequa, New York.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, New Jersey.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can, here, white clover (liquid) $4.80, light fine flavored clover-fruit bloom $3.80; buckwheat-clover $3.60; buckwheat $3.50. Write for quantity prices. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY: LOOK! Lower prices; 60 best clover, $4.50; 28, $2.25; 60 buckwheat, $3.30; mixed $3.90 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, New York.

CHOCOLATES — Homemade, assorted, hand-dipped, neatly boxed, lb. 60c; 2 lbs. $1 prepaid third zone. ELLEN DeWITT, Orchard Park, N. Y.

ORDER EARLY — Higbest quality new maple syrup, $2.25 gallon; $1.25 half gallon delivered. D. T. BARNARD & SONS, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

HONEY—A fine, delicious blend (liquid) 6 lbs. $1; 12 lbs. $1.90 postpaid. HARRY BOYER, Denver, Pa.

FANCY CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.60; 120 lbs. $9; excellent flavor. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, New York.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 pounds creamed $1.25; 5 pounds chunk (liquid and comb) $1.25. Postpaid into third zone. A pure natural sweet. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

HONEY — Few cases buckwheat left at $6.50 120 lbs. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.25 gallon; sugar 40 cents lb.; soft sugar, $1.75 5-lb. pail; maple cream 2-lb pail 90c postpaid third zone. ROBERT CHURCH, South New Berlin, N. Y.

BLACK WALNUT meats, hand picked and seived, 65c per lb. Shellbark meats, 60c lb. P. P. paid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

NEW VIRGINIA peanuts, 5 pounds $1 delivered east of the Mississippi. R. J. HOWELL, Franklin, Va.

NEW VERMONT maple syrup, No. 1, $1.85 a gallon F.O.B. GEORGE H. HALL Jericho, Vt.

MAPLE SYRUP, new, pure, heavy, delicious; by express collect, one gallon $1.75; two or more $1.70 per gallon. Write for delivered prices parcel post. L. L. STORY, East Fairfield, Vt.

DELICIOUS, DARK, Autumn blossom honey, $3.60 per 60-lb. can. DEARING BROS., 94 Deerhurst Blvd., Kenmore, N. Y.

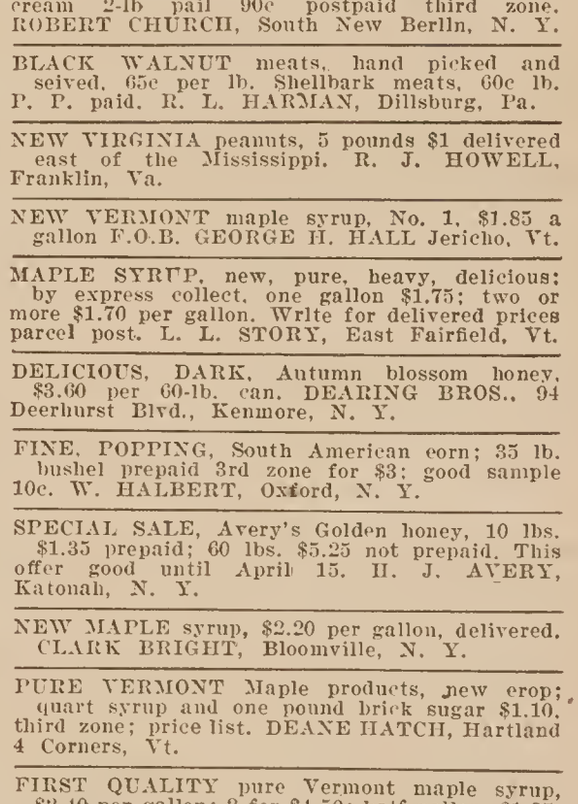
FINE, POPPING, South American corn; 35 lb. bushel prepaid 3rd zone for $3; good sample 10c. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE, Avery's Golden honey, 10 lbs. $1.35 prepaid; 60 lbs. $5.25 not prepaid. This offer good until April 15. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

NEW MAPLE syrup, $2.20 per gallon, delivered. CLARK BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT Maple products, new crop; quart syrup and one pound brick sugar $1.10, third zone; price list. DEANE HATCH, Hartland 4 Corners, Vt.

FIRST QUALITY pure Vermont maple syrup, $2.40 per gallon; 2 for $4.50; half gallon, $1.35. Soft sugar, 10 lbs. $3.50; 5 lbs. $1.85 postpaid. DUDLEY LEAVITT, South Royalton, Vt.



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NEW HAMPSHIRES
WINNER
GRAND SWEEPSTAKES
Loving Cup, Manchester, N. H.
BABY CHICK and EGG SHOW
HIGHEST COMBINED SCORE 193.88
EGGS 97.75 Points against 1040 doz. entries.
CHICKS 96.13 Points, with 8000 chicks entered.
STATE TESTED — PULLORUM CLEAN
SEXED PULLETS or STRAIGHT CHICKS
Get the BEST at No Extra Cost.
SEND FOR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST.
COTTON MOUNTAIN FARMS
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BRENTWOOD
NEW HAMPSHIRES
The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm. Entire flock 100% B. W. D. clean — one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guaranteed. Write for new catalog — tells all.

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Every success-producing quality has been bred into Jasper Chicks. Early maturity, excellent body size, high livability, high large-egg production, freedom from pullorum. For years these qualities in Jasper chicks have been making profits for ourselves and our customers. Thousands of customers have proven their worth. Hatching eggs available. Our interesting folder tells all about Jasper stock. Write today.

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PARMENTER'S U.S. R.O.P. Reds
World's greatest egg layers by official figures. Won 12 contests, best Red pen 26 contests, 1931-1939. Chicks, Eggs, males. Catalog.
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NEW HAMPSHIRES by GADD They're GOOD!
Yes, they ARE good —not only in production and livability, but also in quick growth, feathering, meat qualities and abundance of health. Gadds' New Hampshires are 16 years Pullorum free. N. H. State Accredited. Buy Gadd this year. Profits will follow. Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Free catalog. Write today.
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STUCK'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
L'ge Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
H. Mix $6; Bar. & Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
N. H. Reds—Special	9.00	45.00	90

4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Ship express collect. We Pay Postage. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for Free Cir. giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery. Elec. Hatched. Stuck's Poultry Farm, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Trapnested and Pedigreed since 1912 — Bloodtested. We bought Dryden's Central N. Y. Contest pen and high pedigree male 1938—result new blood—pure Dryden podigreed cockerels with our old Wyckoff Strain. For big birds and large white eggs, can you imagine a better combination. Catalog Free.
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Barred or White Rocks $7.00-100
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W. Leg. (Large type) $7; Pullets $13; Ckls. $2.50; H. Mix $6. 100% live arrival postage paid. CIRCULAR.
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BLOODTESTED N. H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Five varieties: Poults, M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.
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TOM BARRON CHICKS
We import direct from Tom Barron in England. Large Hens Mated with R.O.P. Males. Lowest prices ever quoted as follows: Straight Run $6.50 100; 95% Pullets $13.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100. Cir. Free. North Side Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. All from Maryland U.S. Approved flocks. $7.00 per 100 postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15 years experience producing quality chicks. Write for free Circular. West Denton, Hatchery, Denton, Md.

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Steadily raised in ONLY 25 DAYS.
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Famed for their VIGOR...GROWTH GOOD EGG PRODUCTION
For more profits—select the "profit-bred" strain...direct from the breeding source... Hubbard's NEW HAMPSHIRES. Through an 8-point Balanced Breeding program, these chicks are big-bodied, strong, officially Pullorum passed. They grow fast — mature early — become excellent layers. Try a flock. 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. *Sexed day old pullet and cockerel chicks available.* Rock Cross for broilers. Write for catalog.
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WARREN'S Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS
WARREN AGAIN RUNS TRUE TO FORM
Starts 1940 in Lead on All Fronts
Here are the records of Warren R. I. Red Pens at 8 Contests as of January 1st 1940:
MICHIGAN, First High Hen
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STORRS, First High Red Pen
Third High Red Pen
FLORIDA, First High Red Pen
Third High Red Pen
MISSOURI, Second High Red Pen
FARMINGDALE, Second High Red Pen
PENNSYLVANIA, First High Red Pen
VINELAND, 2-Yr. Class, First High Red Pen, Lifetime Records.
3-Yr. Class, First High Red Pen, Lifetime Records.
MAINE, First High Pen, All Breeds, (Month of January).
RHOOE ISLAND REOS
Same strain as the birds which are making the above records.
ROCK-RED CROSS (Barred)
Warren's Private Strain R. I. Reds mated to outstanding strain of Barred Rock cockerels. A grand cross for eggs as well as meat.
U. S.-MASSACHUSETTS PULLORUM CLEAN
Tested Every Year Since 1929, without a Single Reactor. In spite of the wonderful quality of Warren Chicks, our 1940 prices average lower than in any previous year. The season's greatest buy.
Write for Catalog and Price List.
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MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
Bonded Against B.W.D.

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Blue Ribbons for Spizzerinktum
The 1st - Prize New Hampshire Cock at the Boston Poultry Show was a Christie SPIZZERINKTUM Sire of the same great Christie Production Strain. SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires and CHRIS-CROSS Barred Hybrid Chicks and Hatching Eggs, from 35,000 Breeders, all Pullorum Passed with No Reactors. Hatches every week. Order Now, and suffer neither delay nor regrets.
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40,000 CHICKS WEEKLY
Wh. Leghorns, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, W. Giants, Mottled Anconas & Red-Rock Cross. Every Breeder Bloodtested & graded for high egg production, color & size by Mr. Woodcock a grad. of State College.
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SATISFACTORY CHICKS
14 Popular Breeds—liberal guarantees—Sexed Chicks. Also W. Pekin Ducklings. Free Clr. Write
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CHICKS Tom Barron White Leghorns. LOWEST PRICES.
WHITE LEGHORN FARMS, Box R, RICHFIELD, PA.

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Poultry and Egg Situation

According to government reports, commercial hatchings during January were considerably smaller than a year earlier, and present indications point to a total hatch during the 1940 hatching season somewhat smaller than in 1939. This is the first year on record during which egg production per hen and per flock decreased between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1. Both production figures normally increase about 40 per cent between these two dates, but this year because of the severe weather the rate of lay decreased nine per cent and production per flock declined nearly 14 per cent. (The decrease in production per flock was greater than the decrease in production per hen because the average number of layers per flock declined more than seasonally during January).

The feed-egg ratio was relatively high and unfavorable for producers during December and early January, but the reduced marketings of eggs resulting from the decline in production caused wholesales prices to advance, and the number of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of poultry feed decreased contra-seasonally during late January and early February. However, the increasing volume of eggs now being marketed is causing egg prices to recede and the feed-egg ratio is again becoming unfavorable to producers.

Storage stocks of eggs have reached their usual seasonal low. The major into-storage movement will probably begin early in Mareh. Receipts of dressed poultry at the principal markets have decreased from the abnormal January high, but are continuing above a year earlier and somewhat above average. Storage stocks of frozen poultry are decreasing about seasonally now, but are continuing above a year earlier and considerably above the 1929-38 average.

The price received by farmers for eggs increased from 18.3 cents in mid-January to 20.2 cents in mid-February. This is the first time since 1936 that an advance has occurred between these dates. The farm price for eggs during the next few months will probably decline about seasonally, but possibly more sharply than a year earlier. The farm price for chickens advanced seasonally from 12.0 cents on January 15 to 12.2 cents on February 15, but remained below both the price of a year earlier and the 1929-38 average.

New Jersey Squab Contest

Having produced 91 squabs totaling 1,714 ounces during their lifetime. Giant Homers of William P. Gray, Darien, Conn., finished the month of February in the lead among birds of the two-year class at the New Jersey Pigeon Breeding Contest, Millville, N. J.

The second high pen in the second-year class as February closed was the White King entry of Clayton Shimp, Salem. Although this pen has produced 93 squabs during the last 17 months, the fact that they weighed but 1,703 ounces caused the pen to lose its leading position. Third place was held by the White Kings of Francis Reeves, Blue Bell, Pa., with 86 squabs weighing 1,689 ounces. Reeves' two-year-old White Kings also took the lead in their class in yearly scores, their production since October 1 being 24 squabs totaling 471 ounces. Shimp's White Kings were second, with 25 squabs weighing 469 ounces.

In the first-year-class the Swiss Mondaines of John Foernsler, Elmer, were in the lead with 18 squabs totaling 389 ounces produced since October 1. William Catto's White Kings from Vineland, took second place with 18 squabs that weighed 388 ounces, and Giant Homers of Arthur Barnes, Ill., were third with 17 squabs weighing 341 ounces.

Prospers with Poultry

Ten years ago, Samuel L. Marks, of Montour County, Pa., had little more than an idea in the way of a poultry plant. Today, that dream is a $10,000 business, so rapidly has it grown under the strict supervision of its owner. The plant includes 10 acres of ground, 10 brooder houses, and two large laying houses which also house the hatching and egg cooling and handling facilities. One of these buildings, only recently completed, is 40x62 feet and four stories high. It will house a new incubator having a capacity of 20,000. Mr. Marks keeps New Hampshires. L. H. HARTWIG.

Award to Hubbard

At the recent Connecticut Poultry and Industrial Exposition, held at Willimantic, Conn., Hubbard's Cross-Bred New Hampshire Rocks won the Sweepstakes for the fastest growing entry in the broiler production class. Hubbard Farms also received first and second award for the New Hampshire class. The entries in this class were judged by the rate of growth—so important to poultrymen this year with the feed-egg ratio somewhat unfavorable.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100
SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
Send for Free Circular.
I SPECIALIZE - ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE
JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. F ROCKLAND MASS.

CLEMENTS CHICKS BROS. FARMS
4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT
CLEMENTS' REDS are recognized leaders on profitable poultry farms. Bred to produce under rugged Maine conditons, they are sure to produce profits for you. All Maine-U. S. pullorum clean. Our White Rocks, Barred Rocks, and Clem-Cross Chicks are of the same high quality. Pullet and Cockerel Chicks of all breeds available. Catalog tells about "co-operative savings." Send postal today.
BOX 25 - WINTERPORT, MAINE

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks
Largest Red Breeder
in State, Pullorum Tested (Tube Agglut.)
No reactors. Big flock averages assured. R. O. P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for large orders or calling at hatchery.
DOUGLASTON
FREE BOOKLET
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM
R. D. 3 - Pulaski, N. Y.

WEGATEPA REDS
Outstanding in livability feathering and growth. Also Rock-Red Crosses, Barred. U. S. Mass. R. O. P. carried on under a real family, progeny testing program. Pullorum Free by Official Test. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and attractive price list.
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REDS, ROCKS, HAMPS Cobb's Chicks
Are not ordinary chicks! They are your best Insurance for profit. Contest quality proven. Result of twenty-one years sound Pedigree breeding Pullorum free. Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, sex-link pullets. Interesting and helpful catalogue free.
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REDS & RED ROCKS Sexed or unsexed. Parmenter and Winthrop double Pedigreed Strains. Trapped for large eggs. Circular.
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PARKS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
WORLD'S OLDEST, GREATEST STRAIN
Customers' CERTIFIED records up to 357 eggs in a year. 148 eggs 148 days.
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Hanson or Hollywood Str. Leghorns	$6-100
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Day old and started Hatches the year 'round
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Sexed Pullet Chicks, Edgehill Reds, 90% sex guarantee. Pullorum clean stock bred by Fisher System. Also Edgehill Cross 15c. F. O. B. EDGEHILL POULTRY PLANT, Petersham, Mass.

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General Laboratories Division

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Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
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CASH OR C.O.D.	Non Sexed	P'l'ts	C'k'ls
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S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	8.50	7.50
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Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.
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Blood-tested B.W.D.—Per 100	A	AA
W. Leghorn Pullets, 90% guar.	$13.00	$16.00
B. W. Buff Rock & Red Pullets	8.50	16.00
White Leghorns	6.50	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	9.00

B. W. & Bf. Rks., $7.00; Anconas, $7.50; H. Mix Ckls., $6.50; Assorted, $6.00; Leg. Ckls., $2.50. Add 1c more less than 100. 100% del. to your door.
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BOS Chicks and Pullets—White Leghorns, Browns Anconas, Leghorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, 95% sex guaranteed. 4½c up. Started Pullets. *Catalog free.* **BOS HATCHERY, R 2R, Zeeland, Mich.**

Let's Advertise Our Eggs

The egg salesman, the farmer, the storekeeper or whoever he may be who sells eggs to the public has one of the cheapest and easiest of advertising spaces, the egg box. And what does the ordinary box advertise: fresh eggs, cold storage eggs, and perhaps the name of the egg raiser. That doesn't create any unusual interest in the consumer public. Why not print on every egg box the real nutritional value of eggs? Why not tell the public what it is getting for its money? There are thousands of egg raisers who want better markets and there are millions of people who should be consuming more eggs; but they don't know it. A good salesman keeps his product before the public eye every minute by telling the public why it should buy that product and why it needs that product. I think the egg raisers would benefit greatly if they did the same.

A poultryman must know the nutritional requirements of his flock to produce the maximum results at minimum costs. And the public would like to know how to get the most food for the least money also. Unfortunately they don't study their body requirements as the poultryman studies his flocks' mineral and vitamin needs. Therefore let the egg box tell the customer that egg yolks contain 12 of the 16 elements so vital to every day life, as well as vitamins which we need in great abundance. A series of gummed stickers or labels with interesting facts about the food values of the egg would certainly be very attractive and would add value to the purchase, besides giving information most housewives really want but fail to get in their daily rush of living.

Two eggs weighing two ounces each will furnish a daily supply of the following: about 1/100 of our daily requirements of iron; about 1/10 of our daily requirements of phosphorus; about 1/12 of our daily requirements of vitamin B; about ½ of our vitamin A requirements; about 4/5 of our daily requirements of vitamin G. Egg yolks contain small amounts of copper, manganese, sulphur and lecithin which are extremely valuable to our well being. The mid-morning fatigue which office workers relieve mostly with coffee, is due principally to mineral and vitamin deficiency which can be quite readily improved with a whole raw egg whipped up in either orange juice, tomato juice or milk.

If the public was made aware of these facts, there would be a noticeable increase in egg consumption. Where one egg is now consumed, there should be many more eaten for their beneficial minerals which are difficult to get in one source like the invaluable egg. R. F. C.

Useful Poultry Books

Commercial Poultry Raising,
H. A. Roberts $3.00
How to Select the Laying Hen,
Lamon and Kinghorne 1.25
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Lippincott & Card 4.00
Thompson's Egg Farming,
Willard C. Thompson 2.00
For Sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER,
333 W. 30th St., New York.

Photo—Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.
Barbara DeCann, of Geneva, N. Y., is very proud of her tame goose.

STOP these LOSSES WITH Pratts HEALTH FEEDING SYSTEM

● Today, new and strange diseases lurk in your houses, . . . in your soil, . . . eager to kill, setback and ruin your chicks.

Now, . . . BEFORE, . . . a single bird becomes a runt, if not a corpse, . . . is the time to stop those losses. Two things are needed:—

First, . . . PRATTS HEALTH FEEDING SYSTEM!

It stops heavy losses from Bloody Coccidiosis, . . . avoids setbacks from large round worms, . . . prevents weak, anemic chicks, . . . nutritional leg paralysis, . . . slipped tendon, . . . nutritional roup, . . . and helps build good general health which means good disease resistance.

Second, . . . Pratts Health Program Service, . . . a FREE HEALTH SERVICE, individualized and timed to meet the needs of your flock.

It gives you the facts, . . . treatment and control for each disease just before that disease becomes dangerous in your flock.

It's folly to depend on luck to hold down losses when the millions of chicks—raised on Pratts Health Feeding System in 1939—prove this system will help you raise healthy pullets with less trouble and loss from disease.

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Send that coupon today. We'll send you complete details and the name of your nearest Pratt dealer by return mail.

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This year I will raise.....(Give number).....chicks.

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SEXED PULLETS $11.90 UP PER 100

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If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 300,000 readers about your stock, and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

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Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

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All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with
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Any poultryman who wants a large number of large eggs, should try some

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We've put them against pure breds at home plants, and against other cross breds at official contests. They've always outlaid their competitors. We welcome comparison with any other chicks, anywhere, anytime. Get our 1940 Catalog. It tells WHY they are such wonderful layers.

Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a Hatch" since 1927. Pullorum-free by State Test since 1927. MORE CHICKS SOLD IN 1939 than ever before. Over 51,000,000 chicks in the past 10 years. We ship Prepaid and Guarantee 100% live delivery.

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All bred on our own farm. 3-lb. Broilers at 10 weeks; 50% Production 24-oz. Eggs at 6 months. Fast Growth, Early Maturity, Heavy Production, Big Eggs, Market Quality.
For 10 Years we have Guaranteed 98% LIVABILITY on all Special Grade-A, and Grade-B Chicks, and at no time has our confidence failed to be justified by results.
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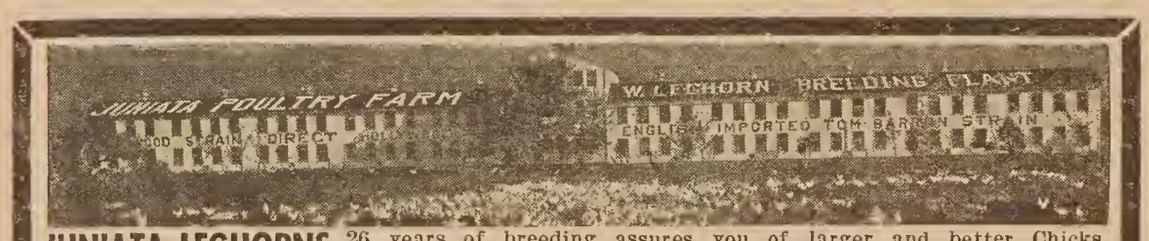

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Imagine! Big, electric brooder, capable of starting 150 day-old chicks . . . for only 50c—plus postage!! Wolf's amazing offer for 1940! All you do is book your order for Wolf Chicks 3 weeks in advance.

Start with WOLF "Farmers' Friend" Chicks

Wolf chicks are from A.P.A. Inspected flocks . . . all breeders BLOODTESTED for B.W.D. Reactors removed. 11 Popular breeds. Write today for low prices and facts on amazing brooder offer. Send for FREE CALENDAR CATALOG!

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HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorns & Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
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B. W. & Bf. Rks., W. Wyand., R. I. Red, Rd-Bk. Cross Pul., 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White & Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds & Black & White Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
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Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels, $2.00-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels, $5.50-100.
TERMS: Cash or C. O. D. Write for FREE Information.
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New England's Large Egg Strain
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FOR VIGOR — HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS
14 Generations Of Old Hen Breeders back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Order chicks now for your delivery date. Free Catalog. 32 Years Service for Eastern Farmers.
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Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

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From Free Range Flocks. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS (95% accurate)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
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BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS.....$9.00-100; RED-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
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PURINA EMBRYO-FED CHICKS
White Leghorns - White and Barred Rocks - Hampshire Reds
Bronze, White Holland, Black Spanish, Bourbon Red Turkey Poults
White Pekin, White Runner Ducklings

All Breeders State Supervised. Catalog Free. Prices the lowest in Our History. For these fine Quality Chicks. Sexed Pullets for sale. All Breeds.
FAUST POULTRY FARM Route No. 1 EPHRATA, PA.

Guard Against Coccidiosis

There is no magic formula to protect the baby chicks from the ravages of coccidiosis but a little work with a few simple principles of good management will be a big help. Crowd many more chicks in a small brooder coop than it can accommodate and then forget to thin them as they grow older; allow the floors and litter to become wet and packed down, especially around the feeders and water troughs and you'll be all set for an outbreak of coccidiosis and the loss of many of your chicks.

Prevention is much easier than the cure for this disease and is the only practical way to combat the menace. Usually the poultryman does not suspect the presence of the disease until some morning he finds a lot of chicks with drooping wings and ruffled feathers; and too many dead chicks laying around. It's then too late to do much except save what is possible from the remains. And the ones left will always be inferior to those protected against the disease for the damage done to the intestinal tract is irreparably done.

The type of coccidiosis that affects the poultryman most is the one which attacks the blind intestines and occurs principally in chicks from three weeks to three months of age. There is a high death rate with this type and usually it hits quick and hard. The most positive external symptom is the presence of blood in the droppings.

The other type that the poultryman is most familiar with affects the intestines principally and does not cause such a sudden and heavy loss at once. It usually occurs when the birds are older and is known to some operators as chronic coccidiosis. Although these are two different types of the same disease and affect the birds somewhat differently, the same methods of prevention work with both and for their other cousins which attack less frequently.

The prevention program can be summed up in one word, cleanliness. This should begin with the baby chicks and with everything that the babies will come in contact with. The chicks should come from disease free stock. Most hatcherymen can give you such birds now, but be sure that is what you are getting. Get your chicks from a reliable man. It pays to be sure. All equipment that these disease-free chicks will touch has to be clean or otherwise it will provide a method of infection. The use of a deep litter in the brooder coops so that the droppings will become buried and out of reach of the chicks is advisable. Frequent cleaning of the coops before this litter becomes wet and filthy is just common sense. The litter can be made to do longer service if it is stirred daily with a pitchfork and not allowed to pack down. As long as the litter is dry it is not necessary to change it.

Clean range is also important when brooding the chicks. If the range has been used in past years by infected birds it is a menace to the present flock and is not in keeping with a food management program. Many poultrymen rotate their ranges so that a clean range is available each year. During other years the range is used for the production of crops. If a clean range is not available it may be best to use wire floors to keep the chicks from getting in contact with the germs. A sun porch on the front of the house might be your solution. E. C.

Tainted Meat Scrap

A reader who has 500 pounds of ground feed, wheat, oats and corn, and meat scrap, which smells rather badly, desires to know whether it is safe to feed to animals or poultry. The alternative is to use it as fertilizer.

We do not recommend taking any chances with the doubtful meat scrap. It might not be harmful, but it might, and the risk is too great.

There is fertilizing value in this stuff. That is, in a thousand pounds of ground wheat and oats there might be 20 pounds of nitrogen, eight of phosphoric acid and five of potash; a rather low fertilizer analysis, but of some value for this purpose.

A Cistern for Poultry

A well or cistern near the poultry house will save a lot of steps and time, even though one has only 200 chickens. I noticed recently, a small cistern near the door of a poultry house, which is filled by means of pipes and lead troughs from the roof of the house. In addition to providing a handy supply of water for the chickens, the lead troughs carry the water away from the back of the house, thus preventing it from running under the house and causing dampness. The cistern holds about 25 barrels of water and cost about $15 in labor and material This is a small cost considering the time and steps saved in watering chickens, spraying, cleaning houses. etc. E. R. G.

Trapnested and Pedigreed REDS and LEGHORNS

SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

Start with Sprunger day-old SEXED PULLETS from trapnested Breeders and step up your own EGG PROFITS. Over 5000 breeders on MY OWN FARM. 135 two and three-year-old hens with records of over 300 eggs in pullet year. This year 750 trapnested Leghorns and Reds mated to 250 to 335 egg dam males.

PURCHASED CHAMPION HEN and PENS as part of IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
The U. S. Champion Red Hen and First Pen in 1939 Maine Contest, and the Third Highest Pen all U. S. Contests, are now on my breeding Farm. Purchased from Ford. 5 hens won American Poultry Journal Trophies in 1939.

FREE CATALOG—BIG DISCOUNT NOW
Write today for new catalog—Box 25. Early order discount on both sexed and unsexed chicks. 95% Sex Guarantee. $8.00 UP

WRITE BOX 25
Elam Sprunger BINGHAMTON NEW YORK
Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida

EARL BANKER
Producer of Quality Chicks for 22 Years.

BANKER'S
Quality Day-Old Pullets
Guaranteed 95%
From high producing blood tested breeders. Parmenter R. I. Reds, Hubbard & Christie N. H. Reds. Thompson White Rocks. Barron & Hanson W. Leghorns, Rock - Red Barred cross. All day old pullets 15c, all heavy cockerels 6c. W. L. cockerels 2c. Ask about our mutual aid profit sharing plan for customers only. Order from this ad. or write.
GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM
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HELLO FOLKS!
How about a trial order for those TURKEY POULTS & CHICKS this Year? Bronze & Black Spanish Poults. Seven most popular var. of Chicks. Sexed Chicks guar. 90% accurate. All from Bloodtested Stock. Priced right. Get our catalog & Special discount before ordering.
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Box 2, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00-100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00-100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00-100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50-100
Jersey White Giants	9.00-100
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Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100; Leg. Cockerels	2.00-100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

SMITH'S CHICKS

"LUCKY" MATING $6.95 PER 100
Big English Type White Leghorns
Buff or Brown Leghorns
Buff, White or Barred Rocks.....
N. H. or S. C. Reds $8.95; Hybrids $9.00; Heavy Pullets $9.95; Heavy Cockerels $6.95; Leghorn Pullets $13.95; Leghorn Cockerels $2.00; Turkey Poults 43c each. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Blood-tested.
Write for Prices on High Egg Production Matings.
SMITH'S LEGHORN FARM ROUTE 1, MARYSVILLE, OHIO

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

All Chicks hatched from fully-matured selected hens BWD tested under personal supervision.

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Lehman's Eng. White Leghorn Pullets, 95% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Lehman's Str. run Eng. Leg.	6.50	31.25	60
Barred or White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70
N. H. or R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Light Mixed $5; Heavy Mixed $5.50-100;	Leg. Ckls.		

$2. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. postpaid. Cat. Free.
LEHMAN'S POULTRY FARM, Bx R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

POSTPAID	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
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Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
White Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120
Mixed Chicks	5.00	25.00	50

Leg. Cockerels, $2-100. Free Catalog tells what customers say about our chicks. 100% del. guaranteed.
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All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Postage Paid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del.

Large Type White Leghorns	$6.00-100
Large Type White Leghorn Pullets	12.00-100
R. I. Reds; White Wyandottes	7.00-100
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Black & White Giants; Lt. Brahmas	8.50-100
Heavy Mixed $6-100; Leghorn Cockerels	2.50-100
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QUALITY CHICKS FOR PROFIT

Eng. Leg. Pullets, Large Type, 95% guaranteed	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Eng. Leg. Chix, Large Ty.	6.00	30.00	60
Wh. & Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mix	6.00	30.00	60
Mix Chicks	5.50	27.50	55
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20

All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully culled. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM. Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS From our own State Supervised Flocks S.C.W. Leghorns & N. H. Reds. Cir. Free.
WM. F. GRAHAM'S POULTRY FARM,
BOX R, - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 223.

Help Wanted

GOOD MILKER, fixing machinery, $30-$40 monthly. ADVERTISER 8563, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED RELIABLE couple, no children, to work on dairy farm, month or year; good milker, teamster; $30 and board. EDW. McNAMARA, R. 2, Williamstown, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced married team driver, and all around farm hand, wages $28 per week. Post Office BOX 288, Pine Brook, N. J.

DeLAVAL SINGLE unit operators and strippers; must handle 55 cows three times daily; wages $80 per month and board. ADVERTISER 8568. care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middleaged housekeeper and cook on farm, $20 a month. MRS. EMMA WINDOLPH, Boyds Station, Maryland.

WANTED SINGLE farm hand, on large dairy and fruit farm; must be experienced and willing to work for employers' interest. Wages $30 month, more if satisfactory. E. KING COREY, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—Young greenhouse man, experienced Carnations and Mums. Living quarters on place. CURT THIMM, Albertson, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Single, middle aged man, care for chickens, garden, lawn, maintenance; do own cooking, small wages. Give age and references. ADVERTISER 8569, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — April 1st dairy farmer, married, general farm work, eventually take charge dairy, 20 cows; modern house. LIONEL KUGEMAN, West Cornwall, Conn.

GIRL UNDER 35, neat, competeut, personable housekeeper for business couple, no children, shepherd dog, pleasant suburban home, landscaped acre, own room and lavatory, light work, partly mechanized. Capable person should have adequate leisure for books, music, outdoors; $30. Send photograph and references. SCHOONMAKER, Tenafly, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced single man for general farm work; must be good milker and teamster. One who understands feeding and calf-raising; capable of substituting occasionally on milk route. Must be dependable and a hustler. No liquor; state age, wages and experience and submit references in first letter. Good home and pleasant surroundings. WILLIAM R. DODDS, Manager, Rose Hill Farm, Ballstou Spa, N. Y.

GIRL TO do general housework, small family, refined and nice environment. MRS. HERMAN KRONENBERG, Woodridge, N. Y.

WANTED — Married man, first class milker, capable intelligent feeding purebred milking herd. Good wages, privileges, permanent. BOX 247, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable single man, expert milker, operate tractor, general farm work; good wages. BOX 456, Cobleskill, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ambitious young or middle aged married dairy farmer without large family. Owner will lease 350 acre dairy farm in southern Vermont, including modern house and barn, suitable for 20 cows. Rental to be in services, not cash. Owner will pay taxes, insurance and major repairs on real estate. Owner prefers tenant with own herd and equipment and intends to sell his at auction but will consider selling same to tenant on attractive terms. Tenant must be non-drluker; reply must give full details and references. ADVERTISER 8577, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced cook for boarding house, farm, good board, room, year round position. Send offers with references and demands to SWISS FARMS, Philmont, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER, YOUNG, experienced preferred, not necessary if willing; good home, four in family. Write, MRS. RALPH GEILICH, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

FARMER'S HELPER, $25 month; carpenter and painter on farm $30 month, both receive room and board. Address ADVERTISER 8583, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, YOUNG, experienced for general housework, electric laundry; $40 month, room, bath, board. Great Neck L. I.; state age, references. ADVERTISER 8584, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL NURSE, some hospital training, under 35 years, unencumbered, drives car, for young invalid lady, full details, for personal interview ADVERTISER 8589, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, HEALTHY, intelligent, Protestant; housework, plain cook. Suburban New Jersey town. $25 per month; write, state age, nationality, reference. Permanent position. ADVERTISER 8590, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, MIDDLEAGED, single or married, for general farming, Drive car, tractor, other machinery. Permanent position on farm near New Brunswick, N. J. Salary $40 monthly and pleasant living quarters. ADVERTISER 8591, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLEAGED, man for general farming, drive car, tractor, other machinery. Wife for housework, permanent position on farm near New Brunswick, N. J. Salary $55 monthly and pleasant living quarters. ADVERTISER 8592, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, good milker and teamster. Good wages for steady man. Give full particulars. CLIFTON SHIRLEY, West Winfield, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN, start April 15; dairy farm; good milker; tractor; $60 month; house, milk. BOX 70, Dover, N. J.

HANDY MAN, small farm, experienced building construction, gardening, etc. Will consider couple; give full details. ADVERTISER 8595, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man on farm, help milk, do chores, garden and other light work around the farm. Good home and $15 a month. BOX 123, East Springfield, N. Y.

WANTED — Cook, houseworker, three adults, country. Dog lover, willing to assist with small kennel; wages $40 monthly. Full particulars to MRS. BYRON ROGERS, Ridgefield, Connecticut.

WANTED—Man on small dairy farm in Washington County, New York; $20 a month and board. ADVERTISER 8597, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED MARRIED man, handy with tools, on dairy and poultry farm. L. H. YOUMANS, New Scotland, N. Y.

COUPLE, MAN good carpenter, 8 hour day, every second Sunday off; wife help in house and eggs; 5½ hour day, no Sundays; $70, house, eggs, chicken. BROOKS LEGHORN FARM, Austerlitz, N. Y.

WOMAN, WHITE, capable, active, no ebildren, Protestant, cook, baker, housework; quiet estate on Long Island; laundry. Only those able to keep all year position; wages $40 monthly; references. ADVERTISER 8602, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MAN, single or married. Central New York, 2,000 hens, hay and grain; no dairy. Write full particulars. ADVERTISER 8604, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE — Country home near White Plains, N. Y. Cook, houseworker, gardener, general upkeep, drive car; state age, experience, salary desired. ADVERTISER 8606, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A good farm hand, good milker and teamster, man from 40 to 50 years old. A good home and a good room, wages $35 a month and board, start April 1st. ROBT. R. CRAIG, Box 53, Millstone, N. J.

COUPLE WANTED — White or colored, age about 40, private living quarters; woman to cook for 15 men; man work around dairy farm, salary $50, board. Inquire, FEINS DAIRY FARMS, 1720 Union Ave., Union, N. J.

MEN WANTED immediately, experienced tree surgeons for pruning tall shade trees; must be experienced in the use of ropes, and tools. Write at once stating experience. Salary will range from 60 to 90 cents per hour. Don't apply unless qualified; save your time and mine. WILLIAM HAWKEY ORGANIZATION, 82 Intervale Road, West Englewood, N. J. Telephone Teaneck 7-0309.

WANTED MIDDLEAGED white woman, housework, good home, one lady in family; $8 per month and board. CARRIE HERBERT, Lakewood, New Jersey.

WANTED—Young woman to assist with housework where other girl is kept. Wages $35; send references with reply. BOX 333, Cold Spring, New York.

SINGLE MAN, general farm work; good milker; no drink; state wages expected. H. H. MEADER, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED — Owner of small estate on eastern Long Island, desires a Protestant couple 35-45 years of age. Man to be employed as gardener and chauffeur; also willing to help inside house. Woman to act as cook and housekeeper; all year position. ADVERTISER 8615, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG COUPLE man care of small flock chickens, garden; wife, housework; good home. Send reference, immediate opening, state salary. NEMLICH, Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

WANTED—Gardener single for southern Vermont farm; must be thoroughly experienced in growing vegetables; no liquor. State age, height, weight, experience, wages. ADVERTISER 8631, care Rural New-Yorker.

HIGH CLASS barn man for work with Jersey herd; intelligence and character necessary and appreciated; $60 per month; house provided. ADVERTISER 8625, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAID, COOK, housework, $50 a month. Give age, references, for couple with two children, Darien, Conn. ADVERTISER 8619, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, WHITE, general housework, plain cooking, light laundry; year old child; own room; near Summit, N. J. $25 start; write fully. ADVERTISER 8620, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, WHITE, no children, for Pennsylvania suburban home; woman, cook and general housework; man, gardener and general handy man. Desirable living quarters and board. References and photographs. ADVERTISER 8621, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, white woman, 35 years old, to take charge of a home, family of 2 adults and one boy 9 years old; located 24 miles from New York in suburbs. Private room and bath, job will be available April 15th. Salary $50; please send full details when replying. ADVERTISER 8624, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, general farm work. MRS. WAITE, Canandaigua, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN, Juy 1 for large fruit farm, experienced with sheep, poultry, machinery, butchering, can handle men, keep accounts, capable of expanding. Under 35 years, does not smoke or drink; 8 room house, modern conveniences, job with future, frequently long hours. State age, experience, education, family size and salary expected. Interview necessary with man and wife. ADVERTISER 8546, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, 20-35, to assist with housework on farm, Westchester County, N. Y. Mention wages, age, weight, height, references; interview required. ADVERTISER 8634, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman, (30 to 40) alone, or with grown son for Summer work; or couple, clean, dependable, cheerful, good plain cook, houseworker. Fond of, used to children. Have 4, one-half year to 15. Dogs; Connecticut country near town. New house; man to garden, drive, some housework. Home to the right party. State experience, wages. ADVERTISER 8653, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, WHITE, cooking, housework, garden, three cows, permanent, room, bath, board. Central Jersey; state age, references, wages expected. ADVERTISER 8641, care Rural New-Yorker.

ROAD HOUSE restaurant (respectful) needs an attractive waitress, $20 a month, plus tips, and board; also middleaged man to take care of grounds and work in kitchen. Give full particulars, also send your photo. TWIN PINES INN New York Ave., Huntington L. I., N. Y.

ELDERLY WOMAN, assist housework; cosy country home, two adults. ADVERTISER 8644, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middleaged man handy around poultry and dairy farm; no tobacco or liquor; neat and clean; wages $25, board; give reference, age, weight, first letter. CLOVER HILLS FARM, Cottekill, N. Y.

REGISTERED NURSE, (mature), housekeeper, care invalid, elderly person; moderate salary. ADVERTISER 8646, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG, HOUSEWORKER, one child; $25. JAFFE, 2205 Creston Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GIRL, GENERAL housework, good home, $25 month start. GROTSKY, 5 Minerva Pl., Bronx, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER — Thoroughly reliable young woman take full charge for busy couple (writers). Must be good cook and serve nicely. Country home; permanent; own room and bath. Drive car or willing to learn. Catholic preferred. Start at $50. BOX 27 Wading River, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE MAN or strong boy, smaller Connecticut dairy farm; $20 monthly to start, increase according to ability; year round, willing worker, good habits. Describe self fully, including milking, snapshot. ADVERTISER 8651, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will have available for positions on farms, beginning March 18th, young men 21 years of age, trained as dairymen, poultrymen, horticulturists, landscape gardeners, florists and farm machinery operators. These men have had a three-year training course, consisting of practical work on an 1,100 acre farm, together with technical training in the various farm departments. For information apply THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, Farm School, Pa.

WORKING GARDENER, superintendent; American; agricultural estate experience; results; minimum expense; seeks place. ADVERTISER 8310, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FARM manager, life experience, Holsteins, Guernseys, high milk production; poultry, incubation, brooding; sanitation, disease prevention; all field crops, gardening, fruit growing, all farm machinery. Managed 900 acre farm past 15 years; 25 years unquestionable references, supplemented by Cornell Agricultural College training. ADVERTISER 8490, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, life-time practical, scientific experience all branches, thorough knowledge, efficient management; profitable results, ADVERTISER 8516, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED, MARRIED man, desires position as caretaker on private estate or club; understands livestock; drives car and motor boat; best reference. JOHN M. BJORNSTEDT, Box 191, Medford, L. I., N. Y.

REFINED, CHRISTIAN woman desires work as housekeeper in gentleman's home. ADVERTISER 8556, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, HONEST, capable, reliable and willing; wants work on small farm. ADVERTISER 8558, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, thoroughly experienced dairy and cattleman, purebreds or commercial; general farming; competent, responsible, married. ADVERTISER 8560, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED, MIDDLEAGED American couple, housekeeper for small family; man general farm work, familiar farm machinery; can manage small dairy. ADVERTISER 8564, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN, SINGLE, Protestant, references, age 50; will do light work in return for good home. ADVERTISER 8512, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED man, no children, wants position as herdsman; Jersey or Guernsey cattle preferred. Agricultural School graduate; some dairy experience and life time on farm. Good reference. JOSEPH LANE, South Kortright, New York.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, chauffeur, raising, killing, battery, layers; handyman; gardener, 18 years references; also 3 years referenced. MATTHEW LUFT, Cooperstown, New York.

POSITION WANTED on private estate, age 28, married, sober, steady and dependable; take full charge, chauffeurs license, references. ADVERTISER 8565, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 18 years experience in breeding, raising, egg production, incubation, caponizing, game keeping and batteries; desires work on estate or poultry farm. ADVERTISER 8566, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING SUPERINTENDENT desires position as gardener or farmer, life experience in all branches, estate or institution; 22 years references, 9 years in last place; single, age 48; state salary. ADVERTISER 8567, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN 36, wants position, farm or estate; milk, drive team, car, tractor, mechanic, no liquor or tobacco; decent wages. O. BREMER, Gilboa, N. Y.

FARM MANAGER or shares, dairying, crops, gardening or caretaker; middle aged, American, good references. ADVERTISER 8572, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT, 20, high school graduate, desires modern farm or estate position. Dairyman, groom, or general farm hand; do, or learn anything. Willing, honest, hard worker; referenced. ADVERTISER 8571, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, POULTRY farm experience, caretaker, steady, reliable, no bad habits, references; private family, good home preferred to large wages. ADVERTISER 8580, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, handy, wants practical experience on well equipped poultry farm; salary secondary. ADVERTISER 8578, care Rural New-Yorker.

CORNELL GRADUATE, agriculture, 22, some farm experience, interested in scientific breeding, excellent references. ADVERTISER 8579, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER - FLORIST, capable worker, 15 years last position, desires permanent work; able to care for stock. Married, no children, sober, trustworthy, best references. L. MAKSEM, Box 53, Cresskill, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, AGE 40, desires position; capable worker. ADVERTISER 8576, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OR ESTATE manager, livestock, crops, experienced, reliable, efficient. ADVERTISER 8581, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD MILKER and barn man, single. ADVERTISER 8582, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, MARRIED. American, Protestant, age 37, one daughter, life experienced; agricultural graduate, experienced fruit, vegetables, poultry, milker, buttermaker, general estate work; careful driver; references. ADVERTISER 8585, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, DAIRYMAN, married, American, Protestant, one child, Agricultural education; good feeder, milker, buttermaker, calf raiser; exeellent references. ADVERTISER 8586, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY, TRUSTWORTHY housekeeper for widower; good habits. ADVERTISER 8609, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, reliable, wishes work on farm or estate in exchange for board; small salary. ADVERTISER 8587, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN wants job on poultry farm or what have you. JOHN E. BELLARD, P. B. 125, Bloomville, N. Y.

RURAL ELEMENTARY teacher, experienced, widower, college graduate, life license. ADVERTISER 8588, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, GOOD with tools, tractor, building repairs. ADVERTISER 8594, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, American, Protestant, past middle age, experienced, care and handling of horses, general farm and dairy work; reference; 10 years last job. Please give particulars, size of farm, stock, what help you keep; state wages. ADVERTISER 8596, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, reliable, sober; wife good cook, full care elderly couple, business man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8598, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE HOUSEKEEPER wishes position, good references. MARY CARD, 307 Pine St., Towanda, Penna.

YOUNG MAN wants work on dairy farm, sober, reliable, willing. ADVERTISER 8599, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, GARDENER, handyman, efficient, trustworthy, ambitious, drives; wishes permanent position. ADVERTISER 8600, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, SINGLE, 39, sober, wishes place as caretaker or light work on farm; $10 per month, steady. KOLAR, 342 E. 78th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 29, inexperienced, seeks steady employment, room, board, salary. American born, chauffeur's license, good habits, references. EDWARD WENDEL, 1753 Monroe Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as farm manager, married, 50, Cornell graduate, life experience herd management and all farm crops; highly recommended. ADVERTISER 8603, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, DAIRYMAN, 36 married, seeks position on modern dairy farm; life experience in feeding, breeding, general farming. ADVERTISER 8626, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT ESTATE, farm, married, life experience, gardener, landscape, poultry, cows, maintaining grounds, buildings, etc. ADVERTISER 8608, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO AGRICULTURAL college graduates desire positions together, poultry or general farm; licensed drivers; for further information GROSS AND GERSTEN, Agricultural College, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG RELIABLE couple, handyman, caretaker, driving; wife houseworker; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 8612, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENERGETIC, CAPABLE, dependable Cornell graduate, 20 years broad agricultural experience, excellent salesman, wants job roadside stand, truck farming, dairy or general farm manager. Due financial reverses, will consider any honorable job offering living, with future opportunity and security. Capable entire responsibility. Available after April 1. Christian, married, son 13. ADVERTISER 8613, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, WISH caretaking, or small family, good cook, efficient houseworker. Neat, clean, gardener, carpentry, lawn, painting, general handy man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8614, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, (Irish), married man, private estate or farming, dairy or poultry. Take full charge; good experience, excellent references. Care GALLAGHERS ESTATE, Main St., Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED POSITION as handy man in and around house, taking care lawn and hedges, good vegetable gardener, good home essential. HENRY RIPPE, Fair Haven, N. J.

GAMEKEEPER, 20 years experience raising pheasants, partridges, turkeys and Mallards, good references. ADVERTISER 8632, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WISHES housework with couple or will assist; near Stamford, Conn. State wages. ADVERTISER 8623, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG, AMBITIOUS man, horticulture college student, desires steady position as general gardener's helper on private estate. ADVERTISER 8622 care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM HAND, young man can take care of horses, cows, chickens; have reference. ADVERTISER 8628, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING GARDENER, superintendent; American; married; agricultural, estate experience; results; minimum expense; seeks place. ADVERTISER 8629, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED man wants light work on poultry farm; small pay; experienced. ADVERTISER 8630, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY MAN, grounds, repairs, poultry, drive, etc. ADVERTISER 8633, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCELLENT SUPERINTENDENT, caretaker, gardener; private estate; single, American, good character, well qualified. State salary. ADVERTISER 8635, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, 50, desires position on a small place or caretaker; experienced all around farmer, gardener; milk few cows. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York.

FARM MANAGER, married, middleaged, open April 1st. First class stockman dairy and beef cattle, understands the growing of all farm crops. Can produce results; New Jersey or Orange County preferred. State full particulars. ADVERTISER 8636, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, agricultural graduate, desires position, poultry or vegetable farm; experience, willing, ambitious, honest, salary secondary. ADVERTISER 8637, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, EXPERIENCED, desires position on private estate; first class buttermaker, feeder and dry hand milker. Swiss, middleaged, single; don't smoke or drink. Best references; please state wages. ADVERTISER 8638, care Rural New-Yorker.

Continued on Page 217

MY CHICKS ARE OFF TO A GOOD START

. . . THANKS TO MY DR. SALSBURY DEALER"

Hatcherymen, druggists, feed and produce dealers *recommend* Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets for the drinking water of chicks.

Why? Because Phen-O-Sal is a *double-duty* medicine* — because it's a *balanced blend* of antiseptic and astringent drugs—because it dissolves *quickly*—because it's the *tried and proved* drinking water medicine.

Get *genuine* Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets for *your* chicks. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, who may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer. Get Phen-O-Sal today!

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

*DOUBLE-DUTY MEDICINE
Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal acts TWO ways: (1) checks germ growth in drinking water; (2) medicates chicks' digestive system.

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

ADVERTISEMENT

Remarkable Success

Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 690, Waterloo, Iowa

PRODUCTS OF SCIENTIFIC MERIT
WHITMOYER LABORATORIES, INC.

DISINFECTANTS and INSECTICIDES

CRESANOL (Disinfectant and Dip, Coeff. 6) • WHITPINE (Pine Disinfectant for Incubators) • HYDROL (Litter Spray Concentrate for Coccidiosis Control) • WHITMOYER INCUBATOR FUMIGANT • KLOREX (Concentrated Hypochlorite Powder) • WHITOLINEUM (Red Mite Paint) • ROOST PAINT (Nicotine Compound for Delousing Poultry).

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PROTOSEP (Flock Treatment for Coccidiosis) • PROTO-TABS (Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent) • AMYTHOL (Spray for Colds and Roup) • PIK-REM (Blood Soluble Anti-Pick) • VERMEX TABLETS ("Two-in-One" Worm Tablets) • OVUMIX (Tonic and Flock Treatment for Worms.)

Write for prices and full details.

WHITMOYER LABORATORIES, Inc. Manufacturing Chemists
BOX 7. MYERSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE

OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER

JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..

OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Publisher's Desk

A shipment of eggs was sent to the Kay Egg Company which was recommended to us by the Railway Express and they also gave us cards for shipping. We shipped two cases before this shipment, and received payment by check for them. We understand other people shipped to them and did not receive returns. We have been advised to write you before this concern gets too mueh of a start on the public. They should be located and punished or made to settle these accounts. I wrote them but my letter was returned. We poor people have to work hard to obtain food and a living and it seems pretty hard for anyone to have to lose. We were depending on that small amount to pay a bill with. As we had a pretty hard seige of Winter here. They gave the Highstown Trust Company as referenee and the Railway Express Company giving us the cards we were certain they would be a good firm. E. L. B.
New York.

I am writing to see if your Publisher's Desk Department can collect the payment for two eases of eggs sent by express to Kay Egg Company, 2167 First Ave., New York. According to the priees quoted at that time they should bring 26 to 30 cents per dozen. I shipped to this company last Summer and never had any trouble before. Am not sure but I think the checks were signed by a person named Kopstein. F. O. S.
New York.

All mail to the Kay Egg Company is returned undelivered. They have given their shippers a bad deal. We have a dozen or more complaints similar to the above and on prompt investigation found they had deeamped. Another eoncern was at the address and said they knew nothing about them. Roy Kopstein seemed to be the head of the company and is said to have connections at Highstown, but thus far we have failed to loeate him. We issue this warning so shippers will have the record. We have received a number of complaints and are filing them with the Post Office Department.

I have several papers which were put out by a company of the same name as yours, in the year 1862. Finding that your eompany was founded in 1850 I would like to know if these newspapers are early editions of your paper and if so how much are they worth? I am quite sure they are the real thing and not eopies beeause of their source. My grandmother's folks brought them to the West about 1871. She lived in New York State until about a year after birth. Then she and her parents moved to a small town in Miehigan until she reaehed the age of four, when the family went West. They took the first transeontinental railroad of Ameriea. From San Franeiseo they took a boat to Portland where they stayed until the father came into the Palouse country and settled at Colfax. He established the first hotel ealled the Baldwin House. Grandmother kept these papers and I am writing for her. Are they real copies? B. F.
Washington.

They are evidentially *Moore's Rural New-Yorker* as the paper was first called. We feel a great deal of pride in this reeord of the travels of eopies of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, and in the interest which has preserved them all these years. They have no commereial value and our files are eomplete but we feel they have an intrinsie value whieh eannot be computed. We are interested in the early migration of this farm family on the first transeontinental railroad and glad that the paper is still in the family. We enjoy hearing from these old friends.

I ordered some chicks from the Hillview Poultry Farms, Bethany, Missouri. Upon arrival and soon after, about three hundred of them died. I waited the four weeks, as the insuranee on sueh ehicks called for, and then filled out my blank and signed same in front of a Notary Public with a seal as instrueted. The eompany sent a credit slip stating that they had discontinued hatching and I could get my chicks next year. I wrote that I wished the money as I wanted my chieks this year, but they replied that they didn't do business that way. After that I sent my credit slip to the sheriff of the county where they are located and have received absolutely no answer. Please see if you ean colleet this for me. The amount is $26.45. V. A. S.
New York.

In reply to our request the Hillview Poultry Farms wrote the customer they would make an exeeption and return his money on receipt of the credit slip. This had been sent to the county sheriff for eollection and so far has not been collected or returned. The sheriff writes he must have lost our letter but remembers some one wanting a bill collected which ealled for a civil suit and suggested having the justice of the peace bring a suit against the Poultry Farm. The credit slip is not returned and the customer is out $26.45.

About four weeks ago two men called at our home representing themselves as advertising men for the Raw Milk Dealers Association, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. One gave the name of Jones and said they operated a large raw milk concern outside of Syraeuse, N. Y. They were taking orders for pamphlets and hand bills promoting the use of raw milk, and they eollected $5.75 from us for 50 hand bills, ete. which were to be mailed to us at onee but we have not reeeived them. We believe the men were fakers although the book hand bills and pamphlets were very well turned out. Is there sueh a concern anywhere in the eountry? If not, were these men taking my money under false pretense? We hope to save some one else from getting fooled. C. D.
New York.

We have not been able to locate the concern and our letters to them are also returned. No sueh concern is known generally in Pittsburgh and they are not listed in the direetories nor have we found the individuals conducting this racket. We hope our readers will keep their $5.75 if approached for the contribution.

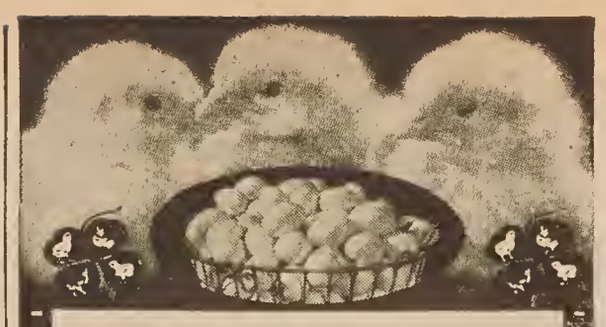
On March 9, 1939, I sent $34.20 to Mapleglen Poultry Farm, Proetor, Vt., to pay for 300 ehicks, for April 10, 1939, delivery. I started fire on April 9 and then waited until April 15 when I telephoned him. He was away, so I asked them to let me know at onee what he would do. No reply; I telegraphed, no reply. On April 19 I put in a person to person call and after trying three hours at one-half hour intervals, I got the boss, Mr. Humphrey. I said, "Where are my April 10 chicks." He said, "Oh you will get them in a week or two." I said, "When in a week or two." Well he eouldn't tell, he was short on his orders. As it was so indefinite, I told him to eancel the order and return my money at once as I needed it to buy ehicks. That day I went out and bought 300 chicks. At 6 P. M. that day I got a telegram from Proctor saying chieks would be in Post Offiee next day. I telegraphed baek not to send them as I already had bought and to return my money. He sent chieks on and I had them returned as I had no more room or stoves. In another week I received a very sweet letter saying he was sending more chicks that week and would send extras to make up the trouble. I telegraphed him again not to send as I had chieks and to return my money. To date I have not reeeived the money and about every week a cireular. I believe the man is honest but very, very slaek. As I have a retail egg route, I could not wait indefinitely for him to get chieks. Also I ran the stove 10 days without chieks. I do not run my business that way and don't see how he can. Had he told me the morning of the 19th I would have waited. If you can get this money I will be more than grateful. M. H. C.
Conneeticut.

This story emphasizes the hardship to a poultryman or woman who depends upon a dealer to ship chicks at the time promised. Mr. Humphrey made one exeuse after another but did not return the money but even at this late date he is still promising to send chieks at a certain date but still negleets to send them so that he still has the money and the reader has the experienee. It is not always possible to fill ehick orders on the minute promised beeause of slow hatehes or some other unforseen eireumstance, but the intelligent breeder will notify the poultryman and make good any loss. It is true most dealers make their refunds by sending more ehieks and this is satisfactory in most cases but when delay is added to delay and a matter runs along for a year patience ceases to be a virtue.

About a year ago I noticed an ad in our loeal paper which read, "Man to distribute cireulars, handbills, and samples for us in your locality. We pay by the thousand. You do no selling. No experience necessary. I answered it and they wrote baek and said that before they could send me any materials I would have to advanee a fee of $5.00 which I did. After waiting a while for an answer I wrote to them asking them to send the eireulars but no reply came.

I would greatly appreeiate it if you could eollect my money or obtain some information about the company. The address is given as Transameriean Advertising Distributers, 3422 W. Libson Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. A. S.
New York.

This coneern is out of business. It was one of the William J. Cressy schemes along with the Merchandise Mart and the Globe Advertising Company. Robert A. Owsley was also connected with the enterprise. Cressy was arrested in Milwaukee on mail fraud charges of obtaining money on a confidence game. The record was bad and many lost money as our reader has and there is no way to get it back.



Don't Wait — Get Our LOW PRICES on
NEUHAUSER'S
"GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

Yes, America and Canada come to Neuhauser for Good Luck quality chicks . . . from blood-tested, balanced, vitamin-fed, proven breeding stock.

23 Breeds — Low Prices

You can get what you want at Neuhauser's. 23 Breeds, Sex-Linked Crossbreeds, SEXED PULLETS and cockerels. Also White Pekin DUCKLINGS and famous Shenandoah Valley Mammoth Bronze TURKEY POULTS. Write today for FREE CATALOG and LOW PRICES.

PULLETS $11.50 Up
Leghorn Cockerels $3.00 per 100
NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Inc.
Box 104, Napoleon, Ohio
or Martinsburg, West Virginia

HEN CHICKS FROM 2 TO 9 YEAR OLD BREEDERS

STERN BROS. Longevity LEGHORNS

Husky HEN Chicks for Immediate Delivery
12,000 Leghorn Breeders on Own Farms
There's still time to start a March brood of our Longevity Leghorn HEN Chicks. They're bigger, stronger; grow faster; lay better; show lower mortality. Sired by Pedigreed Cockerels, from 225-289 dams.
N. HAMPSHIRES & ROCK-HAMP CROSS
For Fancy Broilers, Roasters & Big Brown Eggs
8,000 Breeders, our own strain New Hampshires, mated for the Cross with select Barred Rock cockerels.
We Quote New Low Prices on All Breeds
Write at once for Free Folder and Price List
STERN BROS., Dept. E., So. Vineland, N. J.

BROOKSIDE

CHICKS - PULLETS

	100 CHIX	300 CHIX
HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, R. I. REDS	$8.25	$24

HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
DAY OLD...$16.50-100; 4 WEEKS OLD 30c ea. 6 WEEKS OLD 40c ea.; 8 WEEKS OLD 50c ea.
All Chicks from carefully culled Bloodtested Stock. Pullets raised on Free Farm Range. Send for Booklet and Complete Price List.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog.
Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed P'l'ts C'k'ls Will Ship C. O. D.	100	100	100
White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$12.50	$3.00
Bl. or Buff Leg. Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	7.50	9.50	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	7.50	9.50	7.50
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	9.50	11.00	11.00
Grade A Chicks — From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	10.00	15.00	3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy C'k'ls.—our choice—when available			6.00
Light Breed C'k'ls.—our choice—when available			2.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

A. W. ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHIX

Wh. & Bar. Rox, Buff Orp., $7-100; N. H. Reds & Wh. Wy., $7.25-100; W. Leg., $6.50-100; H. Mix., $6-100. Breeders bloodtested. 100% live del. guar. Postage pd. Write for Catalog.
A.W.Ulsh's Hatchery, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

BROODER $4.80

For $4.80, including heater, you can make the simplest, most satisfactory, and best brooder ever made. No tools needed but knife and shears. Wind-proof, fire-proof, fool-proof. Thousands in use. Directions for making easy to follow. Send 10c for plans.
I. PUTNAM Route 364-B ELMIRA, N. Y.

WANTED
to BUY or LEASE
in Orange or Rockland County
Small creamery with or without equipment. Prefer one on or near main highway. Will consider leasing suitable building if owner will alter to suit. Please give full details in first letter.
Box 8570, care Rural New-Yorker

Make MONEY with BEES
BIG FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG— Contains over 3000 words of information on how to handle bees. You can buy an inexpensive beginner's outfit with directions. Easy to start; Good returns; Sell your surplus honey. Read letters from 30 beekeepers in booklet, "Does Beekeeping Pay". Bees and chickens make ideal sidelines. Subscribe to GLEANINGS in BEE CULTURE, 64-page monthly, 6 months, 25 cents to new readers only.
FREE Booklet
The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio
121 West Liberty Street

SALESMAN represent largest roof cement factory of its kind selling direct to farmers, factories, other buildings. Liberal credit and commissions. Splendid contract, sales help, definite future. Write today. **THE AMERICAN OIL AND PAINT CO., Dept. B, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

EARN UP TO $100 WEEKLY
commissions now and year around distributing our quality nursery products. Full or part time.
CHASE BROTHERS NURSERYMEN, Rochester, N. Y.

CIRCLE-HOE Price $1.00 prepaid FOLDER
PAT'S ROLLER-HOE & CULTIVATOR CO.
PEND. Box 1885 Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Free Tractor Parts Catalog
1940 Edition now ready for you. 20,000 parts (new and used) for all makes of tractors. You'll save up to 75%. Write Today. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill.

Case Thresher Complete with Self Feeder, Windstacker, Weigher and Bagger. Rebuilt at Factory Branch. Write for Details.
J. I. CASE COMPANY. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FOR SALE! Used Agriculture Crawler and Garden Tractors, Used Plows and Harrows. LEONARD ORTH - Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED Newspapers and magazines published in Philadelphia in 1843.
John M. Gelwix, M.D. 51 S. Second St. Chambersburg, Pa.

CAN USE
FANCY EGGS
BEST PRICES PAID
BOVERS & ROSENBLUM
2298 12th Ave. New York City

Live and Dressed Poultry, Calves, **WANTED** Lambs, Rabbits, Eggs, Etc. . . . .
ESTABLISHED 65 YEARS
G. H. LEWIS & SONS, Inc.
West Washington Market - - New York City

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY TO KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.
Box 20, West Washington Market, New York City

WANTED—Eggs, Live Poultry, Duck and Goose Eggs.
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

STATIONERY or BOOK PLATES
with or without **SKETCH** from photograph of home. 100 for $1.00 to $5.00.
H. W. BROWN, 1433 Rugby, Schenectady, New York

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

ORANGE AND ULSTER County farms; free illustrated catalogue. W. E. BROWN, 167 Prospect St., Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE — ½ acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

SOUTH JERSEY farm plots; 4 to 40 acres, no swamp; $25 to $45 per acre; terms $10 monthly. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

FARMS, HOMES, acreage, excellent bargains in the beautiful fertile Wallkill River Valley. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

150 ACRE modern dairy, truck farm; with or without stock; part cash. CHARLES MULL, Castleton, N. Y.

WANT — About 15 acres with buildings in Wayne or Pike County, Penna., for cash; give full particulars. CHARLES DWINELL, Box 217, Huguenot, S. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE — 144 acres, productive dairy farm, central New York; concrete road, fine buildings, running water, pleasant location, plenty wood, timber; $6,000 or will sell with stock and equipment, write. T. CHAMBERS, West Edmeston, New York.

HARLEM VALLEY farm, Coleman Station, New York; 85 acres, two houses, dairy barns for 30 head, all slate roof, all improvements. $7,500. FREDERICK L. CONKLIN, Attorney, Millerton, New York.

$2,500 CASH, secures 28 acre village farm on state highway near city of 100,000; owner. ADVERTISER 8471, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT — Farm, 250 acres, including 40-50 acres tilled land, 10 acres newly seeded; also good pastures, buildings in perfect repair. Attractive proposition for right party; central Massachusetts on hard surfaced road; close proximity to good markets; available immediately. ADVERTISER 8531, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Farm, 50 acres, Colonial house and complete set of buildings. D. F. CORSON, Columbus Road, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE — Cottage house, barn, greenhouse; disability cause; nice country village. ALONZO STONE, Baldwinsville, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent, 172 acre farm, Wellsboro, Pa.; good buildings, equipment; must sacrifice, if interested write owner SARA HANES, Butler Ave., Ambler, Pa.

COTTAGE, FIVE rooms, bath, electric lights, one pipe furnace. LILLY FARM, Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE—Madison County, N. Y. farm of 200 acres, well watered and seeded, barn, 30 stanchions, silo, six room house; 3¼ miles south of Cazenovia, N. Y. P. O. DRAWER W, Cazenovia, N. Y.

FARM FOR sale, 300 acres, good building in good condition; 150 acres pasture and wood; 150 acres good flat plow land; (private party); 200 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 8557, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 17 acres, Vineland, N. J.; 5 acres in timber, 1 acre overhead irrigation, some fruit, house 8 rooms and bath, hot water heat, gas, electricity and telephone; large barn, chicken houses, pump house, garage and irrigation house Fine lawn and old shade; hard surfaced county road. ADVERTISER 8559, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE — Large farm. PEARL RYAN, R. D. 7. Fort Plain, New York.

100 ACRES, beautiful hillside farm home, 8 room house, 14 stanchion cow barn; 2 miles from main highway, Route 29; equal distance from Montrose Pa., and Binghamton, N. Y.; $2,000. LLOYD BERG, Route 1, Hallstead, Pa.

MARYLAND FARM, 70 acres, 10 timber, truck, general farming, poultry, canning district; 6-room house, outbuildings; county road, school, churches; selling account of death. MRS. J. GRAVEN, R. F. D., Federalsburg, Md.

FARM FOR sale, 32 acres, price $6,000. M. RUDY, Medford, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED STOCKED farm to rent, fully equipped or shares; 20 or 30 cows; raise poultry on large scale; within 60 miles New York; will give security. ADDRESS BOX 78, Keasbey, N. J.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Do you want a farm, home or business? See me first. "DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y. Free list.

SALE — Small farm, improvements; village garage, both; Rt. 20. "CONKLINS," Bridgewater, New York.

DESIRABLE EIGHT acre village estate at Westport, N. Y. on Lake Champlain. Large Colonial architectural; easy access to sports and railroad. Spacious lawns, wonderful views; make an offer. J. DUELL, Jefferson, N. Y.

INN, 16 rooms, 5½ acres, State road. Tavern, with dance hall; asking $17,000 for both, sold separately for half cash; appointment not necessary. EDWARD SMITH, Route 25, Botsford, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—Farm 197 acres, 6 miles west of Harrisburg; out-buildings, Colonial house. Write for details. MRS. I. C. WERTZ, Shiremanstown, Penna.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, capacity 1,000 layers; stocked; six room house, all improvements. CHARLES WILSON, Eldred, N. Y.

TREMENDOUS BARGAIN—200 acres, boarding-dairy farm; 15 acre private lake, fed by famous gusher spring; 40 rooms, completely furnished, 3 baths; also 8 room house, all improvements, dairy buildings. Both sides State Highway Route No. 23, Delaware County; 150 miles New York City; also river frontage. Everything $12,000, mostly cash. Call or write; see many photos. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275-R Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—Ten acre poultry farm, 2,000 hen capacity; price $6,500 with stock and equipment. CLAIR GATES, South New Berlin, N. Y.

STATE ROAD tourist farm, level, stocked, 20 head, horses; 12 rooms. Several small farms all near Darthmouth College, Hanover; write EVERETT FARM, Lyme, N. H.

FOUR ROOM house, 80 acres timberland, half of land suitable for blueberry culture; $800. DANIEL McCARTEN, Wading River, N. J.

FOR SALE — Modern cabins, large house, city conveniences. Tourists, boarders, skiers; year around; accommodates 30. KENNETH DAVIS, North Creek, N. Y.

100 ACRES and up, house, barns, electricity; water by gravity; fertile plow land, woods. Full particulars in first letter; low down payment. KUCKENS, 524 Forest Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.

TO RENT—Modern dairy farm, 60 head capacity, with option of buying; New Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 8575, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEN ACRES of land for sale, New Jersey; 2 buildings, drill pump, electricity available, $800, $250 down, balance $15 monthly. ALEX SPAROPOULOS, 249 Madison St., Brooklyn, New York.

POULTRY FARM, Virginia, 14 acres, large hen house, hot water heated chicken house, large hatchery, (orders booked for full season), good poult trade. Operated successfully 20 years, nice orchard; 7 room modern dwelling; excellent neighborhood, near high school, on pike; 2 mails daily; short drive to city. W. N. PRESGRAVES owner, 402 8th St., Northeast, Washington, D. C.

44 ACRE CROP and fruit farm; 5 miles from Albany, N. Y. Borders Normanskill Creek. Outside employment; excellent markets; 11 room house, modern improvements; 48 ft. barn, 2 ells; $5,000. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

CATSKILLS BOARDING house, eight rooms; chicken house, barn, one acre for sale. APT. B, 134 West 64th St., New York City.

BIG LIST free, Northern New Jersey farms. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275-R Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—94 acre 12 cow dairy farm near Cooperstown; five minutes to creamery and high school; priced reasonable. EDGAR BOYCE, Highland, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING Shenandoah Valley dairy, stock, grain, Blue Grass, orchard and poultry farms; Colonial estates and highway business property. W. H. BRUMBACK, Woodstock, Va.

$1,200 BUYS 80 acre farm home, buildings, family cow, hens, hog. $1,500 buys 4 acre lake shore farm home on route 20, U. S. Write, C. M. DOUGLAS, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Two lots, property with 5 room bungalow with electric and garage 34x18 ft. Located at Milmay, N. J., facing two main highways; suitable for small business. $2,000 cash. GEORGE JUPIN, Box 240, Dorothy, N. J.

FOR SALE — One acre, six room house, bath, improvements, double garage, outbuildings, all in good condition. South Hackensack, N. J.; no reasonable offer refused. Write, JOSEPH KOTLABA, Harrington, Delaware.

DELAWARE COUNTY dairy farm, 280 acres, barn 30x60; 9 room house with running spring water. Ten minutes to village having 4 creameries, a high school and several churches. TIFFANY BROS., R. D. 1, Walton, N. Y.

FARMS WANTED—All kinds; any size; within 200 miles of New York City. Buyers on hand. Write details, photos. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275-R, Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

STATE ROAD, 10 rooms, 15 acres, running water, outbuildings, tools, $2,800, $1,600 cash. Many others, WEISSEL, Leeds, N. Y.

87 ACRE DAIRY farm, the home you'd be pleased to own; macadam road, near town; modern house, two car garage, large basement barn, henhouse; bargain at $5,200. GEO. CHAMBERLAIN, R. 2, Owego, N. Y.

18 ACRE POULTRY, truck farm in Vineland area; electric, running water; good land; cheap; write for details. BROWER, Box 128, Williamstown, N. J.

FOR SALE—100 acres, Chichester, N. H.; high elevation, wonderful view, nine miles from Concord; price $750. GEORGE LAKE, Suncook, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE—Ulster County, N. Y. superintendent's home, one or more acres, on large farm. Seven rooms, all improvements, fire place; overlooking large private lake. Ideal for professional man wishing year round or Summer home. BOX 14, Roslyn Heights, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ulster County, N. Y. Six rooms, guest cottage, one acre or more. Improvements, fire place; on old farm; private lake; reasonable. BOX 14, Roslyn Heights, N. Y.

700 ACRE FARM, old Colonial brick house in beautiful setting of trees, tenant houses and other outbuildings, stone road, $16,000; also 125 acres, 85 tillage, good buildings, $4,000, half cash. P. O. BOX 362, Denton, Md.

FOR SALE—115 acre fruit-dairy farm, Route 32, Ulster County, N. Y., (75 miles to New York City). Unique 15 room Colonial homestead, all improvements, four fire places, show beams, farm buildings, 55 acres tillable land. Large orchard produced 8,000 bushels last year. Running stream through estate. ADVERTISER 8601, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE — Dutchess County, 95 acres, 12 room house, barns, part woodland; good developing property. Address, L. PETERSON, Hyde Park, New York.

WANTED, FIVE or more acres, house, electricity, Orange County, Ulster County or vicinity; stream preferred. Must be cheap for cash; small Christian family. Particulars in first letter, no agents. ADVERTISER 8605, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small hotel and bar; earning good profit; $5,500, terms. Near Wellsville, N. Y. ADVERTISER 8607, care Rural New-Yorker.

ON ACCOUNT of death will lease for term of years commercial market garden and truck farm, 20 acres tilled, on concrete road 30 miles to New York City. Large house, modern barn, artesian well, electricity, gas, leasee to buy equipment; 1,150 hotbed sash, 200 mats, auto truck, 2 horses, tools, etc. in good condition. Must be seen to be appreciated, no triflers apply. HERMAN DIENST, Cox Ave., Armonk, New York.

FINGER LAKES region, village edge, poultry and dairy farm; 88 acres; house, two barns, other buildings; electricity; macadamized road; $2,200. ISAAC DYE, Moravia, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm, reasonable, within 60 miles New York, BOX 605, 50 East Fordham Road, New York.

WANTED TO rent small farm or bungalow, option to buy; Connecticut or New York State. BOX 2185, 406 E. 149th St., New York City.

WANTED, 10-20 acres with small house, some outbuildings, within 50 miles of New York City. Send full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 8611, care Rural New-Yorker.

LEWIS COUNTY, 50 acres, good 8 room house, 2 barns, shop, henhouse, well, trout stream, telephone, electricity; price $1,850 cash. JOHN Hitchcock, Lowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE— Seven room cottage, all improvements, garage, large lot, 4 miles from Poughkeepsie. Bathing, boating; price $3,700. Write or see D. L. MARSHALL, R. D. No. 3, Poughkeepsie, New York.

WANTED—15 acres, upwards low rental, option to buy; within hundred miles New York City; any State. Write complete details, house, water supply, road. ADVERTISER 8616, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—8-10 acres, partly wooded, stream; electricity, water available; 50 mile radius New York City, state price. ADVERTISER 8617, care Rural New-Yorker.

CATSKILL PARK, small boarding house, farm. Rolling southern slope, never failing springs, woods; ideal Summer home, hunting lodge or poultry; with or without stock; description. ADVERTISER 8618, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOME IN Walton, N. Y., all improvements, one-half acre land; sacrifice sale. VIRGIL SMITH (owner) Mount Vision, N. Y.

FLORIST BUSINESS — 140 ft. frontage, main highway, suburb Philadelphia, 7 room house, greenhouse, 2 car garage, $6,500 quick sale. 2732 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

48 ACRE farm for sale, with equipment, good buildings. EDW. COFFIN, Dover, Pa.

WANTED — Small farm, conveniences, within 200 miles of New York City, preferably upper Catskills. Give full particulars, cash or terms. I. GATTING, 111-38 Farmers Blvd. St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED TO rent, about two acres of land for oats, including cultivation, sowing and harvesting, within commuting distance of New York City. Seed furnished; write price. MR. FRED HANSEN, 663 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISH TO rent unfurnished country house, away from town and neighbors. Good elevation, acreage, conveninces and transportation facilities to New York City; state rental. C. W. LATHAM, 5365 63rd St., Maspeth, L. I.

FOR SALE — 272 acres; 2 complete sets of buildings, modern red brick house, 2 henhouses for 1,000 hens; 10 miles south of Corning, N. Y. on Susquehanna Trail. Write owner for details. MRS. HENRY SMITH, Lindley, N. Y.

SELL—Two lots 50x100, Rahway, N. J.; or exchange for farm. ADVERTISER 8640, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINE SIX room bungalow, also home and garden plots or acreage in finest part Finger Lakes region. Fine state highway; electricity, all conveniences, low taxes, low building costs. A. L. KIFF, Hammondsport, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 50 acre fruit and grape farm in Chautauqua grape belt; juice plants and preserving factories near. Barn, large house, garage, henhouse, other outbuildings; 9 acres vineyard, electricity and water in house; ½ mile Lake Erie. ADVERTISER 8656, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIFT SHOP, roadside stand on busy three lane concrete road, 65 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 8643, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or trade for smaller farm, 500 acre, 75 cow farm on main highway, 15 miles from Binghamton; three houses, improvements; stock and equipment. Shown by appointment. UNITED REAL ESTATE, Triangle, New York.

128 ACRE farm for sale, three miles from Bath, Steuben County, N. Y. Good buildings, running water in both house and barn; $4,000, part cash, balance 4 per cent interest. MAHLON WALKER, Bath, N. Y.

FOUR DAIRY farms ranging from 100 to 250 acres, Wyoming County, N. Y., offered for sale at bargain prices owing to liquidation. All farms with good buildings located on hard roads. Electricity; liberal terms only 20 per cent down payment. PENNA JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, 1520 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WANTED—10 acres, high class tourist cabin business, Virginia; bargain. J. D. DAVIS, Lawrence Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

DESIRES POULTRY and general farm, equipped, stocked preferred; main highway; reliable rental, shares, particulars. ADVERTISER 8650, care Rural New-Yorker.

Help Wanted

WHITE COUPLE, Man and wife in early 40's without children, to care for Summer place, which is kept open year round in Connecticut, about 100 miles from New York. Woman must be first class cook and housekeeper. Man to have good knowledge of flowers, shrubbery and small vegetable garden, to be able to care for 1 horse and 2 cows, and to be handy with tools. Owner's family of 4 spends Summers in residence and Winters in New York with occasional weekends at place. Want quiet and cheerful couple who are fond of this type of living. Owner will provide car so man must be able to drive and handle car and farm truck. State salary expected. ADVERTISER 8642, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, July 1 for large fruit farm, experienced with sheep, poultry, machinery, butchering, can handle men, keep accounts, capable of expanding. Under 35 years, does not smoke or drink; 8 room house, modern conveniences; job with future; frequently long hours. State age, experience, education, family size, and salary expected. Interview necessary with man and wife. ADVERTISER 8546, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Girl, houseworker, fond of children; good home; personal references as to character, etc., $20 per month. ADVERTISER 8555, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Man for general farm work; steady job; good milker; no liquor or smoking. $25 per month with board. Give age and references. ORRIN LAUBER, Woodbourne, N. Y.

GIRL TO assist with housework, cooking and care of children; pleasant home; permanent. MRS. JAMES FARRELL, Redding, Conn.

WANTED—Boy help where necessary on farm, good milker, one cow. Room, board, laundry; $10 a month to start. R. A. SHEPARD, R. D. 1, Callicoon, N. Y.

GIRL, OVER 20, housework, good home. Christian family of three; must be clean worker. ADVERTISER 8561, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD FARM hand, year around job; wanted at once. CHAS. STEWART, Callicoon, Sullivan County, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN on fruit and poultry farm, Rensselaer County; $50 a month with house, garden, etc; year around job. Give qualifications and references. ADVERTISER 8562, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, RELIABLE experienced couple, Scandinavian, German or Hollander to work on river farm. If satisfactory later work on shares. WALTER BARNHART, Cannonsville, New York.

WANTED — Single man to run 50 acre truck and poultry farm on shares, board provided. BELL FARM, Matamoras, Pike County, Pa.

WANTED — Man and wife, farm raised, to live and work with oldish couple on a successful farm, good living conditions. Address giving reference, experience, wages expected. ADVERTISER 8573, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 221.

Flexibility on Four Wheels

New principle of mounting the adjustable front axle gives you a *4 wheel all-purpose cultivating tractor*. The dual push rods and radius rods need no adjustment when the front wheels are extended.

THIS spring, take the first opportunity you can get to try some fingertip plowing behind the wheel of a new Ford tractor with Ferguson system. See if you don't get the impression that plowing was never *easier—or better*.

Then try your hand at cultivating corn —with a rear cultivator, and with all four wheels spread out 76″ across the treads.

When you turn at the ends in an 8 foot radius to go into the next two rows, you'll learn something then about *flexibility on four wheels*.

Easy is hardly the word for it. It's practically *effortless*. Even a boy will find it so.

The Ferguson-Sherman rear-mounted cultivator works without watching—you just sit and steer without minding the shovels. When you steer away from the row, the shovels move away from the row. When you steer towards the row, the shovels move towards the row. It's just that simple. Rear cultivation is practical now for the first time.

At the ends of the rows the implement is lifted or lowered by the merest fingertip touch—*hydraulically*. The depth of the sweeps or shovels is automatically maintained—*hydraulically*. There's no work at all to *these* operations.

It may be hard to imagine cultivating two rows at a time with a tractor so light it doesn't pack the soil. It may be hard to realize that this light tractor is a rugged *two-plow* tractor, built of tough alloy steel new to farming, and with implements that can be attached or detached in one or two minutes.

In any case, don't be satisfied with *imagining*. Ask for a demonstration on your own farm. Find out for yourself about *flexible farming*.

• • •

The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is sold and distributed nationally by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., Dearborn, Mich.

$585 at Dearborn, Michigan. (Taxes, if any, and implements extra.) **Ferguson-Sherman 6% simple interest time-payment plan plus small investigation and documentary fee.**

Ford Tractor
FERGUSON SYSTEM
WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

© Ford Motor Company

With accurate depth control, and a cultivator that follows the steering of the tractor, you can do a clean cultivating job on corn up to the time you lay it by.

Unique linkage system attached to the hydraulic controls lets you plow steep hills, narrow plots, hard ground, soft, sandy soil and rock-filled fields.

★ **THESE FEATURES AT NO EXTRA COST** ★

Ferguson System of Hydraulic Controls • Pneumatic Tires • Safety Self-Starter • Power Take-off Shaft • Governor • Battery and Generator • Oil Filter • Muffler • Independent Rear Wheel Brakes • Oil Bath Air Cleaner • Adjustable Front and Rear Wheel Tread (48 to 76 inches)

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo — Russell S. Anderson, Rocky Hill, Conn.

A 4-H Boy's Boarding House for Five Orphan Pigs

What is in An Apple?

WHAT goes into your mouth when you eat an apple? How many food values are there? How much energy is furnished? How much "pep" follows the crunching and chewing of a delicious apple? Nature stores on purpose a lot of good things in apples—many more than one is apt to appreciate. Eating fresh fruits because one likes them is no empty dream!

It is no new thing to hear the remark that "an apple is good for a feller," but let the dietitian, the botanist and the chemist tell why.

The Dietitian Says

Dietitians are those who make a special study of the value of different foods and their functions in the body. They prescribe the menu. They say that apples have good food values. Although not so high in vitamins as some other fruits, they do contain vitamins A, B, C, and G. But C is a very essential vitamin which is partly reduced by cooking so it is better to eat apples in the raw state to get the full complement of vitamin values. The dietitian further says that apples have many good qualities that other fruits do not possess. When eaten with their skins apples have certain roughage values and for persons in normal health apples help to keep the digestive tract in good order because of laxative properties.

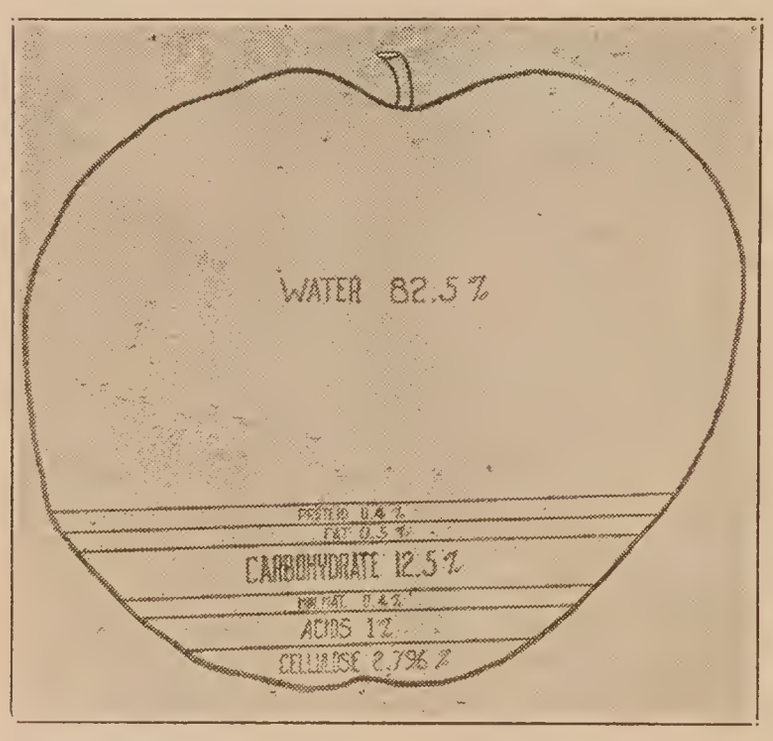
The calorie or heat producing value of the apple is not high but is important and is set at 290 units per pound of fruit, a figure which is higher than for oranges, lemons and strawberries but lower than that for many other fruits. Beauty and fragrance make up for some other shortages, however.

Attractive apples have a strong appetite appeal because of their color and fragrance. We eat apples partly through our eyes through the sense of sight; partly with our nostrils through the sense of smell; and partly through our mouths through the sense of taste. Fresh fruits are always called healthful as well as nutritious.

The Botanist Says

The botanist tells us that the apple is alive and functioning in its life processes till decay sets in. First of all, look at the structure of an apple, especially in cross-section, says the botanist. It is more than skin, flesh and core. It has many units. The skin possesses its own minute structure of small compact cells or pockets which contain the pigments and traces of ethereal oil that give fragrance to the fruit. The skin is also beneficial to protect and preserve the fleshy portion, and is incidentally good to eat because of its constituents and properties of value as food.

Then there is the flesh under the skin and extending to the core. This portion of the apple has its function to perform to sustain the fruit and also to give it quality and succulence. But the flesh is not all one thing as may seem at first sight. A look at it through the microscope shows the nature of the white, crisp tissue. It is honeycombed with little spheres. The flesh is not all alike but unlike, being composed of differene units. A bit of apple highly magnified looks a little like a tennis net, for it has many strands and fibers and interspaces as shown

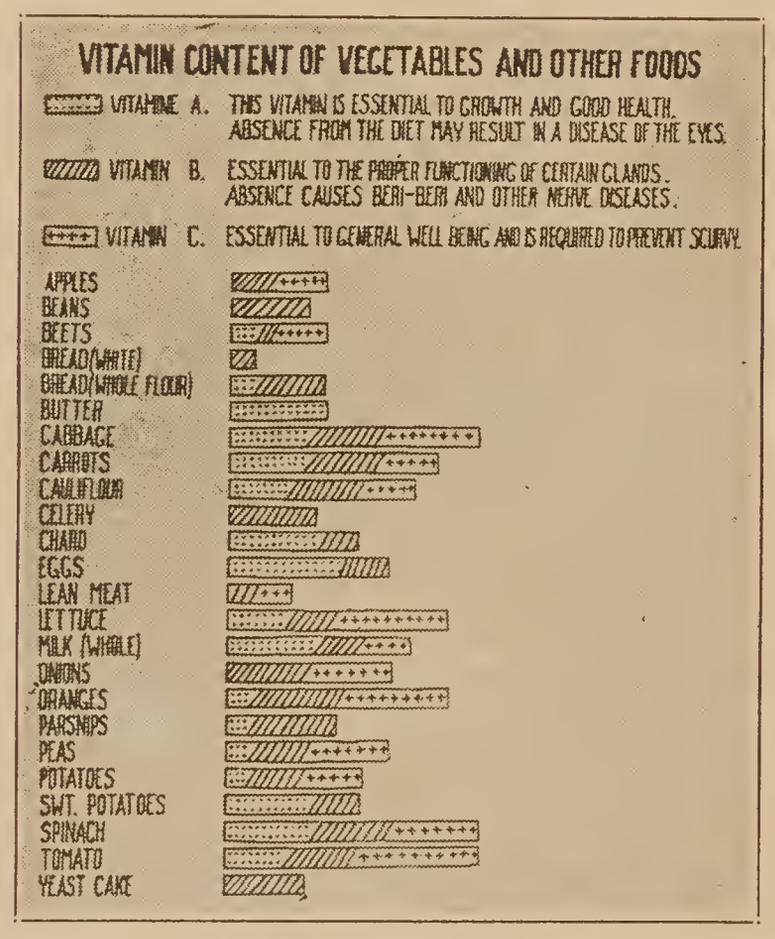


The apple from the viewpoint of chemical analysis. Nature has made an appetizing combination of 82.5% water; 12.5% carbohydrates; 2.796 cellulose; 1% acid; 0.5% fat; and 0.4% each of proteid and mineral matter.

The apple—a prize package Nature has filled with good things.

in the illustration. It is a complete network of connected tissues and fibers that penetrate the flesh and sustain it in nutrition. But this network-like structure is composed of strands so minute as to be invisible to the unaided eye and undetected as the apple is eaten. An apple has a complicated and minute structure and numerous ingredients. Apple flesh contains starches, sugars and mild acids, etc. that give flavor and quality to the product.

Then there is always a core in a good apple. Seedless or coreless apples are never good. Just as seeds



Vitamins that the dietitian finds in apples and other foods.

must precede the growth of the apple, so the blossom must precede the fruit in its growth and development.

Pull out the stem of an apple and one may see the broken fiber ends that penetrate the whole apple and support it in life, for these fibers are tubes or channels for the conduction of food to all parts of the fruit. Apples are wholesome and nutritious only as long as they are alive, for the living tissue and its contents in the fruit are what give value to the product in the diet, and help to nourish the human body.

Apple juice or cider, although a nice drink when sweet and cool, does not contain all the essential food values found in the fruit because much is retained in the apple when pressed. Some mineral products and the fragrance such as is in certain oils, and all the crude fibers which are good for roughage and possess good properties such as occur in the skin, are not in the apple juice. To get all that is good in an apple one must eat all except the core, stem and seeds. Apples are most nutritious and beneficial when eaten under natural conditions; but only small amounts are lost in cooking.

The Chemist Says

Let the chemist tell what is in an apple. He says there are many good food materials in it. All apples contain fruit sugar which is nutritious. But apple varieties vary in their sugar content. A sweet apple, for instance, contains about four per cent more of sugar than a sour one. But the chemist says that there is much water in most fresh fruits and in apples it comprises 83 per cent. The solids, which include starches and sugars, fat and ash, are equal to about 18 per cent.

But the chemist tells us more about what the solids are since they include a number of separate ingredients. To begin with, about 13 of the 18 per cent of them is sugar in some form. Crude fiber, which includes skin, some of the pulp and part of the papery core, but not the seeds, makes up about two per cent. In addition to these solids there are traces of two mild acids, malic and acetic, in solution. The name malic acid is derived from malus, one Latin name of the fruit. Although these two acids make up less than one half of one per cent, both are highly important as they give character, flavor and relish to the fruit.

There is a trace of ash in all apples as in other fruits, and a small amount of potash, a very small amount of phosphoric acid, and a bit of lime. These three ingredients make up about one-fourth of one per cent. The proper combination of sugars, acids, and ash are what give great popularity and relish to apples.

The chemist tells even more. He says that there is in the apple a small amount, about one-fourth per cent, of protein, an ingredient very common in lean meat, and found in small quantities in eggs and cereals. There are also tiny bits of miscellaneous things too numerous to mention, which add nearly two per cent more. It is thus seen that the chemist finds in the apple we eat many important food properties which it is well to know about.

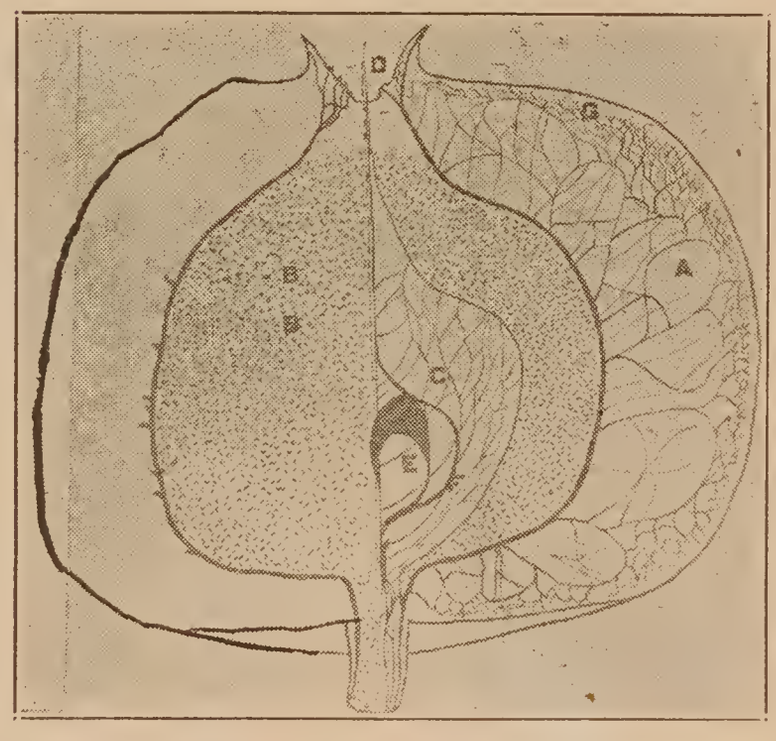
Eating Quality

Dessert and table quality are also important. The chemist will join the botanist and the dietitian and say that good table quality and good eating properties depend on several attributes such as good texture of flesh, plenty of sugar and acids, to blend to make a pleasant flavor and a palatable product manifest in part in the etherial oils which give fragrance, and are located mostly in the skin. A pared apple is never as good as an unpared one.

It is thus seen that the apple is no mean article of food, but a wholesome, nutritious, and healthful product. It has vitamin values, it has calories or heat and energy values, it has color and therefore psychological and appetizing value, it has crude fiber or bulk value, and has more value as a cooked or by-product than most fruits.

If an apple has three red idaeins which are chemical color ingredients, it blushes, which means it has enough chemical constituents in the skin to make it look good to eat. If it does not have these three red idaeins, the apple is probably yellow or green and is still good to eat, but less appealing to the eye. M. B. CUMMINGS.

R. N.-Y.—With the emphasis put on "strictly commercial varieties" in the last quarter century, many of the high-quality so-called "home use" sorts have disappeared from nurseries. It naturally is not economic to propagate and handle varieties for which there is no demand in bulk plantings, but it seems a pity that so many choice kinds once found in hundreds of farm cellars for Winter use should be lost. Just now a reader asks where he can get a tree or scions of Greasy Pippin. This was a synonym for two varieties. Lowell a late Fall kind, and Ortley, lasting well into Winter. We think the latter is the one our reader desires.



Minute structure of the apple. A and G are the flesh, penetrated with small fibers that carry water and food; B, flesh near the core; C, fibers that feed core and flesh; D, blossom end.

Building an Earth Dam

The pond on the farm still has its uses. A generation ago one of its chief uses was to produce ice for the ice-house. That particular use has largely disappeared, but the incidental uses remain. The pond is never very large, of course. Sometimes a small brook between the hills is intercepted by a dam. At other times a dam at the foot of a ridge simply catches the water that seeps down the hill. These dams are usually made of earth. The earth dam for such purposes is the easiest and cheapest to build. It can be located in any place where the conditions are reasonably good. Furthermore, when properly constructed it is perfectly safe and reliable.

Earth dams can be constructed by judgement and experience. Indeed they generally are built in that manner quite as matter of course. Yet dams built in that way have not always proved entirely satisfactory. It often happens that the water soaks through, or else some part of the embankment is swept away by floods. Now, there are certain engineering principles involved even in an earth dam. Observing them will make good dams of those which otherwise might turn out to be poor ones.

A good earth dam must satisfy two requirements. The first requirement is that it hold water. If it will not do that, it is worthless. The second requirement is that it be strong enough to stand up against the pressure of the water. The second requirement depends somewhat on the first, because water seepage through a dam will wash out the soil and weaken the entire structure.

It is clear that a well-built earth dam must contain a considerable amount of material through which water will not soak. Clay is such material. This does not mean that clay is to be used alone. In fact it is better to avoid pure clay, as being less trustworthy than an mixture, under all conditions of wetness and dryness. Probably the most common of approved practices is to use clay mixed with either loam, sand or gravel, or with all three. Without clay, these other materials would allow the water to soak through readily. Generally a careful selection of the earth to be used will result in material already containing the desired mixture.

There are really two types of earth dams. The best known type is where the dam is built of the same mixture of earth throughout. That is, the face of the dam, the interior, and the rear surface are all of the same material. Figure I illustrates this type. The second type is used where there is only a limited amount of clay to be had, not enough to mix all through the dam. In this case the clay is used to build a water-tight core-wall in the interior of the dam. This type, which generally is not used unless necessary, is illustrated in figure II.

In the more common type, as just stated, an attempt is made to have the mixture of earth uniform everywhere. Of course the dam cannot always be made exactly that way. There will happen to be some variation in the nature of the earth. If some of the material seems to run somewhat coarser at times, that should be used on the side of the dam away from the water. The earth that appears to be more water-resisting should be used on the water side. With such arrangement, the least amount of water will soak into the dam, and what does soak in will be drained out of the embankment most readily and without doing any damage.

In the core-wall type, the clay is all used to build a waterstop in the interior of the dam. Engineers are agreed that clay mixed with gravel or sand, or both, gives material much better than clay alone. A mixture is much safer against washing out, in case there should be a leak. In particular, woodchucks and muskrats are less likely to dig into it.

Both types of earth dam should begin on a firm foundation. Not only that, but part of the dam must extend down to some soil so compact that water cannot soak through it. If a core-wall is used, it should begin at that level. If no core-wall is used, a certain width of the dam should begin there. This precaution, of course, is to prevent the water in the pond from soaking out under the dam.

Both types of dam should be constructed in successive layers about one foot thick. The layers should be moistened with just enough water to make the earth plastic, then firmly tamped down. Where a core-wall is used it is built up step by step with the rest of the embankment; and more water will be needed than in the ordinary fill. Contrary to some ideas, it is better to have the dam free of large stones, except on the face for protection.

This paving protection can be extended all over the face of the dam, if there is to be much wave action. But usually it will be entirely unnecessary. It is well however to encourage grass to grow on the face above the water, on the top, and on the entire opposite side. A most important consideration is the degree of slope of the two sides of the dam. The recommended slope for both sides is a ratio of one foot vertical to two feet horizontal. A slope steeper than this should not be used. A flatter slope can be used, but it increases the necessary quantities of earth fill.

The height of the dam above water must be considered. It should allow for water in the pond somewhat higher than is expected. It is also desirable that a still further allowance be made for the depth of frost action. Very large earth dams are made high enough that the frost does not reach down from the top to the water level, thus guarding against leakage through upheaval. In a small earth dam for a farm, this strict precaution is unnecessary, but there should be some guarding against frost.

One more important consideration remains. That is the building of a spillway. Probably the greatest damage that can come to an earth dam is done by floods. The damage is usually accomplished by the

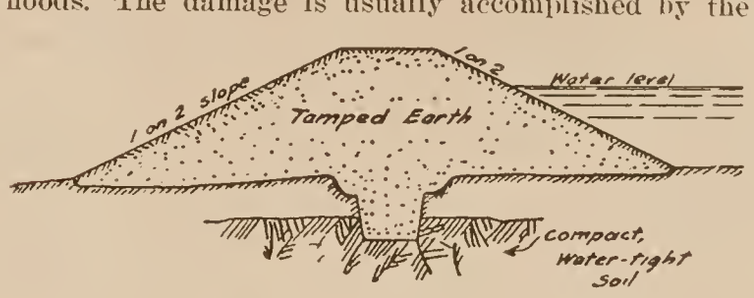


FIG. I - COMMON TYPE

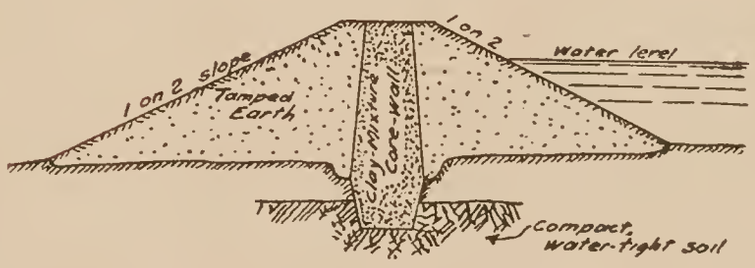


FIG II - CORE-WALL TYPE

flood water spilling over the top of the dam, a situation which must be prevented from occurring. A spillway should be built, preferably around the end of the dam against the hillside, but in any event capable of carrying the flood water and of resisting the wear of the rushing freshet. This may perhaps be a channel with bottom and sides paved securely with stone. Larger dams would have pipe or concrete spillways, but farm dams usually would not warrant that much expense. The bottom of the spillway of course would be at the level desired for the water surface of the pond.

A well-planned pond increases the value and attractiveness of the farm. It may be part of the water supply for stock. It may be used sometimes for garden and orchard irrigation even where rainfall is normal. It furnishes a gathering place for ducks and geese. It provides recreation in the way fishing and skating. It adds to the beauty and charm of the farm home.

ROY E. MCFEE.

The Potato -- A Plant With a Borrowed Name

If family tree counts for anything, our common white potato should be a very disreputable character, for its family is one of the very worst. It has for a brother the deadly nightshade, and among its first cousins are the belladonna, henbane, jimson weed, and tobacco, all with a well earned reputation as killers. Many other members of the family are regarded as bad characters and are generally avoided. In all families there are some decent members and in this case the tomato and green pepper help to carry out the rule. The potato itself does not have an entirely unsullied reputation for there have been many "incidents" in its past history when it has shown some quite vicious characteristics. But two or three centuries of civilization has tamed it down until it is now the most important food plant in the world, and in the quantity produced exceeds all others.

To arrive at its present position, the use of the white potato has been compelled by royal decree, enforced by files of soldiers and opposed by peasant revolutions. By deceit and artifice people have been induced to eat a food which was banned by physicians and opposed by the church. Finally this plant stole the name of a more popular competitor and in borrowed garments became the most important food plant in the world. Such is the amazing story of our common potato, which it appears is not a potato at all.

During his first voyage, Columbus landed on the eastern end of Cuba, and found that the staple food of the natives was the plant which we now know as the sweet potato. He carried some of these roots back to Spain and baskets of sweet potatoes were among the products of the new world exhibited in the pageant to celebrate the return of Columbus. The priests who accompanied Columbus saw in this new vegetable a valuable food for their own people and carefully propogated it in their monastery gardens. It was given the name of "batatas" and under the name of Spanish batatas was soon widely scattered through the Mediterranean region and to the Canary Islands. Within a few years this vegetable had become so popular that it was exported in quantity to the markets of Europe. From Malaga alone 10 to 12 caravels were loaded each year. As early as 1580 this vegetable was on sale in the markets of London where the Spanish name was corrupted to "potato." Thus our sweet potato was the original potato and the only one known and used for food for more than a hundred years. During the last half of the sixteenth century ships sailing from Europe to the West Indies often took on potatoes at the Canary Islands or Cape Verde Islands for the outbound voyage and again in the West Indies for the return.

John Winthrop mentions the arrival of a ship from Bermuda in 1636 bringing 30,000 pounds of potatoes to Boston. This cargo of sweet potatoes helped to replenish the scanty stores of the new settlers and the shipment sold readily at two pence a pound. The first settlers to Virginia went by way of the Canary Islands and took on sweet potatoes at that place. Later we find them planting some of these potatoes at Jamestown. Sweet potatoes were again brought to Virginia by Governor Harvey who urged the production of more food crops and the reduction of the tobacco acreage. The first settlers in South Carolina brought sweet potatoes from Barbados on their way to their new location. During most of the seventeenth century potatoes were often brought to New York and New England ports by ships trading to the West Indies. During all this time the sweet potato was the only potato known to trade.

The vegetable that we call the white or Irish potato was discovered by the Spanish during their conquest of Peru where it was the staple food of the Indians of the high Andean region. The Indian name was "papas" and it was usually prepared by alternate freezing and drying over a period of several weeks until it was dry and hard. It was then used as a sort of bread.

The first description of the Peruvian papas was written by a soldier of the Spanish army, a youth of only 14. From the year 1533 on he kept a diary, most of which was written by the light of the camp fires while his comrades slept. From him we gain much information concerning the life and habits of the Indians of Peru and Bolivia. Papas were carried to Spain by a monk in about 1550 and soon after a church official carried some to Rome. This plant later came to be grown near Rome for stock feed but was not used for human food for more than a hundred years. From Rome papas were carried about from one botanical garden to another mostly by papal delegates but it was many years before anyone except botanists were interested in this new and strange plant of the new world.

In 1577 Sir Francis Drake started on his famous voyage around the world. On November 29, 1578 he touched at the island of LaMocha off the southern coast of Chili and among other supplies received from the natives was papas. This was the admiral's first contact with this vegetable and he does not say how he liked them but judging from later events, they must have pleased him. Seven years later Drake was in the West Indies plundering the Spanish settlements of South America, among them Cartagena, the headquarters of the plate fleet. The Spanish brought provisions from Peru up the coast and across the Isthmus of Panama to Cartagena for the use of the plate fleet on the return voyage. These supplies must have been made up mostly of papas and maize since these were the only food products produced there in quantity. We read from Drake's own account that he took such provisions as he needed from Cartagena, and it is almost certain that papas were included among them. On his return, Drake came up the Atlantic Coast and visited the little colony which Sir Walter Raleigh had planted on Roanoke Island. Finding them in most destitute circumstance, he carried them all back to England with him. He arrived with the Virginia colonists and the South American papas at the same time, thus giving foundation for the report that the papas came from Virginia also, an error that history has passed on to the present time. A few years later the English botanist Gerarde published a book describing many new plants, among them this papas from the new world. Because the potato was well known, and this new vegetable somewhat resembled it, and believing

(Continued on page 235).

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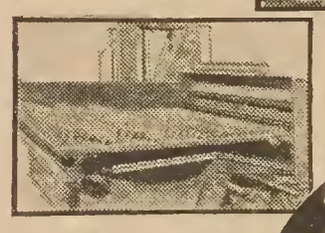

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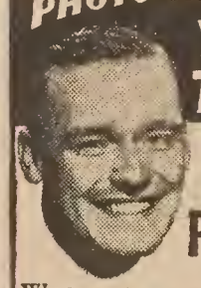

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Reg. Certified Lenroc seed oats, highest yielding variety. Aberdeen-Angus bulls. C. Taylor, Lawtons, N.Y.

Potatoes on Delmarva

Over the greater part of Delmarva St. Patrick's Day, appropriately enough, is the traditional date for planting the early crop of Irish potatoes. South of the Virginia line, however, where most of the Eastern Shore crop is grown which reaches northern markets, it is usually possible to get the Cobbler tubers into the land late in February or the first week in March. This year planting was delayed by the cold and St. Patrick's Day came on Sunday. Potatoes were going into the ground all over the area during the latter half of March. And going into rather cold land despite the late date.

Considerable anxiety exists because of the danger of rot unler the unfavorable conditions existing. There is no doubt whatever that the early crop of 1940 potatoes from this district will be late reaching market. This should not be bad news to those who still have a quantity of last year's crop stored in their bins. Irish potatoes are very good property to own right now.

The very early dates on which it is customary to plant potatoes on Delmarva may lead some unacquainted with our conditions to conclude that the area is free from killing Spring frosts. Unfortunately, that is not so. Spring frosts do jump the Chesapeake quite often and do a lot of damage to tender things but rarely to our early potatoes.

Our land is warm and quickly recovers from cold Winter days. Most of it has a sandy texture which allows ready passage to water and the admission of warm air. This allows early planting of potatoes and early planting allows development of roots and sprouts. These sprouts are prevented from reaching the surface and exposing leaves to icy winds by ridges of earth thrown over the planted tubers.

When the sprouts are about four inches long, slow grown and sturdy, it is usually safe to remove the tops of the ridges by boarding and expose the tips of the sprouts. A day or two later large rosettes of green mark the full length of the potato rows and from then on growth appears to be truly phenomenal to those unaware of the weeks during which underground development has been taking place.

This method of splitting the weather devil in two and taking advantage of his better half was developed on our farms before vast expenditures on official education were supposed to have developed brains in our people. It is another example of clear observation and thoughtful contrivance, the fruit of unspoiled mother wit.

C.

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SEEDS and PLANTS

SEND FOR 1940 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Before buying seeds and plants of any kind write for our free catalogue. A postcard will bring it to you. It contains an honest and accurate description of hundreds of leading varieties of Vegetables and Flowers. We offer seeds of high type and germination. Our plants are field grown, strong and hardy.

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Profit by this! Sow the Seed that will make extra-fine yields for you . . . Sow Hoffman's Dependable Farm Seeds! Write today for complete Catalog and latest prices.

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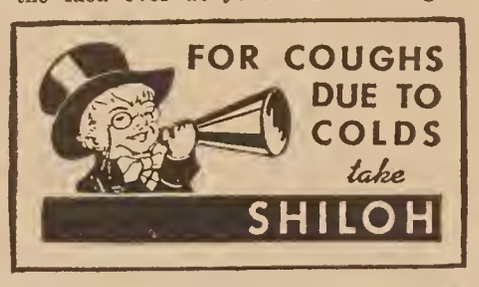
EARN MONEY THIS WAY

Simply send for a few of the cards (illustrated below) and distribute them during meetings to members who have disturbing coughs. (A copy of this announcement will be printed on the back of every card so the coughers will know what it's all about.)

Then to the society whose members turn in the most empty Shiloh Cartons, we will send our check for $200 to its Treasurer. In addition, we will send our check for $1.00 for every 10 empty cartons sent us. So, no matter how large or small your society, it can earn money.

You do not have to be an officer to get this plan started. Write for a few cards today and talk the idea over at your next meeting.



NOTE: When members buy Shiloh, they should keep the red pasteboard carton, hand it to the Treasurer or some officer who can save and send the cartons to us any time up to May 1st, 1940 (when the contest closes), and collect 10c for each carton returned. The $200 prize will be awarded June 1st. In case of a tie, prize will be equally divided among the tied contestants.

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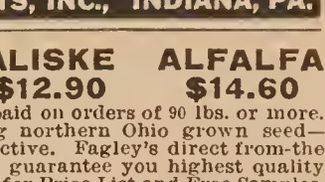

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Variety	Size	Age	Per 1000
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CERTIFIED AND SELECTED Irish Cobbler, Smooth Rural, WARBA, Bliss Triumph, EARLY ROSE, Green Mountain, Early Ohio, KATAHDIN, CHIPPEWA and Rural Russet. Write for prices.
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Early and prolifio bearers of large thin shelled nuts. Catalog free. **INDIANA NUT NURSERY, Box 168, ROCKPORT, IND**

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PANSY, DAISY, ASP'GUS, STRAWBERRY (ask for list) 25 PLANTS per bunch. 4 Bun. 69c. 1000-$5. **GLICK FARM, Smokelown, Pa.**

The McIntosh Situation

Perhaps the most significant trend in the apple industry in the Northeast during the past decade has been the rapid expansion in McIntosh plantings and consequent increase in production. As a result of heavy plantings within the past few years, the average annual production of McIntosh is expected to increase for some time to come. In Connecticut a commercial apple orchard survey of the State was conducted in 1935 by the Connecticut Bureau of Markets in order to determine the character of recent plantings. The survey showed that while approximately 25 per cent of all commercial apple trees were McIntosh, about 50 per cent were still of non-bearing age. Since 1935 many McIntosh have come into production or have increased in yield which has been reflected in the heavy crops of 1937 and 1939. While new plantings of McIntosh are believed to have been somewhat lighter since 1935, the peak in average annual production will not be reached for several years. A similar situation exists in other Northern States.

The sharp increase in McIntosh production plus expansion of several other important varieties has intensified a marketing problem which had already been subject to several adverse influences. Curtailed domestic purchasing power, disappearance of much of the export trade and competition from citrus and other fruits have all reacted unfavorably on the apple industry.

Our apple distribution facilities have been geared principally to outlets within the producing area of the Northeast. A strong trend has set in, however, toward surplus production of McIntosh in this area. The originally high premium obtained for McIntosh over other commercial varieties has largely disappeared and, in fact, is often in reverse during seasons of large McIntosh production. The point has apparently been reached where the distribution of McIntosh must be widened to an increasing degree to include marketing centers outside of the Northeastern States. While sales drives and improved merchandising may bring about increased consumption in our local markets, it is probable that more distant outlets must be developed if McIntosh prices are not to decline to less favorable levels as production ranges higher.

In order to successfully obtain and develop a more extensive distribution, our growers must, to an increasing degree, achieve proper supply organization to meet potential demand. This will involve close adherence to a program of uniform grading and packing and supplying a continuous and adequate volume in order to obtain the co-operation of carlot receivers in more distant markets. Such a program should furnish the means whereby the Northeastern McIntosh grower could compete on equal terms with offerings from shipping areas where rigid standardization of grade and pack has long been a necessity. Varieties less desirable than McIntosh often sell at higher prices because the fruit has been graded and packed in accordance with the best trade practices in an area geared to service carlot receivers and auctions in the larger marketing centers. It is probable that the bulk of any increase in McIntosh production must be marketed through channels requiring standard grading and packing.

However, one of the most pressing problems of the McIntosh grower is not how to meet the grade requirements at the packing shed, but how to have his fruit reach the consumer with original grade and condition standards maintained. The McIntosh, with its tender skin, is especially subject to bruises and stem punctures in storage and transit. Solving this problem involves the selection of suitable containers and the development of improved packing methods. Many growers are coming to realize that the jumble pack is unsuitable for McIntosh in cases where considerable rehandling is involved and distance to market is substantial. Even the layer packs give some difficulty while the carton type packs involve added expense.

Apple growers often hesitate to assume additional expense in solving grading, packing and quality maintenance problems, holding that they are already meeting with severe price competition and that increased costs would result in injury to their interests. It must be remembered that citrus fruit and other competing products often have a greater sales appeal to the consumer and a greater handling appeal to the dealer. This is why the per capita consumption of apples has been losing out in comparison with many other fruits. Any reversal in this trend will depend upon progress in grading and packing, the further development of a market for our better varieties, especially McIntosh and the organization of supply to fill potential sales opportunities.

BRAINERD T. PECK.
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All transportation fully prepaid	100	500	1000	5000
First 8 Varieties Above	$.75	$2.40	$4.50	$21.25
Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill, Chesa'	.85	2.75	5.00	23.75
Mast. & Gem E.B. & Path'f'r.	1.10	3.75	7.25	32.50
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All Trans' Paid	25	50	100	500	1000	5000
Asparagus No. 1.	$0.50	$0.75	$1.20	$3.50	$6.00	$27.50
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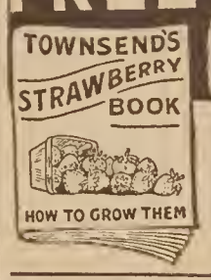

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Box 28, - Selbyville, Del.

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Every Grower should bave Rayner's New Berry Book. Contains really valnable information on how to get the most from your berries. Fully describes Dorsett, Fairfax and otber new and standard varietlea. It'a FREE. WRITE TODAY.
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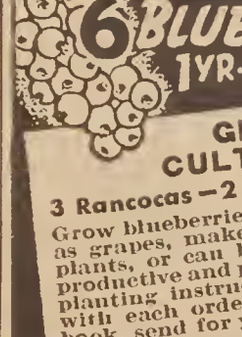

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Farm Bees Pay Big Wages

Bees pay big wages when properly cared for, but some farmers pay practically no attention to their bees, and, as they believe that bees "work for nothing and board themselves" the big wages fail to materialize. Away back in 1768, Eyrich wrote: "No farmer mistreats his stock as much as he does his bees." I will cite two cases in which bees paid big wages for the little attention given them, and the same bees paid little or nothing when neglected.

A family, living 60 miles from us, are farmers and great lovers of honey. I interested them in having their own honey supply and clinched my argument in favor of the idea by saying that, provided the season was favorable and they had a good colony of bees, with proper treatment it would be possible to secure nearly 100 pounds of honey. They laughed at my "exaggerated idea" because Connecticut is a poor honey state and they never heard of a farmer, or anyone else in this part of the country, getting so much honey from one colony of bees. However, they bought a three-pound package of bees and queen, and I coached them by mail, during the Summer, telling them what to do at certain times.

When the supers were taken off in the Fall and the honey extracted, they found themselves supplied with less than two pounds short of my estimated 100, in other words, a few ounces over 98 pounds of surplus honey. Their 22 year old son cared for the bees and when questioned as to the amount of time spent with the bees during the Summer, he agreed that the total hours would not exceed half a day, which, added to the time spent preparing the bees for Winter and in the early Spring, would not equal a total of one day's work. As local honey seldom sells in our state for less than 20 cents a pound, their income from that one colony of bees was approximately $19.60. But they have not harvested a crop like that since because the young man "don't like bee work," and, without the coaching, the work was neglected, swarms were lost, wax worms destroyed the combs, and the crop dwindled to almost nothing one year and about half last season. Sometimes it pays to do work you "don't like."

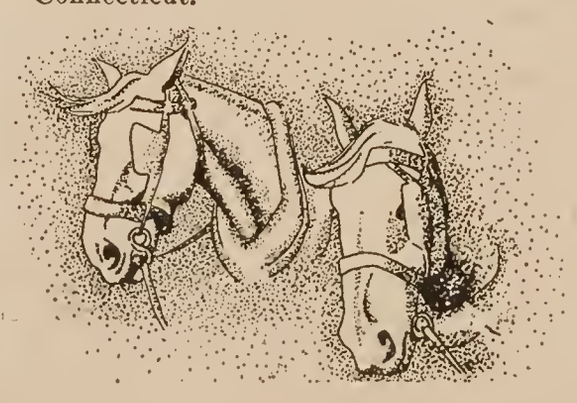
A neighbor farmer had one colony of bees. He bought a farm three miles from the place he was on, to take possession in the Spring. During the Winter he died. The son, a young man, had never handled bees and knew nothing about them. I assisted him with the moving and then he wanted help with the colony during the Summer, to learn how to care for them himself. The distance from his place to mine is fully four miles. However, I felt that I ought to help the young man in his dilemma, and after learning that his father, through his old-time farmer method of beekeeping, had never secured more than "about 20 pounds of honey" in a season from those bees, and as it was a big colony of ugly blacks (usually good honey gatherers) I proposed to him that, if it was a good season, I would give him 25 pounds of honey (extracted) with the understanding that I was to have all over that amount, and he was greatly pleased with the idea. It proved a good season and they got their 25 pounds of extracted honey. The total crop from that colony was 91 sections of comb honey and 61 pounds of extracted, a total of 152. I know that I did not spend more than a day during the Summer caring for those bees, including the traveling. Instead of trying to learn the "how" of caring for the bees the young man would go as far away as possible every time I opened the hive, the result of which was that he got no insight into beekeeping and practically no honey the next year. The following Winter the bees died, because nothing was done to protect them.

While these are, perhaps extreme cases, deduct 50 per cent from the returns and the results are away ahead of other farm activities, not to mention the very valuable work the bees do in pollination of fruits, vegetables, and practically all farm crops, which, many authorities claim is of more value than the honey.

Would it not be time well spent by farmers if they would study the "how" of modern beekeeping and pay more attention to the only stock that "works for nothing and boards itself" and pays good dividends?

C. H. PEASE.

Connecticut.



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Farm News from North Carolina

In this section of the country we enjoyed a good growing season during the better part of 1939; all crops as a whole were good. A few small fields of wheat thrashed out 30 bushels or better per acre. Tobacco, one of the main money crops of the State, was good and even with the heavy poundage put on the market the price held up well.

It was unusually dry during the Fall at the time grains should have been seeded. However, many farmers went ahead and prepared their soil and seeded. We had grand weather until near Christmas. Late Saturday afternoon before Christmas it began to snow, and Christmas eve with a bright moon above, old mother earth was blanketed in snow. Really it was a grand picture to gaze over the country side beneath a soft moon with the shadows of the tall trees against the snow covered soil. It is not often we have a white Christmas in this part of the country. I believe this is the second time in the 16 years we have lived here.

There is fun watching the birds at the feeding place near the window on these cold days, while the ground is covered with snow. We place suet, bread and corn out for them. The red birds seem very fond of the corn, and it is one grain the English sparrows can't well make away with.

We are sometimes charged with irremediable pessimism, with higher taxes facing us, and the war across the water. Of course we are thankful we live in these United States, and possibly we should all be more of an optimist or sumpin. We countrymen have much we should be cheerful about. We live in changing temperatures, mists, clouds, clear skies and bursts of sunshine that have conditioned man's behavior for untold ages.

A man said the other day "you know there is no money farming, no sir, not a dollar. The only ones making any thing farming are those dairymen." Then he told of a dairyman who had sold all his manure to a landscape gardener, instead of spreading it on his own crop and pasture land. Maybe its true that while the farmer is striving for a mere existence, tradesmen are riding on the crest.

If we yield to our emotions or feelings, we are likely always to be in either castles or dungeons. However, when we think and reason, and don't lose our heads, or go on plugging away at our work, half hearted, whatever or wherever it be, we are apt to be as sane, confident and useful as men can be on their journey through life.

Farming is often thought of and spoken of as a drudgery. I sometimes wonder whether life on the land isn't what the tiller of the soil, or the shepherd of the flock and herd makes it.

I recall to mind a farmer who said he had not taken a vacation in 30 years, "but," he said, "I have gone fishing with the boys many times, taken the family to picnics, played horseshoes on many a Saturday afternoon, slept while it rained, and done not much of anything much of the time on wet, hot or cold days. I suppose that if I were to figure it out I'd find that every year I have had a three-months vacation. I can get all the rest and have all the fun that I want at home on the farm. I could probably get some new ideas visiting farmers in other counties and other states, but new ideas do not amount to anything unless they are used, and most of them would not fit old conditions. Besides I have plenty of ideas of my own that have grown out of my own experience. They should work better here than imported ones. Farming, as I see it, still needs hard work, close, personal application, and increased economy and efficiency in management.

Probably, most of us know how to farm, under our own conditions, but few of us ever do our best, day after day, in one season with hand or head. Sometimes we wonder if farming hasn't received a 'blackeye' from the knocks of poor, lazy or slipshod farming ways in many sections of our country. We all ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have learned from experience or heard.

We hauled several loads of manure from the hog house and spread by hand on a part of the oat land; this was put on quite heavy. The oats showed a rich green color right across the field where the hog manure had been spread, but the oats grew rank and finally fell down. Made very little grain and were almost impossible to harvest. Had we used the manure spreader, spreading a light coat of manure, the same amount would have covered nearly three times the space and we would have gained much more good from that application of manure.

A farmer friend in Illinois who raised a good many hogs a few years ago, said the manure from his hog house increased his wheat yield. He had seeded a 10 acre field to wheat near the buildings. During the Winter he spread hog manure with a spreader over the wheat; what surprised our friend was, at thrashing time the 10 acre field yielded a little over 42 bushels per acre. There may be nothing remarkable about that except that his yield was by far the largest in his part of the State. It seems more farmers should make an effort to save manure and to make better use of same.

There maybe ups and downs, in this farm life, but can anyone show us a life where there are no ups and downs? After all, life is just about what we make it. Wouldn't we be a little better off if we would be more optimistic about our farming, treat it as a business, make more of an effort to push and boost the things we have for sale, present them to the customer in a better way, and look a little neater personally.

For 25 years we have been interested in the great International Livestock Show in Chicago. It was impossible to attend the last show. However, from the reports it was a great show. Livestock sales were better than a few years ago and above all the 4-H Clubs, the boys and girls of our country, are making great progress. Let us hope they do as well as farmers, as they have in their club work.

So many folks these days have a hobby. Ours may be a bit odd, but we do enjoy the hours spent thereof. Our hobby is that of making notes on many subjects, things which interest us, farming, livestock, soil building or improving, what others have done in their counties and states. Each note has the party's name, county, state and postoffice, whenever possible. The greater part of these come from magazines which we have found over a long period of years, as it is most impossible to save and turn back through them for reference. Also make a note when interesting things happen in our own neighborhood and city. We find pleasure and gain knowledge from this hobby of ours.

W. D. N. JR.

North Carolina.

Little International at State College

The Silver Anniversary Little International Livestock Show will be presented by the Block and Bridle Club at the Pennsylvania State College on the afternoon of April 27.

This 25th annual student livestock exposition will feature fitting and showing contests. These contests will be divided into four livestock divisions with championship awards in beef cattle, swine, sheep and horses. Grand championships will be given to the best showman and the best fitter of the entire show.

Added attractions are: a teamsters' contest, a co-ed pig race, an amateur sheep shearing contest, and finally, a meat auction conducted by our genial extension specialist, Bill Connell.

The Block and Bridle Club extends a hearty welcome to all lovers of livestock. Plan to be at Penn State on April 27.

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What governs the railroad rates you pay?

MOST people would answer that question by saying, "The Interstate Commerce Commission" — and that answer is right, as far as it goes.

But when you get right down to it, the thing that governs freight rates *as a whole* is the fact that railroads must take in more money than they pay out. No business can keep on operating unless it does that.

Now tracks have to be kept up and trains have to run—whether they have a big load or a small one. When the total volume is small, therefore, it costs more to haul every ton of freight.

So one thing that governs railroad rates is volume of business — the total amount of freight shipped by rail year after year.

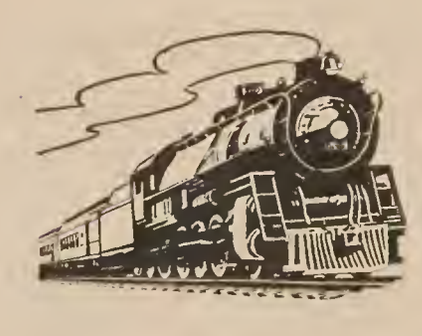
And what interests you as a shipper is this:

Anything that takes freight away from the railroads increases their cost of hauling each ton they handle and makes it harder for them to keep their rates down to their present low level.

This subject was thoroughly discussed in a recent report by Mr. J. J. Deuel, Director, Law and Utilities Department, California Farm Bureau Federation, and the conclusion Mr. Deuel reached was this:

"The conditions under which the railroads compete for the traffic they require to sustain them, are a matter of utmost concern to farmers. The smaller the proportion of such competitive traffic the railroads attract, the larger the proportion of total cost of sustaining rail service the farmer will be compelled to shoulder."

That's one important reason why farmers have a vital interest in seeing that the railroads get a fair deal in regulation, and a chance to compete for business on equal terms.



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A Study of Hybrid Sweet Corn

Most of the sweet corn listed in the seed catalogs today is hybrid. The change from the open--pollinated varieties has come rapidly. It is now just 16 years since the first sweet corn hybrid was offered to the public. This was Redgreen, produced by Dr. D. F. Jones. Hybrid sweet corn became established, but was grown only to a limited extent until 1932. The bottom year of the depression was also the year in which Golden Cross Bantam was introduced by Dr. Glenn M. Smith of Purdue University. The rapid rise in the use of Golden Cross Bantam in the succeeding years more than equaled the rise of the stock market and business conditions from the depths to which they had sunk in 1932. At the time of its introduction there was a severe epidemic of bacterial wilt in the northeastern states. The ability of Golden Cross Bantam to produce a good yield of ears of excellent quality under severe environmental conditions not only created for itself a place in our permanent agriculture, but established hybrid sweet corn beyond any possible question.

In the eight years since the introduction of Golden Cross Bantam many experiment stations and seedsmen have produced new inbreds and hybrids. The Connecticut Experiment Station has some early hybrids, some of which appeared in 1934. Spancross C-2, a top cross, was introduced under that name in 1934. It was described in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER in 1936. It was an early hybrid, a few days later than Golden Early Market. The history of Spancross C-2 shows how rapidly sweet corn hybrids are changing. Spaneross C-2, introduced in 1934, is not recommended in 1940, six years later. It has been superceded by an earlier, more uniform and more productive hybrid, Marcross (C-6.13). The latter hybrid, unlike Spancross C-2, seems destined for a more secure place.

Marcross was introduced in 1936 and has increased in popularity each year. It is remarkably uniform in plant and ear characteristics, makes an unusually large ear for such an early hybrid, is almost immune to bacterial wilt, and has considerable cold resistance—the ability to germinate and grow in a cold wet soil. In season it is a day or two later than Golden Early Market. It has been grown with success throughout New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. As far south as New Jersey it gives excellent results. In New Jersey trials it has been judged the variety most resistant to bacterial wilt, even more resistant than Golden Cross Bantam. In the early season Marcross is superior to any hybrid we have tried in size of ear and resistance to bacterial wilt. The quality is good. Although Marcross is not equal to Golden Cross Bantam or other hybrids appearing later in the season, those who have eaten Marcross have always come back for more.

In about the same season with Marcross, a day or two later, is Seneca Golden, a high quality productive corn with many medium sized ears. Seneca Golden has better quality than Marcross and is used considerably for canning in areas with a short growing season, like the Maine canning areas. It is not as well adapted to the general market trade as Marcross, since the size of ear is not large enough. Also Seneca Golden should not be grown in areas where bacterial wilt is prevalent as losses are liable to be quite great from this source. For the home garden, roadside stand, and any trade that appreciates the best in quality Seneca Golden will be successful in wilt free areas.

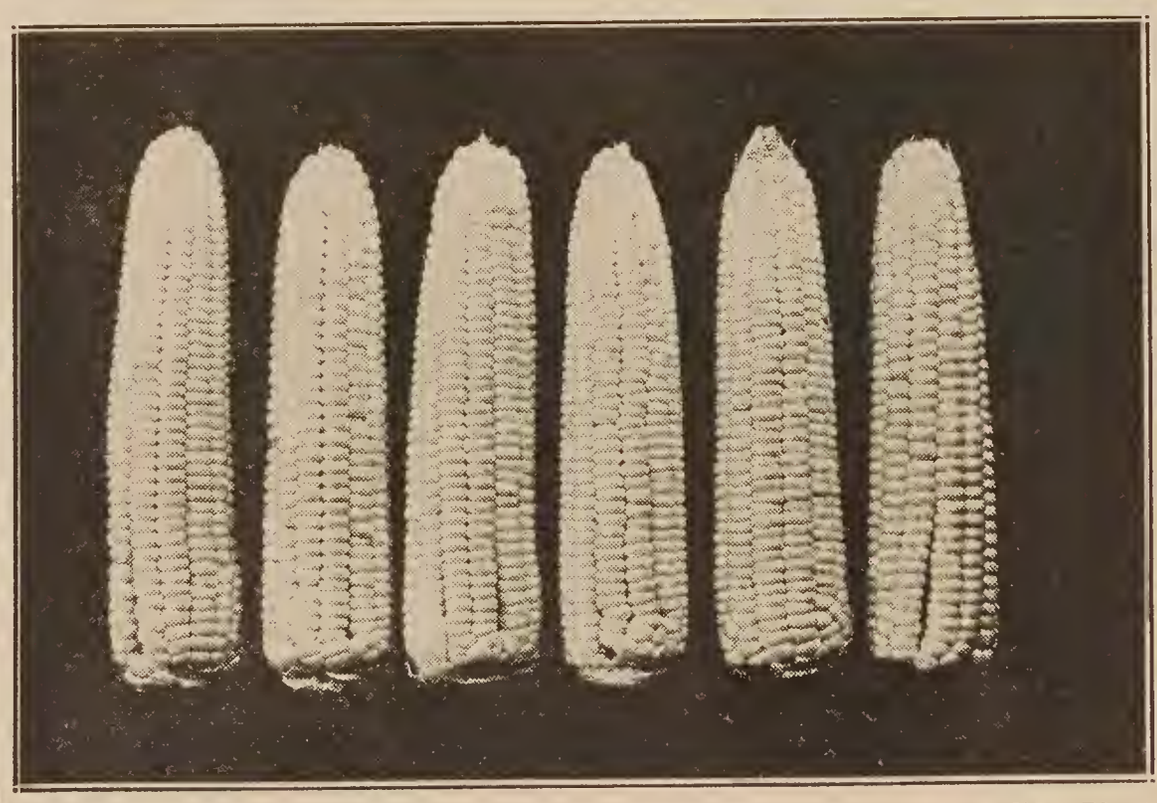
Both Marcross and Seneca Golden are in the early season. What about the extra early season, the time when the first native sweet corn arrives on the market? Up until recently this season has been dominated by Golden Early Market, a variety that has the ability to make a large ear in a remarkably short time. It is grown with success only in areas free from bacterial wilt. Its susceptibility to bacterial wilt was one of the reasons the Connecticut Station started a breeding program in 1931 to produce an extra early hybrid. From this program has come the inbred Connecticut 13, an early inbred out of Golden Early Market. C-13 is one of the most valuable sweet corn inbreds in use today. It is early, productive, almost immune to bacterial wilt and combines well with other inbreds to give productive hybrids.

Also from this breeding program was secured the inbred Connecticut 4, a Spanish Gold inbred. C-4 is extra early, small and resistant to bacterial wilt. When combined with C-13, C-4 produces a hybrid that is in the extra early season. This hybrid Spaneross (C-4 x C-13) is productive, uniform and resistant to bacterial wilt, in addition to being extra early. It is a day or two earlier than Golden Early Market. Although Spaneross has been on trial for only two years it holds promise of being the thing desired, an extra early productive hybrid that will produce its whole crop at a time when no other native sweet corn is ready to pick. The length of time taken to produce Spaneross (nine years) is a pretty good index of the time required to produce a hybrid and test it sufficiently for introduction to the public. Plant breeding consumes time.

Connecticut 13 is used as one parent for both Spancross (extra early) and Marcross (early). We have also found this versatile inbred to combine well with Purdue 39, one of the parents of Golden Cross Bantam. The hybrid Purdue 39 x C-13 is called Carmelcross, having been developed at the Experimental Station farm at Mount Carmel, Connecticut. Carmeleross matures three or four days after Marcross and in maturity is placed in the early mid-season group. Carmelcross is productive, has a long slender ear of exeellent quality, makes a larger plant growth than Marcross, and like Marcross is resistant to bacterial wilt. It has not been tried as extensively as Marcross but should do well throughout the northeastern states and is worthy of trial wherever Golden Cross Bantam is successful since it has one parent in common (P-39) with Golden Cross Bantam.

The three early hybrids, Spancross, Marcross and Carmelcross, in trials at Mount Carmel, Storrs and Windsor, Connecticut, were found the best in their respective classes. These three hybrids can be planted at the same time and there will be no overlapping in maturity season. Spancross will all be picked before Marcross is ready and likewise Marcross will mature ahead of Carmelcross. By planting these three hybrids a succession of corn is assured up to mid-season.

In the mid-season class a greater selection of varieties is available. Whipcross C-6.2, introduced in 1934, is still recommended for the general market garden trade. The quality is not as good, however, as other productive hybrids in the same season and Whipcross C-6.2 seems destined to be discontinued within the next few years. Its life, like Spancross C-2, will be short. Other productive mid-season hybrids of very good quality are Marcross P-39, Tendergold, Sencross P-39 and Whipcross P-39. All of these hybrids are top erosses, the hybrid between an open-pollinated variety and an inbred, and



Marcross, a very productive, early, hybrid with a large ear of good quality. Plants are uniform, medium height (6 feet), and almost immune to bacterial wilt.

are somewhat more variable than single crosses, the cross of two inbreds. Top crosses are more variable than single crosses and usually not as productive. New single crosses under test will soon replace top crosses in the mid-season group.

Maturing a few days after the mid-season varieties, Golden Cross Bantam is still the standard for this late mid-season maturity class. Other hybrids such as Purgold, Iagold, Indigold and many others in this same season are under observation and have been tested somewhat in Connecticut. None has yet established any permanent superiority over Golden Cross Bantam. Until such superiority is established it is probably best to continue to use Golden Cross Bantam as the late mid-season hybrid. Undoubtedly other hybrids will be produced for this season but at present Golden Cross Bantam is the most satisfactory. It has been tested thoroughly and nearly always produces a good crop of medium to large ears of excellent quality. Some of the growers would like a hybrid with a larger ear. A program has been under way for several years at the Connecticut Experiment Station to produce such a hybrid, a Golden Cross Bantam with a larger ear, and one will soon be ready for trial.

There are few hybrids maturing later than Golden Cross Bantam. One of these, Golden Hybrid 2439, has shown up well in two successive years and is worthy of

Carmelcross, an early mid-season hybrid of excellent quality.

trial. It is three or four days later than Golden Cross Bantam, in the late season, and has a larger ear. Also for anyone wanting a late white sweet corn of excellent quality, Redgreen is recommended.

There is no hybrid available for the extra late season, when Long Island Beauty matures. The Connecticut Station is working on a yellow variety, Golden Beauty, for this season. Golden Beauty will be similar in every respect to Long Island Beauty except the color will be yellow.

Seed of the hybrids described here can be obtained from most of the seed dealers in the northeastern states. More care is necessary in the purchase of hybrid seed than in buying seed of open-pollinated varieties. This is true because the same hybrid, produced by different growers, can be quite different, depending on the stock seed used and on the care with which the seed production field is detasseled. Hence it is desirable to find a reliable source of seed and then purchase there every year. The Connecticut Experiment Station has no seed for sale or for general distribution. We have, however, tested hybrids grown by all of the seed producers in the northeast and will be glad to recommend reliable sources of seed.

A circular describing Spancross, Marcross and Carmelcross will be mailed upon request. It will be noted these names are used without any numbers as suffixes. The Spancross described here should not be confused with Spancross C-2 and Spancross P-39, two hybrids being used less each year and soon to be discontinued. When the name Spancross is used alone it refers to the hybrid C-4 x C-13. The name Marcross when used alone refers to the hybrid C-6 x C-13. This cross has always been known as Marcross and it seems this name should be reserved for it. In this way we hope to avoid the confusion with another hybrid, Marcross P-39, which should always have the P-39 as part of the name. This hybrid will soon be replaced by Carmelcross, a superior hybrid in every way.

W. RALPH SINGLETON,
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.
New Haven, Conn.

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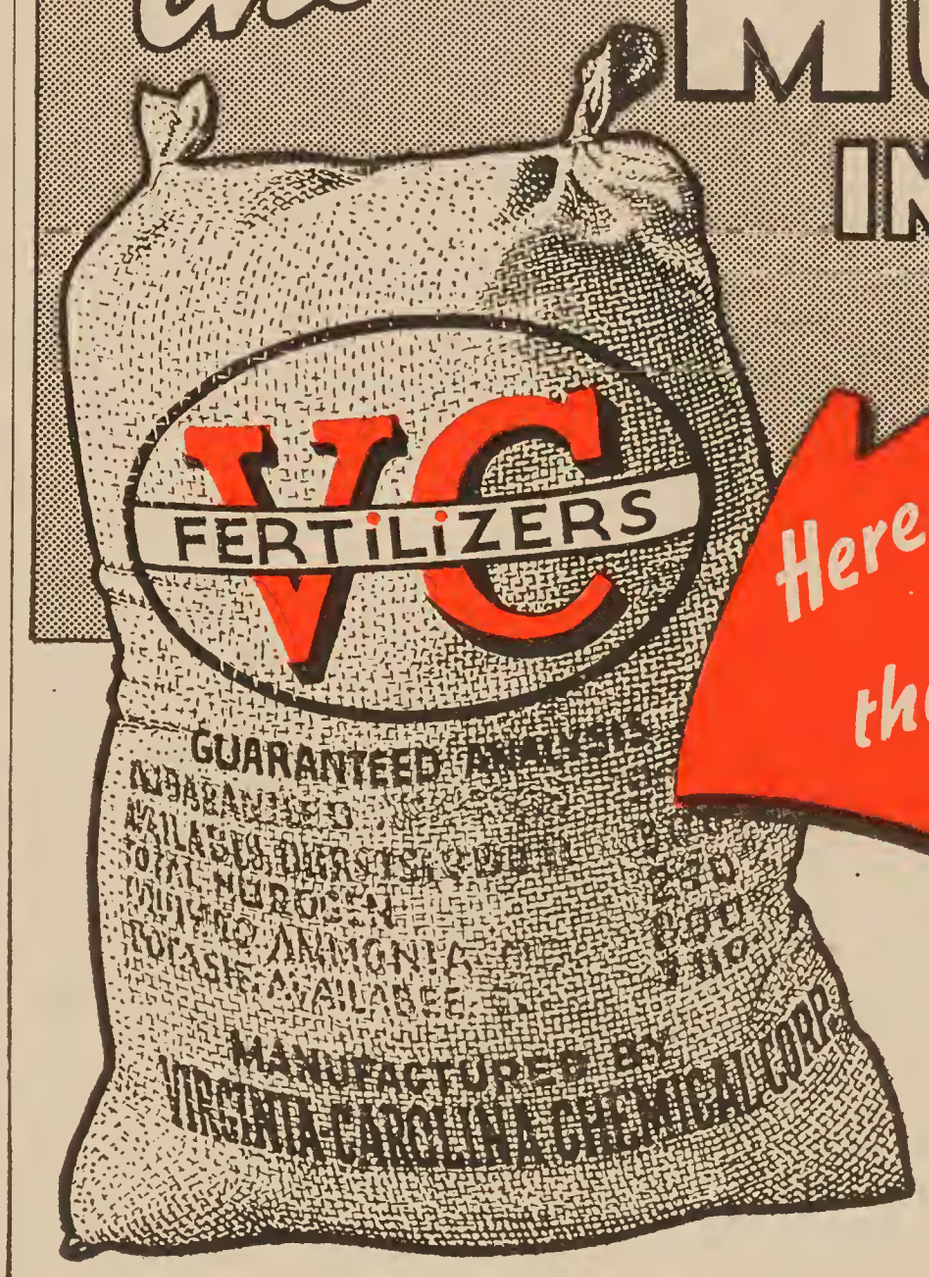

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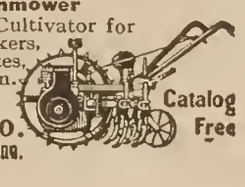

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1 Steep-slope cell-fill, stop-and-go plate motion, reversible floor plate, double cut-off, streamlined seedbox base and bottom, plates for every size and type of kernel, assure utmost accuracy of drop.

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The New York Sap Harvest

Natural hydrants that pour from $500,000 to $2,000,000 into the pockets of New York State farmers might be an apt description of the hard, or sugar maple trees.

Sap pressure is rising in the trees and the harvest of this delicious natural product is about under way. The sap is under pressure and this pressure can be observed by the use of special gauges screwed into the trees. It is not well known, but nevertheless a fact, that when the sap is flowing well, the pressure may mount to as high as 90 pounds.

At the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, Dr. C. O. Willets, assisted by C. J. Tressler, set up an experimental sugar bush on the farm of Nathan Oaks at Oaks Corners. They use from 300 to 500 buckets on trees here and the sap is carried to the station laboratories for processing in enamel-lined drums to keep it from any metal contact. It is placed in glass-lined tanks

Testing the sap on the Nathan Oaks Farm at Oaks Corners in Ontario County, New York.

and run through three different evaporators in ten different lots. The object is to develop a method of producing fancy syrup throughout the entire season and to investigate souring of the sap as the season develops.

In the work a new thermometer, invented at the station, is used. Dr. Willets says that in the syrup and sugar industry, each farmer who has a sugar bush is both a producer and a processor. The industry, which goes back to the time of Indians, has much of interest to scientists and they will seek improved methods of handling and manufacture to bring about a more valuable crop. It is said that the flavor of pure maple syrup as produced by the trees has never been duplicated exactly by artificial or chemical methods. It is a luxury product and one which pays the farmer a cash dividend at a time when his other farm duties are not pressing and with little cash coming in.

Within the State, with the exception of Long Island, the sugar maple is generally distributed and the tree is so common that many good groves are never tapped. More than 70 per cent of the total production of maple sugar and syrup in the United States comes from New York and New England and at least 33 per cent of the total from New York. Much New York State syrup is processed in Vermont and New York's forest product is entirely equal to that of Vermont in volume and quality, although the Vermont product is probably the most widely advertised.

Grades of syrup have so far been limited to specific gravity and color. Syrup should average 11 pounds to the gallon, and experts say that the lighter in color and heavier in body, the better. Third grade syrup is very dark in color and has a stronger maple flavor. The more delicate flavor is considered of finer quality. On the blending of maple and cane sugar syrups, the experts believe the customer "might as well have the pure article." Various factors effect the flow of sap. These include the temperature of both the air and the ground, the humidity of the air, wind direction, amount of sun and clouds and the like.

A record crop of 52,900,017 pounds of maple sugar was reported in the United States in 1860. Since that time the amount has fluctuated considerably. During the World War the production rose to 52,512,977 pounds. In most of the Western New York Counties there is little syrup produced. Figures for 1930, the last available, show that St. Lawrence, Lewis, Chatauqua and Cattaragus Counties are the four heavy producing areas of the State. Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Schuyler and Chemung are listed as producing 1,000 gallons or less in each. This situation is believed due to the fact that trees are not tapped.

There have been records of one large sugar maple tree producing as much as 80 gallons of sap in one season. Because of unfavorable weather, the yield per tree might be as little as five gallons. A yield of 15 gallons of sap per tree is usually considered a fair average for the New York sugar grower.

More and more care is being taken in the processing of the syrup, to hold to a high sanitary quality. One of the interesting features of the "run" which is now starting is the fact that most of the sap is turned into syrup and sugar in evaporater houses on the farm where it is gathered, the boiling being done over a wood fire. Records show also that in a normal season one cord of fuel is burned in the making of from 100 to 200 pounds of sugar or from 12½ to 15 gallons of syrup. When the trees are running freely, the sap is collected twice daily.

P. B. O.

From Maine to New York

Maine potato growers are purchasing farms in up-State New York!

Thirty-two Steuben County farms, totaling approximately 3,000 acres, have been purchased by potato growers from Maine during the last two years. The farms are located in the Prattsburg, Pine Hill., Avoca, Lent Hill, Brown Hill, Garlinghouse, Cohocton, Atlanta areas and are said to contain some of the best potato soil in the conuty. The majority of the Maine farmers are from the famed Aroostook County, while several have operated in Connecticut and Long Island as well as in Maine. Approximately 100,000 bushels are to be produced this year and next year the acreage will be increased. The potato yields run around 78-79 bushels per acre. Last year's yields on the 17,000 acres under cultivation were nearly 2½ million bushels. Maine growers in Steuben County claimed to harvest 100 barrels (2¾ bu.) in 1939.

Taxes are given as one of the prime reasons for the exodus of Maine potato growers to the Steuben County section. While tax rates in Maine are about on a par with those in the Southern Tier section of New York State, land valuation is said to be so much higher as to make taxes a heavy burden. Nearness to the large urban markets is said to be the second reason. It is estimated that while it costs 13 cents a hundred to market potatoes in Syracuse from Steuben County, it costs 61 cents a hundred from Maine.

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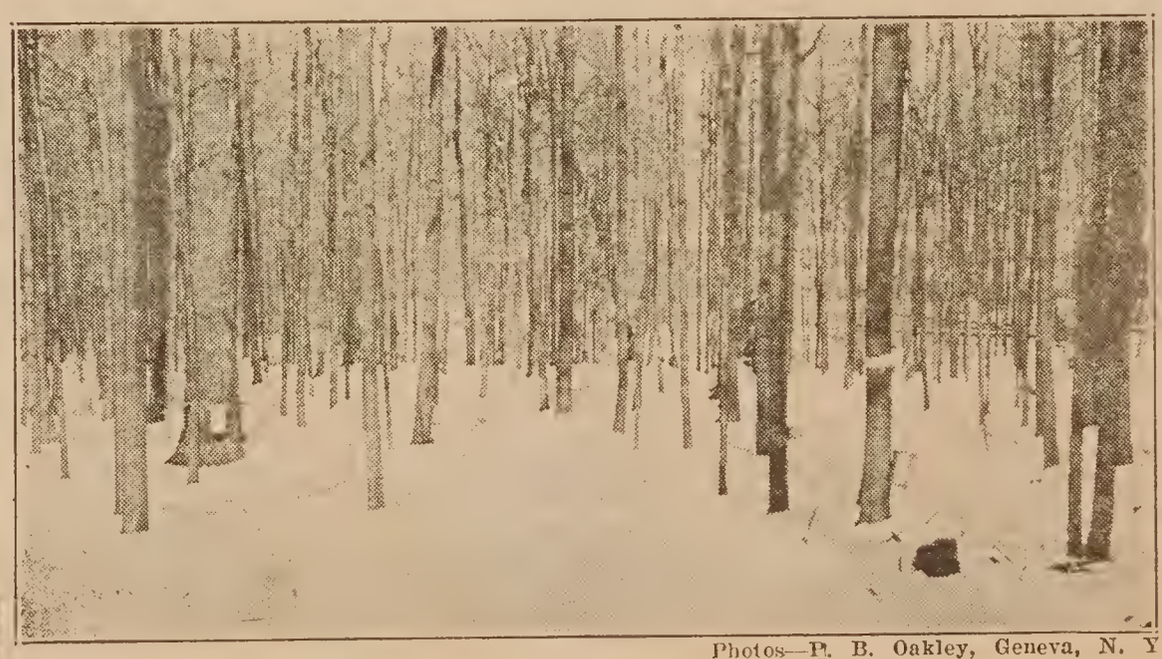

Photos—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

A fine growth of maples on the Oaks Farm.

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Write Today.
THE CAMPBELL-HAUSFELD COMPANY
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Here's the answer to your DISEASE PROBLEM

Cheer up! Experience proves that SEMESAN BEL dip seed treatment should give you more potato profit by reducing disease and increasing your yield! Costs so little you can't afford to pass it by. Effective against seed piece decay, *seed-borne* scab and Rhizoctonia and bacterial wilt (ring rot) spread by cutting knife. On seed sweet potatoes and sprouts, SEMESAN BEL reduces black rot, stem rot and scurf. Ask dealer for free pamphlet.

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A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

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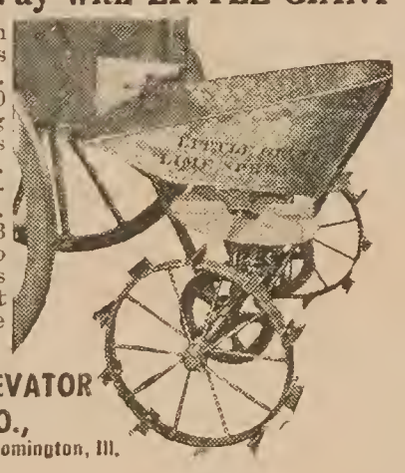
Low Cost Way with LITTLE GIANT



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The Potato—A Plant With a Borrowed Name

(Continued from page 227)

the report that this new plant came from Virginia, he named it "potatoes of Virginia." Thus the white potato started out by stealing the name of the well known sweet potato and began a confusion of names that has vexed students of history down to the present time.

It is a well established fact that Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh were good friends at the time Drake returned from his voyage bringing the Raleigh colonists. At this time Raleigh was very much interested in his estate near Cork, Ireland, and it is probable that Drake gave him a few of the white potatoes he had brought back from the Spanish Main. Doubtless this is the origin of the legend that Raleigh first introduced the potato into Ireland. The same legend also claims that Raliegh was the one who brought the potato to England but this part must be given little weight since Raleigh was never in any part of the new world where the white potato existed. The records of the Royal Society claim that the potato was brought to Ireland in 1586 by the grandfather of Sir Robert Southwell. This is also possible since the date is that of the return of Drake and he may also have given some of the potatoes to Southwell as well as to Raleigh.

There are many reports of travelers mentioning potatoes being gathered from the woods and swamps by the American Indians. Careful examination of these claims show it was other plants to which the name was applied. In most cases it was a plant of the pea family known as the ground nut which was mistaken for potatoes. It is a well proven fact that neither the sweet or white potato was known in the United States until introduced here by Europeans.

The introduction of the white potato into Ireland was a great boon to the Irish people. In their impoverished and half starved condition they were not too particular, and even although they may not have liked the new vegetable at first, yet it was food and several times more food than could be secured from their little land patches with any of the grains.

The climate of Ireland proved ideal for the new vegetable and in relatively few years, boiled potato and buttermilk became the staple food of the Irish family three times a day. On it also were fed the pig, the poultry, the dog and sometimes even the family cow.

Since the rural population of England was not under the severe conditions of the Irish, the British farmers did not grow potatoes until many years after their general use in Ireland. The years 1662-63 were long remembered as the years of the great drought, and there was much suffering from food shortage in England. The Royal Society undertook a campaign to introduce and popularize the "Irish potato," as it had then come to be called, in order to prevent future food shortages. One of the officers of the Society, a Mr. Evelyn, was the publisher of several horticultural papers, and at the insistance of the Society agreed to lend the aid of his publications to this cause. In his horticultural calender for 1664 one can read between the lines that he had already tried this vegetable and had a pretty definite opinion of its merits for he says "plant potatoes in February in your worst ground." His opinion seems to have been shared by most people who tried to eat potatoes, for after 20 years of encouragement, and the issue of a number of pamphlets on the subject, the Royal Society could only show scattering plantings in a couple of northern counties as a result of its effort. Another 50 years had to pass before the Irish potato came into general use even in North England. In Scotland there was much opposition to the potato, partly because they did not like it and partly because there was much doubt among them if it should be eaten since this food was not mentioned in the Bible.

On the continent the white potato had long been grown in botanical collections as one of the curious plants of the new world, but no attempt was made to grow it for food until Frederick William, the Elector, introduced it into Prussia in 1651 and caused potatoes to be planted in the Berlin Lustgarten. The peasants refused to have anything to do with the new vegetable and declared it to be poisonous. For a hundred years the rulers of Germany distributed free seed potatoes, issued edicts and commands, stormed and threatened. Finally Frederick the Great tried to enforce these commands with soldiers and cut off the ears of peasants who refused to plant potatoes. Even then many of the peasants refused to eat the potatoes they had been compelled to grow. Finally the famine caused by the Seven Years' War accomplished what all the power of the Hohenzollerns had not been able to do. Germany soon beame the greatest potato consuming country. So important was the crop that a great monument was erected in the city of Offenburg to the memory of Sir Francis Drake for bringing the potato to Europe, although in truth this honor should be given to an obscure Spanish monk named Hieronymous Cardan.

During the Seven Years' War the French chemist M. Auguste Parmentier was a prisoner of the Germans. While in prison camp he learned to eat potatoes or starve and came to be fond of them. Realizing the great value of this food plant, he set about on his return to France to popularize it among the French people. For many years his work accomplished nothing. The peasants would have nothing to do with potatoes; the physicians declared they caused fevers and epidemics; the common people believed them to be a cause of leprosy and the savants contended that potatoes would ruin the ground. Even the church looked on this new vegetable with disfavor. M. Parmentier finally persuaded Louis XVI to allow a field of potatoes to be planted in the public gardens. As the plants neared maturity Parmentier had them carefully guarded by soldiers in the daytime but left unguarded at night so that the people would steal them. He presented a great bouquet of potato blossoms to Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette appeared at a court function wearing a cluster of potato blossoms in her hair. Thus did Parmentier accomplish his mission and the potato soon became popular all over France. The grateful French people now honor the memory of this man by each year planting potatoes on his grave.

The first authentic record of the white potato in the United States is in 1707 when this vegetable was served as an exotic rarity a the installation dinner of Harvard College. Where they were secured is unknown. It seems strange that with the close contact between the Boston Puritans and the Ulster Scotch Presbyterians, the potato had not before found its way into New England. The potatoes for the Harvard dinner may have been grown in this country but if so there is no known record of it, and later events make it seem very doubtful.

The real introduction of the white potato into the United States dates from the beginning of the great Scotch-Irish migration in 1718. In this year several hundred Ulster Scots came to Boston bringing with them seed potatoes for planting in their new location. One group of these people was located at Worcester, a new settlement of only a few cabins at that time. In the Spring some of the Irish gave seed potatoes to their English neighbors, but the English feared they were poisonous and threw them into a swamp. One group of these immigrants spent the Winter on the farm of Nathaniel Walker at Andover. In the Spring they left for their new settlement in New Hampshire and on leaving gave Mr. Walker some seed potatoes. He planted them in his garden and the plants did well and after flowering set a crop of the small green seed balls. Thinking this was the part of the plant used, the Walker family gathered some of the seed balls and cooked them. The results can probably be better imagined than described. The following Spring when they plowed the garden they found the tubers.

During the 10 years following 1718, large numbers of these Scotch Irish immigrants came to Boston and founded new settlements all over New England and New York State. Each of these new settlements became centers of potato culture but their English neighbors did not use this vegetable until many years after. As late as 1760 potatoes were almost unknown on the Connecticut River. In this year David Graves, of Whatley, brought a few potato tubers in his saddlebags on returning from a trip to Boston. These he planted in his garden as a curiosity and it is said that he paid errand boys by giving them a potato. About this same time Johnathan Hubbard of Sheffield, Conn., secured some potatoes and increased them until he raised a crop of 20 bushels. Such a quantity caused a good deal of comment among his neighbors, and he was finally called before the elders of the church to explain what he intended to do with them. It was believed than any man who raised such a quantity of a useless and forbidden fruit must have some evil designs.

Massachusetts. S. C. HOOD.

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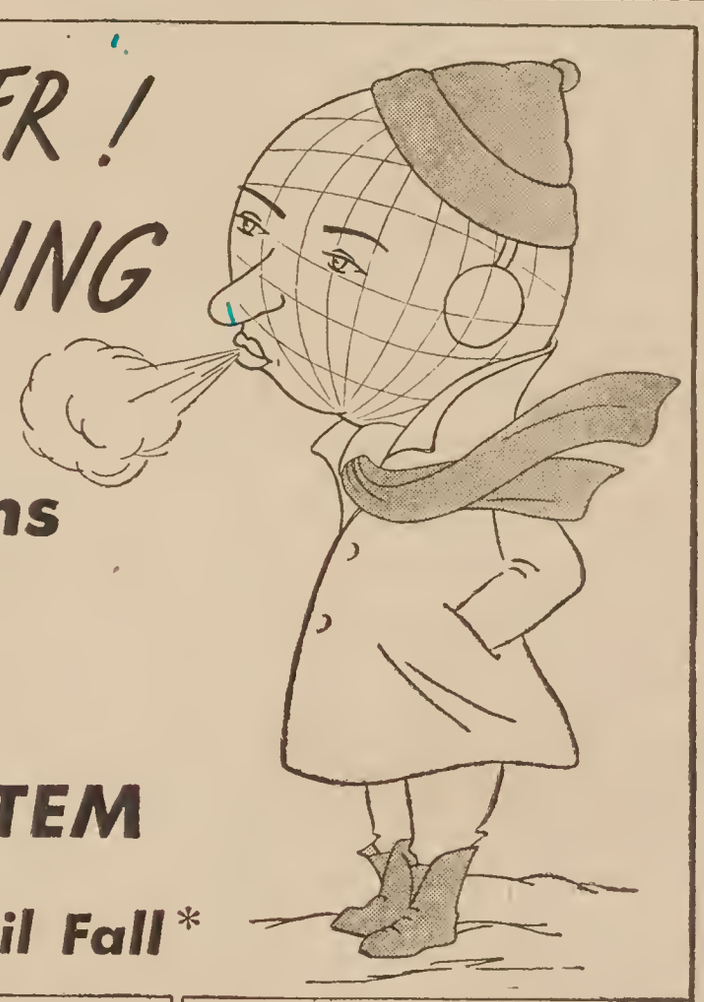

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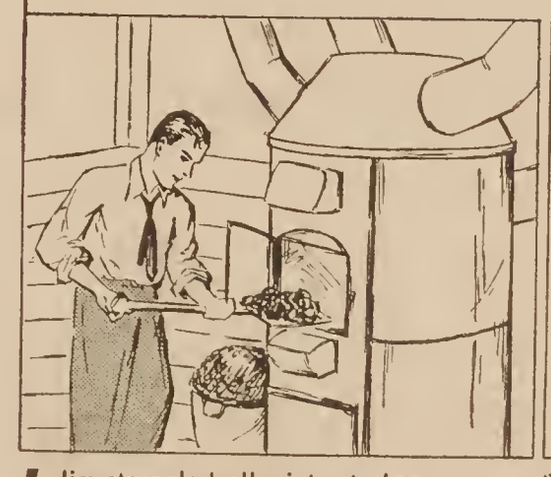

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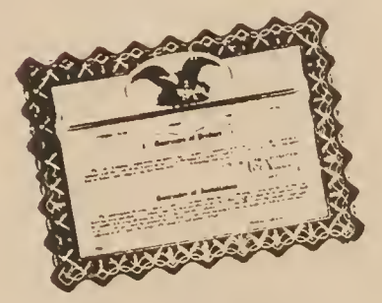

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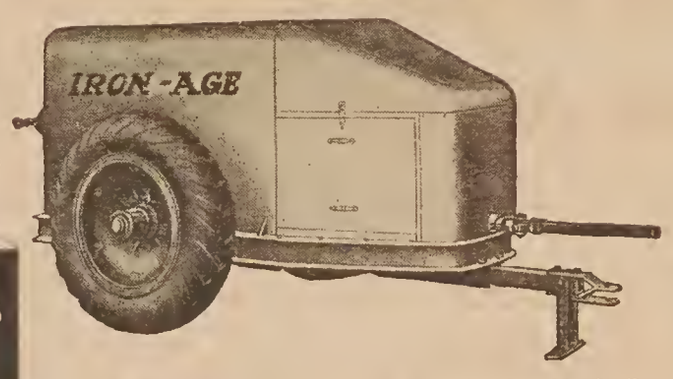

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Ruralisms

Miniature Roses.—For several years we have grown the little Rosa Rouletti in a rock garden, where it is but six inches high, yet is a perfect rose bush in miniature. It looks as though intended for the rose garden of a doll's house. It blooms all Summer, bearing bright pink double flowers less than an inch in diameter. The foliage is equally tiny, but is firm and glossy, and free from disease. When we first knew this rose it was said to be of Alpine origin, but reliable information now classes it among the Fairy roses, which are a form of the China rose, Rosa chinense's Lawranceana. We are told that these little roses originated in the island of Mauritius, and were introduced to this country in 1810. Because they are so tiny they have been ignored, but there is now a revival of interest in them, and several varieties are listed. They are charming in the rock garden, as an edging to a rose or perennial border, or in window boxes, and they would be prized in a child's garden. When R. Rouletti was first offered here we were told that is was valued as a window plant in Switzerland, where it was a favorite pot plant. As a rule roses are not very satisfactory as window plants, our rooms being too warm and dry in Winter, but the Fairy rose is said to be an exception. Another variety derived from R. Rouletti, is Tom Thumb, which is said to be the tiniest red rose in existence; the miniature buds are no larger than a grain of wheat and, as the introducers say, can open inside a thimble, but they are perfect in shape, glowing crimson with a white center. The plant is about the same size as its parents. Two other miniatures are Baby Gold Star, with yellow blooms and Pixie, a delicate pink. These tiny roses are made up as cut-flowers by some of the highclass florists to form ornaments like costume jewelry; ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets and hair ornaments. One of the popular English songs a century ago was "She wore a wreath of roses," and our modern glamor girls seem to be ready to copy that old-time heroine.

Single Everblooming Roses. — For many years the single roses were out of favor here; perhaps because people associated them with the common wild sorts. There is, however, a greater appreciation of them now; we think the merits of American Pillar may have taught many of us that there is beauty in the simple outline of the single flower. One lovely single Hybrid Tea is Irish Fireflame, the color a deep orange splashed with crimson, shading when open to old gold. This is excellent for cutting, but is said to be tender in the North. Another single or semi-double H. T. is K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartoum). This is a vivid scarlet, very free in bloom; it flowers continuously. Other attractive singles are Dainty Bess, delicate pink and Innocence, pure white with crimson stamens. Single-flowered bedding roses are not everyone's choice, but they give variety, and some of them are useful where choice is smaller than in our section.

Signs of Spring. — This has seemed a long Winter, because the steady cold was so persistent, but our record snowstorm did not come until February 14; three years ago our snowdrops were in bloom on that date. We are often surprised by the persistence of these delicate shoots in working through the frozen ground. This has been an interesting bird Winter; our feeding stations are freely patronized, and as soon as we thaw out the bird bath it is occupied by relays of feathered visitors, splashing in the water without regard to temperature. This is the first season we have been visited by a number of Winter wrens, perky little birds with a very tuneful song. They appear to be living in a tangle of perennial pea, which we allowed to remain on a fence because it is a favorite refuge of small birds. The tough dried foliage remains on the vines all Winter, and forms an ideal shelter for the small birds, for the starlings prefer tall trees.

Shrubby Perennials. — A perennial border is often improved by planting some taller varieties at the back where conditions do not allow shrubs, or the use of a trellis. These perennials make a show during Summer, and then die down in Winter. We have referred before to the bush clover or Lespedeza, and the rampant Polygonum known popularly as mountain fleece or flowering bamboo. Another plant of this class is the wild senna, Cassia Marilandica. This comes in bloom in July and August, bearing graceful sprays of yellow pea-shaped flowers. Bloom continues for sometime, filling in a period when many shrubs are out of flower. It grows three or four feet high, and is very hardy. It seems somewhat neglected by gardeners but is a worthy native plant. It does well in ordinary garden soil, but objects to drought. The marsh mallows, Hibiscus moscheutos, are perennials that look like noble shrubs, although they die down completely in Winter. They are so tall and spreading that they are out of place among smaller perennials, and they need plenty of room to do well. When in full growth, covered with flowers as large as teacups, they are an extraordinary sight. They have the advantage of doing well in partial shade. The hardy Asters or Michaelmas daisies are also shrub-like in growth, and their colors have been extended to a wider reign by the many improved varieties, especially in pink and red shades. Both the Asters, and the marsh mallows may be combined with permanent shrubbery that has not attained full growth, or form a foreground planting that will give color when the shrubs are not in bloom.

More About the "Life Plant." — In a recent note regarding the "life plant," Bryophyllum, we observed that our window specimens had never bloomed. We have seen greenhouse plants making a very attractive show of flowers, but in the window they seemed disinclined to flower. A correspondent at Yonkers, N. Y., tells us how he blooms this plant, and the information will be of much interest to others:

"May I suggest that you cut the heads out, and the plants will bloom? I cut the heads out of mine about the middle of January, to have them bloom for Easter. To have them in bloom for Christmas the heads should be cut out about the end of October. They make a very interesting and pretty plant, and culture is easy. The tops that I cut off I put into a propagating bed of two-thirds sand and one-third peat. From these I start my new plants for the coming year, and discard the old plants. They can be grown to any desired height, then cut to force bloom."

We shall try this plan, for the blooms, as we recall them, are very quaint and attractive. Sand and peat is an excellent rooting medium, but the Bryophyllum is not at all difficult to root in any garden soil that is not too heavy, a fibrous loam being satisfactory in default of peat.

The Gladioli.—We make no pretense to growing any collection of Gladioli, our favorites being Spring bulbs, perennials and roses; the space for Summer bulbs is somewhat limited, and yet each season we see some new or unfamiliar Gladiolus we feel we must have. Last year we saw a variety that we had not grown, and that we felt we must add; it was Pelegrina, a rich violet blue with a splash of deep purple in the throat. The flowers are large, the spike handsome, and the color is so rich and velvety that it stands out among other flowers. It is not a new variety, and is moderate in price, but appears to be one of the finest of its color, and is early in bloom. We have seen it combined with the lovely white Gladiolus Star of Bethlehem, also an early sort; the combination is very handsome in church decoration. Among yellow varieties for exhibition Gate of Heaven is very striking, with large massive deep yellow flowers. Picardy is still our favorite salmon pink, shaded apricot; the flowers are very large, heavy and wax-like. It is a fine exhibition sort, but equally good for the home garden. Mr. W. H. Phipps and Mrs. Frank Pendleton are both pink shaded salmon, and both have so many good qualities that they hold a permanent place. Los Angeles shrimp pink, with carmine blotch in throat, is not only lovely, but seems to stay in bloom longer than many others. Another blue variety is Vielchenblau, a dark violet blue with darker blotch; this now takes the place of the old Baron Hulot. There are many fine scarlets and reds to choose from; Wurtenbergia, scarlet with cream blotch, is one of the finest. Dr. F. E. Bennett, Commander Koehl and Pfitzer's Triumph are all good; the latter is a late sort often seen in exhibitions. There are many grays, lavenders and smoky pinks that are described as art shades; these blend with other flowers, and have special appeal for refined taste. It may be said quite emphatically that any Gladiolus listed either by specialists or by standard dealers is worth growing, for this flower has been constantly improved for a generation or more, and there are too many good ones for disappointing sorts to stay in cultivation. As for the pernicious thrips, every dealer of reputation treats the roots to insure freedom from this abominable pest but as the insects may be in the vicinity, it is prudent to use a spray regularly during the growing season. Any dealer in garden requisites can furnish a thrips spray.

E. T. ROYLE.

Grange News

The 1940 session of the National Grange will convene at Syracuse in November.

In connection with the corn husking feature at the Peoria session, it is interesting to note that the young folks of the Juvenile units of the local Grange staged a pageant in three parts, showing the Indians and early settlers, their relations and ceremonies and facts concerning the origin of corn, the coming of the pioneers and the departure of the Indians; and the reward and the corn festival which was the crowning feature of the entire presentation. This showed the corn developed from the original tall grass, to the present wonderful mainstay of the nation in food values and usefulness. Eighty-seven boys and girls from Burns, Galve, Osco, County Center, Hopewell and Logan Juvenile Granges played interesting parts in the program, marking a successful feature of the session.

National Grange Monthly tells the following true story of past State master Obadiah Gardner of Maine. Brother Gardner's parents died when he was small, and as he said, he just grew up like "Topsy." The reading of this story will awaken in the memory of thousands of Grange members and others like incidents in connection with their "Growing Up." The story as he told it: "When I was about nine years old, my grandfather gave me the use of a quarter of an acre of land. I decided to sow my property with Canada peas, a crop requiring little labor. I harvested about ten bushels of peas. In marketing them I traded a bushel with a neighbor boy for a pair of boots, but in my eagerness to own the boots I failed to ask the size. I had planned on wearing them to a Fourth of July celebration at Detroit, so you can imagine my dismay in finding them far too small for my feet, either with or without stockings. In desperation I remembered a barrel of homemade soft soap and after plastering the inside of the boots I managed to work them on, and wearing a new linen coat secured in like manner. I set out for the celebration. Of course the weather was hot, which did not add to the comfort or discomfort of my feet. After suffering untold torture, I manage to crawl back to the boat and await the return trip home. On landing I managed to get the boots off and threw them in a pile of brush, together with a good lot of the skin from my poor feet. I have never seen the boots since nor have any desire to do so. It is needless to say I did no walking for more than two weeks."

New York. GEORGE M. MORE.

Pruning Grape Vines

Most grape growers recognize that vines require severe pruning each year to produce good clusters and maintain the vigor of the vines. Some difference of opinion exists as to the proper method. In general, authorities agree that such varieties as Concord and Niagara, should be pruned to "canes" rather than "spurs," but a few growers cling to the older method.

In the opinion of J. L. Mecartney, extension pomologist with the Pennsylvania State College, the arguments in favor of cane pruning are rather simple. The number and size of clusters which can develop next Summer from each of the buds now on a vine are already determined within the buds. The individual buls along a cane are quite variable in their ability to produce.

The first and second buds at the base of the cane usually produce comparatively few clusters and, what is more important, these clusters are generally small in size. The third bud is only fair while the fourth is usually a good producer. Beyond this point, through the middle section of the cane, the best fruiting buds are found. The buds near the tip of the cane are not as good producers as those near the middle.

Hence, in cane pruning, the end is cut off a few of the best canes which are to be saved, leaving them three to four feet long with eight to 12 buds. The poorer canes are removed except possibly for an occasional spur for renewal next year. The best canes are about the thickness of a lead pencil, have plump, well developed buds, are short jointed, and four to seven feet long. Lack of pruning and insufficient cultivation and fertilization may so reduce growth that none of the canes meets these requirements. Mecartney believes that the spur pruner, who leaves only the first two buds at the base of each cane, is saving only poor buds.

Such systems of arranging canes on the trellis as Kniffin, Chautauqua, and umbrella give about equally satisfactory results. With any system the aim should be to keep the vine compact. Only enough old wood should be savel to permit the distribution of the canes on the trellis in the desired manner. L. H. HARTWIG.

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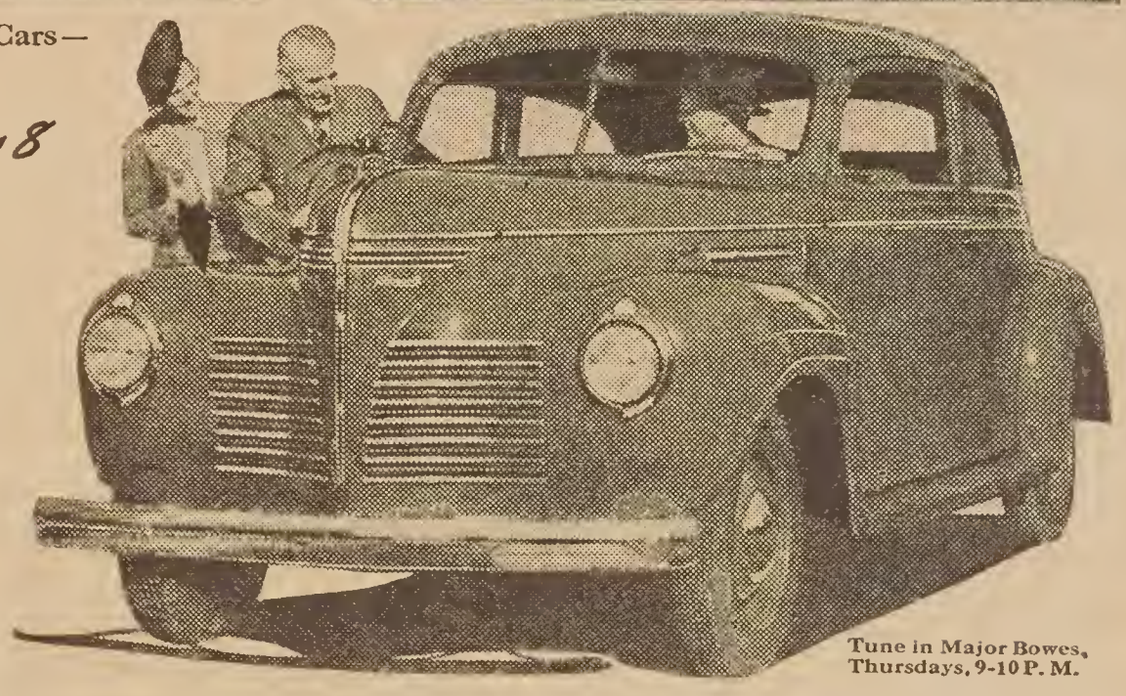
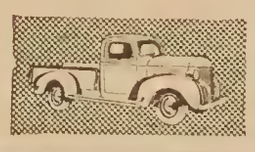


Tune in Major Bowes, Thursdays, 9-10 P. M.



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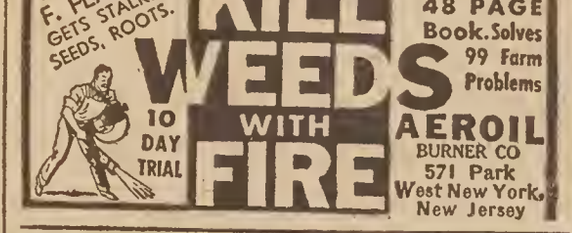

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Our Inalienable Rights

PART VII

ONE of the great fundamental principles of our government is what we call "checks and balances." The government consists of three divisions: Executive of which the President is the head; Legislative, represented by the Congress; and the Judicial, represented by the Supreme Court and all other Federal Courts. The purpose of separate divisions of the government is to avoid the danger of placing too much power in any one man or group of men.

The President has power to pardon persons convicted by the courts and to appoint judges of the Federal Courts. These are his checks on the Judiciary. The President also has power to veto appropriation bills and other acts of Congress. This is his check on the Legislative division.

The Congress has power to grant or withhold appropriations of money; through the House, to impeach and, through the Senate sitting as a court, to try impeachments. The appointment by the President of public officers, including judges, must be approved by the Senate. These powers give the Congress a check on both the Executive and the Judicial divisions.

The Judicial division has power to pass on the acts of the Executive and the Congress and to keep their acts within the provisions of the Constitution.

It must be remembered that the fathers of our government adopted these rules to safeguard our rights and interests. The people give the officers of these three divisions proxies to act for them as delegates during their terms of office. The people reserve for themselves the right to change the Constitution, and define the way the change may be made. Every executive, legislator and judge takes an oath to uphold and support the Constitution.

But in spite of all the checks and balances, violation of the provisions and spirit of the Constitution have been made. Probably the large appropriations of money in general election years to influence elections by the party in power is the most sinister breach of the basic law. To influence votes of organized groups or industries is a kindred offense. The extent of these abuses has become appalling. They debauch the electorate by money collected from themselves in taxes and imperil self government. The Congress and the Executive are the principal offenders. The laws are so phrased as to indicate a worthy cause and rarely get to the Supreme Court.

President Roosevelt's attempt to conspire with the Congress to give him control of the Judicial division was the most direct attempt to flout the "checks and balances" principle. In filling vacancies by the appointment of political partisans exclusively, he has violated the spirit of the Constitution, and accomplished the purpose of control previously sought by legislation. In consequence, previous rulings of the Supreme Court have been reversed, and the Bill of Rights has been violated in several provisions.

The State of New York has adopted the same "checks and balances" principles. It violated them when the Legislature passed a law to take the Agricultural Department out of the Executive division and to make it a bureau in the Legislative division. This was corrected in 1935 after a 17 year trial.

The first violation of this principle by New York was the Legislative control of the State Educational Department through a Board of Regents, appointed by the Legislature. In this case there is no check or balance. The Legislature makes the educational law and its board exercises executive powers. Not long since, the highest power in the State called the Educational Department the most autocratic and despotic bureau in the State government. Yet all power of government rests in the people. Unless they use that power, self government is a cloak for tyranny.

Cheese Monopoly Charged

THE Federal Trade Commission has started prosecution of five companies, charging a combination and conspiracy to control cheese prices and to monopolize all sources of supply in the large cheese area of Monroe, Wisconsin.

The defendants are the Borden Company; Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation and its subsidiary, Badger-Brodhead Cheese Co.; J. S. Hoffman & Co. and its subsidiary, Triangle Cheese Company. The complaint states that Borden operates in the territory under the name of Carl J. Marty & Co., control of which was acquired in January, 1939. This group of five concerns purchase the annual output of 200 of the 250 cheese factories in the area, which manufacture swiss, brick, limburger and munster cheeses.

Until 1921, the complaint recites, many cheese dealers actively competed for the Monroe factory output but a gradual consolidation of cheese dealers has brought about a centralized control. Specifically, the F. T. C. charges that the defendants

1. Fixed the prices to be paid to Monroe factories for foreign type cheese.

2. Held monthly meetings with factory representatives to fix and establish such prices.

3. Had their representatives hold separate meetings among themselves prior to gathering with factory representatives, at which separate meetings the defendants' agents set the upper limits as to prices they would pay the factories.

As a result, this combination had a tendency to bring about (a) control of prices at which foreign type cheese is sold in the United States; (b) determination, at least in part, of the prices at which dairy products, other than foreign type cheese, are sold in commerce; (c) monopoly of the entire supply of foreign type cheese; and (d) unreasonable suppression of competition in the Monroe area.

It has been officially found that the big dealers fix and control cheese, butter and condensed milk prices which in turn determine prices of all other dairy products in the present dealer-rigged system under which dairy farmers have been temporarily forced to operate. We are glad to see these official pronouncements translated into positive action. The industry is entitled to a full and fair disclosure of all the facts as they can only be developed at a court trial. In a case of this magnitude, offers of settlement or compromise should not be tolerated.

The dealers have been given twenty days in which to answer the charges.

What Farmers Say

STATE PAYS $10,400 PER ACRE

As a taxpayer I was much interested in the editorial in your issue of February 24, 1940, under the heading "Government Not Worth the Cost." I agree with you.

I am sending you a news clipping in reference to the Governor's supplemental budget of $3,350,000. That one item of $1,705,000 is to pay the "balance" due for "164 acres of land on Tallman Mountain."

Evidently the purchase of this land was for park purposes. I have never seen any comment regarding the enormous price paid for it, but when it becomes necessary to appropriate the taxpayers' money to the tune of $10,400 per acre for park land, there appears to be something very "Rotten in Denmark."

It would be interesting to know the full price paid, the reason for its size, who benefitted by the transaction, and how it compares with acreage prices asked for improved farm land (buildings, etc., included) in the Hudson River Valley. Also if the land is underlaid with gold or the price is influenced by the neighboring "Divine" and "Mandated" tribes. J. F.

Oswego County, N. Y.

ONE OF THE "SATISFIED" PRODUCERS?

This past week, a neighbor came to borrow our cream separator. He has been selling milk to the Dairymen's League for a long time. They sent an inspector from New York who told him they wouldn't take his milk—because of a manure pile, which was not near his barn where he does his milking. It had accumulated because of the weather and the deep snow on the field. The regular inspector had been there only a week or two before, and had O. K'd. everything, only saying "you might clean up the milking stools." Milk is their only income. They have to get up before daylight to have the milk ready when the truck comes and work late at nights too. It is not right that a company like the Dairymen's League can and will do a thing like that to a farmer. This man was not the only one. There were several others. They take the heart out of anyone that has to work under such conditions. Is there anything that can be done? E. G.

New York.

To a boy who was born and reared on a farm and still loves the country, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is a medium through which I may renew in a measure the once happy days beyond recall and never appreciated until too late.

Hush of dawn o'er drew drenched fields,
Sunlight piercing cloudy shields,
Orchards bloom, a robin sings,
Across the years this memory clings, of home.

Pennsylvania. S. W. FIDLER.

John J. Stanton

JOHN J. STANTON died at his home in Sussex, N. J., on March 13, 1940, at the age of 82 years. He was a native of Newton, N. J. He began as a printer's assistant in 1868, became half owner of the *Sussex Independent* in 1878, and was sole owner from 1922 to his death. He was publisher of the *Milk Reporter* from 1893 to 1927. He had close contact with the milk dealers and was fully familiar with the distributing end of the milk business. He also had a sympathy with milk producers. He was a warm friend of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and often reprinted milk editorials from it in both his papers. He had a large part in the development of a tract of land overlooking the Delaware Valley and River, now known as High Point State Park.

Brevities

CRISP carrots are excellent grated and eaten raw.

IT cost Boston, Mass., $1.100,000 for snow removal this season, or twice as much as last.

THE good old yearling hens that have loafed more or less during Winter are now starting to pay their board.

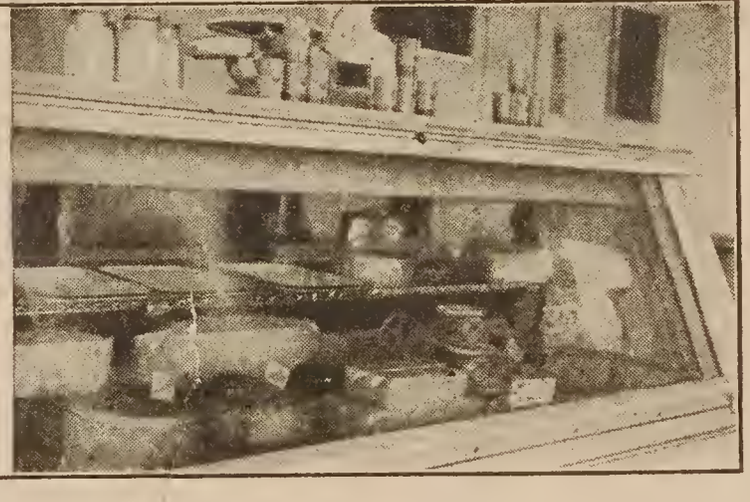
BEEF CATTLE increased in numbers in this country last year. There was a slight gain in the number of sheep.

THE Government report gives 14.100,000 eggs as the number put in commercial hatchery incubators the first two weeks of March.

"How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God! Therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadows of thy wings." Psa. 36:7.

WINTER is doing quite a lot of lingering in the lap of Spring, as the saying is. But the sun is high, and a few days of soft south wind will make the snowbanks go.

OUTSTANDING Government loans on wheat are $79,557,245.04, secured by 112,983,945 bushels in storage. North Dakota has been the largest item of these loans. $14,276,808.86; Texas being next.



FARMERS OPEN THEIR OWN PLANT AT DELHI, NEW YORK

This creamery was opened for business on April 1 by the Delaware County Farmers Co-operative. The association will sell dealers their fluid requirements and will market, or store if necessary, the balance as cream, ice cream, condensed, powdered skim, butter and cheese. A retail store pictured at the right and left deals in all dairy products, selling direct to consumers. Under the previous management, the store's annual gross sales exceeded $50,000. This farmer-owned co-operative is starting with 200 producer members and over 1,000 cans of milk a day. The plant draws from Delhi, Bovina, South Kortright, Kortright Station, Davenport Center, Ouleout, Franklin, Fraser and Hamden. The First National Bank of Hamden has assisted the association in its financial affairs. The officers are: E. S. Trimbell, Bovina, Pres.; Peder Pedersen, East Meredith, vice-Pres.; William R. MacDonald, Delhi, Treasurer; Hans Mueller, Meridale, Asst. Treas.; and Grant Finkle, Delhi, Secy. The directors are the officers, together with Joseph A. Dwyer, and Herbert Avery, both of Delhi. An enthusiastic farm meeting attended by 275, was held in the Town Hall at Delhi on March 20 in preparation for the opening of the plant this week. Speakers included Stanley Campbell, Delhi, who acted as Chairman, E. S. Trimbell, President of the new co-operative, Ernest Wilbur, Sidney Center, member of the Dairy Farmers Union organization committee, and William F. Berghold, of New York.

Political Bunkum

A GROUP of bureau-minded politicians have kept up a barrage of sizzling word-bombs against Secretary Wallace since he requested the resignation of F. F. Hill as governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Originally, the Farm Loan system was directed by a board appointed by the President. Under last year's reorganization bill it was put in the Agricultural Department. No objection was raised until Secretary Wallace requested the resignation of Mr. Hill, the then head of the Farm Credit Administration. Then the farm political group who seemed to feel that it had a vested right in the bureau, charged that appointments in the Agricultural Department were made only through political henchmen, that "farm credit" had been in a co-operative system under farm control, and that the purpose was to bring it under political domination to the ruination of the system and therefore demanded the reinstatement of Mr. Hill.

Now Albert S. Goss, a Land Bank Commissioner, has retired; whether by request or voluntarily is not stated. He intimates that under the new policy, loans are being made without regard to the personal risk and safety of the investment.

Another complaint raised now is that the proposed interest rate is to be three per cent on farm loans, and that the borrower will not be required to invest five per cent of his loan back into the stock of the system; also that this stock is to be retired.

We make no political defense for Secretary Wallace, but farmers should know the truth. The Land Bank system never was co-operative and is not now. It required that the farmer invest five per cent of his loan in capital stock under the promise that it would be paid back after the mortgage was paid. Much of that was a full loss. It was a cheat and should be eliminated.

The interest rate is now 3½ per cent. 3 per cent is high enough while the average rate is less than two per cent. It was under the old regime that the Delhi dairymen were promised a loan, only to have it finally denied because they refused to join the dairy racket operated by this same ring in New York. The same ring had a big loan at less than 3½ per cent to set itself up as a milk dealer which has cost farmers plenty in operating losses.

Mr. Goss brags of his success in building an "independent credit standing almost equal to the government itself." That does not click with the fact that the Government had to put up many millions in cash and give its guarantee on both principal and interest on the bonds to keep the system from collapse. The depression was a factor but the records so far do not entitle the ring to a life term of the jobs and an exclusive privilege in the government loans.

What To Do About It

Why is it that everything we buy is 100 per cent higher than in former days and everything we sell is 75 per cent the other way? When I bought a grain binder 25 years ago it cost $110; and I was geting $1.50 for wheat. Now the binder costs $210 and I can only get 80 cents for the same wheat.

The taxes on my farm of 125 acres were $65 to $70. Now I have a tax of $200 on the same farm.

The State sets the price as to what the farmer gets for milk. Why doesn't it tell the dealers what they should get for selling it? If you raise the farmer ½ cent, the consumer gets a one cent raise. What are we going to do about it? I would enjoy hearing from you on these topics. "THE QUAKER'S SON."

New York.

YOU have given the answer to your own first question and proved it in a realistic way that cannot be disputed or denied.

The premise in your last question is not quite correct. The "State" is all the people of the state. It is the servants we elect and authorize to act for us who now set the price for the farmer, or more correctly, delegates the privilege to the milk monopoly. It is these same servants of ours who authorize the handlers or dealers to sell it at our expense without telling us their cost of selling. Our servants have betrayed us. A few hundred of them have combined and sold out the dairy industry of the State to the milk monopoly which has taken some of our servants under their outspreading wings.

Your intermediary question, "What are we going to do about it?", is properly addressed to ourselves. We can all agree that we are not getting the cost of production for milk, that the cost of producing is steadily increasing that the price from one period of years to another is decreasing to the producer and the spread to dealers increasing. We know that the farmer gets less for his labor, management and capital than industry gets for its labor, management, and capital. We know that this discrimination between the income of agriculture and the income of labor could not exist if the fundamental principles of the American government had not been violated in favor of industry. We believe that this discrimination is as disastrous to industry as it is to agriculture, and that a frank and full correction of the known abuses would not only solve the farm problem but hurry us out of the depression as well.

There are enough dairymen right now in the State who are capable of handling these problems. All that is necessary is the determination of those who want to do it to tackle the job..

We wish to restore our rights in the wealth we produce. That means a price that will return cost of production and a profit on a parity of income between agriculture and industry. This is our job. If we leave it to others, the discrimination will continue, and our tendency will continue back to the feudal system when the lords owned the land.

On the Rochester Milk Front

SUIT has been started by Guernsey Breeders Cooperative, challenging the validity of the Milk Marketing Order now in effect in the Rochester area. The claim of invalidity is based principally on irregularity in the vote on the order and discrimination in favor of the Dairymen's League, the Order's chief beneficiary.

It is alleged that of the 1,900 producers qualified to vote, only 1,219, or 64 percent, voted in favor, although 75 percent producer approval is required by law; that of the 1,219 aye votes, 860, or 71 percent, were cast by the League as a unit, and 229 by Western New York Milk Producers Cooperative, also as a unit; and that 177 individual votes were opposed and 130 in favor.

In support of their claim of discrimination, the Guernsey producers assert that during December, 1939, and January, 1940, the first two months of the order, the League was paid a total of $31,380.92 out of the pool; $24,807.22 in equalization, $4,976.65 as cooperative payments, and $1,597.05 for market service payments. On the argument of this petition, the Commissioner sought to have these figures stricken from the record, claiming they were scandalous. They certainly are scandalous, but it seems to us that the shoe is on the wrong foot.

This is a duplication of the same thievery of dairymen by the monopoly that was disclosed in the Jetter case as being perpetrated under the Marketing Order in the metropolitan market. It is a repetition of the same bogus referendum that was first condemned by the Commissioner of Agriculture two years ago but later conveniently forgotten.

The recent preliminary hearing in the Rochester Supreme Court indicates that the case will be argued before the Appellate Division next month. At the same time, Guernsey Breeders will argue their appeal from the adverse decision of Supreme Court Justice Murray of Albany, holding them bound by the provisions of the Buffalo Order.

Too Vile to Print

TUITION is free in the College of the City of New York. Its professors are engaged by a Board of Higher Education, appointed by the Mayor. The Board consists of 21 members. Recently this Board engaged Bertrand Russell, a well known English radical, to teach logic and mathematics at a salary of $8,000 a year.

Bishop Manning, of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, protested the appointment on ethical and moral grounds. The protest was echoed by ministers, priests, rabbis, and laymen. Finally, the Board held a meeting on March 18 to reconsider the appointment. After a three hour session it was announced that the appointment was approved by a vote of 11 to 7, two members being absent and the Chairman not voting. Of the four women on the Board, three voted to confirm the appointment.

During the controversy, quotations from Russell's books were published in the local papers. They indicated his support of atheism, communism, and bolshevism; his disregard of the American sense of morality and decency; and his disregard of the sanctity of marriage and the purity and integrity of the American home and the American way of living. Words to express Russell's theory could not be printed here. The language would pollute these columns. It were better, we feel, for our boys and girls that they were denied all books and all schooling, save what they would learn at a Christian mother's knee, than be taught to degrade themselves to the level of brute beasts. The discouraging thing about it all is that a board composed largely of professional men and women and college instructors should select a man of these qualifications to teach a course in logic, and at the same time impart his atheistic immoral philosophy, to the future citizens of a nation founded on God's eternal truths.

The Apple—A New Fruit

THE apple is a new fruit. Long known, its values and virtues have been equally long hidden. Meanwhile, the growing and competent citrus fruit industry has sold its products to the general public throughout the land in a remarkably effective campaign of sales merchandising. The apple became just another item on the grower's counter. The brunt of this slough fell, as usual, on the producer.

Today, the apple is a newly discovered fruit. Growers have decided to do it themselves—both production and marketing. Through the New York and New England Apple Institute they have, during the past few years, built up good contacts with the chain stores and other grocery outlets. They have emphasized the importance of grading and packaging. Now, with an affiliate organization, the New York State Cold Storage Apple Promotion Committee, they have launched a much-needed educational campaign, stressing the health values of the apple, how to keep apples, and how to buy them.

This information has been set forth in a series of bulletins which, with a 16-page booklet of tasty apple recipes, both new and old, have been distributed to over 1,500 home economics teachers throughout New York State. Additional sets can be procured on request.

The first article in this issue, on page 226, is particularly interesting at this time of the growers' educational campaign. Here is a study by a recognized authority of the food value in an apple that few of us ever stop long to think about; a common fault to which, in a great measure, the decrease in apple consumption can be attributed.

This present appeal by the producer direct to the consumer should produce results. The apple can become a new and popular fruit, and as the traditional King of Fruits, merits the assistance of all to the end that the goal set by growers can be attained.

Milk Dealers' Profits

The article "The Eloquence of Figures" in your March 23 issue was certainly revealing in showing how the milk dealers' spread has increased $1.02 a cwt. under the Bargaining Agency-Federal Order regime.

For my own information and also to pass along to my neighbors, can you tell me how you arrived at these 1939 figures—$12,000,000 loss to producers, and $3,705,000 extra cost to consumers? Also, how do Borden and National Dairy 1939 profits compare with other years? J. F.

USING the Administrator's uniform price for the period when the Federal Order was in effect, and when not in effect, the Sheffield price, the average monthly price for 1939 was $1.729 a cwt. as against a 1938 average of $1.749 a cwt.; a difference of two cents a cwt. a month, 24 cents a cwt. a year. Farmers supplying the metropolitan market with milk ship 50,000,000 cwts. a year. Receiving 24 cents a cwt. less meant a loss in 1939 over 1938 of $12,000,000.

On the other hand, the average monthly 1939 price paid by consumers in New York city was 13.35 cents per quart, as against an average of 13.06 cents per quart in 1938; an increase of .29 cents per quart. Approximately 3,500,000 quarts of fluid milk are sold daily in the metropolitan market, or 1,277,500,000 quarts each year. An extra charge of .29 cents per quart means that fluid milk cost city consumers $3,704,750 more in 1939 than in 1938.

The 1939 profits of Borden and National Dairy are significantly high. Borden's net was the highest in six years. National Dairy's was the second highest in that period. The record of "net income to surplus," as it is called by accountants, from 1934 to 1939 is as follows (and note that all depreciation, taxes and adjusting entries have already been deducted; in 1939 these deductions averaged approximately $16,500,000 in the case of National Dairy, and $8,000,000 in the case of Borden):

	National Dairy	Borden
1934	$6,551,930	$4,490,045
1935	9,338,205	4,842,349
1936	13,282,028	7,921,490
1937	10,290,732	6,290,652
1938	11,326,360	6,641,205
1939	13,034,157	7,979,837

Adding the bookkeeping deductions of $16,500,000 and $8,000,000 to the 1939 net income figures, the actual profit on sales for the year was $29,534,157 for National Dairy and $15,979,837 for Borden.

February Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of February are as follows: Per 100 Lbs. Per. Qt.

Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc	$2.21	$0.047
Lehigh Valley Co-op. Farmers	2.16	.0459
M. H. Renken Dairy Co.	2.10	.044
Fly Creek Valley Co-op., Inc.	2.10	.044
Sheffield Farms	2.09	.044
Dairymen's League	2.01	.0425

These are basic prices. Fat, freight and other differentials and charges vary and the actual return may be more or less.

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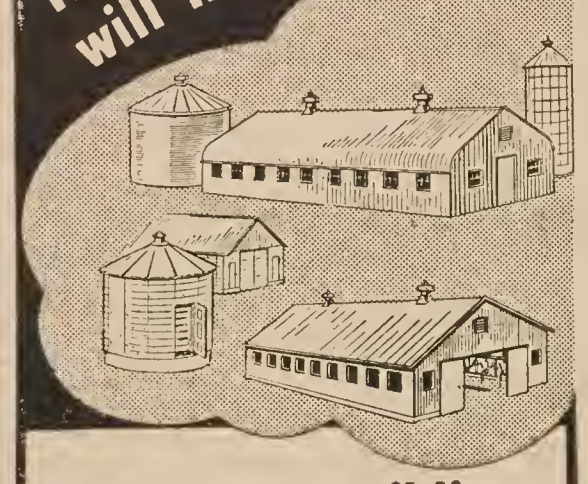

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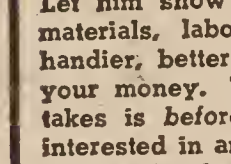
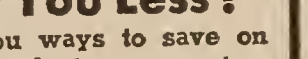


Electric or Gas Engine

"AIRLINER"



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Live Stock and Dairy

Proteins for Pork Production

By R. W. Duck

Efficiency and economy of pork production is materially influenced by the quality, kind and ratio of the different proteins used as well as the amounts fed. This is well illustrated by the fact that skim milk contains over three times the amount of digestible protein present in whey. However, feeding trials at the Wisconsin Experiment Station conducted by Morrison and Bohstedt, and at the California Station conducted by Thompson and Voorhies show that whey had a supplemental feeding value of about one-half that of skim milk.

The other day I encountered a case in Clinton County, N. Y., near Plattsburg, where unfavorable results had been reported from feeding whey to fattening shoats. Investigation showed that the pigs in question had received all the whey they would consume, and were then fed

This registered Spotted Poland China boar is owned by M. G. Adams, Oneida, N. Y. A single electrified wire fence keeps him in his lot. He is 20 months old and weighs 800 pounds.

very limited amounts of barley, having averaged for a feeding period of four months about one pound of barley per day, from an average initial weight of approximately 75 pounds. The trouble was that the pigs could not possibly drink sufficient whey to meet their total digestible nutrient requirements. If they had been self-fed barley or corn, or hand-fed at the rate of four to six pounds of grain daily, and then after feeding the grain been allowed all the whey they would drink the gains produced would have been much more rapid and economical.

Various Protein Combinations

Whey or skim milk when used as a protein supplement with corn or barley will produce more efficient and economical gains if some vegetable protein concentrate such as linseed oil meal or soy bean oil meal is added to the grain ration, in the ratio of about one to 14. If the protein concentrate is self-fed separately the pigs often are inclined to eat more of the comparatively expensive protein supplement than is needed to produce maximum gains and growth. This is especially true if barley is used as the sole grain feed, because it is not so palatable as corn or the protein concentrates mentioned.

If skim milk, whey or buttermilk is used as a protein supplement to grain on good pasture or forage it would probably not pay to feed an additional vegetable or animal protein supplemental feed. As far as I have been able to ascertain this question has never been tested at any of our experiment stations. It seems obvious that it would not pay to add other protein supplements to skim milk, whey or buttermilk when pigs are self-fed or full-fed on good legume pasture. However, it is never safe to make a nutritional assumption without adequately and properly testing the proposition. This is shown by the fact that early investigators and feeders were so thoroughly convinced that it was more profitable and desirable to cook feed for pigs that the subject was not tested until comparatively recent years. Such tests demonstrated that there is a lowered efficiency of gain of approximately 10 per cent when feeds for hogs are cooked, with the exception of potatoes, beans and peas, the cookihg of whieh increases their digestibility.

A decided influencing factor relative to the need of a protein supplement to grain on good pasture is the use of minerals to supplement the grain and pasture. One good mineral mixture for hogs on pasture consists of, iodized stock salt 10 lbs., ground limestone 100 lbs., and steamed bone meal 100 lbs., which should be kept available at all times in a clean dry container or self-feeder. Experimental tests at numerous Stations show that the addition of a protein supplement to corn on good pasture results in saving very little grain to produce 100 pounds gain, but, does produce sufficiently rapid additional gains so that shoats thus fed may be marketed about three weeks earlier than comparable unsupplemented feeders. Getting finished porkers on the late Summer or early Fall market before the heavy run of later Fall finished and early Winter shoats arrive usually means receiving from $1 to $2 or more per cwt.; during 1939 it would have meant a difference of about $4.

Handling Hogs

One of the worst problems to solve has often been that of keeping fattening or breeding hogs fenced-in. The use of one or two strands of properly charged and controlled electrified wire certainly proves effective where I have encountered its use. Some time ago I visited a farm where hog breeding is a principal livestock activity. The owner had fenced off some fattening shoats on alfalfa with a single electrified wire. After having been on pasture for several weeks it was decided to change them to another plot, a very wise procedure. The pigs could not be driven across the line where the electric wire had been; it was necessary to drive them up a portable chute into a small wagon, and haul them to the other field.

The use of a homemade portable loading chute is often a great convenience. It may be made by mounting the frame on old worn-out farm machinery wheels, such as a corn planter, with an axle of one or two inch iron pipe. Notches in the angle braces should be provided so the axle may be shifted to them as desired for different heights of trucks or wagons. About 40 inches from the ground to the high point of the floor is about correct for most purposes. If the chute is made with an inside measurement of three feet wide by three feet high by 12 feet long it will be adequate for most farms.

In loading hogs they will sometimes refuse to be driven into or up the chute. If they become excited it is almost impossible to do anything with them. They must be handled quietly and expertly, or, as one old hog man has aptly said, the driver or handler must have more common sense than the hogs. When hogs are to be loaded on a wagon or truck using a chute it is generally advisable to have them a little hungry and thirsty before attempting to load; some grain judiciously scattered along the chute and on the wagon floor will usually accomplish the trick. If the hogs are hungry another method which seems to operate with exceptionally good results is to get them started backwards up the chute, as this position often seems to be preferred by

These well finished Berkshire barrows are owned by Clarence and Roscoe Tucker, Elbridge, Onondaga County, N. Y. They have been fattened for farm butchering on home grown grain and skim milk.

them, then hold a bushel basket over their heads containing some corn, shake the basket so they can hear the corn. Keep moving the basket along over them and they will back-up into the truck.

Cottonseed Meal Considerations

W. L. Robison, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, has recently completed some very extensive tests relative to the use of cottonseed meal for growing and fattening pigs in dry lot. On my visits to the Ohio Station as well as to several of the Southern Stations, particularly Texas, I have followed these cottonseed meal tests with a great deal of interest. Some of them indicated that for steer feeding the injurious effects of cottonseed meal could be eliminated, or at least materially influenced, provided sufficient and constant needed quantities of vitamin A were supplied. This was also found to be the case when high levels of cottonseed meal were fed for long periods of time to high producing dairy cows.

While some contradictory results have been obtained, in most cases results from feeding cottonseed meal to either breeding or fattening pigs have not been satisfactory. Whether the cause was due to lack of vitamins, minerals, presence of a poisonous substance called gossypol, or an inadequate nutritional assimilation and absorption of the proteins present, the fact remains that in the 11 dry lot experiments reported by Robison cottonseed meal when used alone was not a satisfactory protein supplement for pigs. Except in one case in which there were no deaths in a group of eight pigs, the

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mortality was not less than 37.5 per cent in any one of the 11 experiments. Out of a total of 124 pigs, 66 died. This is an average death loss of 53.2 per cent. It was also conclusively demonstrated that a deficiency of vitamin A was not responsible for the injurious effect of the rations used.

Tests were also conducted with different methods of preparation and treating cottonseed meal to possibly overcome its injurious effect. Results indicate that iron-treated expeller cottonseed meal may be satisfactory for use as a protein suppplement for pigs in dry lot. No death loss was experienced in the group so fed, and their average daily gain was 1.03 pounds for a period of 156 days. A solution containing one pound of ferrous sulphate to 50 gallons of water was used at the rate of one gallon of this solution to each pound of cottonseed meal with their grain feed.

The untreated expeller cottonseed meal group lost six pigs out of a total of 34 and the rest gained only .74 pounds daily for a comparable total gain period of 217 days. In the iron-treated hydraulic process cottonseed meal group no deaths were sustained, and average gain was .93 per head daily. The untreated hydraulic group lost 18 head out of 49 starting, and the remainder gained only .49 pounds per head daily, requiring 326 days to finish to a weight of 201.7 pounds. The average daily ration of the iron-treated expeller cottonseed meal group, which gave the best results as mentioned, was ground corn 3.55; cottonseed meal (expeller-process-iron-treated) .81; ground alfalfa .19; mineral mixture (salt 20; pulverized limestone, 40; special steamed bone meal, 40) .11; iron sulphate .01; total 4.67. The average initial weight per pig so fed was 59.1, final weight 205.5, in 156 days.

TANKAGE AND COTTONSEED MEAL

It seems exceedingly important from a practical consideration to study Robison's results obtained by adding tankage to hydraulic and expeller processed cottonseed meal for fattening hogs in dry lot. In the expeller group the average daily ration for pigs with an initial weight of 49.3 pounds was, ground corn 3.74 lbs.; tankage .30 lbs.; expeller cottonseed meal .38 lbs.; ground alfalfa .14 lbs.; minerals .10 lbs. No deaths occurred for a feeding period of 152 days; the average daily gain was 1.06 lbs., final weight was 204.8 lbs.,; it required a total of 440.95 lbs. of the feeds and minerals as listed to produce 100 pounds of gain, at a total feed cost for such gain of $5.93. Corn is figured at 63 cents per bushel, tankage at $2.50 per cwt., cottonseed meal at $1.60, ground alfalfa at 90 cents, minerals at $2 per hundred.

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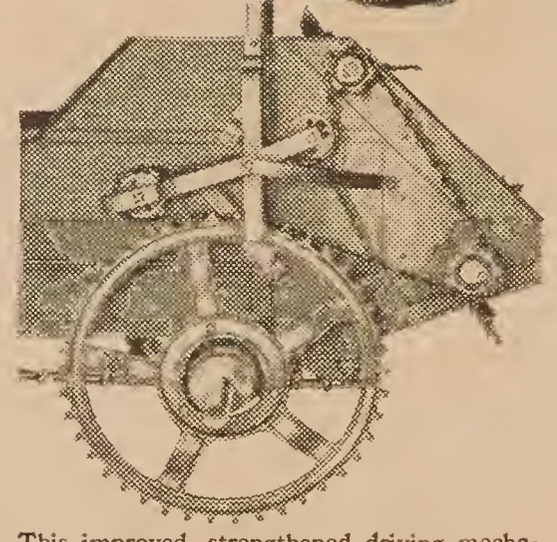

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New Slant on Milk Spread

On a recent trip to the western part of New York State, I stopped in to see a friend who farms on a large scale, with milk as his main cash product. I was not surprised to find him, as I had found him before, deep in meditation over certain aspects of the milk situation.

The production of milk necessarily involves a costly overhead, costly at least in proportion to the yield; and whether the individual farmer is a good bookkeeper or not, he is lucky if he doesn't find himself losing money and head over heels in debt. This particular farmer, together with a large group of others in the neighborhood, receives 3¼ cents a quart for milk which must, of course, conform to certain rigid standards. A distributor in a nearby city takes their output and retails it at 14 cents a quart. It is worthy of note, however, that as soon as the milk passes from the farmers' hands, all doubt as to the profit in its handling is at once dispelled. As soon as it reaches the hands of the dealer, suddenly it seems to be imbued with newly acquired characteristics. For the first time, it is referred to as being rich and creamy, the golden yield of sleek and contented cows. In fact, it is marketed in the modern American manner with much fanfare and noise, with very expensive advertising, and with sweet radio chanters enlisted to extol the virtues of the product. The consumer is counseled, cajoled and coerced into using this familiar staple of everyday life much as though he were an undernourished illiterate, accustomed to devour anything which might be placed before him.

While the big interests are thus playing ducks and drakes with money which they claim as their own, telling the producer how lucky he is that they can buy his milk, and telling the consumer how fortunate he is that they can get this to him, state investigators are told that a smaller margin of gross profits would strangle the industry. Much of this orgy of spending is competitive, millions being spent in needless advertising, staggering salaries, and outlandish rents as the different organizations stage a veritable crusade in the grand manner, merely to purvey to the public a simple necessity of life.

Innumerable salaried field men are maintained throughout the dairy sections who act as propaganda peddlers for the industry, telling the farmer he is lucky to have rich and benevolent friends in town. Some of these "ward heelers" in the rural districts are paid by individual companies to look after their particular interests and to send in word to general headquarters of any defection in the ranks of the farmers. Milk is a very valuable crop, in spite of the niggardly price which is paid for its production and on the few occasions when its flow has been threatened or partially interrupted, the maddest kind of scramble has ensued upstate. In fact, the industry keeps watch over the farmer very much as a mother watches a sleeping child, wondering when he will cease to believe in the stork and in Santa Claus.

In the city of western New York already referred to, the employee who takes the milk from the distributor's wagon and delivers it to the doorstep of the consumer, is paid 3½ cents a quart. This flunky has very little responsibility, no overhead, and requires almost no knowledge upon any one given subject. A very valid reason, if not a just one, exists for this employee being paid more per quart for his light work than the farmer receives per quart for producing the milk. The employee happens to belong to a union which can at any moment say "no" most emphatically. It is also not unreasonable to suppose that at some future time this group of employees will decide to raise the "ante," in which case it is likely that the distributor will either extract the added increment of cost from the consumer or will force the farmer to pay from his undivided profits.

The dairy farmers of this State have thus far have had very meager success in asserting themselves or their opinions in any matters pertaining to the milk industry. On the few memorable occasions upon which they did clamor for a living wage in return for their milk, the powerful interests of the opposition managed to discredit them in the eyes of the general public, and to attribute the most criminal motives to their disorganized efforts. A casual observer would be inclined to doubt whether the farmers realize how many aspects of the middle ages still survive in the so-called enlightened era in which we live. The creed that "might makes right" long since theoretically discarded, is to be seen in daily operation, an ignoble but tenacious relic of cruder and franker times. Today more than ever before, the individual dairy farmer must seize with determination that which is justly his, rather than expect law courts to restore to him what has already been lost. He is finally coming to realize the true nature of his proprietorship over his product and exactly what he must do to protect these rights and at the same time to market this product economically, all of which will eventually benefit the only two really important groups in the business, the producer, and the consumer.

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New York.

Improving Dairy Ration

I am feeding the following ration; three distillers, one hominy, one bran, one middlings and molasses. My cows seem to be losing flesh. I am feeding good mixed hay with quite a lot of clover in it, twice a day and silage without much corn in it once a day. Could you suggest any way I could change my ration to keep the cows fatter? Do I need to add minerals to it to make the cows come in heat? I do not want to feed cottonseed or gluten. They have salt once a day.

New York. G. A.

You might change gradually to the following fitting ration, which is also a good milk producing ration, especially with good quality hay. Yellow cracked corn 300 lbs., ground or whole oats 300 lbs., wheat bran 300 lbs., linseed oil meal 100 lbs.

The following mineral mixture is good and produces good results if mixed with the suggested concentrate mixture, using 20 lbs per each 1,000 lbs. of the grain feed; equal parts iodized stock salt, ground limestone and steamed bone meal, also keep it available for all stock at all times. The best ratio to feed the grain mixtures is about one pound for each three to four pounds of milk produced.

An Ayrshire Winner

During the past six years, the Ayrshire breeders in the D. H. I. A. of Fulton County, New York, have been competing for permanent possession of a special cup. The breeder having the highest record Ayrshire cow for each year has his name engraved on the cup and the right of possession for one year.

The results for 1939 show that Sonny'c Linda of Willflo, No. 169123, won the cup for Willflo Farm owned by William O'Neill of Johnstown, New York. As this is the third year Mr. O'Neill has won this distinction, the cup becomes his permanent possession.

During the 1939 calendar year, Sonny's Linda was the high producing Ayrshire of the Fulton County D. H. I. A. with a record of 10,500 lbs. of milk, testing 4.22 per cent fat, giving her a butterfat record of 442.6 lbs. The entire record was made on twice a day milking. She was in milk 298 days being dry from the middle of April until June 22. She was in calf a total of 225 days of the 298 days in milk.

William O'Neill, Johnstown, N. Y. with his high producing Ayrshire.

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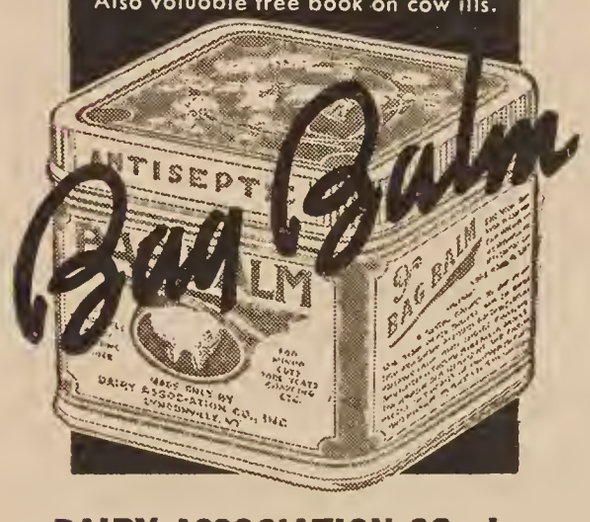

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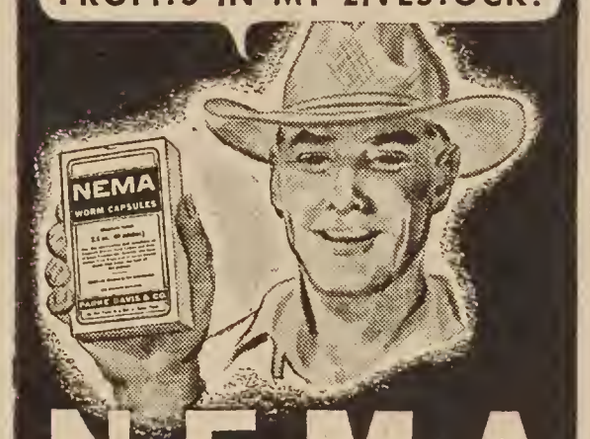

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Dealer Criticizes; Producer Answers

I read in the January 27 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, an article by W. K. Moffett on the Pennsylvania Milk Control Law.

Will you please ask Mr. Moffett if he is not in the milk business himself at this time? Further, since he is in the milk business, what is he doing for the farmers? WILLIAM H. KLEPPINGER.
(Proprietor, Howertown Sanitary Dairy)
Northampton, Pa.

Yes, Mr. Kleppinger, I am in the milk business, but not as a milk dealer. I am a milk producer and breeder of purebred Jersey cattle, and market my milk through a Philadelphia milk dealer.

Dairy farmers have 10 times more invested in their farms than milk dealers have in milk plants. But do dairy farmers get the same cash return on their investment and make the same profit from producing milk, as milk dealers do from handling milk? Did you ever hear of a farmer who received a price for milk, that covered all of the costs of producing a hundred pounds of milk plus a reasonable profit above these costs? I never did. You probably know many milk dealers who receive all of their costs of processing and distrbuting milk, plus a handsome profit.

I never saw milk dealers' wives and children working in milk plants washing bottles and cans, operating pasteurizers or delivering milk. I have seen farmers' wives and children working at hard labor in the fields and cow barns, without the faintest hope of ever getting paid for their labor. This is evidently considered proper by milk dealers, for I remember the president of one of the largest milk concerns in Pennsylvania telling me: "As long as farmers' have wives and children, they will produce milk and take any price they can get for it."

It has always been interesting, to hear milk dealers yell, when someone interfers with the rackets in the milk business, or attempts to rid the business of these rackets. You evidently remember back to 1931-32 else you would not have mentioned the Allied Dairy Farmers' Association, of which I was president. Those were the days of the basic-surplus racket, the check-off racket, the farm inspection racket, the butterfat testing racket, the transportation racket, the receiving station charge racket, the foreign butter and western cream racket, the preferred stock and bond racket, (a milk producer bought the milk dealer's phony bonds or lost his market). Read the Federal Trade Commission reports on these matters. You probably also remember that the Allied Dairy Farmers' Association did what State and local officials failed to do; exposed and broke up some of these rackets. The Allied Dairy Farmers' sponsored and backed milk control legislation, reasoning that through honest administration and enforcement of the law, rackets in the milk business could be permanently eliminated. That this did not turn out that way is not the fault of the Allied Dairy Farmers' Association.

Back in 1931-32 dairy farmers were fighting for their farms and homes. During all of the depression years when the farmer was barely existing, milk distributors were piling up millions of dollars in profits, earning 30 to 40 per cent interest on their investment. (Again see the Federal Trade Commission reports). It was my privilege to work with the dairy farmers in the Philadelphia milk shed during those black days. I well remember the measures used by milk dealers in their attempt to discredit decent farmers and the abuse many farmers suffered at the hand of the milk dealers, simply because the farmer had the courage to fight an organized racket.

Today the organized milk dealer does not have to use such crude methods. He simply takes over political control of a State Department of Health and a Milk Control Commission and gets under the guise of legality, more than he took when the rackets were operating unrestrained.

That, Mr. Kleppinger, is exactly what is going on in Pennsylvania today, and your own position is none too secure. You are just a small milk dealer, and if certain powerful milk holding corporations continue with their control at Harrisburg, you and all small milk dealers will he forced out of business.

It is just too bad if milk dealers get annoyed when there is talk about the rackets in the milk business. Personally, I wish it were possible to forget them. But since the farmer is the man who pays and suffers because of existing conditions in the milk business, we shall just have to keep on working and talking until the milk producers get a proper share of the profits accruing to the handling and sale of milk by distributors. This may sound like the millennium to milk producers, but it can be done of they do not allow misleading propaganda to becloud their thinking.

Pennsylvania. W. K. MOFFETT.

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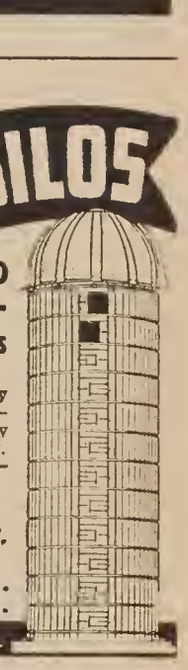

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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WOMAN AND HOME

April

April is a new beginning
To any country man.
A time to laugh and sing
And work the soil and plan.

April's air means re-birth
And courage to the hands.
Sweet, is the smell of earth
In fresh-plowed garden lands.

April is being young again.
Having the strength to give
All to the sun and rain.
A new world in which to live.

RUTH C. DEITZ.

This and That

At long last we are really into Spring and though even now I wouldn't be surprised to see an April snowstorm, everything indicates that the tiresome Winter is over. Perhaps it is because we have had to go bundled up for so long that the bright new Spring clothes and hats seem particularly attractive this year, in spite of what we may think about some of the "mad hats" being shown. The flowered prints, both in ready to wear dresses and in the piece materials are lovely and gay, which ought to be of some value in offsetting the effect on us all of world conditions. A news item that has just come in from one of the fashion services says that sheer wool is to be very popular this Spring and early Summer, and I know that many women prefer this material to cotton or any other fabric even in mid-summer.

Have you been listening to opera Saturday afternoons, and all the other lovely music that has been on the air during the past few months? Sometimes as I have sat in my own place listening I have thought that there must be thousands of our readers all over the country doing the same thing and that we were all in one audience, in spite of miles and snowdrifts, thanks to the marvel that is radio. C. B. W.

Succotash — The New England Way

A while ago in your columns the writer of the *Countryman's Journal* asked who invented succotash. The answer is that the Indians had it all invented before our ancestors landed on Plymouth Rock. In 1643 Roger Williams published a sort of Indian dictionary in which one or two words are probably the ancestors of the established spelling, Succotash. In the next century Captain Jonathan Carver travelled through "the interior parts of North America" observing "the genius, Manners and customs of the Indians," and reports that Succatoth is "corn and beans boiled together with bear's flesh." In the "Old Colony" by which name we Plymouth Rockers still call our countryside, we have always regarded succotash and chowder as not dishes but meals each in itself, and our idea of succotash from "Old Plymouth Receipts" is given in full below. We celebrate Forefather's Day December 21 accordug to a well defined ritual. First comes the meeting of the Pilgrim Society; then church service in the First Church which "was gathered" at Scrooby, England in 1602, and arrived on Plymouth Rock 319 years ago; then an adjournment to a meal consisting entirely of succotash and pie. And here is the recipe:

Boil two fowl in a large kettle of water. Skim off the fat before adding the other ingredients. (At the same time put in another kettle ½ pound of lean pork and two quarts of common white beans, and boil until like soup). Add to the kettle with the fowl a small piece of corn beef, ½ turnip, sliced, and cut into small pieces, with four or six potatoes sliced thin. When cooked tender the fowl are taken out and kept hot with the pork in a dish in the oven. The corn beef can be either hot or pressed and served cold. The soup of beans, and the vegetables are then mixed with the water the fowl and beef were boiled in, and salt and pepper added. Four quarts of hulled corn having been boiled soft and very tender, are added to the succotash. All ingredients can be cooked separately and put together just before using.

Before serving, much of the meat from one fowl should be cut up and returned to the succotash. The second fowl can be served with the beef and pork as a separate dish. R. W. H.

Pennies Make the Dollars

Many farm men and women who have well established delivery routes for their produce are often not aware of increased seasonal demands which, if satisfied, would bring in additional income. The demand for cottage cheese is filled not by the butter-and-egg farmer but the food stores. Craving for nice fresh Spring greens in the early Spring is overlooked by the farmer who has quantities of luscious dandelions growing in the yard and crisp cowslips in the pasture swamp.

Vegetables grown in the farm garden, if bunched attractively, sell readily to those who pride themselves on buying 'fresh from the farmer.' Peas and lima beans if shelled and packed in cellophane bags look professional and bring a considerably higher price. Winter squash and pie pumpkins are easy to grow, store safely and may be sold to housewives long after the frost has levelled other vegetables, while well ripened and cured popcorn sells on sight.

Surplus plants of tomato, cabbage or common flowers as aster, zinnia, marigolds need not be thrown out since city gardeners are ready to buy some each Spring for their own gardens. And cut flowers are a necessity to many city women. Many bouquet may be sold each week.

There is the city mother who would be glad to board her restless son on some farm for a week or more if she was assured of his safety. Here a price under that charged by boys' camps would still bring a nice return for the extra trouble. None of these things is a gold mine in itself, but several taken in succession can cover many extra items of farm needs. Farm folks need to throw off their shy ways and boldly advertise their produce. MRS. V. D. U.

At Ten She Knows the Answer

Muriel Webb, of Fabius, N. Y., is only ten years old but she has the answer to what would happen to the rest of the world if the farmer stopped working. In a school composition called "Why Farming is an Important Occupation," she says:

"Farming is an important industry. It not only feeds the country people but the city people as well.

Large cold storage plants are set up in or around the cities and large supplies of farm produce are kept there until ready for use.

If the farmers of this country didn't get up and milk, mornings, the people of these large cities would have no milk to put on the cereal, no milk to cook with or any baked food from the bakeries; all because the farmers didn't get up to milk.

If all at once our farmers got lazy and went on the W. P. A., what would we eat when our warehouses gave out? Guess we don't realize we owe a lot to our farmers."

Beet Recipes

Here is a reply to a request for a different way of preparing beets that have always been pickled or Harvard. Shred the beets after they have been washed and peeled, drop them into rapidly boiling water and boil 15 minutes, drain, add butter and serve, with the butter may be added salt and pepper and other spices if one wishes. Prepared in this manner, beets taste like a new vegetable. Do not use too much water and be careful that they do not stick. Better try a small amount at first to test the family's reaction.

Beets may be peeled and diced and baked in a casserole in the oven with the addition of a little water.

The stems of beets cooked like cabbage are much relished by some. And, of course, everyone knows of the delicious greens the beet leaves make in early Spring. O. G. J.

Hints on Painting

Doing any painting this Spring? Perhaps a few tried and true hints will help with the job.

In painting stairs, paint every other one first; when dry, paint the others. There'll always be a place to walk on without touching the wet painted stairs.

It's good idea to keep painting tools, such as putty knives, extra brushes, and stirring sticks conveniently at hand. To do this, cut a two-inch band from an old auto inner tube and slip it on the paint bucket. Place the tools under the band.

To dry handles of small garden tools or household articles freshly painted, stand them upright in a wire dish dryer.

In painting trellises or window screens, speed up the process by hanging them securely on the clothesline with wire. You can paint both sides in one operation, and it avoids getting paint on the house or garage walls.

It is a good idea to soak a new paint brush in linseed oil for several days before using. This saturates the bristles, adding to their flexibility, and the paint will spread much better.

Before starting to paint, paste a paper plate on the bottom of the can to catch drippings and to hold the brush when not using it. If any paint is left over, pour melted paraffin over it, and it will never dry out.

Paint the clothes rack, and all the snags in the wood will be covered and the filmiest garments or hose may be hung on it with no fear of catching a thread or stains. B. C.

The Care of Floors

If floors are to be kept looking their best, they must be given proper care. And this is really a simple matter—given a good supply of soap and water, wax or polish, and the right methods.

The regular waxing or polishing is all very well but every so often all the rugs should be taken up and the floors thoroughly cleaned.

The waxed floors in the living room and dining room should be washed with lukewarm suds, then rinsed and dried. Fresh wax should be thoroughly rubbed into the surface with a soft, clean cloth.

If the floors are of unfinished wood, they require a hard scrubbing with a stiff brush and plenty of thick suds. After a thorough rinsing. they should be dried as well as possible with a cloth wrung out of clear water.

The important thing to remember in cleaning all wood floors is that they should be dried as soon as possible after washing for if they become water-soaked, the wood softens and turns an ugly dark color.

These household chores should not result in an aching back for the housewife—not when there is such a wide variety of mops and brushes to take the drudgery out of this work.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I am a young farm woman with a baby boy. I would appreciate letters from older and wiser homemakers as well as ones my own age. I feel that we all can benefit from each other's experiences." MRS. W. H. E.
New York.

"I am an invalid and would love to hear from any one interested in cooking for the sick." MISS M. E. H.
New York.

"I am very much interested in em broidery, knitting, quilt blocks and church work. I am 34, and would like to hear from other women who share the same interests." MISS A. E. T.
New York.

"I am very interested in getting in touch with quilt makers from other states of the Union. I'd like to exchange a piece of printed material (3x3 inches) with another subscriber in each one of the states as I'd like to make a historical quilt." MISS E. C.
New York.

"I am 22 and have been married a short while. Would one of you ladies be so kind as to send me a quilt pattern? One that the pieces sewed together will make the block." MRS. H. F.
New York.

"I would like to hear from young people interested in crocheting, tatting or fancy work. My hobby is collecting elephants of all sizes and kinds."
New York. MRS. E. D.

"Would some of the readers please send me patterns for making cuddle toys or any handicraft an invalid can do?"
Maryland. MISS E. M.

An April Window Garden

By April we were a little weary of the paper white narcissi which had been so lovely on our window sill through the Winter. Now all the pots and dishes were filled only with straggling green leaves; the fresh sweet blossoms were gone. But somehow we could not bear the thought of a window unadorned. So the window garden was born.

We've heard of babies cradled in trunk tops, especially babies of the theater. Our own Peter slept once in a trunk when we reached a new home ahead of his bed; but was ever a garden besides ours planted in a trunk lid? Planks and boards and boxes are scarce in our little house on the hill. and there was an old trunk in the shed which would never see a train or expressman again, so the man wrenched off the lid and brought it in. Then he dug up enough rich black leaf mold to fill it, and this he baked (to kill weed seeds) in an old milk can set atop our discarded kitchen range in the backyard, where we should be making maple syrup if only the weather were different.

Warm and steaming and with a bit of commercial fertilizer added, the leaf mold was dumped into the trunk top. This was set on a low table before the casement window having a southern exposure, and the soil pulverized until not a lump remained. The shabbiness of the old trunk lid was hidden under a strip of oilcloth thumb-tacked around its sides.

Next morning the earth was cool and waiting. We brought out the colored envelopes of seeds, and sorted them in eager anticipation. Peter, not yet five, wanted to plant them all, but finally was satisfied with radishes for his share upon the promise that they would grow faster than anything else. Mother, yearning for some frivolity after the stern Winter, insisted upon poppies, larkspur, and snapdragons. The man chose the rest, cabbage and tomato plants, lettuce, calendula, cosmos, and many kinds of zinnias, and wilt-resistant asters, and ruffled petunias. A single bean, a new early kind, had a compartment all to itself in solitary splendor —"just to see what it would do."

After the earth was prepared, but before the seeds were planted, cardboard strips were inserted into the dirt marking off squares and oblongs, enough cardboard showing above the surface to clearly define the spaces. Then a sheet of paper was ruled off into the same number of spaces, and this was our "map" to show where each kind of seed was planted.

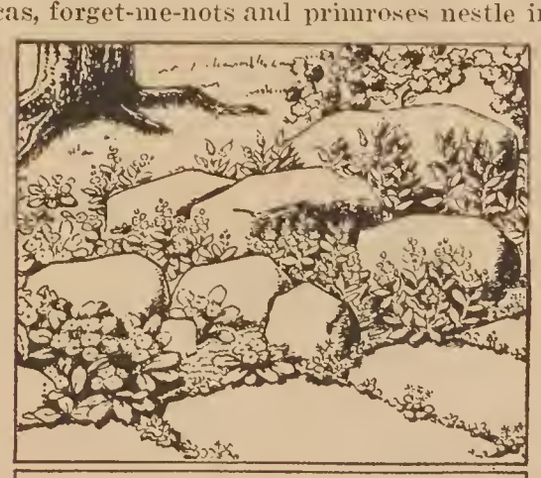
Some of the flower plants we shall put into small marmalade crocks, and give them to our friends and neighbors on May Day, and to the city folks across the way who find Spring week-ends too short for all the flower-gardening they want to do. They will be grateful for zinnias and asters already started.

There is a new excitement in our days now, watching for the spears and curls of magic green. The charm, the color, the scent of flowers seem already in the air, and Summer surely is more imminent when a salad lies hidden in our window garden. E. V. D.

Plan for a Rock Garden

Set rocks firmly in soil as the diagram shows, tilting them slightly for drainage. If you have no suitable slope, build one yourself with alternate layers of rocks and soil.

For an appealing natural effect in your rock garden, plant ground ivy where it will trail over tops of rocks. Let veronicas, forget-me-nots and primroses nestle in



the crevices between. And if your rock garden is bordered with a flagstone path, grow sedums among the stones.

Send 10 cents in coin for your copy of How to Make Rock Gardens and Lily Pools to the Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

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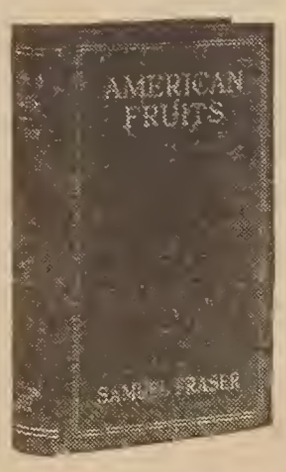
American Fruits
By
Samuel Fraser



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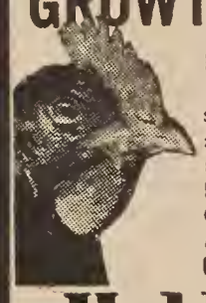

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Rambling Along at Long Acres

Farmers become weather wise in time but should anyone wish to learn about weather portents, I recommend a study of Whittier's poem "Snow Bound." In the introductory stanzas of that poem, the poet gives very many of the signs and portents which foretold the coming storm. A study of that poem would have prepared many an eastern farmer for the January cold and snow.

The peaches usually will withstand zero or even a degree or two below but anything below minus 10 means the loss of many fruit buds. Elberta is especially tender to below zero weather so our peaches are already picked in this section. The South Haven and Halehaven also the Rochester are hardier but there is always the danger that abnormal cold will freeze and expand the trees with a consequent loosening of the bark when warmer weather sets in, and that condition means a dead tree. Young trees are more susceptible than old ones to this condition of loosened bark.

We have always with us in every community the crickets and the ants. The crickets go blithely on their way during fine weather with never a thought of what may come and thus every severe spell catches them unprepared. Wood lies buried in snow, or even yet in the woodlot, with snow so deep it cannot be hauled, coal bins empty, corn still in the shock in the fields or fodder left out to freeze, broken boards and leaky places in roofs, left that way so that the barn is cold and dismal, often feed supplies low and even food supplies low all of which brings about much suffering and exposure. The ants are weather wise, they cast a watchful eye at lowering skies and moaning winds and they scurry about to prepare for bad weather. All corn and fodder is home and in the dry, woodsheds piled high with dry wood, coal on hand if coal is burned, the pantry well supplied and the stables repaired and made cozy. Such a family may laugh at storm and cold, even enjoy it just as the family in Whittier's poem had made ready and remained comfortable and even enjoyable during those days of snowbound.

For many years, I had a man's viewpoint toward poetry, looking upon it as more or less silly and sentimental, food for puppy love youths and sentimental women but not for strong men. Then the requirements of a college curriculum forced me to take a course in English which included a quarter of poetry under an instructor who really knew poetry. He wasted no time in uncovering the dry bones and technique but got right into the study of what the poet was trying to convey. It opened a new world for me, broadened me, gave me a new concept of beauty in word pictures and a wealth of worldly wisdom which had heretofore been hidden from my eyes. Ever since that time those old poets have been personal friends. The sonorous loveliness of Tennyson, the robust and helpful philosophy of Browning, the insight into life of Bryant, Pope and Goldsmith, the kindly portraits of New England life of Whittier, the intriguing stories of Longfellow, to mention but a few, all these open a new life for anyone who will study them.

What, talking poetry to a man who has just come in from the barn on a dark, Winter evening after being chambermaid to 40 cows? Yes, I am, for that man needs it as much as any other. Revolve your whole existence around a barn full of cows and you become narrow, crochety, often a complainer, a bit hard to get along with, sour and disgruntled. The Missus says nothing but she wonders how she ever came to marry such a grouch.

So sniff and snort, declare loudly that anyone who reads or studies poetry is a sissy but after you have blown off steam, sneak toward the old book case, even if it contains only some of the childrens old, school readers; you know, the ones Mary and Johnny studied so long ago before they married and left the old home. Mother is sure to have kept them and you would be surprised to know how often she gets out those old things of her children and fondles them, when you are out at the barn. Mother would not wish you to know that she has retained in full measure the old love of romance, the old time tenderness of heart, the old longing for love and appreciation. Mother has lived with you a long time and unconsciously she too has become outwardly hard. Well, get out that old school reader if that is all you can find and ask Mother to read a poem. Then both join in a discussion of just what lesson the poet was trying to convey. Poetry must be read between the lines as well as the lines themselves. The poet took weeks to condense his thoughts into a few lines of simple rhyme, but he had a lesson to convey and he put it in. Take "Snow Bound" for instance. Why any farmer can take an old stub of a pencil and actually draw that home, the barns, woodsheds, the living room even the people, you can duplicate much of the picture, just try to see how much you can get out of it. It is almost midnight, hours beyond our usual bedtime but what an enjoyable evening we have had. Ma may make believe it is all nonsense but she will go to sleep with a smile on her lips and her heart warm with the old love for the man of her choice. The next morning, even the cows will look more attractive, the barn more cheery, the milk price more satisfactory and to your own surprise, you will come in to breakfast singing.

Sure, I am talking poetry to hard headed farmers in the hope that it will soften those hard heads. We only live once, we pass this way but once, life is so precious and so woefully short, then why not get all the joy out of it we can. Milking cows, cleaning stables, stalking behind a plow, sweating in a hay field, spending day after day in a stuffy kitchen eternally washing dishes, cooking and baking, washing and scrubbing; why if that is all there is to life, then call the undertaker right away. Songs are only poetry set to music. That song entitled "Without A Song" teaches a great lesson. Take a New Yorker, transport him to a strange land, sick, broke, discouraged, ready to give up. Have someone play "Sidewalks of New York"; watch that man grin, get on his feet, throw back his shoulders and be a man again. Dust off the old organ in the corner, Mother still knows how to play, sing the old songs which are poetry set to music. Feel memory glow with the golden light of youth and romance, feel heart throbs anew; pretend to be rough and growl as you take Mother's hand in yours; life has risen above the barn and the kitchen by the power of a poet's lines. L. B. REBER.

Berrien County, Mich.

Courtesy Maine Development Commission.

One hundred 1940 Thanksgiving dinners in the making as they were being shipped from the Jacques Turkey Ranch at Manchester, Me.

Watch the Laying Flock

With plans for the coming season running through his mind and with the many preparations that must be made to put those plans in working order, the poultryman may forget that the birds in the laying pens need attention too. While the young chicks and the growing chicks will be producing the profits next Fall it is the layers that are producing now and they must not be neglected.

One of the problems at this time of the year is keeping the litter in proper condition. Some coops are allowed to become wet and insanitary with the result that egg production suffers. If the construction of the building is at fault or if the location of the building is the cause there is not much that the poultryman can do now but if the operator has become careless about changing the litter and forms a wet, insanitary and disaing the fault is his own. Sometimes a change in the ventilation system is all that is needed to correct the problem. With proper ventilation the moisture laden air is passed out of the building, the fresh air taking its place. Without this ventilation the moisture from the bird's breathing and from the spillage around the water fountains condenses and forms a wet, unsanitary and disagreeable condition. Put enough litter on the floor. Skimping on the litter will cause it to become wet quicker. It usually helps also in keeping dry floors if the operator tries to haul over or scratch around in the litter with a fork as he goes through the pens. This allows better circulation of air through it for moisture evaporation.

See that the hens have plenty of feed and water before them at all times. If the birds are in high production it may be necessary to increase the grain feeding in order to hold up body weight. A hen will not lay long when she has to take the material from her own body to produce eggs.

The poor producing hen has no place in the laying pens. While it is true that almost any old hen will lay at this season of the year there are still some birds in the flock that are not producing their keep. Systematic culling is needed.

When broodiness comes break it up as soon as possible. The longer a broody hen is allowed to set the harder she will be to break up. The best way to break up broody hens is to place them by themselves in a wire-bottomed coop so as to allow the circulation of air and to provide plenty of food and water so that the body weight of the bird will not drop. This helps to bring the bird back into production as soon as possible with the least loss of time. It's a good idea to band each bird as she is released from the broody coop and if a bird becomes broody too often, the axe is the best.

Check up on your marketing methods. Are you getting all for your products that you should? With egg prices as they are you can't afford to take the loss of a single cent. The production of a high quality product sold to a reliable dealer shows the ability of the poultryman and of his acceptance of modern, progressive business methods. E. C.

Care in Moving Pullets

A flock of laying hens, or pullets, can be safely moved at any season, provided you use care and ordinary common sense. The best time for moving them is at night.

Twice within the last three years we have had occasion to move our pullets just as they were nicely beginning to lay. Around the first of December my daughter and her husband moved their flock of White Leghorns (natures flightiest breed) a distance of about 30 miles. These were late chicks, hatched around the middle of June and just nicely starting to lay by the middle of November. They were moved at night and placed on the roosts in their new home before morning. I doubt if they even knew they had changed quarters; certainly they showed no ill effects whatever. On the contrary their laying steadily increased until practically the entire flock was laying.

Last Fall we moved to a new home a short distance from where we had lived the last three years. I had 14 New Hampshire Red pullets, and these I carried to their new home, two at a time in my arms. They were just starting to lay. The only henhouse on the new place is a very small building, so small that the 14 hens fill it, but they have laid all Winter supplying four families with all the eggs they can use. I get 10 and 12 eggs a day. There is no floor in their house, only dirt and from the excavations they are making it would seem they have intentions of getting through to China.

Some of the terribly cold stormy mornings this Winter I had gone out expecting them to be frozen to death, only to find them singing and cackling, apparently having the time of their lives. The two windows in my little henhouse are covered with a good glass substitute, and the door, except on very cold blustery nights, is left open. If it is closed for any length of time the floor becomes wet. I find they can stand almost any amount of cold so long as they are kept dry. Of course I am not recommending such a poultry house for those who can afford better ones, nevertheless I believe proper care and feed are of more inmportance than the kind of buildings. L. B.

More About Heating Henhouses

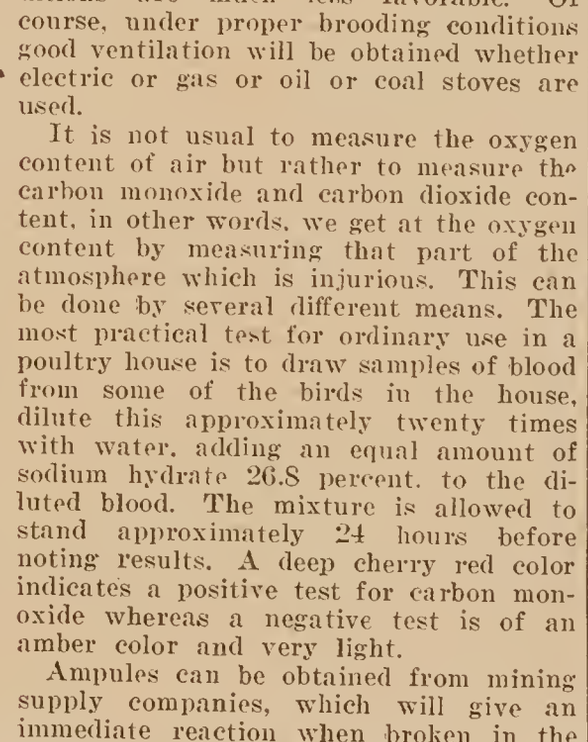
C. E. Lee, who recently wrote about heating poultry houses, makes the following statements in reply to inquiries:

What was meant by double thermostatic control was that in our heated house we found that the west end was cooler than the rest of the house. After making a close check on this during the first year of our heating experiment, we changed the control so that the three pens on the west end were operated by a separate thermostat and the hot water heat piped to these three pens separately so that when the thermostat called for heat in the cooler pens, they got it without influencing the temperature in the warmer pens. This enabled us to keep the temperature much more exact through the whole house than was possible when it was all on one thermostat.

In our work we had no stoves inside the houses at all, but heated the whole thing by hot water with the heater placed in the basement of the feed room and entirely outside the laying house itself. Unquestionably, the consumption of oxygen by stoves inside houses would have a detrimental effect if the proper air intakes were not provided or the house was not built loosely enough to allow air to come in around cracks and crevices in sufficient volume. Most poultry houses are not very tight and a considerable amount of fresh air can come in around doors and windows. We have found on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, where coal stove brooders are used almost exclusively, that better ventilation is obtained in the brooder houses by reason of the stoves because the brooder stove draws out air from along the floor all the time, and fresh air comes in around the doors and windows, so that we do have some circulation of air, whereas, where electric brooders are used under the same conditions, there is no circulation and conditions are much less favorable. Of course, under proper brooding conditions good ventilation will be obtained whether electric or gas or oil or coal stoves are used.

It is not usual to measure the oxygen content of air but rather to measure the carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide content, in other words, we get at the oxygen content by measuring that part of the atmosphere which is injurious. This can be done by several different means. The most practical test for ordinary use in a poultry house is to draw samples of blood from some of the birds in the house, dilute this approximately twenty times with water, adding an equal amount of sodium hydrate 26.8 percent. to the diluted blood. The mixture is allowed to stand approximately 24 hours before noting results. A deep cherry red color indicates a positive test for carbon monoxide whereas a negative test is of an amber color and very light.

Ampules can be obtained from mining supply companies, which will give an immediate reaction when broken in the atmosphere, but these are not approved as yet by the United States Bureau of Mines as being accurate and there seems to be some doubt about their accuracy, although they are probably roughly accurate.



"It is not always the man of the farm who waits for his R. N.-Y.," according to F. C. Vail, Brookfield Center, Conn.

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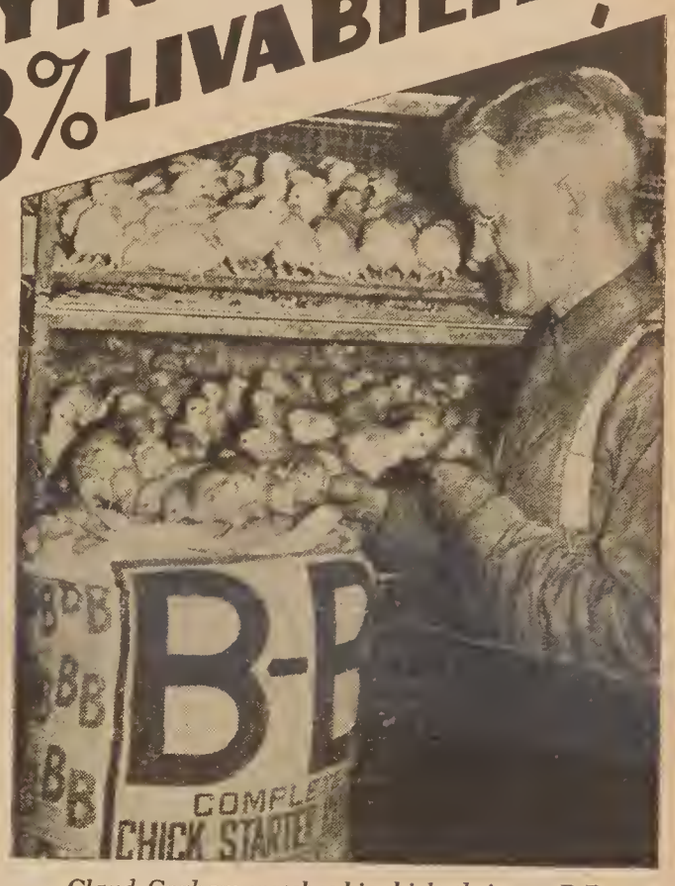

Claud Graham watches his chicks thrive on B-B.

Here's what Claud H. Graham, proprietor of the Graham Poultry Farm, Cairo, N. Y., has to say about his experience with B-B Feeds:

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Give *your* chicks this extra care. Phen-O-Sal is a *double-duty* medicine*. A *balanced blend* of antiseptic and astringent drugs. *Always* uniform in quality. Dissolves *quickly.*

Demand *genuine* Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets for *your* chicks. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, who may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer.

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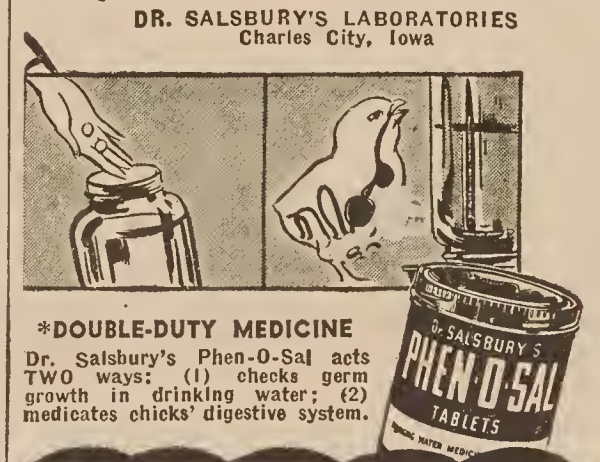
Charles City, Iowa



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Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal acts TWO ways: (1) checks germ growth in drinking water; (2) medicates chicks' digestive system.

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. 95% PULLETS GUAR. Electric Hatched. Unsex. Pults. Ckls.

	Unsex.	Pults.	Ckls.
Will ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	10.00	6.50
Rock-Red Cross	8.00	10.00	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	12.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad. or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop., Box 52, McAllsterville, Pa.

SHADEL POULTRY FARM

CHICKS

Pedigreed R. O. P. foundation, 250 to 300 Egg Records per Year. Breeders bloodtested.

100% live Arrival postpaid.	Unsexed	Plts.	Ckls.
Large ENGLISH type	100	100	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$1.75
N. H. or R. I. REDS	7.00	10.00	6.00
BARRED ROCKS	7.00	9.00	7.00

Pullets Guar. 95%. Free Catalog of Farm & Stock.
Shadel Poultry Farm, Rt. 5, McAllsterville, Pa.

NOLL'S CHICKS

BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS
Extra Profit-Bred Quality Chicks, Sexed Pullets, Cockerels. Official Penna. State Bloodtested. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each. Quality and satisfaction Guaranteed. Straight Run Chicks $8.50 per 100. Sexed Pullets $17.00 per 100: Can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.
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Shellenberger's White Leghorns. Hanson or Hollywood Strain Chicks as low as $6.50-100; Day-Old-Sexed-Pullets $13-100, 95% Pullets; Day Old Cockerels $2-100. Write for folder describing Breeders.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 34, Richfield, Pa.

RICHFIELD HATCHERYS' Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD 100% del.

	50	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English..	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels $2-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.
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SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live delivery P.P. Large Type	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg Pullets, 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type English W. Leghorns..	6.50	32.50	65
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70

All Free Range B. W. D. Bloodtested Breeders. Order from ad or write for FREE Catalog. J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM, Box R, McAllsterville, Pa.

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	100
White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade Leghorns	7.75
N. Hamp. & R. I. Reds	7.25
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wy.	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50
White Leghorn Cockerels	2.50

White Leghorn Pullets, 95% accuracy $12 & $13.00
Write for prices on Heavy Breeds Sexed.
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Rock, Red, Leghorn and New Hampshire. Bronze Poults, Mammoth Pekin Ducklings. Vigorous Stock. Blood Tested. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Circular free.
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McLoughlin Leghorns Progeny-test bred. Seven times New York R. O. P. Champions in average production. Free from pullorum. Official state tube test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, New York

WH. GIANTS that Live, Lay, Weigh, Pay. Reds. Cir.
HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM - Portsmouth, R. I. *Closed Sun.*

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs.	Non Sexed	Pullets	Ckls.
100% live del. P. Paid	per 100	per 100	per 100
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	9.00	7.00
Sp. N. H. Reds, Rk.-Red Cross	9.00	13.00	9.50
Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.50
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95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm & Hatchery.
McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
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GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS
Electric Hatched from BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS.

CASH OR C. O. D.	Non-Sexed	Pullets	Ckls.
Large Type English or	per 100	per 100	per 100
Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$1.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
Special Breed—N. H. Reds	9.00	12.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	7.00	6.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. We pay all postage, & guar. 100% live arrival. 4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Shipped express collect. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE circular and Prices.
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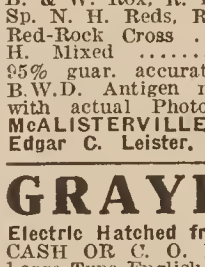
CHICKS ON PARTIAL PAYMENTS
15% Down—Balance 5 monthly payments. Details free. Improved chicks, 200-324 Egg Sires. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants. Rock-Red Cross. Ducklings. Sexed Chicks. Free Catalog.
Schwegler's Hatchery, 207 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE Bulletin: "Brooding Chicks" Write, Today

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sex W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Sex H. Pls. 95% guar.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rks., R.I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Lt. Mix $5.50; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $2. Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P'paid.
T. J. EHRENZELLER. Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.



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Sexed or Started
PULLETS and COCKERELS
From Old Hen Breeders. Rugged, Large Size, Large Eggs, Heavy Laying Leghorns. *Send for circular.*
LUKERT LEGHORN FARM
Phone 427. East Moriches, N. Y.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

H. Mix $6-100; Ass't'd $5. Leghorn Cockerels $2-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Parcel Post. Write for Circular.
NIEMONDS POULTRY FARM HATCHERY
BOX R, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

BABY & STARTED CHICKS Blood tested & U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wed. through year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Cir. & Prices. Kenyon Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.

Pooling Auction Eggs

I am informed that an egg auction thinks of adopting the same principles in selling eggs which is in force by milk bargaining agencies in handling milk. That is, all eggs of the same weight will be pooled and the producers receive payments according to the average prices received from distributors. The rule was to allot to each member of the association a number and at the sales each case of eggs offered for sale bore the producer's number. Some are more careful graders than others and the buyers soon discovered this, so when a certain member's number along with his offering went on the blackboard the buyers vied for possession by bidding a cent or more over the average price.

Under the new rule the buyer would have no way to identify whose eggs he was bidding on. Perhaps this new plan will cause the buyers to form a union to set the price to be offered instead of bidding in competition. This is how the new plan will work. The producers will enter, say 100 cases of eggs, each weighing 63 pounds gross. These eggs will be offered for sale to the highest bidders by the auctioneer and the bid is 25 cents a dozen, which is $7.50 a case of 30 dozen. Each producer will then, if all eggs were sold, receive the same price, $7.50 a case for his 63 pounds of eggs.

In looking over the sales letters from auctions you will note that large eggs, for instance, sold from 23 cents low to 26 cents high per dozen and the average was 24½ cents a dozen. Members who pack their eggs well graded receive the high price and those not so careful receive the low figures. The new order will destroy individual identity. Before adopting this system it will be well to do a lot of studying. I understand the buyers are for the new scheme, something worth thinking about. Egg buyers, like milk dealers, do not approve of any marketing plan that will not put more dollars into their pockets. D. D. C.

Insulated Poultry Houses

Keeping up egg production this Winter has been a problem. Weather conditions have compelled constant confinement, and to keep hens comfortable at Westhill House Farms, Onondaga County, N. Y. winter egg production has been solved very nicely in the farm's three story poultry house, which is insulated completely on all four sides and attic. It is also equipped with a complete ventilating system with two giant exhausts. Windows are hinged at the bottom. This farm is stocked with pedigreed New Hampshires.

In remodeling the building, formerly a tobacco drying shed, into a modern poultry house, new siding was put on and then rock wool batts were used to fill the wall spaces and sheathing on the inside completed the structure. Batts laid over the floor ceiling, keep the heat from escaping into the attic.

"The outside weather changes are not felt inside this house," says Mrs. Harry L. Little, the owner. "I cannot see where there is any drop-off in egg production and we would notice it if there were, for every bird in that house is trapnested. It certainly is much more comfortable for the operator as he has to spend practically his entire time in there each day, going from nest to nest, releasing each layer and making a record of the performance.

"What I like is the fact that the temperature never gets down to freezing and we are thus able to keep a constant supply of fresh water, warmed by a heater and controlled by a thermostat. Not only is my house rat-proof and mouse-proof, as they will not stay in rock wool, but it is also fireproof as it will not burn, I feel this makes a very valuable feature and a protection for my breeders as they represent years of work and are valuable. During February of this year, I have sent hatching eggs into Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, Indiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts."

By conserving the heat in the house, ventilation is made easier. This is because the greater the difference between inside and outside temperature, the faster, the warm air will try to get out. It also is claimed the better the walls and ceiling are insulated, the less condensation of moisture and drafts result. A. J. O.

Bourbon Red Turkey

Will you please tell us what is the color of the skin of the Bourbon Red turkey? R.

The Winnecunnet Turkey Farm, of Norton, Mass., breeders of Bourbon Reds, say that the color of the skin is a beautiful pink.

Pennsylvania Farms Pullet Chicks YOUR BEST BUY FOR PROFITS!

STATE SUPERVISED OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS

Outstanding Egg-Breeding
Get them (straight run) as hatched, or 95% sex guaranteed day-old pullets or cockerels in both pure breds and crossbreds. At our low prices for dependable breeding you can start your flock with a smaller investment—and make more money from eggs and meat—assure a bigger return from your feed dollar. Ours is the largest poultry improvement program in Pennsylvania. 11 years under state supervision. Official selection and blood testing of every breeder. Outstanding bloodlines from the country's finest breeders—stock that has "what it takes" to lay more and better eggs.

EXTRA HEAVY BREED COCKERELS 6¢ ea.
Unprecedented demand for pullets gives you a marvelous bargain opportunity in cockerels. Heavy breeds 6c. Asst'd. heavy breeds 4½c. Wh. Leghorns 2c. All our regular high standard of breeding.

R.O.P. BREEDING (200 to 312 EGGS) in WHITE LEGHORNS
We introduced 2000 Penna. R. O. P. White Leghorn Breeding Sires with dams' records of 200 to 312 eggs per year. Extra vigorous, extra large-bodied stock able to keep up consistent heavy production. Lay big chalk-white eggs that bring more money on any market.

GREAT VALUES IN OTHER PROFIT-MAKING BREEDS
Select New Hampshires direct from finest bloodlines in New England. Barred and White Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Wyandottes. Also our Perfected Hybrids: Hamp-Rocks, famous sex-linked egg cross; and Rock Hamps (all barred) tho outstanding broiler cross.

Free CATALOG Be sure to get our low prices and read about extra breeding values.

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Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania
BOX R - LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS
Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service & Live del. guar.

Pullets guar. 95% accurate	Per 100 unsexed	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00	12.00	4.00

When available — not over 40% light-Breeds — our choice $4.00. Less than 100 add 1 cent per chick. Also started Chicks. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PILLOW POULTRY FARM CHICKS

Blood-tested B.W.D.—Per 100	A	AA
W. Leghorn Pullets, 90% guar.	$13.00	$16.00
B. W. Buff Rock & Red Pullets	8.50	12.00
White Leghorns	6.50	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	9.00

B. W. & Bf. Rks., $7.00; Anconas, $7.50; H. Mix Ckls., $6.50; Assorted, $6.00; Leg. Ckls., $2.50. Add 1c more less than 100. 100% del. to your door.
PILLOW POULTRY FARM, Box R, Dalmatia, Pa.

VAN DUZER'S CHICKS
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching. All breeders bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.) Big husky chicks that grow into fine layers. Write for free catalog.
VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM BOX R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
WHITE LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
MIXED CHICKS
$6 PER 100 C. O. D.
25 for $2.00 — 50 for $3.50
100 White Leghorn Cockerels $2.00
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog.
C. E. HOCKMAN
Box 207, Mingoville, Pa.

KELLERVILLE CHICKS
SPECIAL QUALITY — All breeders carefully culled & blood-tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed. Will ship C.O.D. if desired.

	100	500	1000
Large Type S.C.W. Leg.	$6.50	$32.50	$65
White & Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Quality Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65
Large Type Sexed Legs. (95% guar.)	12.00	60.00	120

Leg. Cockerels $2-100. 31 Yrs. Hatching experience.
W. A. LAUVER, Prop., Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks
Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds
Sexed Pullets Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you.
Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box R, LIBERTY, N. Y.

CONTENT FARMS
WHITE LEGHORNS
Winner All Breeds Central New York 1939. Both Pens! 13 birds 3,398 points; 20 birds 5,149 points. Five birds over 300 points. Pullorum clean. Catalog.
CONTENT FARMS, Box R, Cambridge, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 25 years. Sexed or unsexed chicks. Free circular.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 4, Cortland, N. Y.

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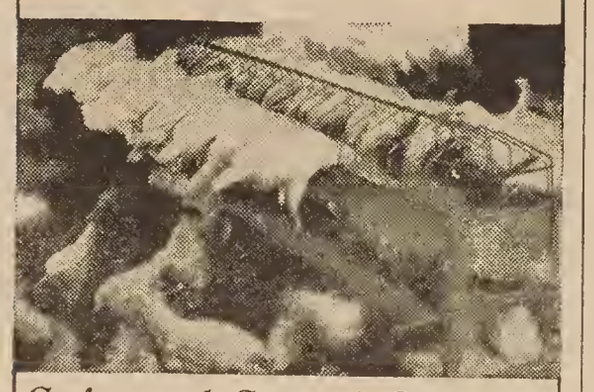

Safe and Sound Growth for Profitable Egg

PRODUCTION

Every poultryman wants a flock of strong, sturdy pullets that will maintain production when egg prices are favorable.

When pullets are growing is the worst time to practice false economy by reducing the vitamin content or using substitutes.

Yet that is what many are now advising due to the war situation!!

Play safe this year by using Tioga Feeds. You can depend upon *TI-O-GA STARTER and GROWER* or *NEVER-FAIL GROWER*—feeds that have their full vitamin content and contain the valuable vitamins A and D of cod liver oil—*not substitutes!*

Let your Tioga Dealer tell you about these two splendid growing feeds. *Mail coupon for free Poultry Manual.*

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Please send me FREE Feeding Booklet on:
☐ Dairy; No. cows..... ☐ Poultry; No. hens.....
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SUSQUEHANNA BREEDERS HATCHERY

NEW MATINGS FOR 1940

For 1940 we are announcing two new matings which round out our offering of chicks so that we have a chick for every need.

Send for our new free catalog which describes our Breeding Control mating of "SUPER" chicks, our old reliable SUSQUEHANNA STRAIN mating, on which we have built our reputation, and our lower priced economy STERLING QUALITY mating. Prices start at $8.95 for incubator run chicks, $2.95 for sexed males, $13.95 for pullets. Sexed pullets and cockerels are offered in all three matings. Our sexed chicks are guaranteed 95% accurate and are sexed by a world famous sexer.

All chicks bloodtested by the long tube agglutination test in State laboratory—your guarantee against disease.

TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED

Ask about our POULTRYMENS BUDGET PLAN for purchase of chicks on time payments. This plan will help you finance your chicks, equipment and feed. Prompt inquiries will receive in addition to our free catalog a FREE Profit Sharing Certificate entitling the holder to a $2.00 per 100 discount from our regular prices for prompt orders.

Send a post card for your copy today, Its Free.

SUSQUEHANNA BREEDERS HATCHERY
Box R **Montrose, Pa.**

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Write for Catalog on Special Matings. Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65
LARGE HANSON WH. LEGHORN PULLETS 95% ACCURATE	12.50	62.50	125
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20

All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D. by Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on Request. Order Now.
Smith's Electric Hatchery. Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non Sexed 100	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
Large Type Hanson	$6.50	$13.00	$2:00
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	10.00	7.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	11.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	10.00	8.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	6.00	8.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed			

Hanson S.C.W. Leg. Ckls. $2-100; $8-500; $15-1000. Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS

Barred & Wh. Rocks, W. Leghorns, $7-100; New Hampshires, $7.50; W. Giants, $9; Leghorn Pullets, $13; Leg. Ckls., $1.50; H.Mix. $6. Postpaid. Circular
M. F. MATTERN, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

New England Notes

From Esteyvale Farm

During the past month this section of New England received the much needed fall of moisture, in a half dozen snow storms and several days of a mixture of snow, sleet and rain.

The milking herd has wintered well and produced a steady milk flow. I am really glad that the hurricane of 1938 forced me to dispose of several hundred pullets, cutting down to a pen of about 70 Reds which we still have and are laying very well. Just at present poultry profits look rather down hill and hogs also seem a poor proposition. While the market shows a slight improvement this past week, the nickel a pound average of all Winter only makes our pens of 200 pound shoats worth twice what they would have brought as month old pigs. Fortunately we had cut them down to a dozen so the loss won't be excessive. For some years we raised them at a profit. I suppose others did too and for that reason there is now an unusual oversupply.

At last I understand why our milkman for several months cut everyone so drastically on butterfat test. With January returns, (a test for the month of 3.65 per cent) came $34, an adjustment for February and March of 1939. It is probable that the dealers knew for some time they must make up for price cutting of those two months last year, so they cut us all on test to make up the sum. I got back $34 out of a $50 cut and others were cut even more. The N. E. M. P. A. no doubt feels that they have accomplished something for the farmers by getting that price adjustment for last year's milk. But many other producers like myself see through this "rob Peter to pay Paul" method.

I have enjoyed very much the many letters from THE RURAL NEW-YORKER readers, especially those from a Rhode Island reader, who writes that he was born on a farm a short distance from us, in the next town, Hudson, was for years a shoemaker, shoe clerk, traveling salesman, farmed in Cuba for a number of years, raising over 90 acres of grapefruit and a variety of other fruits.

In going over some old papers recently, I found the old bulletin where I originally got the idea of making the large fly traps that I have mentioned before; could not remember where I saw it, but now know it was in that bulletin No. 1408; published by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Flies will soon be with us again (saw one on the outside of the window yesterday) so I hope all farm dwelling readers will get that bulletin and make several of those simple, yet most satisfactory fly reducers. M. L. E.

New Hampshire.

Countryman's Journal

There's a dream—a vision—of country living as yet unrealized in our nation that could transform our people. It's a dream that can come true if all who believe that country living is the best way of life will constantly work toward it.

First of all, farm families must get their fair share of the national income. Figures tell us that about 25 per cent of our people live on farms. Yet they receive only approximately 10 per cent of the income. We do not say that money is the criterion of living, but common sense says that economic stability is the basis of social and cultural advancement. No vision of country living would be worth considering unless it took the economic status into account.

This does not mean that consumers must pay more; it means that farmers must get a greater percentage of the selling price. In fact, experts have said that if our distributive system functioned efficiently, the farmers could get more and the consumers pay less! Farmers have always been individualists, but slowly the lesson of co-operation activity is being learned. Greater economic returns is the first part of our vision.

Second, rural America is entitled to a new lease of life in religion and social life. I put the two together advisedly. Each ought to permeate the other. A strong rural church can be the center of the good things of a community.

Yet what do we find. All too often there are two, three, or more denominations struggling to maintain churches in a community which ought to support only one I read somewhere that there are 43 different sects maintaining churches in the United States. Why can't we realize that "in union there is strength?" There are heartening signs of a new day already started. Various denominations are combining. The "large parish" movement is getting under way in different, widely-scattered areas of the nation. A strong union church in a community not only fosters true religion based on the Golden Rule but it gives people of all ages the best of social life. Today humanity needs religion and good social intercourse as never before.

The third point is the bringing of cultural advantages to rural life. The radio has done much to bring the world's greatest music, drama and literature to the farms of the nation.

But our vision includes more than this. It seems the time when communities will have their own theatre groups putting on good plays. There will be orchestras playing good music; clubs and forums discussing meaty questions. All this will be in addition to the farmer's own organizations that help make his business more efficient and profitable.

In the last decade, almost unnoticed, a revolution has been going on. Thousands of families have moved from industrial centers to new, small homes on the roads that radiate like spokes of a wheel from our cities and larger towns. This is the beginning of a great decentralization process. These people are finding that stability and happiness comes from small farming combined with seasonal industrial work. Our vision of the future sees tens of thousands of these families coming to the land, and they should be welcomed as part of our rural life.

It is time that in the short span of a hundred years we have changed from an almost entirely rural nation to a people more than three fourths urban. But our farms are the balance wheel of national welfare. If they can get their fair share of income, they are the greatest market for all kinds of industrial products. A strong, prosperous and cultured farm group is essential to the welfare of our beloved nation. It is a vision that is worth working for to make a dream a reality. H. S. P.

Massachusetts.

On a Connecticut Farm

We have had plenty of cold weather lately, but the robins returned early, their lovely, cheerful notes telling us the good news that Spring had really arrived after one of the coldest Winters in many years. March 15 I saw a flock of 10 robins under the evergreen tree a short distance from the house. This is the earliest date I have seen robins in this section, but I have heard others tell of seeing them as early as the first day of March.

The beautiful, golden blossoms of forsythia will soon be a most welcome sight. The large forsythia in front of the house and its companion, a spirea about five feet high, when covered with light green foliage and clusters of tiny white flowers, make a delightful combination of color. The house plants have come through the Winter in unusually healthy condition. We have taken pains to give them a feeding of plant food once a week, loosening the soil about the roots at the same time. They have rewarded our efforts with new and vigorous growth.

Our paper recently had a most interesting article telling the odd names of many villages in Connecticut. Podunk, Peaceable, Nod, Lull, Devil's Hopyard, Dingleville, and Fluteville are a few which were cited. Among the unusual names of hills are Cherry Hill in Cornwall, Clapboard Hill in Guilford, Chestnut Hills in several towns and a Blue Hill in Hartford. Near our town are the areas called Skunk's Misery, Slapgut, and Cat Country. Undoubtedly our readers in other states could tell of names fully as unusnal.

It won't be long now till we have garden joys and garden troubles. It seems that every plant has at least one garden enemy, insects, scales or disease of some sort. Sometimes our troubles are the result of pests and at other times the growing conditions are against us. But no true gardener ever becomes really discouraged. Gardening has too many rewards. E. P. P.

Connecticut.

Our Cover Page

Henry Dylewski, 4-H Club boy of Windsor, Conn. improvised the apparatus shown on our cover page this week to feed his five young pigs whose mother died two days after farrowing. Henry said, "It works fine, and it's a lot easier than trying to feed one pig at a time and trying to remember which pig hasn't been fed."

GET WISE TO MANGANESE!

The only precaution against slipped tendons known today is manganese and a proper calcium and phosphorus balance. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min contains this important manganese—also calcium and phosphorus. These and other minerals in Pan-a-min are essential in many ways to the normal development of the chick.

In addition to its minerals, Pan-a-min also contains beneficial tonics. These tonics stimulate body functions by (1) whetting the appetite, (2) increasing the flow of digestive juices, (3) promoting assimilation, and (4) assisting elimination.

Add Pan-a-min to your baby chick ration—*first,* because it contains that important manganese; *second,* because it contains other essential minerals; *third,* because it supplies beneficial tonics. Get Pan-a-min from your Dr. Hess Dealer.

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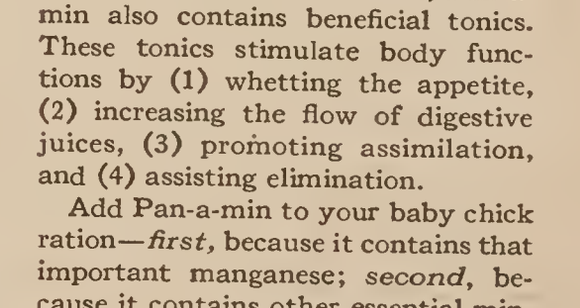

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ORDER TODAY from this ad. 1c per chick deposit will reserve your shipping date.

Prices Per 100 . . . Lots of 100 to 999 Delivery at any time up to July 1st.	UTILITY MATINGS	SELECT MATINGS	SUPER MATINGS	SUPER-X MATINGS
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For 25 to 99 chicks, add 3c per chick. For 1,000 or more chicks deduct 50c per 100.

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100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
L'ge Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
H. Mix $6; Bar. & Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
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(4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c ea. Ship express collect). We Pay Postage. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for Free Cir. giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery. Elec. Hatched. Stuck's Poultry Farm, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Lg. Type S. C. White, Br. & Buff Leg.	$6.50-100
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DAY OLD PULLETS (95%) . . $13.45-100. Postage Paid.
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Henhouse Environment

Some time ago I read an article on the color to paint the inside of a laying house for better egg production. Can you give me any information about the matter.

J. W. D.

Prof. W. C. Thompson mentions an experiment once carried on by Dr. Jastrow at the University of Wisconsin in which it was demonstrated that persons and animals tended to react differently under different colors of environment. He indicated that greater activity seemed to take place when the major colors of the environment were at the red and yellow end of the spectrum and that activity was slowed up when blues and greens predominated. Based on this a facetious suggestion was made that since Dr. Jastrow had indicated that a sea shell pink was productive of optimum activity it would be well for poultrymen to paint the interiors of poultry houses that color.

Prof. Thompson continues: "We believe that the brighter interiors have some beneficial effect upon the natural activities of the birds confined in the buildings. I would not say that there is a great deal in it, but since poultry houses should be painted for other reasons, why not take advantage of even a small benefit? I do not think it matters a great deal whether the color is a light tan, or yellow, or pink. The main thing is to have it bright and reflective of light."

Another reader gives this experience on the influence of color in the working environment of humans: "My experience does not refer to colors that might 'pep me up' in my work. I do not know that I should seek to decorate my working room in that way, because the character of this work and my disposition to keep at it and do the jobs that are before me probably furnish all of the pep that my body will endure. What I have specially noticed is a sort of calm and restful environment in the colors of the wall so that there is no harsh clash to my feelings under such circumstances. My business office was decorated some years ago with what always seemed to me an ugly color. That is, every time I looked at the walls there was a sort of resentful mental clash. I never considered it of any special account; in fact it seemed rather foolish and like something that I should throw aside and not bother with at all. The management, however, decided to redecorate the room and put new linoleum on the floor. I find that this wall of restful, lighter green and new floor covering, does actually make a difference in my feelings. Possibly I do better work on this account. At any rate, I feel better about it, although I did not realize before that the conditions were anything worth bothering with. Thus it may be that the modern interior decorator who has such good taste and skill in fixing things up is really doing more for us than we fully realize at the time. I have respect for the ways and psychology of hens. They are anything but 'Dumb Doras,' and I am quite ready to believe that environment which brightens up the room may attract their attention and perhaps increase their activity. There is much in the way of so-called metaphysics that we are able to grasp only vaguely. Yet this very idea as one thinks about it has an incentive to learn more, and tune ourselves to the better and more attractive things the world offers us."

Poultry Notes

A man who has been in the poultry business for almost half a century said, "there aren't any secrets or mysterious points connected with successful brooding of chicks. I've used all kinds of brooders, coal, oil, and electricity. All are good if conditions are right. Get good chicks from good parent stock. See that enough steady heat is available so the little fellows are comfortable. Make sure there are no drafts. Give them good food, keep the litter dry, and get them outdoors as soon as possible. My experience is that 250 chicks in one group is enough."

Along in April and May some farm flocks suddenly shut down on laying for a week. Sometimes the answer is that the hens are filling up to the limit with green grass. They are hungry for green food and need the vitamins, but an overdose on a sudden day of complete freedom will often shut off the eggs. They can get all the fresh greens and grit they need in an hour.

If a slack in production comes in May or early June, give the layers sour milk if it is available. It may be profitable to buy some semi-solid buttermilk and feed some to the hens each day. If the layers are getting too fat, cut down on the fat content.

Shall one start sexed chicks or take his chances with Nature? The best answer for one in doubt is to try some sexed chicks and keep exact cost records. As a matter of fact, the college professors are right when they say, "the most essential equipment for a poultryman is a record book and pen!" H. S. P.

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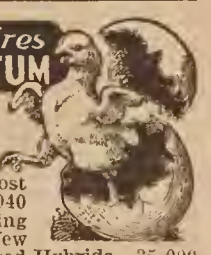

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UNUSUAL VALUE

Sexed Pullet Chicks, Edgehill Reds, 90% sex guarantee. Pullorum clean stock bred by Fisher System. Also Edgehill Cross 15c. F. O. B. EDGEHILL POULTRY PLANT, Petersham, Mass.

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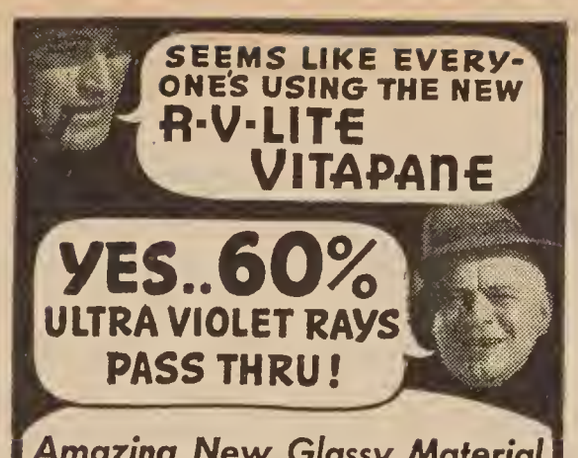

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Barred or White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70
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Light Mixed $5; Heavy Mixed $5.50-100; Leg. Ckls. $1.50. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. P.P. Cat. Free
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CHICKS OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

POSTPAID	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Special Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70
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White Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120
Mixed Chicks	5.00	25.00	50

Leg. Cockerels, $1.50-100. Free Catalog tells what customers say about our chicks. 100% del. guaranteed.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

ELSASSER'S
QUALITY CHICKS FOR PROFIT

(100% live arrival guaranteed).	Str. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type W. Leg.	$6.00	$12.00	$2.00
Wh. & Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	5.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	9.00	5.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00	9.00	5.00
Mixed	5.00	9.00	...

All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully culled. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM. Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HERBSTERS' CHIX & POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Postage Paid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del.

Large Type White Leghorns	$6.00-100
Large Type White Leghorn Pullets	12.00-100
R. I. Reds; White Wyandottes	7.00-100
Barred Rocks; White Rocks	7.00-100
Buff Orps.; Silver Lace Wyandottes	8.00-100
Black & White Giants; Lt. Brahmas	8.50-100
Heavy Mixed $6-100; Leghorn Cockerels	2.50-100
TURKEY POULTS	38.00-100

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HERBSTERS' HATCHERY, Box R, McCLURE, PA.

SANDY KNOLL CHICKS

Hanson or Hollywood Str. Leghorns	$6-100
Leghorn Pullets, 95% accurate	12-100
Bar. Rocks, N. H. Reds $7-100; Asst. or H. Mix	6-100
FREE CATALOG. Leghorn Cockerels	$1.25-100

Hatched from tested Breeders. 100% live del. P. P.
Sandy Knoll Hatchery, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

Various Egg Auctions

WEST PATERSON, N. J.

White Eggs — Prices March 22, 1940.

Jumbo,	$0.25½	@	$0.28½
Large,	.21½	@	.27½
Medium,	.19	@	.21
Pullet,	.16½	@	.19½
Pewee,	.12½	@	.15½
Brown Eggs —			
Jumbo,	.22½	@	.24½
Large,	.20½	@	.23½
Medium,	.17¼	@	.19
Pullet,	.15½	@	.16
Pewee,	.12½	@	.14½

BUTLER, PA.

White Eggs — Prices March 22, 1940.

Fancy, Large	$0.22¼	@	$0.25½
Fancy, Medium	.18	@	.22¾
Extras, Large	.23	@	.26¼
Extras, Medium	.17½	@	.20
Standard, Large	.18	@	.20
Standard, Medium	.16¾	@	.18¼
Producers, Large	.18	@	.23½
Producers, Medium	.16½	@	.16¾
Pullets,	.17½	@	.20¾
Pee Wees,	.12½	@	.12½
Checks,	.12	@	.12¾
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, Large	.17½	@	.20
Fancy, Medium	.14½	@	.14½
Extras, Large	.17½	@	.18¾
Extras, Medium	.14	@	.15
Producers, Large	.15	@	.17

BETHLEHEM, PA.

White Eggs — Prices March 22, 1940.

Fancy, Large	$0.21¼	@	$0.25
Fancy, Medium	.19	@	.20½
Extras, Large	.21¼	@	.22
Extras, Medium	.19	@	.20¼
Standard, Large	.20	@	.22
Standard, Medium	.17½	@	.21¼
Producers, Large	.19½	@	.21¼
Producers, Medium	.16½	@	.19¼
Pullets,	.15½	@	.18
Pee Wees,	.12¼	@	.13
Jumbos, Wht.	.30¼	@	.39½
Crax,	.14½	@	.15
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, Large	.20	@	.21¼
Fancy, Medium	.16¼	@	.19
Extras, Large	.20	@	.21
Extras, Medium	.16¼	@	.18¼
Standard, Large			.20¼
Pullets			.12
Pee Wees,			.13¼

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Reports for week ending March 16, 1940. The leading pens are:

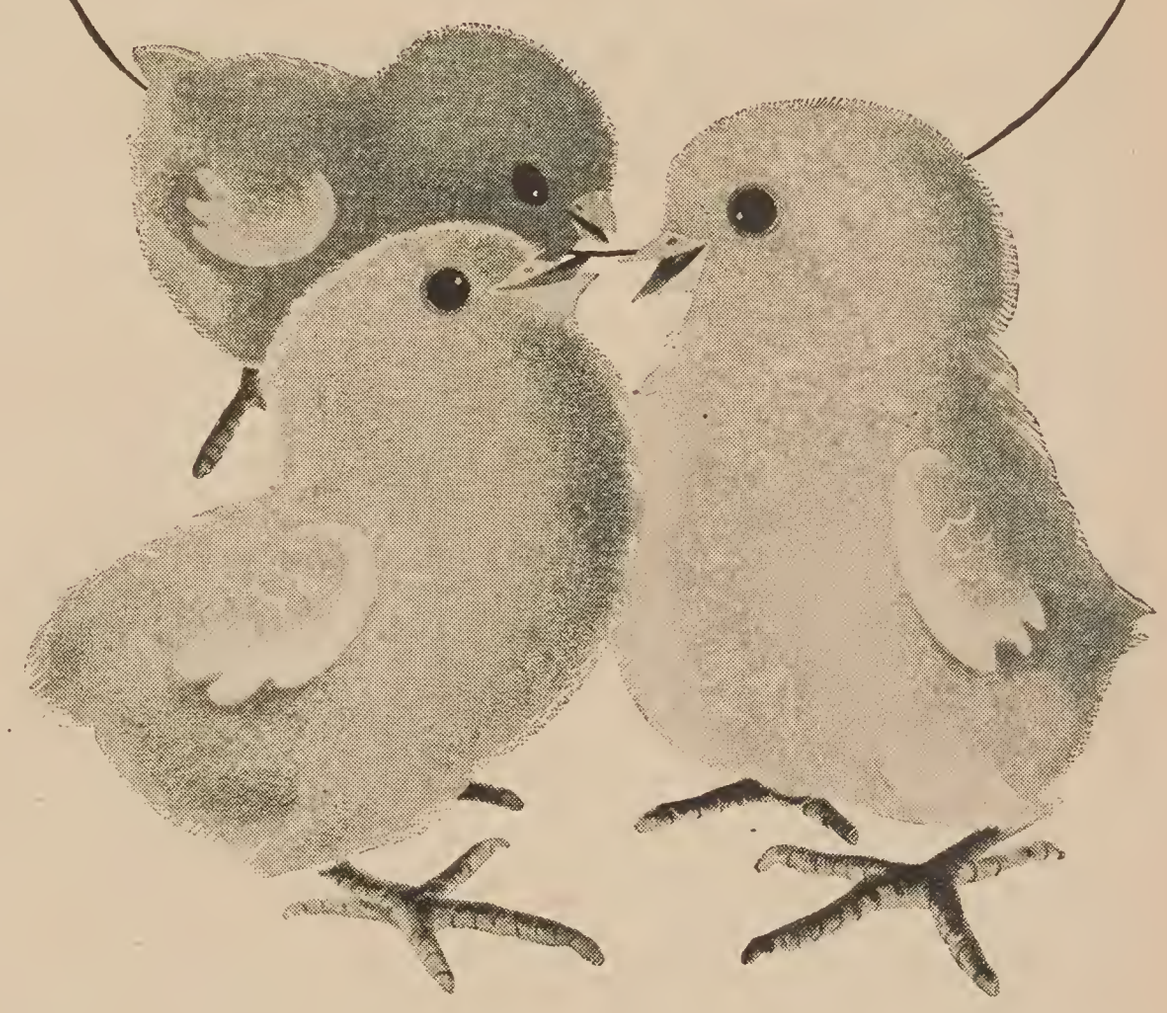
White Leghorns —	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	1,673	1,668
F. J. Stumpf	1,494	1,566
Missouri Valley Plty Farm	1,484	1,493
Foreman Poultry Farm	1,461	1,444
Harry A. Schnell	1,422	1,429
Creighton Brothers	1,418	1,402
F. J. Stumpf	1,401	1,416
Creighton Brothers	1,392	1,356
Fred Heuer	1,325	1,363
R. & B. Poultry Farm	1,320	1,265
Single Comb Buff Leghorns —		
Charles A. Richardson	791	837
White Wyandottes —		
Missouri Valley Plty Farm	1,084	1,148
White Plymouth Rocks —		
Miami Chick Hatchery	1,051	1,031
Faith Farm	881	918
Barred Plymouth Rocks —		
R. C. E. Wallace	1,293	1,296
V. H. Kirkup	1,198	1,235
New Hampshires —		
C. D. Cummings	1,275	1,267
James H. Horne	1,218	1,158
Rhode Island Reds —.		
E. B. Parmenter	1,814	1,697
J. J. Warren	1,752	1,676
The Joachim Breeding Farm	1,543	1,478
E. B. Parmenter	1,498	1,417
J. J. Warren	1,429	1,360
Poplar Hill Farm	1,417	1,401
Crooks Farm	1,411	1,364
Crooks Farm	1,352	1,310
Redbird Farm	1,309	1,256
T. H. Mettler	1,257	1,204

Storrs Egg Laying Contest

Carried on by the University of Connecticut at Storrs. Report for week ending March 16, 1940. The high pens are:

New Hampshires —	Points	Eggs
Ebenwood Farm	1,731	1,873
Pine Top Poultry Farm	1,465	1,579
White Rocks —		
E. A. Hirt	1,537	1,588
John Spangenberg	1,567	1,586
Barred Rocks —		
R. C. Cobb	1,663	1,691
Dryden Plty Breeding Farm	1,662	1,618
Rhode Island Reds —		
Ralph W. Anderson	1,770	1,831
J. J. Warren	1,754	1,819
E. B. Parmenter	1,715	1,803
J. J. Warren	1,668	1,724
Walter H. Rogler	1,628	1,703
White Leghorns —		
J. A. Hanson	1,918	1,971
J. A. Hanson	1,851	1,924
Wm. L. Gilbert Home	1,716	1,801
Guy A. Leader	1,712	1,764
Kauder's Pdg Leghorns	1,611	1,679

"THE BOSS EXPECTS TO SELL US ANY TIME NOW BY TELEPHONE"



• There is usually some one who wants what you have to sell and some one who has for sale what you want to buy. It will pay you to remember that the quick, easy way to get in touch with seller or buyer is by telephone.

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REDS and WHITE LEGHORNS
SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

START with Sprunger day-old SEXED PULLETS from TRAPNESTED Breeders, and step up your EGG PROFITS. Over 5,000 Breeders on MY OWN FARM. 135 two and three-year-old hens with records of over 300 eggs, in pullet year. This year 750 trapnested Leghorns and Reds mated to 250 to 335 egg dam males.

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From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous selected stock. At $9.00 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. Sexed pullets $18 per 100.

Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
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Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Penna.

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KOCH'S FARM & HATCHERY Box 2, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. All from Maryland U.S. Approved flocks. $7.00 per 100 postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15 years experience producing quality chicks. Write for free Circular. West Denton, Hatchery, Denton, Md.

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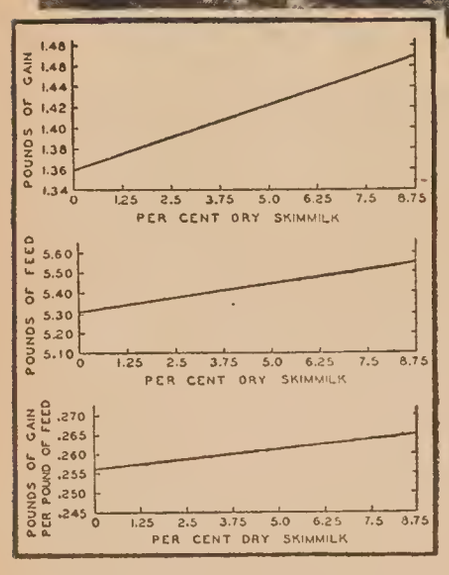

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Body weight, feed consumption and feed efficiency increase with increasing amounts of dry skim milk in all-mash rations fed chicks during the first 10 weeks. Concrete evidence is shown in these charts based on recent extensive investigations at a leading experiment station.

Greater gain in weight and particularly the greater gain per pound of feed consumed means more profit for the poultryman. Using ample amounts of dry skim milk pays all along the line. There is no substitute for dry skim milk results in starting chicks profitably. It helps you build a bigger bank balance.

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Guaranteed Rebuilts as Low as . $69
Also amazing new Grade-A (5 parts replace up to 47 parts on others), free demonstration, get our offer and free Grade-A Guide.
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HOLD THAT BAD RUPTURE without steel in back, back-pads, flimsy elastic, leg-straps. "Impossible," you say? It's no guess! We'll prove it FREE. Don't say, "I've tried everything, it's no use." Write today for Free Circular No. 10.
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HIGH-CLASS MAMMOTH
BRONZE POULTS
From Maryland's Bronze Turkey Belt Liberal DISCOUNT on early ORDERS. Our poults are baby beef type. Breeding flocks all blood-tested. Catalogue.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Chestertown, Maryland

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS
75,000 POULTS 1940
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
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Sure-Profit POULTS Leading Varieties! High Quality!! Low Cost!!!
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Broad Breasted Bronze from well bred and disease free breeding stock. Poults and ten week old ready for the range; turkeys for May delivery. Prices reasonable.
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1000 WHITE HOLLAND POULTS WEEKLY—Domes Strain. Early maturing and full-breasted. Price list on request. HIGHLAND FARM - Sellersville, Penna.

Turkey Poults—Highest quality. Lower prices. Bronze, White, Red, Narragansett, Black. Free Circular. Pa's. largest breeders. Seidelton Farms, Washingtonville, Pa.

Bronze Poults Virginia Certified U. S. Approved. High grade poults that live. Low Prices. ARTZDALE FARM - Woodstock, Va.

5000 Hardy Bronze Poults Weekly from blood-tested stock Plump-breasted kind. Quick Maturing. Livability. Discounts for early bookings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

QUALITY MAMMOTH Bronze Breeders and Poults.
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BRONZE and BOURBON RED BREEDING TURKEYS.
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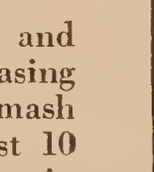
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Your profits from this year's chicks depend on buying wisely. No other breeder in America holds so many official World Records over all breeds. Chicks from Kauder's, at lower late season prices, will give you more income, surer profits. No other chicks of any breed have so much world record laying back of them. World records for 13-bird pen, for Item Trophy, for four years of laying (pen), for four-year old hen, highest American Individual record all breeds. Won many Poultry Tribune and American Poultry Journal trophies 1939. Write for catalog and Service Bulletin.
Lower Prices Begin April 15.
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MODERN MONEY CHICKS
LIVE UP TO THEIR NAME
Mr. Chas. Lutz Wharton, O., says **MODERN** chicks he bought last February "made more money than any he ever had". Another customer said his **MODERNS** *laid more than 14 months without moulting!* You, too, can raise poultry this year for **SURE PROFIT** with **MODERN** chicks. My chicks mature quickly. Early layers. *Prolific layers!* Every chick *personally guaranteed.* Write for circular on S.C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Orps.
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The Only Unbeaten New Hampshires Hold World Records in New Hampshires for 13-bird pen and individual pullet. Lower prices April 15th. Increase your year round profits with chicks from this unmatched strain, famous for non-broodiness. A U. S. R. O. P. farm with the oldest progeny test program in the breed.
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TRY VAUGHN'S CHICKS—Unsexed High Grade Leghorns, **$11.50.** Sexed Cockerels, **$2.00.** Also Rhode Island Reds. *Send for Circular.*
S. E. VAUGHN - Richfield Springs, N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS Six lbs. at ten wks. Early Deliveries.
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Box R, BARKER, N.Y.

Market News and Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified otherwise wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 28¾ to 29½c; 90 to 92 score. 28¼ to 28½c; unsalted, best, 29¼ to 30c; storage, 28c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-western, premium marks, 20¾ to 22¼c; Specials, 20 to 20¼c; Standards, 19¼c; Firsts, 18¼ to 18¾c; Exchange mediums, 18c. Pacific Coast, Specials, 24½ to 25½c; Standards, 21¾ to 22¼c; Mediums, 19¾ to 20¼c. Browns, Extra fancy, 20½ to 21c; Specials, 20 to 20¼c; Standards, 18½c; Mediums, 16½ to 17c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls, 14 to 17c; chickens, 15 to 22c. Prices a year ago, chickens, 17 to 21; fowls, 19 to 22c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 22c; chickens, 18 to 23c; turkeys, 18 to 23c; ducks, 14 to 16c; squabs, lb. 30 to 50c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $9.50 to $11.50; bulls, $6.50 to $7.75; cows, $5.50 to $6.50; calves, $10.50 to $13; hogs, $4.50 to $5.65; sheep, $5 to $6; lambs, $10 to $10.50.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Cal., doz., bunches, $3 to $6; beans, Fla., $2.50 to $7; beets, bu., 60 to 85c; brussels sprouts, L. I., qt., 5 to 17c; cabbage, State, white, bag, 30 to 65c; Fla., bsk., $1.40 to $1.75; carrots, bu. 75c to $1; celery, Fla., crt., $1.75 to $2.50; celery knobs, nearby, bsk., $1.25 to $2; dandelion greens, bu. $1.25; horseradish, Mo., bbl., $10; kale, bu., $1.25; lettuce, Ariz., iceberg, crate, $2.50 to $4.25; Fla., Boston, large bsk., 50c to $1.75; okra, Cuba, crt., $2 to $3; Onions, 50-lb. bag, $1.55 to $2; peas, bu., $2.75 to $3.50; rhubarb, 20-lb. box, 75 to 85c; spinach, bu., 90c to $1.05; squash, Hubbard bbl., $3.50 to $3.75; turnips, bu., 30 to 50c; Canada, rutabaga, 50-lbs., 60 to 70; watercress bunch, 1½ to 5c; potatoes, old crop, 100-lb. bags, Maine, No. 1 $2 to $2.25 Long Island, No. 1 $1.90 to $2.30; State, No. 1 $2.20 to $2.25; sweet potatoes, Eastern Shore, golden, bu., 90c to $1.

FRUITS

Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; strawberries, qt., 8 to 13c; watermelons, each, 75c to $1.25.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1.21⅝; Corn, No. 2 yellow, 77⅞c; Oats, No. 2, white, 55¾; Rye, 86¾c; Barley, 69½c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 35 to 39c; Butter, 33 to 37c; Stringbeans, lb., 15 to 20c; Peas, lb., 15 to 20c; Potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; Sweets, lb., 5c; Spinach, lb. 10 to 15c; Apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter—Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring, 29½ to 30c; extras, 29; creamery, firsts uot quoted.

Eggs — Nearby specials, 22c; mediums, 19c; western extra firsts, 19c; firsts, 17½ to to 17¾c.

Apples—McIntosh, 75c to $1.50 box; Baldwins, 75c to $1.50 box; Delicious, $1.25 to $1.75 box.

Dressed Poultry — Native fowl, 21 to 22c; broilers., 21 to 22c; ducklings, 15 to 16c; western fowl, 30 to 35 lbs., 16c; 36 to 42 lbs., 16½c; 43 to 47 lbs. 16½c; 48 to 54 lbs. 19c; 55 to 59 lbs., 20c; 60 to 65 lbs., 20c; 66 to 71 lbs., 18c; 72 lbs., up, 18½c; turkeys, native, 20 to 26c; northwestern, 20 to 23c; southwestern, 19 to 21c.

Live Poultry — Fowls, 6 lbs., up, 17 to 18c; under 6 lbs., 18 to 19c; leghorns, 17 to 18c; chickens, roasters, 4 lbs., up, 20 to 22c; 3½ to 4 lbs., 19 to 20c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 18 to 19c; broilers, 17 to 18c; roosters, 11 to 13c.

Fruit—Crauberries, ¼ bbl. box, Howes, $3.75 to $4; grapefruit, Fla., $2.25 to $3.50; lemons, $3 to $5 box; oranges, California, $2.50 to $3.50 box; Florida, $2.50 to $4.50 box; strawberries, 13 to 15 c pt.

Potatoes—Green Mountain 100-lb. bags, U. S. No. 1 grade, $1.90 to $2; extra large, $2.15 to $2.25; commercials, $1.75 to $1.85; sweet potatoes, $1.15 to $1.35 bskt.

Vegetables — Beets, cutoffs, 50 to 65c box; beet greens, $1.10 to $1.25 box; carrots, cutoffs, 65 to 90c box; cucumbers, hothouse (2 dozen), $2 to $2.50; dandelions, $1.50 to $1.75 box; leeks, $1.25 to $1.35 box; lettuce (18), $1.10 to $1.25 box mushrooms, 60 to 70c bskt.; onions, 50-lb. bag, $1 to $1.10; parsnips, 65 to 85c ½ box; radishes, hothouse (60 bunches), $1.50 to $2; rhubarb, 6 to 7c lb.; squash Turban and Blue Hubbard, $2 to $2.50 bbl., bulk, 3 to 3½ c lb.; turnips, purple tops, 40 to 50c ½ box; white cape, $2 to $2.25 bskt.

Pennsylvania Markets

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 29 to 33c; eggs, 18 to 20½c; live fowls, 16 to 18c; chickens, 18 to 19c; dressed fowls, 18 to 21c; chickens, 23 to 26c; apples, bu., $1 to $1.25; cabbage, 50 lbs., 40 to 65c; onions, 50 lbs., $1.75 to $2; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2.15; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 30 to 55c; sweet potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.35.

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 28¼ to 29¼c; eggs, 16 to 18c; hens, 15 to 18c; chickens, 18 to 21c; apples, bu., $1 to $1.15; cabbage, 50 lbs., 60 to 65c; onions, 50 lbs., $1.60 to $1.75; potatoes 100 lbs., $2.25 to $2.30; steers, $8.25 to $10.50; cows, $3.75 to $6.25; bulls, $5.50 to $7.50; calves, $9 to $12.50 wethers, $5.25 to $5.75; lambs, $6 to $10.75; hogs, $4.25 to $5.50.

LANCASTER

Steers — Choice, 900 to 1100 lbs., $9.75 to $10.50; good, $8.75 to $9.25; medium, $8 to $8.75; common, $7 to $7.75; choice, 1100 to 1300 lbs., $7 to $7.75; good, $9 to $9.50; medumi $8.25 to $7.75; choice, 1300 to 1500 lbs., $9.50 to $9.75; good, $8.75 to $9; heifers, choice, $7.25 to $8; good, $6.75 to $7.25; medium, $6.25 to $6.75; common, $5.75 to $6.25; cows, choice, $6.50 to $7; good, $6 to $6.50; medium, $5.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $3.75 to $5.50; bulls, good and choice, $750 to $825; fair to good $625 to $725; cutter, common and medium, $5.25 to $6; vealers, good and choice, $11.50 to $12; medium, $9 to $10.50; cull and common, $5 to $7; feeder and stocker cattle, good and choice, $9.25 to $9.75; fair to good, $8 to $8.75; medium to fair, $7 to $7.75; commou and medium, $5 to $7.

Hogs—Good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $5.75 to $6; 180 to 200 lbs., $5.75 to $6; 200 to 220 lbs., $5.75 to $6; 220 to 250 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; 250 to 290 lbs., $5 to $5.25; 290 to 350 lbs., $4.75 to $5; medium and good, 350 to 500 lbs. $4.75 to $5; good and choice roughs, $4.25 to $4.75.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; tubs, 30 to 32c; country rolls, 29 to 31c. Cheese, steady; old flats, daisies, 27c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 29c; grade A., 22 to 26c; grade B., 20c; grade C., 18 to 19c.

Poultry. — Dressed poultry, firm; fowls, 16 to 23c; broilers, 22 to 26c; roasters, 21 to 23c; fryers, 21 to 22c; ducks, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 21 to 25. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 21c; springers, 18 to 19c; broilers, 20 to 22c; ducks, 11 to 15c; turkeys, 18 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, irregular; Baldwin, bu., 60c to $1.25; Wagner, 85c to $1; Grecning, 75c to $1.40; King, $1 to $1.25; McIntosh, 90c to $1.75; Northern Spy, $1.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, 30c to $1; Idaho bakers, 50-lb. bag, $1.35 to $1.50; sweets, bu., $1.35 to $1.75.

Vegetables. — Anise, Cal., box, $3 to $3.50; artichokes, Cal., box, $2 to $3.50; asparagus, Cal., box, $5 to $5.50; beans, Fla., green and wax, bu., $5.50 to $7.50; beets, bu., 65c to $1; broccoli, Ariz., box, $1.25; cabbage, bu., 25 to 65c; carrots, bu., 60 to $1; cauliflower, Cal., box, $1.65 to $1.75; celery, Fla., box, $2 to $3.50; cucumbers, doz., $1.10 to $1.60; eudive, lb., 20 to 29c; escarole, Fla., 1½-bu., $1 to $1.25; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1.15; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 60 to 70c; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; parsley, Tex., 5 doz. bchs., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Cal., bu., $3 to $3.25; peppers, Mex., crate, $9 to $9.50; radishes, bunch, 3½ to 4c; rhubarb, 5-lb. carton, 35 to 50c; spinach, Tex., bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, lb., 2½ to 4c; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $1.75 to $1.85; turnips, bu., 35 to 60c.

Feeds.—Timothy hay, baled, ton, $18 to $20; bran, carlot, ton, $26.25; standard middlings, $25; red dog, $27; oilmeal, 37 per cent, $32; soy bean meal, $32; brewers' grains, $28.60; oat feed, $18; cottonseed meal, 41 per cent, $38.50; hominy, $25.90; gluten, $25.60; rolled oats, bag, $3; table cornmeal, $1.80; Timothy seed, bu., $3.25; Alfalfa, $19.80; Alsike, $14; clover, $12; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.16¼; corn, No. 2 yellow, 64c; oats, No. 2 white, 50¼c; rye, No. 2, 71¼c; barley, No. 2, 55c.

C. H. B.

Correction

In THE RURAL NEW-YORKER issue of March 23, 1940, page 208, relative to Farm and Home Week report I stated, it is Professors Hinman's opinion that beef cattle could not be made a profitable business on less than 500 acres. In discussing this consideration Professor Hinman stated: "I feel it is wrong to say beef cattle cannot be made profitable on less than 500 acres." My apologies to "Bob" for misquoting him on this important and significant point.

R. W. DUCK.

Snow Drifts in Steuben Co.

For a month Steuben County, along with the rest of the State, has been snowbound. Finally "the rains came" and started the huge drifts to melting, only to be followed by even worse snows. Roads have been impassable, and milk trucks and school buses unable to make their trips. Many dirt roads are still drifted full and several towns have used up all the money they had for snow removal. The picture shows the road crew of the town of Avoca opening the road by our farm.

MRS. C. W. A.

Plowing open a Steuben County, N. Y. road in the recent storm.

A Plan for the Grange

In reference to the recent letters published in the R. N.-Y columns about the Grange, I think the organization, being a National one, is missing both a duty and privilege to bring about a great benefit to the whole country by its short-sighted policy of being merely a social club.

Our forests are being rapidly cut down leaving a sickening wreckage of stumps, and grass lands are plowed and left to cause dust storms so that our once glorious fertile land is fast becoming a second China of deserts, floods and storms.

A systematic educational program in the lecture hour throughout the whole country to acquaint the people generally with the disastrous consequences of all this and the advantages of conservation of the family woodlot of rotation of crops with grass to restore humus to the soil, and the divirsity adding to the pocket book. The desirability of fruit and vegetables, how to check erosion. lives and habits of our allies, planning of farm buildings, discussions of subjects taught in our schools. information on laws affecting the farmer and discussion of desired, or repeal of undesired, legislation would be of great interest to our members if all in general and some particularly are asked to contribute to the program.

Inasmuch as the Grange is primarily a farmers' society, our National Master should insist that subjects of welfare to Rural Life be the topics. We have stressed increase in membership whether the candidates have any knowledge. or interest, in agriculture whatever. Various artificial stunts to create interest and keep up attendance are tried, but the original idea of helpfulness to the farmer is turned down.

And, as the Grange has its subordinate divisions all over the United States, I see no reason why names of producers with surplus crops to sell cannot be put in touch with the 'have nots' who would like to buy if they knew where.

At present we seem to be getting exactly nothing for dues paid to State and National Granges. Neither do we have a voice in electing those officers or in their statements of State or National policies.

ASHTABULA CO. (O.) FARM WOMAN.

Delhi Dairy Show

All students of the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, N. Y., are getting the opportunity to prove their ability in showmanship, which everyone knows does not come overnight. Thorough knowledge of showmanship can only be acquired through years of practical experience and training in the ring. Therefore the show will give the students an opportunity to gain some of this experience. The show will be held April 20 at the State School of Agriculture, Delhi, N. Y. The Horn and Hoof urges all those interested to attend.

BETTERBILT MITCHELL BARN EQUIPMENT

Modern Mitchell Barn Equipment is designed to give your cows more comfort, assuring you of more and better milk with reduced labor costs. Write today for folder showing complete line of Stanchions, Lever Stalls, Litter Carriers, Water Bowls, etc.

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3025 W. Forest Home Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

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VITRIFIED TILE SILO

Exceptionally strong, dense, "de-aired" blocks, channelled so steel reinforcing pulls against tile . . . not mortar joints. In handsome brown fade-proof color. Write
CRAINE, Inc. 41 Taft St., Norwich, N.Y.

MILKER
DISTRIBUTOR-SALESMEN
Invest $50.00 and be your own boss; one sale per week beats working for someone else; capable hard workers earn $3,000 up, retail prices as low as $69, also amazing new machine by 36-yr.-old company. State full experience.
ANKER-HOLTH MFG. CO.,
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Peters family, world's first hog serum manufacturers
When You Think of Hog Serum Always Think of PETERS SERUM
PETERS SERUM CO., LABORATORIES
A Great Book FREE! Kansas City, Mo.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 255.

Help Wanted

WANTED—Young man, single, experienced and clean cut, on modern dairy and general farm. Excellent living conditions and fair wages. Give complete details in first letter, age, experience. photograph. references, etc. Write, ADVERTISER 8717, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE CARE for household, three (boy 10). Southwestern Connecticut; woman cook, general housework, part laundry. Man drive, general outdoor work, help indoors. Send references. snapshot, salary desired. ADVERTISER 8715, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED A CAPABLE woman or girl to cook and do some general housework in a suburban home near New York City; to begin May 1. State experience, age, salary wanted, and reference. Write ADVERTISER 8742, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Country home, cook, housework, gardener, general upkeep, drive car; state age, experience, salary desired. BOX 425, Pleasantville, New York.

WOMAN, WHITE, capable, active, no children, Protestant, cook, baker, housework; quiet estate on Long Island, laundry. Only those able to keep all year position. Wages $40 monthly, references. ADVERTISER, 8602, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE COUPLE wanted May 1st for permanent position; woman for housework; man for gardens and lawns; wages $70. Give full particulars and references first letter. T. S. HOPE, Katonah, N. Y.

WANTED COUPLE for Summer home, April to September; cook, houseworker, gardener, handyman, station driving. State experience, references and wages. ADVERTISER 8737, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Seventh-Day Adventist farmer; farm woman, connect with rural unit. PAULINE GUILD, Allentown, N. J.

COUPLE, NO children, general houseworker and plain cooking, man care of vegetable garden, lawn, generally handy. Small house, 2 adults; $50 a month, room and board. Permanent position. State age, experience and reference. H. M. POTTER, Farmingville Road, Ridgefield, Conn.

POSITION OPEN for dependable and experienced farmer; single; state all details in first letter. ADVERTISER 8738, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM RAISED boy, good character and habits, over 16, interested in farming, help on small farm. Will be treated like one of the family. Small wages to start. HENRY MICK, Pleasant Valley Way, West Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Young couple, no small children, man for general farmwork, 1 cow to milk, no smoking while working. Woman to help part time with housework and poultry, no washing. $70 monthly, house, garden, milk, eggs, fuel. ADVERTISER 8728, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG, INDUSTRIOUS couple, housework, gardening, small Connecticut place; permanent. Must like children; start $50. ADVERTISER 8730, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN WANTED, doctor's country home, garden, lawn; (I have A-1 cabinet shop); all year; separate quarters and board; $40 per month. ADVERTISER 8731, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED A YOUNG girl to assist as mother's helper on a farm. No heavy work and good home for right party. Wages $25 month with room and board. ADVERTISER 8734, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE HOUSEKEEPER, tall strong woman for invalid lady, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Good salary, excellent references required. MRS. L. F. WEBSTER, 17 Dolma Rd. Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED REGISTERED nurse, mature, housekeeper, care invalid, elderly person; moderate salary. ADVERTISER 8736, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

DAIRYMAN—Manufacturing, pasteurizing dairy products, long years experience, training, laboratory and sales; institution, estate or dairy, anywhere. ADVERTISER 8705, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING GARDENER, superintendent: American; married; agricultural, estate experience; results; minimum expense; seeks place. ADVERTISER 8629, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED — Working farm manager, life experience, some Cornell training, general farming, machinery, crops, orchards, small fruits, gardening, poultry, cattle, buttermaking; married no family. ADVERTISER 8647, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEMAN, 31, desires work. SOUSA, West Mystic, Connecticut.

EXPERIENCED, EDUCATED, poultryman, hatcheryman, game birdman, caretaker. Highest production, premium broilers. Private estate, commercial, salary, shares. Now employed, references. Address, LOCUST HILL FARM, Mifflin, Pennsylvania.

WANTED POSITION as attendant or matron in institution. ADVERTISER 8663, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN WOMAN, Quaker parentage, 48, business-like, good appearance, likable, dependable, desires Christian employer. Prefer educational, agricultural or horticultural surroundings. Competent homemaker, but fearful of women employers. Teaching, business, institutional experiences. To save time, money and energy, please give truthful particulars of services desired. Salary open. Location not important. ADVERTISER 8739, care Rural New-Yorker.

GUARD, OVERSEER, caretaker, former dairy plants operator; World War veteran; agricultural schooling; rural background; small family; superior references; available immediately. ADVERTISER 8667, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 27, single, wants steady work on dairy or general farm; experienced, no alcohol, state wages. NICHOLAS BATTISTA, 51 Hillside Ave., Livingston, N. J.

WANTED — Steady estate or farm position, farm experience and agricultural schooling. ROBERT WEBB, Bedford, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER — American woman, refined, 44, wishes satisfactory position. ADVERTISER 8670, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, BUTTERMAKER, wants position on small dairy or estate; good references. ADVERTISER 8671, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, CHRISTIAN, young man 27, single, wants work on grain farm for about eight months. No experience, but able and willing to learn. No drink, no smoke, honest, reliable. ADVERTISER 8672, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN, 40 years, wants work on dairy farm, good milker, good with horses; do not use tobacco or liquor. Will go anywhere, will come to see anyone. Please state wages when writing. GRANT REDMOND, Delancey, New York.

AMERICAN, 26, single, all around farm hand. PHILIP BAILEY, Central Bridge, N. Y.

WORKING POULTRY manager, single, American, age 40, college trained, backed by 17 years practical experience on commercial breeding, hatchery and private estate plants is open for position. Expert in incubation and brooding, culling, line breeding, chick rearing, feeds and feeding; pedigree work, bloodtesting, dry picking, caponizing and an expert in egg production. Turkeys, pheasants, ducks and waterfowl. Further qualifications, will be available upon inquiry. Best of references. ADVERTISER 8678. care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN, (unencumbered), desires position; housekeeper, complete charge, 1-3 adults, Christian, go anywhere. MRS. LIPTON, 4623 Penn St., Frankford, Phila., Pa.

POSITION AS herdsman or farm manager; middle aged, married, no children, liquor or tobacco; life time experience purebred cattle and dairy farm management. ADVERTISER 8679, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY PROTESTANT lady, desires housekeeper's position, capable, dependable, adults. ADVERTISER 8684, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED RELIABLE couple, cook, houseworker, gardener, handy man, caretaking, good references. ADVERTISER 8692, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE EXPERIENCED poultry or handy man, drive car, sober. ADVERTISER 8693, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE EXPERIENCED in garden, lawns, flowers, chopper, handy man on country estate. ADVERTISER 8694, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT or manager, married, college training and life experience in purebred dairy cattle and high grade fruit farming. Special ability in improved pasture crops and management. Desires position with opportunity and future. ADVERTISER 8697, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, EXPERIENCED, middleaged, single, wishes position as caretaker; salary or shares. Understands all branches of the poultry business, especially egg production. ADVERTISER 8698, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUILDER SPECIALIZES stone masonry and rustic cabins; contract basis only. Able to sketch, plan fireplaces, homes, poultryhouses, etc.; go anywhere. JOHN BRUNO, 66 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN WISHES position on leghorn breeding and commercial farm. ADVERTISER 8702, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 47, wishes work on modern poultry farm. ADVERTISER 8703, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, desires work on modern dairy farm; no bad habits; references; state wages. ADVERTISER 8710, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 29, total abstainer, desires caretakers work. Experienced paint, carpentry, electrical work and automobile repairing. Has painting and carpentry tools; has New York chauffeurs license. Good living conditions necessary. ADVERTISER 8711, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, EXPERIENCED cook and baker, graduate. Desires position. BOX 24, Ellenton, Pa.

WANTED POSITION as handy man in and around house, taking care lawn and hedges, good vegetable gardener, good home essential. HENRY RIPPE, Fair Haven, N. J.

FARM MANAGER, all branches, can make large farm profitable. ADVERTISER 8716, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER 36, married, take full charge, purebred dairy preferred; also interested in fruit and chickens; good machine man, not afraid of work, life experience. ADVERTISER 8743, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, good milker, good cow man wants lifetime position. Experience as foreman over five years; has small family. ADVERTISER 8664, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED POSITION as creamery manager or dairyman on large dairy farm or plant. Understand the making of all dairy products, good pasteurizer and ice cream maker. C n install and maintain all makes of dairy machinery. Run ice machines and boiler. Married, age 33, Scotch-American. Would consider working on profit basis or what have you? At present employed as manager of large milk plant. ADVERTISER 8720 care Rural New-Yorker,

FARMER, MARRIED, no children, wishes work on farm or estate. Good dry hand milker, A-1 teamster and tractor man, handle any farm machinery and repair same. ADVERTISER 8724, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK AND home wanted. Elderly man desires good home more than high wages; city or country. Experienced care lawns, gardens, poultry and as night watchman, ADVERTISER 8725, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY EMPLOYMENT security desired by mature, intelligent, American woman. ADVERTISER 8726, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, 50, desires position on small place; caretaker, milk few cows, poultryman, teamster, gardener; all round farm worker. Dependable, sober, reference. MEIREN, 20 North William St., New York City.

MAN, SINGLE, 38, handy, experienced general farming; drive tractor or car. ADVERTISER 8727, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, agricultural graduate, desires position, poultry, vegetable farm; experienced, ambitious, willing, salary secondary. ADVERTISER 8729, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

YOUNG MAN experienced in fruit and vegetable growing; knows machinery; desires job on farm. ADVERTISER 8732, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, experienced sprayer, desires work on poultry or fruit farm. ADVERTISER 8733, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid, 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER honey, 4 boxes No. 1, $1; 5 boxes No. 2, $1; 24 boxes $4; 5-lb. pail 80c postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, New York.

FOR SALE — Clover and buckwheat honey. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4; write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some, liquified, 5 lb. pail $1.25; 2, $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Massapequa, New York.

HONEY: LOOK! Lower prices; 60 best clover. $4.50; 28, $2.25; 60 buckwheat, $3.30; mixed. $3.90 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, New York.

BLACK WALNUT meats, hand picked, 65c per lb. Shellbark meats, 60c per lb. Prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

FANCY CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.60; 120 lbs. $9; excellent flavor. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, New York.

NEW VIRGINIA peanuts, 5 lbs. $1 delivered east of the Mississippi. R. J. HOWELL, Franklin, Va.

MAPLE SYRUP, new, pure, heavy, delicious; by express collect, one gallon $1.75; two or more $1.70 per gallon. Write for delivered prices parcel post. L. L. STORY, East Fairfield, Vt.

NEW MAPLE syrup, $2.20 per gallon, delivered. CLARK BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

VERMONT FANCY maple products, satisfied customers for 17 years. Prices sent on request. T. L. DOANE, Bakersfield, Vt.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25; 5 lbs. chunk (liquid and comb) $1.25. postpaid into 3rd zone. Children's health sweet. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

HOME DRIED sweet apples, 4 lbs. $1; sour, 5 lbs. $1. Prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pennsylvania.

HOMEMADE CHOCOLATE walnut fudge, lb. 60c; 2 lbs. $1.10. Prepaid. ETHELYN LODGE, Delmar, New York.

FOR SALE — 1940 maple syrup, $2.25 gallon; $1.15 ½ gallon. Sugar cakes, 45c lb; maple cream, 2 lb. can, $1. Prepaid third zone. HUGH MacLAURY, Harpersfield, N. Y.

FINE POPPING, South American corn, shelled, prepaid 3rd zone, 10 lbs. $1.15; 25 lbs. $2.50; sample 10 cents. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

WILD FLOWER honey, if you like honey with outstanding flavor, try this; 5 lbs. $1.10; 10 lbs. $2, postpaid. E. J. COPE, Attleboro, Mass.

CHOICE WHITE clover honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat, 10, $1.40; 5, 80c postpaid. 60 lbs. clover $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, New York.

SPECIAL SALE—Avery's golden honey, 10 lbs. $1.35 prepaid; 60 lbs. $5.25 not prepaid. This offer good until April 15. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lb. pails, postpaid, third zone; medium amber, pail, 85c; two $1.60; four $3. Buckwheat 5c per pail less. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

Country Board

WOMAN EDITOR wishes to spend week ends in quiet, Christian country home, within easy commuting distance of New York City. ADVERTISER 8686, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR PEACE, quiet and rest, be a Winter guest in a modern, Christian farm home; special rates. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

MODERN, NEAR Towanda, Bradford County; reasonable. JESSIE KING, Wysox, Pa.

COUNTRY BOARD wanted by Christian family of four adults for week-ends and Summer on real farm within three hours New York. ADVERTISER 8676, care Rural New-Yorker.

INVALID, SEMI-INVALID lady, room, board, considerate care; modern; country. ADVERTISER 8687, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER, SCHOOL girl desire plain room, board, April to September; reasonable. ADVERTISER 8696, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAKE YOUR reservation for your vacation. Rooms $5 weekly, with bath $6; with two meals served daily $12; children $7. Two rooms and kitchenette suited for mother or family with children $10. Private home, Long Island, 40 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 8722, care Rural New-Yorker.

SPEND YOUR vacation in the heart of Maine's lakes, woods and streams. Country home living in Litchfield, Me. Rates $15; sports and entertainment. MRS. DAY, Litchfield, Maine.

Miscellaneous

HITCHINGS STEEL framed greenhouse for sale. T shaped, 17x50 and 17x17 complete with heating plant and oil burner. GILMY CORPORATION, 82 7th St., Garden City, N. Y.

BEES—Italian or Caucasian, 3 lbs. and queen $3.25; 2 lbs. $2.50; start shipping May 5th. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

BALSAM PILLOWS, $1, good for asthma. Address, MRS. MAXAM, Raquette Lake, N. Y. (Adirondacks).

WANTED USED Pullford, Sears or Ward tractor equipment. ADVERTISER 8708, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Two motor driven, cut under, Friend sprayers, models DX and AXA, recently rebuilt. F. B. BOYD, East Clarendon, Vt.

SELL — Farmall F-12 tractor, cultivator and bean puller attachments; Little Genius plow; All Crop Harvester. ALFRED J. ZMEK, R. F. D. No. 2 Ludlowville, N. Y.

WHEN your pullets begin turning out eggs—that's when you're rewarded for the good care and good feed you gave them. And how they *do* lay when you raise them the Larro way: Larro Chick Builder the first 12 weeks—then Larro Egg Mash the rest of their lives. The LARRO PULLET RAISING PLAN is simple, easy, labor-saving and money-saving. Grains are hand-fed to 12 weeks only—then hopper-fed to maturity. After the change the birds eat only about half as much mash as grains.

THE next time you start some chicks put them on Larro Chick Builder and go straight through with Larro. And if you now have pullets 12 weeks old, feed them Larro Egg Mash and grains (both in open hoppers) and see for yourself how well and how economically it completes development and gets the birds ready for real egg production.

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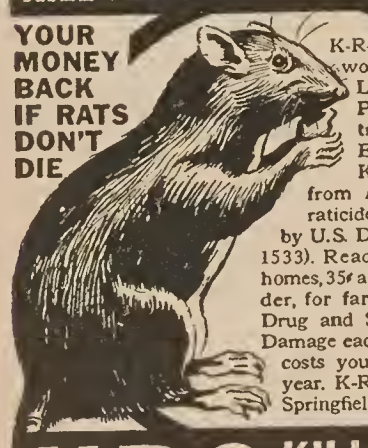
The new Larro Chick Book is ready—32-pages, fully illustrated. Packed with valuable suggestions for the poultryman. Tells all about the LARRO PULLET RAISING PLAN.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON



YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co. Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

A. W. ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHIX

Wh. & Bar. Rox, Buff Orp., $7-100; N. H. Reds & Wh. Wy., $7.25-100; W. Leg., $6.50-100; H. Mix., $6-100. Breeders bloodtested. 100% live del. guar. Postage pd. Write for Catalog. A.W.Ulsh's Hatchery, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Publisher's Desk

Will you advise me in regard to the Census? I live in a small village and do not like to answer questions to the local man. I am willing to answer anything they want but wish to send it direct to Washington. I understand the Census Bureau furnishes a blank and special envelope. Can I fill the blank and send it direct to Washington? I would register it. G.
Conneeticut.

The United States Constitution prohibits invasion of private homes and taking of private papers for information, and this provision has been sustained by the United States Court. Congress, however, authorized the Department of Commerce to create a Census Bureau to make rules and regulations for taking the census. This year they have included questions which seem to invade private rights. A penalty is provided for failure to reply to the questions. They claim the questions are so phrased to embarrass no one and that they are confidential. We hope this is so. For those who do not wish to answer the personal questions directly to the local enumerator a schedule is given the individual to fill out and place in a sealed envelope and return to the enumerator to be mailed by him direct to Washington. Secretary Harry L. Hopkins states: "Under my instructions to the Census Bureau, persons enumerated will answer the income inquiries: (1) directly to the enumerator, or, if they are unwilling to do this, (2) by writing their answers on a blank for which no signature will be neeessary, sealing the blank in a franked envelope and giving it to the enumerator to be mailed by him to the Census Bureau in Washington. The blank and envelope will be furnished by the enumerator."

It is with mueh interest I read your column and it is a grand work to stop so many crooked schemes. Enclosed find a letter which, between lines, is a fake and no doubt are sown broadeast in this country. If you see fit to use it to head off the ones behind it, you may use my name.
New York. C. S. E.

This letter referred to is from Mexieo and is the same old Spanish Prisoner seheme that crops up about every year. There is always a secret trunk and the "prisoner" is in jail on a fraudulent bankruptey charge but always there are thousands of dollars at stake. Answers are to be sent air mail and a third of the money will be the reward. Another reader sent in a letter signed by a different party but the same tenor. This scheme is said to have been originated by a prisoner in France many years ago but it never dies. The pity of it is many people are duped and we have records of thousands of dollars having been paid with disappointment the only result.

I bought Water Begonia bulbs at the Trenton Fair from the Dutch Bulb Company, Long Island City, N. Y. They looked liked dried up acorns and did not sprout. Do you think it is a fake?
New Jersey. MRS. E. T. S.

Other complaints reached us similar to the above. The company, however, has disappeared and we refer to them again to warn readers of the imposition. We did not hear of any bulbs that grew.

In May, 1935, my grandmother took out an insuranee policy issued by T. B. A. Ameriean Benefit Company of Louisiana. Two or three years later, a concern in Texas, the National Benefit Company, took over and the dues promptly jumped. Now, to make matters worse, the company has advised my grandmother that under some new insurance law in Texas, either she would have to accept a new policy for half the amount or pay triple the assessment. What can be done?
Ohio. F. O.

The National T. B. A. Benefit Company operates as a mutual assessment organization, without capital stock or legal reserve. The eompany depends entirely upon assessments made against members to pay claims and expenses. Policies issued by such organizations do not have any cash or loan value. They merely provide that, if at any time the poliey holder or member fails to pay an assessment for the amount shown in the notice and within the time limit speeified therein, the policy will lapse and be of no further value.

Mutual insurance companies often advertise low rates beeause they do not have to pay any dividends on outstanding stock. That is true and there are many reliable, responsible mutual companies. Nevertheless, if one is contemplating buying a mutual policy, he should first be sure that the company is established and has sufficient resources and a good experience rating. Inquiry directed to the Insurance Department of any State will elicit the necessary information, without which no such policy should be purchased.

In the Fall of 1937, my father sold 729 bushels of apples to a Sam Leibowitz, of 145 Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y. There is still a balanee due of $132.25. Will you see if you can make an adjustment for me? J. H. S.
New York.

We have tried for some time to arrange for payment of this debt but have not been successful. Leibowitz refuses to pay, claiming he was merely a buyer for Kastanowitz Bros., Inc. and is not personally responsible for the balance due. Our subscriber states that he himself negotiated the sale for his father and that the sale was made to Leibowitz; and that Leibowitz made no mention of Kastanowitz Bros., Inc. This firm discontinued business in July, 1938 and a creditors' committee was formed, as previously reported in these columns. The same principals of this company formed a new concern known as L. & K. Produce Corp., 182 Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

The report from Dutehess and Columbia Counties is that Leibowitz is still buying apples there without mentioning Kastanowitz's or L. & K.'s name. Payments, however, appear to be made by L. & K. checks, signed Jack Kastanowitz, president, and Sam Leibowitz, secretary.

Many thanks for your kindness in having my money returned to me after two years. I know if you hadn't intereeded for me I wouldn't have reeeived it. I've acknowleged the money order to A. M. Cooper and Company and also to the Post Office. When I was at the Flower Show on Monday, March 11, one of your men asked about subscribing so I told him I hope I'll never have to do without your magazine. L. S. Z.
New York.

This gracious letter more than repays us for the two years' work we put on the matter, but we must give due credit to the Post Office inspector who rounded up the debtor and insisted upon settlement. An order was sent for certain goods to A. M. Cooper, of Oaklyn, N. J. He promised to send the goods or refund the money but neglected to do so until now.

I noticed your Publisher's Desk column in your paper and would appreciate assistance in locating the $10 cash which I gave F. J. Broderick, Box 173, Hornell, N. Y. who was representing the National Press, who were supposed to be a calendar company. I wrote Mr. Broderick several letters and he said he sent the money to the company but did not hear from them. I wrote the company and received no answer. I will give you any more information you would like in locating this company and the money. H. D. C.

The National Press say that this order was never received by them. The company explain that the customer should not have paid in full for this order as the order blank speeifically states that the salesman is only authorized to collect on deposit. If he did not send in the order even the deposit would have been lost but as Broderiek makes no response to requests for payment the matter will have to be charged up to experience. Insist on reading receipts and eontracts before signing.

Will you please see if you can collect a balance of $112.90 from A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Georgetown, Del. He sent us one check but has not sent any money since. I wrote asking if he could pay it in instalments but have received no reply. I have been a subseriber for a good many years, but have never asked anything like this before. C. P.
New Hampshire.

Another payment was made on the account but nothing further exeept promises. Several attorneys tried to collect the balance without success. Mr. Jones was sold out on a distress warrant and proceeds were insufficient to cover the claim. There seemed to be no available property to justify seeuring a judgment.

Your efforts brought results; a check for $3 for expenses was reeeived by me—six months after it should have been paid as a matter of my right. It is thrilling to find one's self victor in such a controversy but not a word did they include by way of explanation—or "regret." Let me thank you for your magnanimity in "bothering" to do so small a kindness for one of "the least of the ehildren" among your subscribers. You may easily understand now why you will send THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to me for life. J. A. B.
Massachusetts.

This eovered an agreement for expenses while working as a salesman. The work was discontinued after three days because the salesman did not like the business and the concern wanted to withhold the promised payment. We were pleased to bring about the settlement, and even though the amount was small we had the same interest in helping our reader. We approve of life members of the Rural family.

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Keep before your birds always
What costs little and sure pays
Lime Crest Calcite Crystal "grit"
Keeps their systems minerally fit.

Keep flocks singing, keep flocks laying
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FIRST, buy mashfeeds mineralized *the Lime Crest Way*. Many manufacturers use LIME CREST CALCITE FLOUR in their poultry mashfeeds. There is one near you. He will add iodine and manganese on request. SECOND, have available in poultry houses, runs, and yards, LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS which the birds can pick up as nature urges them to seek "grit" materials that can supply extra amounts of minerals.
Send for Lime Crest Booklet—FREE—Write Box 126
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All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed P'l'ts C'k'ls Will Ship C. O. D.	100	100	100
White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$12.50	$3.00
Bl. or Buff Leg. Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	7.50	9.50	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	7.50	9.50	7.50
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	9.50	11.00	11.00
Grade A Chicks — From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	10.00	15.00	3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy C'k'ls.—our choice—when available			6.00
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CHICKS - PULLETS

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HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, R. I. REDS	$8.25	$24

HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
DAY OLD...$16.50-100; 4 WEEKS OLD 30c ea. 6 WEEKS OLD 40c ea.; 8 WEEKS OLD 50c ea. All Chicks from carefully culled Bloodtested Stock. Pullets raised on Free Farm Range. Send for Booklet and Complete Price List.
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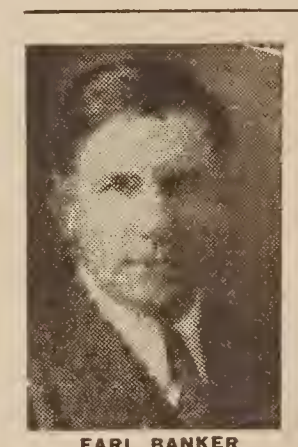
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.



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Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00-100
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Jersey White Giants	9.00-100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00-100
Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100; Leg. Cockerels	2.00-100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

SMITH'S CHICKS
"LUCKY" MATING $6.95 PER 100
Big English Type White Leghorns
Buff or Brown Leghorns
Buff, White or Barred Rocks
N. H. or S. C. Reds $8.95: Hybrids $9.00: Heavy Pullets $9.95: Heavy Cockerels $6.95: Leghorn Pullets $13.95: Leghorn Cockerels $2.00: Turkey Poults 43c each. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Blood-tested.
Write for Prices on High Egg Production Matings.
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CHICKS From our own State Supervised Flocks S.C.W. Leghorns & N. H. Reds. Cir. Free.
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Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

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SALESMAN represent largest roof cement factory of its kind selling direct to farmers, factories, other buildings, Liberal credit and commissions. Splendid contract, sales help, definite future. Write today. **THE AMERICAN OIL AND PAINT CO., Dept. B, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

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1940 Edition now ready for you. 20,000 parts (new and used) for all makes of tractors. You'll save up to 75%. Write Today. **Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill.**

H. S. GRADUATES AND COLLEGE MEN ENTER uncrowded field. Maintenance and allowance while training. **Write Superintendent of Men Nurses, Pennsylvania Hospital, 4401 Market St., Phila., Pa.**

CASE COMBINE 12 foot, motor drive, in excellent condition. Will sacrifice. Write **NIGHTINGALE MILLS - Marcellus, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

ORANGE AND ULSTER County farms; free illustrated catalogue. W. E. BROWN, 167 Prospect St., Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE — ½ acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten acre poultry farm, 2,000 hen capacity; price $6,500 with stock and equipment. CLAIR GATES, South New Berlin, N. Y.

POULTRY FARM, Virginia, 14 acres, large hen house, hot water heated chicken house, large hatchery, (orders booked for full season), good poult trade. Operated successfully 20 years; nice orchard; 7 room modern dwelling; excellent neighborhood, near high school, on pike; 2 mails daily; short drive to city. W. N. PRESGRAVES owner, 402 8th St., Northeast, Washington, D. C.

BIG LIST free. Northern New Jersey farms. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275-R Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE — 94 acre 12 cow dairy farm near Cooperstown; five minutes to creamery and high school; priced reasonable. EDGAR BOYCE, Highland, N. Y.

FOR SALE — One acre, six room house, bath, improvements, double garage, outbuildings, all in good condition. South Hackensack, N. J.; no reasonable offer refused. Write, JOSEPH KOTLABA, Harrington, Delaware.

FARMS WANTED — All kinds; any size; within 200 miles of New York City. Buyers on hand. Write details, photos. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275-R, Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FOUR DAIRY farms ranging from 100 to 250 acres, Wyoming County, N. Y., offered for sale at bargain prices owing to liquidation. All farms with good buildings, located on hard roads. Electricity, liberal terms, only 20 per cent down payment. PENNA JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, 1520 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—South Jersey poultry farm, modern, stocked and equipped; capacity 1,200, immediate income; 7 room house; terms. EDNA SMIRES, Newfield, N. J.

DAIRY FARM — 53 acres, good productive land, good barn and house, all improvements, stock and farm machinery, crops. Ideal location for cattle dealer. ADVERTISER 8659, care Rural New-Yorker.

300 ACRE farm, 14 acres bearing peaches, 18 acres timber, rest crop land. C. KIESSLING, R. 3, Gettysburg, Pa.

SALE 39 ACRES, 7 room house, 60 foot hennery and other outbuildings; $1,200, reason illness. JOHN MATICS, Princess Anne, Md.

296 ACRES, garde A market; 35 cattle, team, tools; 2½ miles from town; $8,500, cash $1,500. Many more good buys. BEDELL, Unadilla, N. Y.

WANTED — Around 7 acres wooded and clear tract of land, near village or town; stocked, and Court deed. ADVERTISER 8661, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—7 acre farm, 7 room house in good condition; garage, chicken house, gambrel roof barn, good tillable land; $700. JOHN SECOR, Romulus, N. Y.

FOR RENT, old house and acreage, 45 miles from New York City in Westchester County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 8665, care Rural New-Yorker.

TURKEY FARM for rent or sale; fully equipped; convenient terms. ADVERTISER 8666, care Rural New-Yorker.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list; dairy and poultry farms, homes, gas stations, stores. Lowest prices in Orange County. See me first.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. poultry farm for sale or rent. C. P. SCHNEIDER, 107-30 108th St., Ozone Park, N. Y.

CENTRAL NEW YORK, 80 acre equipped poultry and dairy farm, on picturesque lake, lake rights, valuable camp sites; $20,000. Investment, stocked, 2,200 chickens, 1,350 in production. One-half mile village, churches, stores, school bus, 5 hours drive New York City. Seven room Colonial, newly decorated inside and out. Bath, gas, electricity, steam heat; inexhaustable spring water, shaded lawns, fertile soil, wood, timber, low taxes. Buildings, A-1, large modern hennery out buildings. Cow, hay, grain, straw, boat, photos, owner; $10,000, $8,000 down; balance easy terms. ADVERTISER 8668, care Rural New-Yorker.

MUST SELL 38 acre farm, rich water resource, fertile, ½ mile to state road, mountain view, good location, buildings. OSCAR WHITE, West Townsend, Mass.

200 ACRES on state road, three miles university; modern house, water, electricity; 1000 bearing tung trees; early commercial vegetables planted; sold 3000 winter broilers; near stock market; good stock pasture. $7,000 on terms. $6,000 cash, with tractor and equipment. Owner H. BOERNER, Route 3, Gainesville, Fla.

NICE PLACE, suitable Summer place or boys or girls camp; 12 rooms, 2 baths, big sunporch, 48 windows; new and all modern, in A-1 shape. $10,000. ADVERTISER 8669, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, 12 acres, capacity 2000; 8 room house, improvements; state road. WM. BECKER, New Milford, Conn.

WANTED 100 acres and up, house, barns, electricity, water by gravity; fertile plowland, woods. Full particulars in first letter. Low down payment. KUCKENS, 524 Forest Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.

FARM, 50 ACRES, boarding and tourist house, large barn, two large chicken houses; airport; all improvements. Route 97, half mile river frontage. MORGAN, R. F. D. 1, Hancock, New York.

FOR SALE — 40 acre farm on hard road in southern Massachusetts; 8 room house, bath, heat, light; long term mortgage. ADVERTISER 8680, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Albany County N. Y. 70 acre farm. Retail milk route, electricity, good buildings, good location, stocked and equipped; $3,300, terms. ADVERTISER 8681, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 7 room bungalow, 5 acres land, garage, poultry house. Absecon, N. J., 5 miles from Atlantic City; price $1,500, $500 down payment. JOHN S. MATHIS, New Gretna, New Jersey.

FARM, STOCKED, on hard road; beautiful large stone house, timberland, 100 or 500 acres. Ideal for Dude Ranch, or tourists; near Plattsburg. C. M. BROADWELL, Morrisonville, New York.

$2,500 CASH, secures 28 acre village farm on state highway near city of 100,000; owner. ADVERTISER 8683, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent chicken farm, with small acreage; must have barn. Within commuting distance New York City. ADVERTISER 8685, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent, May-October, 25 or more acre farm within 85 miles New York City in Eastern New York or Connecticut. Must have furnished house, modern conveniences; also barn or outbuildings. JOSEPH WOLIN, 583 West 215th St., New York City.

BIG FARM, for sale, fully equipped; 65 head cattle; laying hens. BOX 53, Athens, Pa.

TWO ACRES, new barn and house, 5 rooms nicely furnished, electricity available; $3,500. J. GRAFF, Septendale, Wallkill, N. Y.

138 ACRE FARM, Colonial house, highway 9H; 4½ miles south village Kinderhook. DORIS CLARK, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY real estate, state road acreage, (free folder). HARRISON, Elmer, New Jersey.

FOR SALE—200 acre dairy farm, 21 head stock, 15 cows averaged 320 lbs. butterfat; team young horses; 4-wheel drive tractor; furniture for some boarders. $7,000, cash $3,000. ADVERTISER 8689, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Gas station, lunch stand, electric pumps, six room bungalow, with all modern conveniences including Delco oil heat; two car garage; three acres land, corner property on state highway; $3,500, cash. NELSON BEEBE, owner, Petersburg, N. J.

SALE 80 ACRES, level, closed in electricity, good building, running water, macadam roads. $5,000, terms. HILEMAN, R. 1, Myerstown, Pa.

25 ACRES good farm land with dwelling and fresh water stream running through the property, situated on Montauk Highway, Bellport. THOMAS R. WRIGHT, Bellport, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Connecticut dairy farm with or without milk route. Massachusetts poultry farm state road reasonable. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—13 acres, 11 room house with all modern equipment; 3 room bungalow, large barn, chicken house; located in Orange County, N. Y., 70 miles from New York City. Suitable for chicken and boarding farm. J. DAGN, 372 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

AUGUSTA, N. J. on Sussex-Newton Road, for sale farm 1, 65 acres, poultry and dairy, 1,500 chickens and raising equipment, 24 cows, modern barn, modern dwelling. Farm 2, adjoining, 166 acres, dairy, 24 cows, modern barn, modern double dwelling and log cabin. Will sell separately or combined. Bull, young stock, team of horses each farm. ADVERTISER 8700, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent, small chicken farm, within commuting Manhattan. ADVERTISER 8706, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Lease and equipment on beautiful Adirondack farm, 7 acres, 3 under cultivation. Attractive 4 room cottage completely furnished; 400 hens; Jersey cow. Immediate income; $1,500 cash. RALPH PARISH, Bloomingdale, New York.

144 ACRE DAIRY farm to rent or on shares for ambitious, capable farmer. Fertile land, river through property, comfortable living quarters, electricity and running water; near town on highway, New Jersey, Hunterdou County; opportunity for grown family. A. SALIADI, 61 Washington St., New York City.

WANTED TO rent dairy farm, stock, equipment anywhere; experienced, responsible farmer. ADVERTISER 8714, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Established tourist home, gift shoppe, filling station, cabins, fronting both sides super interstate highway; one hour to Boston. Inherited interests elsewhere; priced reasonably. ADVERTISER 8718, care Rural New-Yorker.

SELL — Two lots, 50x100, Rahway, N. J.; or exchange for farm, ADVERTISER 8740, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELAWARE COUNTY dairy farm, 280 acres, barn 30x60. Nine room house with running spring water; 10 minutes to village having 4 creameries, a high school and several churches. TIFFANY BROS., R. D. 1, Walton, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES and camps, advertising is featured in The New York Times classified pages on eight Sundays starting April 7. Through this listing, New York's largest, you can reach a vast, able-to-spend real estate market. Suggested advertisement and its cost will be sent without obligation if you mail complete description of your property to SUMMER HOME DESK, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

WANTED — 25 to 35 acres of good land with some fruit trees; house must be on main road. ADVERTISER 8721, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General store with full stock and equipment; no reasonable offer refused; $5,000 cash needed. ADVERTISER 8723, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWENTY ROOM brick house, furnished, tennis court, bowling, fishing, swimming, barn, chicken coops; 5 acres land on main highway, 54 miles; sale or rent. ORGOVAN, 19 East 48th St., New York City.

FLORIST BUSINESS and home, Pittsburgh, Pa. A No. 1 condition, operating now, worth $10,000, owner crippled, no reasonable offer refused, possession at once. MAX OSTNER, 76 Clarion St. Pittsburgh, (7), Penna.

ULSTER COUNTY, gentleman's farm, 78 acres; 8 rooms, gas, electricity, bath, shower, fieldstone fireplace, automatic hot water, secluded, accessible all year. Ideal for Summer cottages; reasonable. COOPER, Hawley Ave., Portchester, New York.

FOR RENT — 130 acres, house, barns bordering Canadian Niagara River Boulevard. Ideal for marketing produce, also tourists. Main highway to Falls. DR. COBB, 368 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 50 acre fruit and grape farm in Chautauqua grape belt; juice plants and preserving factories near. Barn, large house, garage, henhouse, other outbuildings; 9 acres vineyard, electricity and water in house; ½ mile Lake Erie. ADVERTISER 8735, care Rural New-Yorker.

Help Wanted

COUPLE, MARRIED, both active, age 20-35; modern poultry farm, Long Island. Steady, $50 monthly, good home and board; references. Do you drive? Height and weight. ADVERTISER 8658, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Married caretaker, farm manager, experienced; details first letter. M. YOUNG, Tariffville, Conn.

MARRIED MAN, no children to take charge of beef cattle and poultry farm; must be experienced, sober, honest and have first class references; wife part time housework, splendid position with excellent living conditions for right couple. Write TOTEM FARM, Meridale, New York.

WANTED — Single, reliable, experienced farm hand; no booze and references; $20 monthly and board. ADVERTISER 8660, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL OR WOMAN, white, housework, assist children 8 and 4 years; own room; $25-$30. FELDMAN, 1194 E. 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A middle aged man or boy for light farm work; be able to milk; references. ADVERTISER 8662, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man experienced with sheep to work on farm in Crawford County, Pa.; wages or shares. E. C. WARD, Conneautville, Pa.

WANTED GOOD reliable single man, good habits; around age of 40, for general farming; dairy of 25 cows. Should have good references. May work by month or year; job open at once. FRANK DUPREY, Lenox, Mass.

WANTED — Single, reliable, experienced farm hand; good milker, teamster; $25 monthly, board. MR. EICHMANN, Hillsdale, N. Y.

ELDERLY LADY, housekeeper, gentleman, no children; $4.50 week, maintenance. BOX 143, Millwood, N. Y.

WANTED—Working farm manager for poultry and dairy farm, about 40 years old, preferably married; must have college training and sound practical experience in profitable farm operation. Must know how to handle men efficiently. Give full information as to age, family, training, experience, conditions and wages expected and references. Address answer to JOSEPH DeMARCO, P. O. Box 1040, Schenectady, N. Y.

GIRL WANTED for general housework in small suburban home; salary $30, own room, pleasant surroundings. Write H. FABER, 57 Euclid Ave., Westwood, N. J.

WANTED — Shepherd with farmer that understands machinery, and general housemaid, or couple, man for outside and some inside work. Address, MRS. A. R. HAMILTON, R. F. D. 4, Johnstown, Pa.

COOK, EXPERIENCED, cheerful, all-round good cooking; no fancy baking. Assist electric laundry; room, bath, permanent, congenial farm home near Doylestown, Pa. Two adults, three children; nurse and houseworker employed. Two weeks vacation, pay. Reasonable day, room, bath, salary $35 monthly, interview. ISABELLA VANKIRK, Fallsington, Pa.

WANTED—Able-bodied single man, good milker and teamster. New Jersey; $30 per month, room and board, with raise. ADVERTISER 8673, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO begin May 1, a farm bred single boy, 20-25 years of age. Applicant must be a capable and careful private car driver, and willing to do light work in and around the house and grounds. Room and board are provided. Good job for an intelligent and willing young man. State previous work, references and wages wanted. ADVERTISER 8741, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL WANTED for poultry farm, grading eggs, assist in roadside stand; good home, permanent position to suitable person. State wages expected. ADVERTISER 8675, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man to milk and care for 8 cows, help in small creamery; must know how to drive automobile; age 25-35; $30 per month with room, board, laundry; no drinking. ADVERTISER 8674, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Working manager, agricultural graduate with practical experience, to operate dairy farm producing premium milk, breeding program, and crops. Must be capable, industrious and anxious to build up new business. State minimum wages expected to start, send snapshot and references with first letter. Can offer permanent position and real opportunity to right party. ADVERTISER 8677, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man, 35-40, honest, willing, good milker and teamster; also drive truck; good reference; $50 a month and board. JOSEPH BUCCIARELLI, Weed Ave., Norwalk, Connecticut.

WANTED WOMAN for child, 19 months; light housework; German preferred; business couple; picture; $25. FALTIN, 5345 96th St., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

COUPLE WITHOUT family wanted for stock and general farm in New Jersey. Neat and competent housekeeper and reliable farmhand; no milking; permanent position. $50 per month, cottage and board. ADVERTISER 8682, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Couple for small vegetable farm. Wife, housekeeper. Write, giving full particulars. L. K. LONG, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 48, Plainfield, N. J.

GIRL, GENERAL housework, family of four; state race, nationality, qualifications. Apply MRS. SEARLE, 315 Franklin Place, South Orange, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Man and wife, middle aged, no dependents, to become house father and mother for group in boys' school. Native Americans with farm experience preferred. Write SUPERINTENDENT, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

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Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 253.

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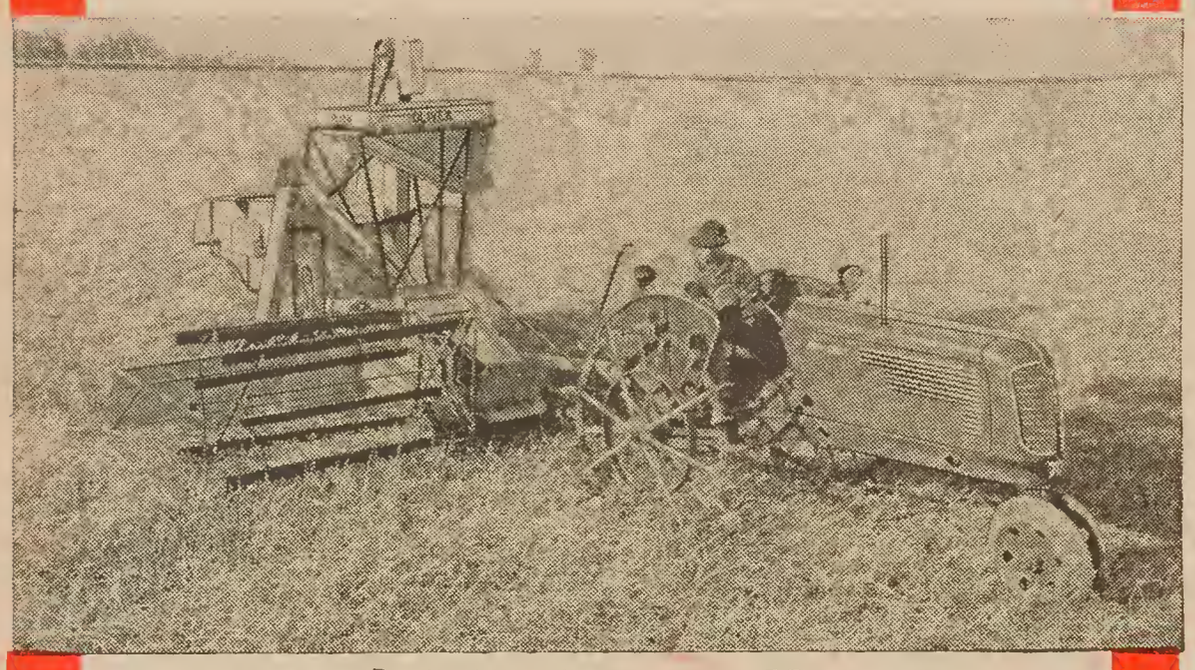

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On Reckless Tax Levies

Speaking on behalf of the Ulster County Taxpayers Council, I presented the following analysis of government expenditures at the public budget hearing held recently in Albany.

"We have been told that any reduction in present taxes will result in a corresponding curtailment of certain governmental activities, such as education, road building, and other phases of government as well.

The homes, the farms, the properties, and lastly, the domestic tranquility of the people, ought to be the first consideration of government. But when government inflicts such a burden of taxation as to endanger the security of our homes and farms, it is high time the people revolted.

I maintain that very substantial deductions can be made in the proposed budget by government practising the strictest economy. I further believe these economies and reductions can be brought about without curtailing any essential or desirable activities of government.

In support of my contentions I submit a few figures on one phase of government road building.

The state turns back to the localities considerably more money than the state keeps for state government expenses.

In 1938 the state returned to the counties for county highway building $23,000,000. The counties had $12,000,000 from direct taxation, making a total of $35,000,000. The cost of county road building for 1938 ought not to have exceeded $15,000,000; leaving $20,000,000 for the counties to use in maintenance, bridge building, and snow removal.

The county highway bonded debt of nearly $80,000,000 in 1937 was sufficient to have built one-third of the entire county highway mileage of improved roads.

Putnam County had $370,000 to spend on county roads in 1938, yet it built no roads. Its highway bonded debt of over $2,000,000 was sufficient to have built all of its county road mileage.

In 1938 Nassau County had $2,510,000 for county road building, and built no roads. Its county highway bonded debt of $24,000,000 in 1937 was sufficient to have built nearly twice as many miles as it has of improved county roads.

Dutchess County's highway bonded debt was increased in 1938 by $910,000. The high point of its highway bonds was sufficient to have built nearly all the county highway mileage of improved roads.

Columbia County's highway debt of about $2,000,000 is considerably more than enough to have built all its county highway mileage.

Greene County's highway debt has been steadily increasing since 1933 and is sufficient at the present time to pay for two thirds of its county highway mileage.

Schenectady County's highway debt of over $2,000,000 in 1937 was sufficient to have built 85 per cent of its entire county road mileage. With over $400,000 to spend on county road building, that county built no roads at all in 1939.

Washington County, with a county highway debt of $330,000 in 1933, has reduced that debt to $180,000 by 1938. In 1939, Washington County had about $325,000 for county road building, maintenance, snow removal and bridge building. It built that year 6.26 miles of bituminous macadam, 4.09 miles of surface treated gravel, 2.81 miles of gravel, and rebuilt 1.5 miles of bituminous macadam. A special bill has just been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Herbert A. Bartholomew of Washington County, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Washington County to issue $415,000 in county highways bonds.

Each year the State has been increasing the amount of monies returned to the counties and localities without any safeguards around the spending, and each year the local politicians have increased the direct tax levies as well as the bonded indebtedness, so that today the people are between the upper millstone of state taxes and the nether millstone of local taxes.

A few years ago the Legislature increased the tax on gasoline, and, to hoodwink the people, called it an emergency gasoline tax. The only emergency that exists in government today is the emergency of the taxpayers unable to carry any longer the oppressive and confiscatory burden of taxation.

Repeal the emergency gas tax, repeal the mandatory salary increases of school teachers, repeal the provisions of law for yearly increases to school districts. If the Legislature is going to peg teachers' wages and school costs, why not peg the price of milk and apples and other farm produce?

Amend the county law—the constitution if necessary — to provide that all county highway and county bond issues must be returned to the people for ratification on election day and provide for all county budgets to be made up as the state budget with a day for public hearing.

May I indulge the fond hope that the legislators will heed the warnings and protests of this meeting and reduce the proposed state budget. In so doing they will deserve and receive the thanks of a grateful people. When and if the people become aroused to the danger of confiscatory tax levies and ever mounting bond issues with the inevitable result of bankruptcy and repudiation, I shall feel amply repaid for my efforts and research in the field of government finance."

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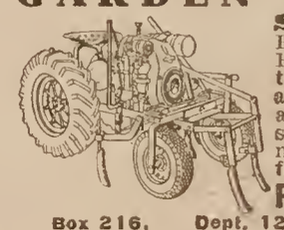

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SEPT. 4, 1940

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Photo—S. L. Chertok, Stormville, N. Y.

Mother Hen and Her Happy Family of Ducklings

Pasture Program for New England

By Ford S. Prince

IF NEW HAMPSHIRE pastures were as good as they were 50 or 100 years ago our farmers could produce milk in the Summer for less than half the present cash costs. The range of Summer grain feeding now varies from one pound to three pounds of milk in certain southern New Hampshire counties where pastures are poor, to one to 10 in the northernmost county where pastures are notably better. These are actual figures taken from Dairy Herd Improvement Association records and furnish ample proof that costs could, with better pastures, be materially reduced.

Yet there is a certain fear even in these counties in which a full grain ration is being fed Summer and Winter, that too much improved pasture would end in increased milk production. Perhaps it might if farmers with improved pasture, (when and if they get enough of it) did not translate their efforts into cheaper instead of more milk. More milk means more troublesome surpluses, but cheaper milk means more net profit for the farmer's effort.

It may seem strange to an outsider who has followed the efforts put forth to induce farmers to improve their pastures during the past 10 years, to find that the pasture problem is still the weakest point in the dairy farming scheme. This does not mean that farmers have not done anything toward getting better pastures—it simply means that they haven't done enough, as our Summer feed records amply prove. The variety of processes involved in the pasture problem indicates that no two farms or farmers are alike and that each farmer, who does anything at all about it, uses the methods which seem likely to be the most remunerative.

In an article some time ago I said: "Some tillable pasture has been plowed and reseeded. Field land not needed on individual farms has been turned over to pasture in the farm management scheme. Many pastures have been divided for controlled grazing. In certain instances abandoned farms have been bought and the old field land has been turned out to pasture. Annual crops, such as oats and Japanese millet, or soy beans and Hungarian have been seeded especially for Summer pasture. Mowing lands are commonly pastured in the Fall in many localities. And some permanent pasture land has been improved by top-dressing and brush removal. But not enough!"

During the first three years of recent conservation work here, not more than 10 per cent of the materials accounted for by the program were applied to grazing land. With the cows in the pasture about five months out of 12, it would seem reasonable to apply 30 or 40 per cent of these conservation materials to pastures, if farmers thought they had pasture lands that deserved improvement or if they were confident that lime and fertilizers would bring profitable returns if applied there.

One of the big obstacles to any permanent pasture improvement scheme in New Hampshire is that farmers have too much land which does not produce enough feed. There are in the State more than one million acres of so-called pasture land, unproductive because plant food and organic matter have been exhausted by decades and centuries of pasturing without the return of any of the fertility that has been removed by the milk, meat and bones of the animals. This tremendous acreage means that on the average 10 cow farm there are about 100 acres of open or woodland pasture and the sod is so poor over most of it that each cow has quite a way to travel before she can get a good bite. It would be interesting to know how much energy a cow wastes hunting for her feed on pastures like this, but we do know that high producing cows will not maintain their milk yield, except for a few weeks in the Spring, on such feed.

Very few farmers have taken an inventory of their pasture lands to see where their cows are actually getting the most to eat, and to find where the best soils are. Such areas can most profitably be reclaimed, and it is here that a start should be made. Since a good pasture will carry a cow to the acre and even a moderately good one will support one cow to each two acres, this inventory will result in crystallizing in our 10 cow farmer's mind the fact that he needs only to improve 20 acres of pasture, anyway, and if he looks at the matter from this point of view his job of getting a better pasture doesn't loom nearly so large as when he had the whole 100 acres in his mind. Furthermore, confining those cows on 20 acres will be much better also for the woods which could then be fenced out of the pasture area in most instances to grow unhampered, by the browsing of the livestock.

Cows on Ladino clover pasture. Ladino is earning an enviable reputation in N. H.

There is plenty of evidence, experimentally, and an increasing number of farmers who have proved to their own satisfaction that permanent pastures can profitably be improved. So far as our records go, we believe Chas. S. Phelps of Jaffrey, N. H. was the first and he has certainly been the most consistent practitioner of pasture improvement in New Hampshire, or in New England for that matter. Mr. Phelps began top-dressing a rocky pasture in 1910 and has applied fertilizer to his fields each year since that time. Upon hearing that Mr. Phelps was carrying a cow to the acre on his fertilized pasture fields we took occasion to check the yields one season to find that he was producing about two tons of dry matter per acre which had an average protein content of 18 per cent. Mr. Phelps believes in treating his pastures just the same as he does his field land from the standpoint of fertility and states that fertilizing his pasture is one of the most profitable things he does on the farm.

Time does not permit mentioning all the instances of farmers who have either made a start or worked out completely this troublesome pasture problem. I mentioned Mr. Phelps because he was the first one to start and his example has been a source of inspiration to us all. But he started 30 years ago. If farmers are to have better pastures 10 or 20 years from today, then they should begin their improvement program now. Apparently the idea is taking hold, for in Belknap, the smallest county in New Hampshire, 150 farmers will treat 450 acres of pasture land in 1940. If this rate of improvement is maintained Belknap County farmers will have gone a long way in five or 10 years toward a solution of their pasture problems. What is happening in Belknap is going on this year all over the State as well.

If every acre of these old pastures were susceptible to improvement, then the job would be much simpler. Some of them, because of severe soil depletion, have grown up to brush and young trees and brush control may be too expensive to make a start there. Other areas are too light and sandy to warrant their development as permanent pasture. For these reasons any pasture improvement program needs a good deal of guidance that will indicate to farmers where they will succeed and where they are likely to fail.

The best area of the pasture is the place to begin the improvement. The heavier soils, those that will support a stand of wild white clover have been found to be much more responsive to lime and fertilizers and will pay bigger dividends on money invested in materials. If brush has to be cut, then fertilizer should be applied simultaneously in order to improve the sod so that some natural control of sprouts or second growth will be secured by the browsing and trampling of the animals.

A balanced fertilizer procedure seems to be the best idea in New Hampshire. This applies particularly to the use of superphosphate and potash since results for the two materials applied together run much higher than if they are used separately and the separate increases added together. There are, of course, many situations involving good soil on which lime and superphosphate will make a good showing at the start. But later, for best results, potash should be introduced into the fertilizer procedure and nitrogen as well on farms where there is a pasture shortage all through the season.

These fundamental principles have been developed during a dozen years of research in which pastures in every county in New Hampshire have been under observation and treatment. In this work it has been clearly demonstrated that the carrying capacity of a pasture can easily be tripled by proper fertilization. In other words, a poor, untreated pasture now carrying a cow to six acres can be made to support a cow to each two acres in a very short time.

Not only is carrying capacity increased but it can be accomplished with economy. For every dollar we have spent in fertilizing a good pasture we have averaged to get back during that season about $2 worth of feed. Top-dressing increases the protein content of the dry matter in the grass from an average of around 15 up to 17 or 18 per cent, to say nothing of the increased mineral value in the roughage.

As a result of research and experience, lime and superphosphate are recommended as a good beginning in top-dressing pastures, on areas being first treated or on land where brush is being brought under control. On better sods, where there is a partial stand of wild white clover, potash is recommended simultaneously with these other materials. One ton of lime every five to 10 years, 500 or 600 lbs. of 20 per cent superphosphate and 200 lbs. of muriate of potash every three or four years are the amounts to be applied. On many farms, these materials will give the desired improvement, unless there is a Spring feed shortage in which

(Cont'd on page 279)

Potentially good pasture land. Brush control and fertilizers will do the trick.

Farming on the Dutch Border

Farming in the Hudson River Valley is one thing. Farming in Holland is quite another. I know both and if life in technical farming was mainly influenced by the basic conditions of our trade, such as soil, climate, markets, and transportation, one could very well switch over from Ulster County, N. Y., to the province of Gelderland and still keep his own track on most lines. With the exception that we have here a sea climate, and more rain than frost in Winter, the conditions here enable us

American Dent Corn in a 52 Degree Latitude.

to raise about the same line of farm products as in Central New York.

The heavy clay bottoms of Holland's sea provinces produce mostly grain and potatoes. Toward the East the land is far above sea level and sandy with the exception of strips of variable width alongside the streams Rhine, Yssel and Meuse, which have a bottom of rich brown loam. Along these rivers, apple and pear orchards predominate; in the sandy territories is mixed farming. These sandy territories vary widely in fertility yet. Right beneath the Zuyderzee lays a part of the province of Gelderland (Veluwe) where one can come upon stretches of thousands of acres of bare blow sand, with nothing to break its monotony except here and there a wind sown pine and a poor growth of heather. If we keep towards the East and cross the Yssel, we find in this same province of Gelderland another sandy territory (Achterhoek) which can almost equal the fertility of a river bottom. The sand is rich in humus.

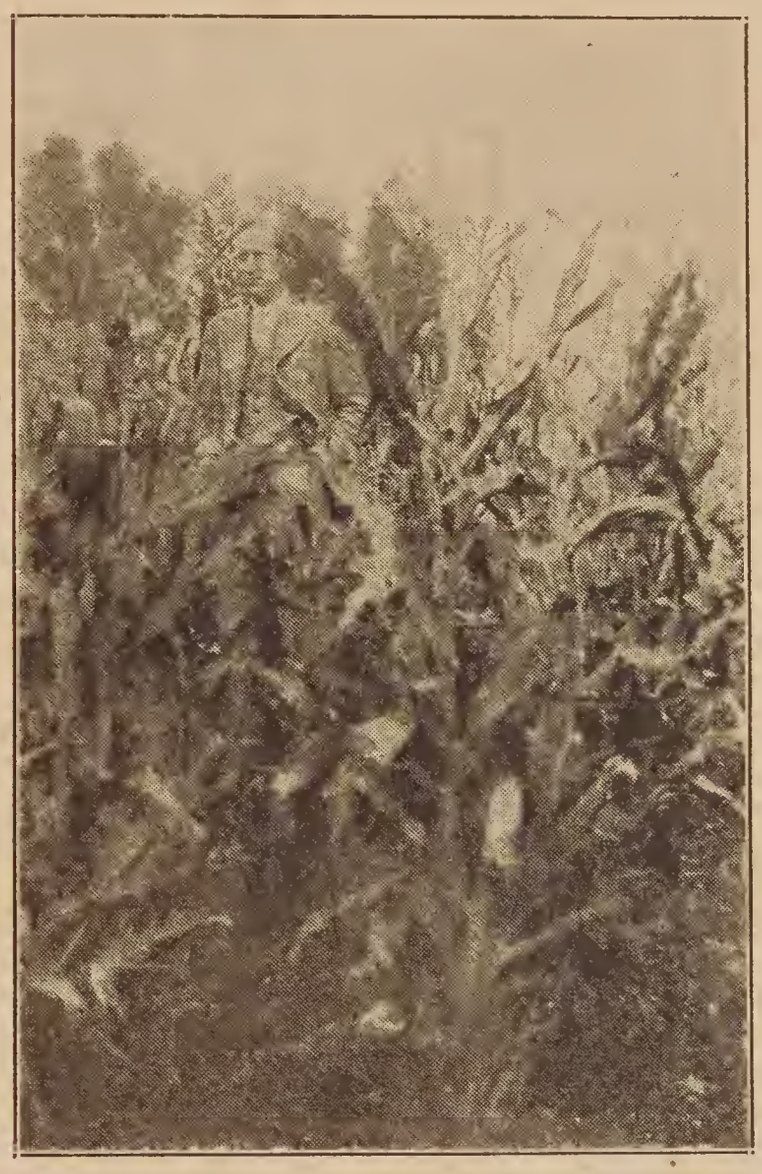
Destiny has planted me for the time being in the extreme back corner of this Achterhoek territory. From our kitchen we look upon the first forests of Germany. In this district of mixed farming the small sized farms of about 10 to 20 acres prevail. In most cases the farms are half given to grass and hay, and the other half to grain growing. Rye is the main crop, followed by oats and potatoes. The spirit of co-operation has been well utilized, and so goes the milk to co-operative creameries each morning, the grain is ground at local co-operative mills, where also the feed and fertilizer supply can be bought. The independent private dealer in feed and fertilizer once used to be here, but is well nigh disappearing.

If you read the farming books on Holland, which were new not more than 10 years ago, you will find that the climate of Holland is too cold and too wet for corn raising. Accordingly nobody ever actually tried it. However, about five or six years ago the German regime made an endeavor to put Germany on a self sustaining base as far as it would be possible. The farming experts of Germany tried how far North they could grow the corn varieties (flint) of the Bavarian and Donau districts. The corn smashed all the theories that the Europeans had built around it and ripens today up to the Baltic coast. That territory is however the extreme northern point where corn will ripen sufficiently early and it is yet to be seen whether or not it can be raised there economically, for the plants are dwarfs and the ears very tiny. But in Westphalia, along the Dutch border, flint corn will ripen about five feet high and with an ear about 10 inches long. The Holland frontier farmers took notice of what their German brothers could do, and so when I arrived here two years ago, I found here and there corn on a frontier farm. More inland I found a lone fellow who had belief in this new crop.

Seeing that this German flint corn could ripen here in the Achterhoek sometimes as early as late August, I had a notion that not only the flint corn would ripen here, but some dent corn varieties as well. Not one was willing to share the view with me. This question could only be answered by the corn itself.

In 1938 I had my first trial plot. It was closely watched by farmers and agricultural experts. On September 13 it was inspected by an "expert" sent by the Department of Agriculture. His verdict was that it would not ripen. On September 20 I had my first ripe ear, and 10 days later I had my corn in the shock, as ripe as I ever had it in New York. I propose to lead you to our testing plots on Father's homestead there in the hamlet of Rekken on the German border. The first field we came to had, July 24, full height. It was a dent corn selection out of the Early Butler variety, which original seed was sent to me by a good friend in Saugerties, N. Y. This corn keeps also here its enormous ears (up to 26 rows) and ripens now well in time. The first years it behaved differently than in New York. It grew more tall. This was the reaction to the daylight length which is here, at a latitude of 52 degrees, quite some more than in Central New York. However, with some selection it proved to be possible to bring this abnormal height down.

Now we take a stroll across the Berkel Brook. I keep all plots at least 300 yards apart to prevent



A Visitor Looks over our Yellow Popcorn.

cross pollination and we come upon another dent corn lot. This corn is selected from the White Capped Dent; not as early as the selection of the Early Butler in 1938, but this variety can be ripe in the middle of September. Bird damage is exceptionally heavy here and is mostly done by crows and magpies. We cleared our territory within a radius of one mile from all crows and magpies (by shotgun and "22") and considered all fields safe. For two days I did not visit this field and on my return I found 30 per cent pulled up. It is yet a mystery which bird did it, but the suspicion is that a flock of sea gulls which came accidentally this way at that time (we are 100 miles from the coast) had made a dive into this field.

The third field we entered stood exceptionally well and was in full bloom, silk out already, a stand as fine as I ever saw, even in Sioux County, Iowa. This dent is from an early strain of Cornell Eleven. It maintains its fine golden grain color and also its ear size (14 rows mostly). This is going to be our earliest dent corn, I presume.

Here we have three fine American dent varieties, getting ripe at a northern latitude of 25 degrees and giving a yield about 440 lbs. to the acre under average conditions. The field you see over yonder is a nice lot of Golden Sunshine sweet corn. We took to this too and begin to get some kind of a trade in the cities. Most Dutch who taste it for the first time consider it a tasteless vegetable. But then there are many returned Colonial people from India, and not to forget the American colonies in Amsterdam and The Hague, who are eager to have a bite again in a good fresh ear of sweet corn. Last year we had our first ear ready on August 19.

The next lot is, of all our lots, the biggest one. It is popcorn. It is the early Sunburst variety and obtained from New England. This popcorn ripens here very well (early September) and is quite a

The Dutch apple orchards were abundantly loaded

novelty for the Dutch city people. Beside this we have also a white popcorn which my brother-in-law, in the Catskills sent me, but this will be somewhat later, although much more yielding.

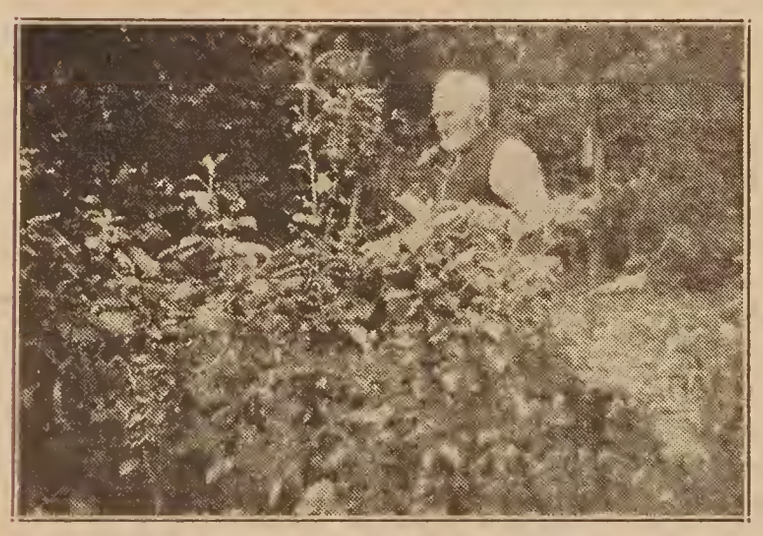
We have now come to the end of our American corn, but not yet to the end of our American products. We now go to Dad's garden. Here you see seven two-year old and 12 one-year old apple trees, all genuine Cortlands, produced from grafts I took along from the Catskills in a tobacco can filled with wet sand. They do well and next year we can expect the first apples; wonder how the taste, color, and the stick-to-the-tree quality will have survived.

Now we come upon our last trial plot. It is a favorite plot of my Dad, and there does not pass a Summer day that he is not visiting it at least once. It holds three luxurious growing American grapevines, two Fredonias, and one Early Concord. It is through the friendly spirit of Mr. Griffin from Caribou, Maine that these vines are growing on this spot today. One wish of my Dad is that he may live to see and taste, these outdoor American grapes. Next year they can give their first yield.

With the exception of a good Lake Champlain muskmelon, I have now here, at the Dutch border, again around me what I once had on a Catskill Mountain farm (but the absence of that muskmellon is made good again by a nice bed of beautiful gladiolus of 26 different kinds).

Holland feels the reaction of the depression very much. Its own territory and population is far too small to absorb a great deal of its own products by a domestic market. The farms and gardens are all worked with great intensity, and went well as long as England and Germany — especially the latter — would take up the export surplus. But these countries gradually laid down one bar after another at the Dutch border stations and seaports and Dutch producers began to suffer. Hugh supplies unsalable. Then the government was asked for help, of course, and the aid was extended. But for every inch of shelter the producer gained, he lost also an inch or two of freedom. And so we finally have here in Holland a farming world which is more artificial than natural. It is my impression that the average Dutch farmer doesn't mind losing his freedom, as long as he is being paid for it. At least one will listen in vain for a storm of protest about losing "constitutional rights" like it swept over America in the days of the N. R. A.

The Government gives a premium over world price on bacon, but forbids one to keep more than so many pigs. It gives aid to the dairy farmer but tells him now (Continued on page 263).



The author's father looks over his Cortland trees, and the grapevines from Mr. Griffin of Caribou, Me.

Young Hollanders guard the Dutch-German border in a field of popcorn.

Delmarva

Although this peninsula was constructed of wreckage from the Piedmont Plateau re-sorted and levelled under the sea, our soils vary considerably. Most of them are fertile and very easy to work but in some sections considerable stretches of Elkton silts are to be found. These stretches were re-worked by an inundation which did not flood our best sassafras soils and underwent a modification of structure that has made of them material which appears to the writer to be very similar to the material most in favor among Mexicans for making adobe bricks. When dry, the Elkton silts are difficult to handle and for this reason they are regarded with disfavor by truck growers. Perhaps that is the reason why the most concentrated broiler producing area in the Union has developed in Lower Delaware and adjacent Maryland counties.

The whole peninsula produces large quantities of poultry and eggs the year round but Sussex County, Delaware, is the middle of a section which sends dozens of big truck loads of hothouse fryers to the many nearby consuming centers every day. These birds are produced in plants which range all the way from rough, flimsily constructed sheds built out of odds and ends of scrap lumber, to model plants equipped with every refinement modern scientists have been able to think up. Some are even air-conditioned. The close margin that broiler producers have to work on now, will not stand the overhead of the elaborate plants and the severe weather that sometimes is experienced for a few days makes flimsy construction an even more disastrous extravagance.

Both extremes have suffered catastrophe this year as high feed prices and low broiler prices have combined to make the utmost efficiency essential and the almost unprecedented Winter has shown up brooder houses which were not soundly constructed. Even the moderately capitalized plants run on sound, common sense lines are having hard sledding and no relief is looked for before July harvests of local wheat ease the feed situation.

Nevertheless, about the usual number of Spring broiler chicks went into the houses during March. Only the roosters of this batch will be pushed; the pullets will be picked over and the best carried along easily for breeding stock. Almost invariably the birds in the broiler houses here are Barred Rocks, New England stock that has become acclimated being in high favor. Interest in cross breeds develops sporadically but so far at any rate has failed to take hold. Buyers pay highest prices for Barred Rocks and the cent or so a pound is often the bridge from red to black when settling time comes.

Out and out broiler plants are becoming increasingly rare; most of the production is on small farms where some range is available and where a flock of Barred Rock layers is maintained. These birds are blood tested every year by agents of the hatcheries, are headed by approved cocks and the hatcheries take the choicest eggs as long as chicks can be sold. This is an important source of revenue as hatching eggs always fetch a large premium over market eggs. It is 100 per cent just now and the demand is keen.

A further advantage small farms have in broiler production lies in the fact that they can use the manure to grow cheap feed right at home. This is important as manure disposal is an unsolved problem for many broiler producers. C.

Army Maneuvers in North Country

The decision of the U. S. War Department to stage their Fall war maneuvers in the North Country will create special problems for the farmers in St. Lawrence County where the proposed action will take place. The 90,000 soldiers will be accommodated on land rented from farmers. This land will be laid out in tented cities.

Before the maneuvers can be held, the Army must have permission to pass over any land which it may decide is necessary for its maneuvers. Therefore, special trespass privileges must be obtained from all farmers whose land will be sought by the Army for use during the maneuvers. Meetings to explain these trespass contracts have been held in Lisbon, Russell, Canton and Hermon. Captain Walter A. Buck of the 28th Infantry was on hand at all these meetings to explain that any damage done by the soldiers would be paid for by the Government after a civilian court had appraised the amount of the injury. He also promised that the Government would protect all growing crops. Last year, when the manuevers were held in Clinton County this plan for a Claims Board is reported to have worked out successfully.

Right now, the farmers in the territory affected are a little skeptical of the so-called great benefits that are said will accrue to them. Being paid for all damage done will not leave them any better off than they were before unless they will be able to sell some of the produce they raise. Outside of milk and eggs, there are not many other cash crops raised on St. Lawrence County farms. As far as the milk is concerned, the chances are that some milk company will supply the soldiers and certainly the Army won't pay the farmer any more than the market prices for his eggs. So it is still a question as to whether any real benefits will accrue to the North Country from these Fall maneuvers.

New York. E. R.

Horticulture Booklets and Catalogs

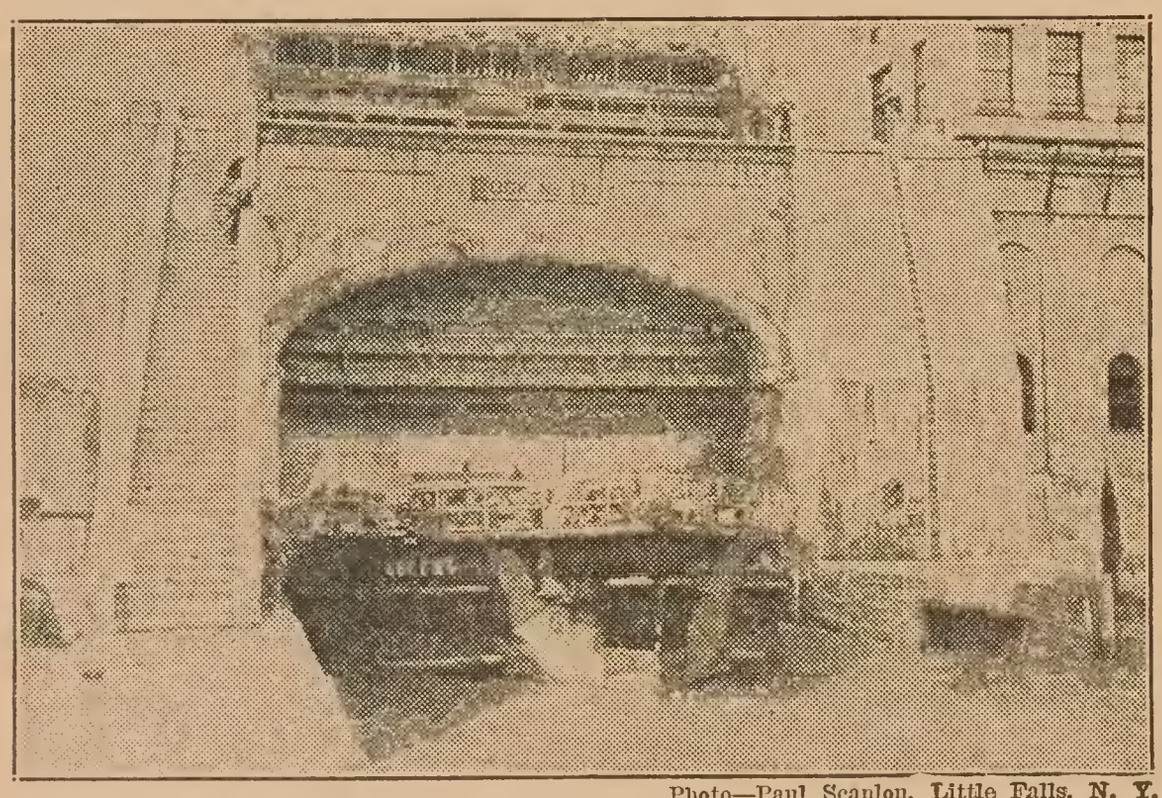
Seed Disinfectant.—The need and advantage of using a dependable disinfectant for flower, vegetable and farm seeds is explained in a series of interesting free booklets issued by the Bayer, Semesan Co., Wilmington, Del.

Scarff's Fruit and Seed Catalog. — A 52-page book covering practically all kinds of seeds, nursery stock and garden supplies. Address W. N. Scarff's Sons. Box 207, New Carlisle, Ohio.

Aiken Nurseries' Catalog. — This 24-page illustrated booklet is devoted primarily to ornamentals. It features evergreens, vines, shrubs, ferns and similar decorative stock. It also includes many of the standard varieties of fruits. Address Aikens Nurseries. Inc., Putney, Vt.

Field's Berry and Plant Catalog.—This free booklet includes a complete line of vegetables and plants as well as strawberries, rhubarb, horseradish, asparagus roots, etc. Address C. E. Field, Sewell, N. J.

"Aitken's Seed Catalog."—A business-like catalog covering a complete line of garden seeds for the home grower and commercial gardener. Contains attractive illustrations of prominent varieties. Address Chas. R. Aitken, Delhi, N. Y.



Photo—Paul Scanlon, Little Falls, N. Y.

Coming out of Lock No. 17 at Little Falls, N. Y., said to be the highest lift lock in the world.

Welfare in Orange County

In the town of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., in what is known as the Second Welfare District, is located Stewart Airport which is being developed by the United States Army. During the current month, some 400 jobs are being made available for those who wish work. In this welfare district comprising a population of approximately 35,000, the welfare levy last year was approximately $500,000. In 1930, it was $183,000. Our welfare tax rate was less than $3 per thousand in 1930. Now it is $10.80 and going higher.

A part of this load has materialized because of the fact that welfare investigators and State appointed welfare workers have educated reliefers to expect and ask for more and more. Our welfare district pays rent, food, clothing, light, heat, medical attention, dentistry, optometry and hospitalization.

However, although we farmers are expected to pay our share, the reliefers are forbidden to purchase butter but must use oleomargarine instead. That is the only hardship imposed on those who are on relief. A new slogan has come with the New Deal: "They have got to take care of us."

As mentioned before, some 400 new jobs are now available for those who wish work. But already, it is beginning to develop that not enough willing to work reliefers will be available to fill all the jobs offered. This condition has brought about a revolt or strike on the part of the taxpayers. Committees are being formed to study the workings of State, County and Town relief and to take measures to bring about legislation which will mean, "no willingness to work, then no help from welfare money."

The Newburgh News in a recent editorial says, "let there be no mistake about it, the relief load is coming down. Taxpayers are ready to crack up under the burden that has become steadily heavier year after year. The holiday for work-slackers, and there appears to be a considerable number of them, is just about over. For those disposed to evade work, the dictum of "no work, no relief" will be applied." The dictum is anathema to bums but music to the taxpayers.

Orange County, N. Y. C. O. W.

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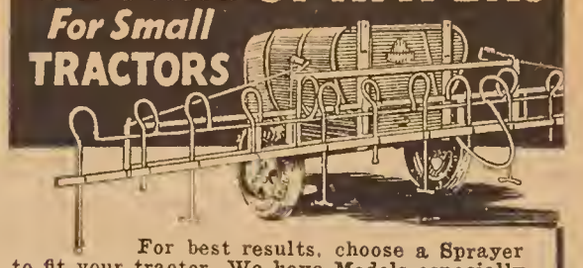

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Essentials of a Good Lawn

The first essential of a good lawn is proper drainage. If water remains on the lawn for a week or more at a time, and natural drainage can not be arranged for, you should lay four inch tile 2½ feet deep to take care of the water.

A good top soil is absolutely necessary to a heavy growth of grass. Have at least three inches of soil, five is better. To grade properly, make grade one-eighth to the foot. Any high grade grass seed will give satisfactory results.

There are two seasons in which grass seed may be sown to the best advantage; late March or early April; late August and early September.

If you wish to seed a steep bank and want to keep the soil from washing, cover the bank with cheesecloth or burlap and keep the covering wet. Seed that is covered in this way will start growing in a few days, so that the roots will hold the soil in place.

The secret of a weedless lawn is to use a high grade grass seed (cheap seed often contains a large percentage of weedy grasses). Feed regularly with a good fertilizer and mow often, taking care not to cut the grass too short. Wind and birds carry many seeds to the lawn from nearby properties. Keep a can of some good, dependable weed killer on hand to destroy weeds as fast as they appear.

Apply a good lawn fertilizer early in the Spring before the grass starts, spreading it evenly at the rate of four pounds to each 100 square feet of lawn. The fertilizer need not be soaked into the ground before the grass starts. A light application of about two pounds to 100 square feet may be used around June 15th.

In early Fall apply the same amount as in the Spring. The Summer and Fall applications should be made when the grass is dry. Rake the grass lightly after applying, to shake the fertilizer off the blades. Then water the lawn to soak the plant food into the ground.

Moss is usually found on old neglected lawns and is almost always caused by poor drainage or a sour condition of the soil. Moss infested lawns should be treated by using a fine rake to take off the moss, then cover with a good top soil and lime, mixed one-sixth lime and the balance soil. Then resow and fertilize as outlined above. Mulching lawns with stable manure is both detrimental and wasteful. Manure is a good source of weeds which do lots of damage. Lawns do not need so much lime as most people seem to believe. Lime must not be used in place of plant food. It encourages weeds and should not be used unless there is moss on the lawn.

A new lawn should be cut when the grass is between two and three inches tall, so as to encourage it to stool out. Cut grass each week and allow clippings to remain on lawn as they make an excellent mulch.

In watering the lawn, a lawn-sprinkler is preferable to a hose, as the soil should be so thoroughly wet that it is not convenient to walk on. Regular light sprinkling of a lawn does more harm than good, because the grass roots are attracted to the surface, whereas they should go down into the soil. E. A. WALLENBECK.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Leeks are Easy to Grow

From boyhood until a few years ago I held two erroneous opinions about leeks; one, that they are hard to grow; the other, that they are strong flavored. Having eaten them at a friend's house, served like asparagus on toast with a cream sauce and as a cream soup—delicious each— I was at last tempted to grow a row of them. As they gave a better stand of plants and far less trouble than did my onions grown from seed at the same time, I have altered my opinion on this score also.

Though it is recommended to start the seedlings in a hotbed or a coldframe and to transplant the seedlings when about the size of straws, I used none of these plans, but sowed the seed thinly where the plants were to remain. I didn't even thin them out, as is generally recommended, to six inches apart, but let them grow just as they came up. Doubtless, had I thinned I would have had larger and finer specimens than most of them were. Probably also I would have had still better ones if I had earthed them up to blanch their stalks during the Autumn, but the ground in my garden was so hard that such a proceeding would have been difficult. I mention these experiences to show that even with such handicaps the crop is easy to grow.

The friend at whose house I first ate the leek is highly successful in growing this vegetable. He sows the seed thinly during March in a mild hotbed, the drills being two or three inches apart. When the plants begin to crowd during April he transplants them one inch apart in a coldframe. During late May or early June when the plants are an eighth to a quarter of an inch in diameter he cuts off about half of the tops and transplants the stumps six to eight inches apart in the bottom of trenches (made about three inches deep so that only about an inch of the tops shows. The trenches are not filled with soil for a month or six weeks. Even then only a little earth is worked up toward the stems. About the first week in August a little more earth is worked toward the plants—no more than enough to fill the trench level full.

Beginning in early September part of the plants are ridged up with earth to the bases of the lowest leaves. These plants are to be used earliest. The earthing-up blanches the stems, makes them tender and more appetizing than if used green. If all are earthed-up as early as this they will have to be used rather too promptly to suit most housewives.

For a succession my friend also makes a sowing in May in an outdoor seed bed from which the seedlings are transplanted during the latter half of June. These are managed like the early sowing which they replace during October and later. For Winter use he blanches the plants during October and digs these up for storing before severe weather sets in.

In a cold, moist cellar he keeps the blanched leeks without trouble by the following method: As the plants are dug their dead leaves are cut off. They are then stood upright in berry crates and the roots covered with two or three inches of clean sand. His way of watering is to stand the crates, one by one, in a trough with just enough water to wet the sand. He is very careful to avoid wetting the foliage as this would induce decay. Treated in this way the plants keep in good condition until mid-winter or later. Among the best varieties are Giant Carentan, Scotch Flag, Musselburgh, London Flag, Dreer's Prizetaker, Large Rouen, Elephant and Exhibition.

M. G. KAINS.

Seeding Alfalfa in Spring

I have a field that I desire to put in alfalfa. Will Spring seeding be safe? It was plowed, limed and harrowed last Fall. W. S. B.

Connecticut.

Spring seedings are so satisfactory that many farmers are using them to the exclusion of any other. It would seem that you have made the more important preparations by liming, plowing and harrowing in the Fall. This will permit early seeding which is highly desirable in order to reduce competition from weeds. There is usually some advantage in seeding a few oats, about one-half bushel per acre, along with the alfalfa. It is also well to cut the oats very early in case they are to be used for hay or to pasture and thus reduce the competition for moisture along the first of July.

We favor including a small amount of timothy, about two pounds per acre, along with alfalfa. There are a number of advantages in this practice and almost no disadvantages. If soil conditions are not so favorable then the mixture should include some clover and timothy.

J. S. OWENS.

Troublesome White Grubs

How can I treat soil which is badly infested with white grubs? B. G. F.

New York.

One way to rid soil of white grubs is to plow the land before you are ready to plant and harrow frequently. This will bring the grubs to the surface where their enemies, the birds and domestic fowls will eat a great many of them. There is no chemical treatment that can be put on soil that will amount to much in repelling white grubs. Where a field is very badly infested, it pays to plow it quite a long time before planting, and do this harrowing and cultivation. In fact, it is sometimes the practice to keep such a field without a crop for one year in order to clear it from the white grubs, plowing it twice and harrowing many times.

Vitamin B^1 in Plant Growth

The following note about this much discussed matter was written by H. B. Tukey, research worker at Geneva, N. Y., for "New York Nursery Notes."

"There seems no doubt that Vitamin B^1 may produce profound and beneficial effects upon root development and plant growth of certain plants under certain conditions. A great number of economic plants do not respond—they are already supplied with sufficient Vitamin B^1. The response is likely to be much less in good garden soil, in good greenhouse soil, or where peat moss or organic matter has been incorporated in the soil. The greatest responses seem to be on light or sandy soils, or those low in organic matter, and with certain plants which are normally not supplied with sufficient Vitamin B^1, such as humus-loving ericaceous plants.

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Mast. & Gem E.B. & Path'f'r.	1.10	3.75	7.25	32.50
Cabbage plants	.50	1.55	2.40	11.25
Lettuce, Beet, B. Sprout, Broc'.	.60	1.75	2.90	12.50
Tomato, Pepper & S. Potato	.60	2.00	3.50	16.25
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Rhubarb	No. 1..	1.25	2.50	4.00	13.00	25.00	120.00
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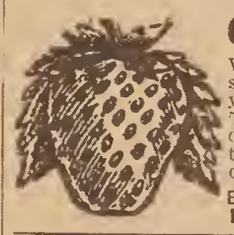
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Notes from a Hillside Farm

On page 86 of the R. N.-Y. we noticed the request for the experience of gardeners in the North who grow muskmelons. We grow a few for home use each year. We have had the best success with Netted Gem and Emerald Gem. We dig a hole and put in about a pailful of rotted manure, cover this and plant the seed. In addition to the manure we work in a handful of fertilizer about each hill. We leave four plants to the hill. We plant as early as possible. We do not get results that would make melon raising a commercial success, the drawback being small size of fruits and a light yield but the quality of the best specimens is better than any that we ean buy; some fruit that are but little larger than one's fist being delicious. Sometimes our vines are attacked by a wilt disease that as yet we have not been able to control.

We were somewhat surprised upon reading Mr. Reber's story on page 88 of the R. N.-Y., of the attitude of Michigan store-keepers regarding buying local grown produce. Here, most of the storekeepers try to get a local supply whenever posssible. The manager of one unit of a chain of grocery stores told us recently that he had bought an average of a case of eggs each week for the last four years from one poultryman whose farm was about three miles away. The manager of a unit of another chain told us that he had an arrangement with a poultry keeper who lived on the outskirts of the village. The farmer calls every morning and delivers what eggs the store will need for the day. These stores, as well as independent dealers, buy potatoes and much of their vegetables and apples from local farmers. Naturally, where possible, they buy from some one who produces a large enough crop so that they can supply the store week after week. Veal calves and hogs are bought from local farmers. Many stores carry sweet corn, stringbeans, and apples eanned in local canning factories. The stores usually pay the price that similar produce is bringing in the wholesale markets in Portland and Boston. Perhaps, after all this is a fair price, for while it saves the dealer the freight costs from those wholesale markets the farmers would have to pay the transportation costs out of the sale price if he was compelled to ship his produce to those markets. In most cases he would have to pay a commission charge too.

Maine. H. L. S.

Two Men from New Hampshire

The tall gentleman on the right in the picture below is I. Edgar Gray, of Graymere Gardens. Alexandria. After 50 years of business experience, Mr. Gray returned to his boyhood home in Alexandria, rehabilitated the old farm house, planted a young orchard of 110 trees, and started in the potato business on a small scale, with vegetables as a side line. For four years he has done a thriving business around Newfound Lake, selling vegetables and maple syrup. Last year his young apple trees came into bearing, and Mr. Gray hopes that later there will be enough fruit to warrant devoting all his time as an orchardist.

He is 74 years "young" and will be 75 on May 6. When Ed. Gray planted his young orchard seven years ago, men of the neighborhood, just half his age, would call out, as they passed by, and as he was hard at work digging stumps and rolling out rocks: "it's a nice looking orchard, Ed., but who do you expect is going to pick the apples?" That was a huge joke at the time, but today, Mr. Gray is picking large, red-cheeked, delicious, scab-free apples.

The short gentleman on the left is Erland Wadhams, also of Alexandria. He lives at Spruce Tip Farm, is a combination dirt farmer and carpenter of no mean ability. The ox shown in the picture he raised from a calf, and has broken it to harness. Mr. Wadhams has a fine sugar bush on his farm, and each Spring he and his wife are busily engaged in tapping trees and boiling sap.

To us here in Alexandria, Erland Wadhams' outstanding achievement is the manner in which he has disciplined his retentive mind to absorb worth while information while discarding all that is frothy. He is a self-educated man, a writer in the truest sense of the word. He has a sympathetic understanding of the problems of everyday life.

In 1937 Mr. Wadhams was chosen as the delegate to the State Constitutional Convention at Concord, and conducted himself to the everlasting credit of the people of Alexandria, whose cause he espoused.

[Written in sincere tribute to two men from New Hampshire by a neighbor who prefers to be nameless.]

New England Notes

Countryman's Journal

What a grand issue the Annual Horticultural Number was! We spent a number of happy hours reading it, and then clipped several articles out to add to our files. We use the regular correspondence folders which have tabs on them. Each subject is labelled, and as material comes to hand we cut it out and are gradually building up a reference library.

The article "The Right Way," by W. W. E., comes to grips with the vital problem of education for life. He asks, "Isn't educating youth through practice the right way?" There have been schemes and schemes of education proposed since the time Socrates gathered youths about him in the market place in Athens and asked them questions. But no one has ever discovered a better way to learn than by actually doing a thing under good supervision. A wise college teacher has said that the best education for real living that this country has known occurred in the days of the pioneers. Boys and girls learned to read and write and figure under the schoolmaster, but also, boys learned how to use the axe, rifle and hoe by practice; girls learned to cook, sew, weave, and do other essential tasks by doing them. In too many places wrong methods of education don't get boys and girls ready for life. Rural schools ape city schools. Youth sees the false glamor of city life. They are not told of all the heartaches and discouraging features which go with the artificial lights. We need a new conception and then a new method of edueation which will bring country living into its own. The first essential is to get a fair economic position for farm families. False prophets must be shown up in their true colors. The dairy industry is a good example. There are brains enough to arrange things so people can have milk at less cost and at the same time the farmers get more. The dealers cry, "over supply!" Hundreds of thousands of families would use more if they could get it at a fair price.

The article by Mr. Withrow on strawberries in the March 9 issue was full of good information. We have found that on heavy land the Catskill is our best berry. His idea of a mid-September fertilization of 20 per cent phosphate and 10 per cent potash sounds good. We will try it under eastern Massachusetts conditions this Fall. Our plan of using 100 pounds of 5-8-7 for 100 feet of matted row gives a yield of about two quarts of fancy berries per running foot. Around each mother plant we set eight or 10 runner plants, trying to leave at least six inches between each two plants in order to get big crowns. About two weeks after the plants are set, we scatter a cupful of fertilizer around each plant and hoe it in. Then before the runners get started to any degree, the fertilizer is spread along the two foot band the row will occupy after the runners set. Early setting of plants, good culture, heavy feeding, and plenty of water as the berries are ripening are secrets of success with this delicious fruit.

It was good to read that M. A. S. agrees that hens have personalities. A lot of good-natured joshing has come the Countryman's way since his article in the R. N.-Y. stated that hens have personalities! A good many general farmers don't take their poultry activities very seriously, so it was a good chance to have a little fun. Hens aren't brainy, but they are temperamental. They want lots of personal attention and good living conditions. A person who really likes poultry, likes to talk to them and fuss with them, can get the eggs from them. Of course, if you're in a hurry and want to drive a hen in a straight line, you won't think much of her personality. Because farm women are willing to bother and fuss with the farm flock is one reason so many of them get good results.

The sleet storm, accompanied by a gale wind, which swept part of Connecticut, Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts, did a lot of damage to fruit trees. It has been a hard Winter in many respects. Now the sun is higher; birds are on the way back. God sends His seasons in an infallible cycle. H. S. P.

Massachusetts.

News from Maine

Dr. Owen Smith, Portland, has a herd of fine Jersey at his Gilsland Farm at Sebago Lake. Since 1935 his herd has been on Herd Improvement Registry test and in that time the butterfat production per cow has exceeded that of any other Jersey herd in Maine. On two milkings a day the average has been 465.33 lbs. butterfat, and 7,713 lbs. milk, test 6.03 per cent. A herd of 26 cows was in the test, 10 heifers with first calf. The cows are all home bred for two decades, with Sybils predominating. The herd sire has been Lakeland Bob and Dr. Smith has recently purchased from Hulburt of Oregon, the bull Prospector, to continue the high test. The herd has been entered for the sixth year of testing.

The Maine Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Assoeiation elected Harold J. Shaw, Sanford, as president; Don Corbett, Winslow, vice-president; Fred J. Nutter, Corinna, as secretary. Direetors chosen were Austin Jones, Veazie; and Don Chandler, New Gloucester.

The Maine Guernsey Cattle Breeders' Association re-elected Orland W. Small, Farmington, as president; Russell Foster, Augusta, vice-president; Earl Hillman, Bangor, treasurer; and Mrs. Earl Hillman, Bangor, secretary

The Maine Jersey Breeders' Association elected Walter Mosher, of Farmington, as president; Dr. Owen Smith, Sebago Lake, first vice-president; Ben Nichols, Union, second vice-president; Mrs. Olive Bradford, Turner, secretary; Arthur Blanchard, Cumberland Center, treasurer.

Farm folks from all parts of Maine made the 1940 Farm and Home Week at their State university the largest in 34 years. A total of 2,290 men and women registered, topping last year's figure by some 370.

Amherst Little International

The 1940 Little International Fitting, Showing, and Judging Contest was staged recently before an audience of 200 visitors, alumni, and students at Massachusetts State College. Thirty three students fitted and showed nearly 50 animals in the contest.

The horse classes were judged by Mrs. Max Dreyfus, owner of Madrey Farm in Brewster, N. Y. Luther Belden of Mountain Farm in Hatfield, Mass. judged the sheep. The official cattle judge was John Lathrop of Laurel Hill Farm, Blandford; and hogs were rated by Clifford Clevenger, manager of Mount Hope Farm Williamstown, Mass.

The Little International is sponsored annually by the Massachusetts State College Animal Husbandry Club with four-year students, and students in the two year vocational course in the Stockbridge School of Agriculture at Massachusetts State College taking part. Chester C. Putney, '41, of Orleans, Vt., headed this year's show, assisted by William F. Warren, '41, of West Roxbury, Mass.; Karl DeVone, '40, of Ferrisburg, Vt., and Prof. M. Eugene Ensminger, faculty advisor. Phyllis L. Tower, of North Abington, Mass., co-ed animal husbandry sophomore, served as chief clerk. William Warren was named manager of the 1941 Little International.

Photo—Chas. C. Kinch.

A Handy One Ox Team.

An Inexpensive Pool

So much pleasure was derived from my inexpensive pool last year that I feel an urge to tell others of it. We did not have the means for a real cement pool and with a gift of two water lilies I found it necessary to use my brain and find something that would do to grow them in. It happened that we had on hand an empty molasses barrel, whieh had cost 50 cents. With the help of the men folks I had this sawed through the center making two tubs holding 25 gallons of water each. Then we dug out the place in which to sink these in the garden. The hole was dug somewhat deeper than the tubs so that we could put in a layer of stones in the bottom for drainage and still have the tops of the tubs about on the level with the ground. There was already a hole in one end of the barrel, so we bored one in the other end and placed a plug in this on the inside in case we might want to drain them. The two tubs were placed as near together as possible and the dirt then filled in around them.

I used two nail kegs in which to plant my lilies. We bored holes in these near the top for a wire bail that we might carry them easier. In these I placed a mixture of half rich loam and half rotted cow manure and planted the lily roots. In order to keep the water clear, it is well to cover all soil with about two inches of clean, coarse sand. They were then placed in the tubs and the tubs filled with water.

My lily roots were a white one and a yellow one. The white one proved to be a very prolific grower and sent out about eight beautiful blooms. The yellow one was of slower growth and did not bloom last year, so I im looking forward to seeing it for the first time this year.

Of course, you will want some goldfish as they will eat the mosquito larvæ as well as add life and color to your pool. I shall plan to have a screen of some sort to place over them to avoid their being washed away during a hard shower.

One of the most interesting expericnees which we had last year was in seeing how the frogs found our pool. One big fat one came first and soon there were seven or eight frogs of all sizes which had chosen to come to our garden. One morning we found the whole top of one tub covered with frog eggs. We left them and soon there were a great many tadpoles. Of course, they kept swimming, giving the tub a dirty appearance, so it was necessary to dip them out. The next time I think I shall remove the eggs as soon as possible.

We also had two snails which helped the goldfish to keep the water clear so that only sufficient fresh water need be added to provide for that which is lost through evaporation.

I placed rocks around the edge of the pool and planted Japanese iris, forget-me-not, wild touch-me-not and peppermint plants to give it a finished appearance.

When there began to be coatings of ice on the tubs last fall I brought the goldfish into the house and the tubs of lilies were placed down cellar. This might not be necessary if they had been covered with a good layer of straw, but I was not sure of their hardiness so didn't take a chance.

The plugs were then drawn from the tubs and the water drained off.

Now I am eagerly waiting for the first warm days and nights when I will dare to place my lilies and goldfish back in the tubs again and watch for my first lily bud and frog. I hope my experience may inspire someone else to try it and enjoy this inexpensive fun. M. E. H.

Farm Animals in New York

Horses and colts, mules and mule colts, cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, hogs and pigs—all livestock, in fact on New York farms—numbered 3,066,000 animals at the beginning of 1940, worth $178,380,000. In addition, 14,830,000 hens and chickens, to say nothing of the roosters included in the total, were on New York farms last New Year's Day; 800,000 more than a year earlier.

The horse is in retreat before the truck and tractor in the Empire State. The number of horses and colts dropped to 309,000 the lowest estimate on record. The estimated number of mules and mule colts was unchanged at 5,000 but their estimated value dropped to $675,000 from $720,000.

All cattle and calves, including milk cows and heifers, were estimated to number 2,116,000, unchanged from a year before. Milk cows and heifers increased during the period by 14,000 to 1,437,000. Sheep and lambs declined to 377,000 from 383,000 but their value increased to $2,564,000 from $2,549,000. The number of hogs rose 8,000 to 259,000. O.

Farming on the Dutch Border

(Continued from page 259)

many heifer calves he may keep. By law it is regulated how many eggs you may incubate, how big a potato patch you may plant without paying an assessment, whether you may or may not chop down your woodlot, whether you may or may not open a butcher shop. It can tell you how many hotframes you may put up. There is hardly a thing one can do or it is best to first study the law, if you are a stranger to this new world. When I was building my cornerib the carpenter asked me suddenly "say, have you got permission to put this here thing up?" I answered "sure, it is O. K. to Dad." But to my astonishment he came back with "no, I mean did you see the Burgomaster for a permit?"

I do my utmost to look at all this from a neutral point of view and I must admit that the entire structure of economic Holland is masterly kept from jumping the track, at least for the time being, but I have been too long in America that I ever can like this straitjacket world and at times I begin to wonder "how long can such an artificial structure survive?

If one does not live here, but is only on the "travel" he will hardly run across all these items and he can fully enjoy the good things that Nature provides in this and other European countries. It is certainly most beautiful here in the Summer. The pastures are deep green, the roads are deeply shaded by heavy trees, and the planted forests are always a treat to the eye. Nursery stock is cheap in Holland and as a result you will find every farm or suburban home garden supplied with evergreens, roses, and ornamental trees. Too bad that over all these colorful scenes, and peaceful homes, hangs a feeling of war and disaster. If you will go to the school Tuesday night you will get a lesson on how to make a bombproof shelter in your garden. Back of my popcorn field lays a section of heavy armed soldiers, machine guns nearby. The bridge near my field of Cornell Eleven is undermined and will fly the sky at the touch of a button somewhere. The lane alongside the road has a package of explosive matter on each tree. Easiest way to block the road in a minute, the soldiers say. A heavy drone comes in the air and there comes the Dutch bombing plane along side the border again. It passes over here always at the same time. Flying high it can give a look way into German territory, to see if "there is anything new today." But one gets used to everything.

And so we come to the end of our work day in the corn and go for the thatch roofed, old-Saxonian type farm house. I watch the clock, for it is Friday today, and when it is 9:50 P. M. I turn the dial of the radio on the ultra short wave band. An organ plays softly a prelude and my Mother and Father make ready to sing along for they know the song that is evidently coming. Now the organ increases in volume and a rich baritone voice fills our room. John Seagle sings for us "Rock of Ages." It is station W2XAD of Schenectady, N. Y. We can attend "the Church of the Wildwoods," even here. What a wonderful world.

Mr. Cameron said once in one of the Ford Sunday evening hour programs "good things have always survived yet all periods of destruction" and I find it a consoling thought, when the organ of Schenectady fades away again, and I have a look once more at the steel helmets behind my popcorn, and at the dynamite sticks to the trees.

Holland. HERMAN BENNINK.

Rambling Along at Long Acres

A reader at Central Square, N. Y., asks what to do with an apple tree which is 15 years old and has never had a blossom?

Get five pounds of sulphate of ammonia from your fertilizer dealer and spread it thinly around the tree keeping it out under the branches. But there is more than that in this problem. A fruit tree is subject to the same general law which governs animal life. The time from birth to youthful maturity is in direct ratio with the span of life. A Wagener apple tree comes into bearing at an early age often bearing full crops at from five to 10. But at 50 the tree is old and going rapidly down hill. On the other hand such trees as Baldwin and Northern Spy take often from 15 to 20 years before coming into bearing, but at 100 years of age are still thrifty and sturdy bearing huge crops if properly cared for. This particular tree may be of a late bearing variety.

Trees have individuality. They are bad and good, lazy and thrifty, pleasing and repellent. Maybe trees do have attributes of which we little dream. Anyway, feed a tree, pet it, give it good care and it will respond, but hate it, neglect it, half starve it, and it will fail to thrive or bear fruit.

What a marvelous opportunity is ours because of our life on the farm. Who could fail to believe in a Divine Creator, in the resurrection, in the continuity of life when all around him, exist such countless proofs? Why the Springtime is at hand. The south slope of the old ravine is warm and sunny, the tender hands of the matchless craftsmen have been busy painting in glorious color and charm. The dainty trilliums; sweet as a baby's breath, the shy violet telling the old story of a love which is ever true; the dog tooth violet, a bold fellow preaching of courage and strength, my old friend of whom I never tire, Jack-in-the Pulpit. Last Fall there was not a vestige of him. He was dead beyond recall, he could never come back, he was buried and forgotten never to return. But here he is in all his alluring sturdiness, standing straight and tall, preaching from his fine pulpit the lesson of my boyhood faith that life goes on forever.

Yes, Springtime is at hand and isn't it grand and glorious to feel the warm sun, listen to the patter of raindrops, see the grass turn green before your eyes, hear the hens sing as they welcome bare ground, watch buds bursting into beauty, see a fat robin struggle with a worm on the lawn, hear at dawn the saucy wrens chatter and scold. "God's in His heaven, All's right with the world." The only place I know where that is literally true in every sense, is right on the farm. Can't you hear the water singing in the creeks? Can't you hear the earth calling you to come and make friends again? Can't you feel the glory of God everywhere? L. B. REBER.

Berrien County, Mich.

Every year, on April 23, which is the day of St. George, the inhabitants of the quaint village of Turtmann in the Valais, Switzerland, bring their horses, donkeys and mules to the entrance of their parish church, to have the animals solemnly blessed by the priest. St. George is the patron saint of domestic beasts in that part of the country and peasants will gladly interrupt their work on the fields to take their four-legged helpers to the scene of blessing. Some 80 animals were brought to last year's ceremonies.

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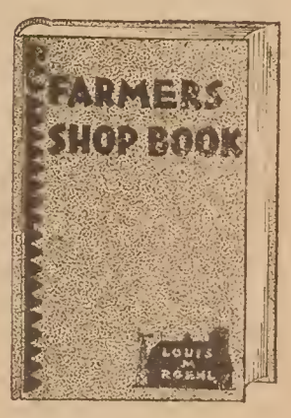

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Photos by Donald S. Lacroix, Amherst, Mass.

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Half Acre of Raspberries

In the Spring of 1937 I was wondering what could be done commercially with a half acre of land. What crop should I try? Some of our neighbors had been planting Newburgh raspberries with the plan of shipping by truck to New York City when they should be able among them to get together a large enough picking—200 crates. I liked this idea and decided to plant Newburghs too and find out what a half acre would do.

We set out 1,000 berry plants, minus 19 poor ones, in 8 rows, 7 feet apart, running North and South. That first season 1937, we picked a few sample pints of berries. The second season 1938, the yield was 3,000 pints; the profit was $57.20. It is, however, about 1939 that I am now speaking. In April we cut the plants back waist-high, leaving them in a hedgerow about 14 inches through. We applied 300 pounds mixed fertilizer 4-8-12 at a cost of $3.75, cultivated and hoed out the weeds. The Spring labor at 25 cents per hour came to $15.

From May 1 up to picking time we had 6.23 inches of rain; the canes grew to a height of about 4 feet in the best part of the patch. From the first picking, July 12 to the last August 9, we went over the patch 19 times. Anything is better than having a patch get ahead of you, getting all messed up with soft berries, so many that it is almost impossible for the pickers to get rid of them. We had seven pickers, some of them children.

Irrigating the raspberry patch.

The price for picking was 2 cents per pint. For this price the work had to be highly selective, only berries that could be marked "fancy" going into the boxes. The pickers were trained to discard, as they picked, too soft, too small, all broken fruit. They were picking and packing in one operation and did very well with it, the experienced pickers making about 25 cents per hour. I had a nice group who enjoyed working together and who tried their best to put up a good pack. It was pleasant weather in the berry patch. The rows ran up and over a slight incline and a good breeze from the West ruffled toward us over the adjacent wheat field.

Each picker was furnished with a carrier and 12 pint baskets. When he had picked these heaping full, he carried them to the South end of the row, where they were inspected and packed in a 24-pint crate. The cover was nailed on with two nails; the crate was marked, and was then ready for sale. In 1938 we had tried making two grades, but decided that this did not pay, and detracted from the better pack. In 1939 we packed every crate strictly "Fancy," and in order to do this discarded some quantity of fruit. We picked 3,780 pints on the half acre.

I had two markets for the fruit: the local one, a pint here and a half crate there to the neighbors in our small hamlet, selling in all 10 crates, or 240 pints in this way. And what did the neighbors do with the berries? They ate a good many; they used them for canning, for jam, and for quick freezing. A goodly supply of our Newburghs was bought for quick freezing. Having had two years' experience we can recommend the Newburgh for this purpose. To prepare, wash and drain the berries; mix in a large bowl four cups of fruit and one cup of granulated sugar, pouring alternately and mixing lightly; pack in glass containers, pints or quarts; rush to the storage in your fastest car.

My second market was the Northern Wayne Fruit and Vegetable Auction, that is located four miles away from the farm in Williamson. There several growers of this vicinity took their Newburghs, the berries being generally packed, as were mine, in new, clean, 24-pint crates. The auction charges were a dollar-fifty membership ticket, paid once; a five percent commission on the sales; a one cent per package unloading charge. The sales ran from five cents to nine cents a pint; the high for the season was a sale of six crates at 11 cents. During the same period the price in the Syracuse market, as given every morning over radio station WFBL in Syracuse, was several cents higher. And the truckers, who travelled South, reported selling our berries, that they had purchased at the auction, for 20 cents and higher in New York City. Because there was a drought in Southern New York during the berry season and because the truckers were disappointed in finding berries around Penn Yan and had exhausted the supplies in the Catskills and down the Hudson, they came to Wayne County to pick up their loads. There were trucks at the auction from Philadelphia, New York City, Newark, N. J., and one from North Carolina. Ordinarily the truckers would not have come so far.

The drought in New York State during berry-picking time was unusual and distressing to us who have no irrigating systems and so few of us have. There is nothing of the kind on our farm; no water for my half acre. According to the farm rain gauge, that had been left with us during a boron experiment in one of our McIntosh orchards, we had had during the first 19 days of July 1.65 inches of rain, more than many other sections. But owing to the lay of the land there is too much run-off between my rows that run North and South.

On July 22, my patch was so dry that I was sure, without water, we would have to stop picking when only half through. How could we get water out there? Water we have in plenty coming from Lake Ontario, pumped through the village water system. Three of our men who have been on the farm for years considered the situation and volunteered to come back after the regular work was done at six o'clock and draw water out in the spray-rig tank. It was a sight for sore eyes, the big tank lumbering along after the caterpillar tractor, drawing 500 gallons to a load. We put 4,000 gallons on the patch, cost of water $1.20, of labor $4.25. The men had two leads of hose, applied the water on the higher ground, let it run down the rows. On July 22, this irrigation was repeated with 2,000 gallons. On July 30 we had 1.55 inches of rain. The berries maintained their good size to the end.

Here is the account for 1939:

	Expenses	Income
Labor	$15.00	
Fertilizer	3.75	
Crates	38.45	
Irrigation	8.17	
Auction fee	1.50	
Picking	75.60	
	$142.47	
Sales, less com.		$259.58
Net profit		$117.11

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Steuben County, N. Y.

Growing Garlic

Will you give me some information on raising garlic? I put the bulbs in a cold frame which was uncovered all Winter. Now there are 10 to 20 separate plants similiar to chives or onions. These I separated and have again planted a few. Should each one be planted by itself or the whole cluster left? G. A. J.

Massachusetts.

The common method is to separate the little cloves of garlic, as they are called, and plant each one in a place. They in time will form the clusters such as you describe.

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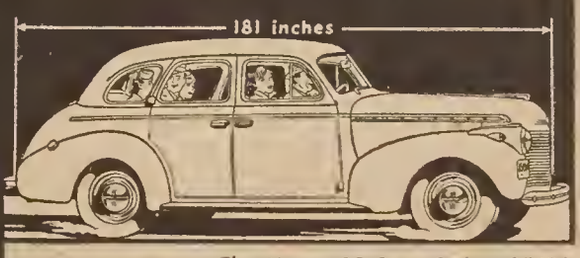

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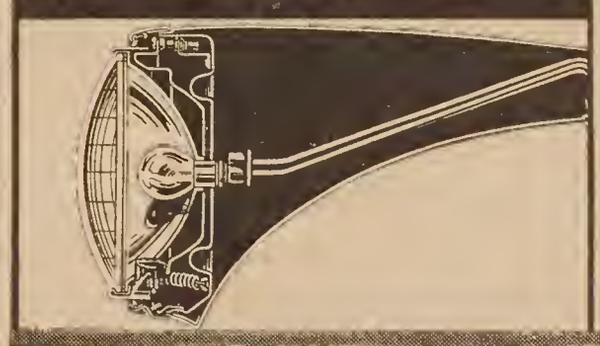

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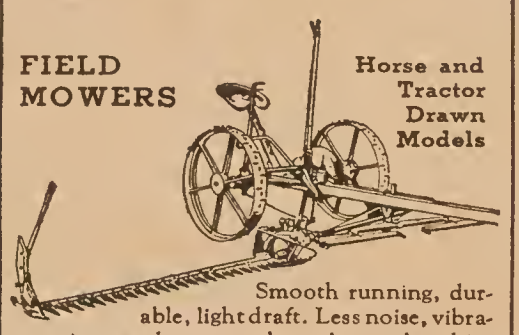

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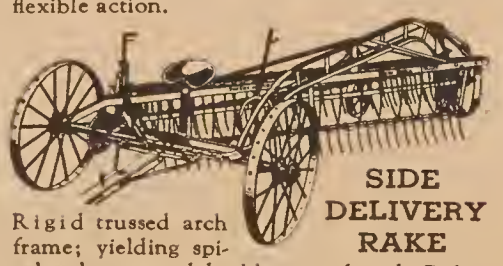

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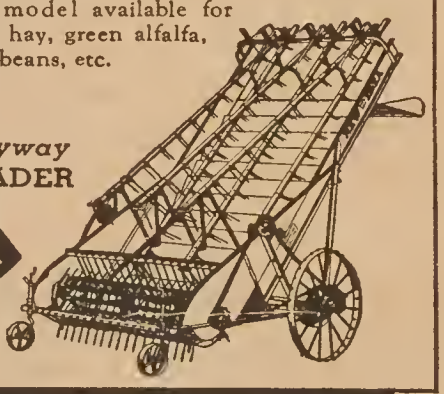

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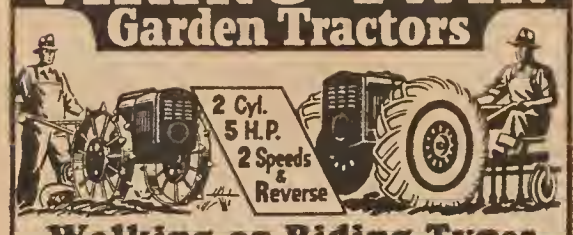

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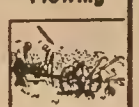
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News from New Jersey

With a hay shortage last year and with the 1939 seedlings of clover and alfalfa partially injured by drought, many Warren County farmers plan to sow emergency crops this year for hay, pasture and silage. For early Spring seeding, oats seem to be the more dependable crop for New Jersey.

Although oats are relished by all farm animals, they do not make a high quality hay. Unfortunately, there is no leguminous crop to be seeded in a mixture with oats which is outstandingly successful in this locality. The one which seems to do best is hairy vetch. In some years hairy vetch has made quite a satisfactory growth with oats, especially when seeded very early in the Spring. If this mixture is used, six pecks of oats and 20 pounds of hairy vetch to the acre is a good rate of seeding. The vetch seed should be inoculated if the crop has never been successfully grown on the field before. A field which has produced a crop of oats and hairy vetch is often a good place for an August sowing of alfalfa. It would be well, however, to omit vetch on land where wheat or rye is to be raised for grain in the future, since stray vetch plants may come up in those grains and cause trouble. If oats are seeded alone without the vetch it is entirely satisfactory to sow grass, clover or alfalfa with them.

Planting Rhubarb

Early Spring is the proper time to do your rhubarb planting—to dig and divide the roots of old plants and to establish a new bed for market or home use. Old roots usually produce a large number of small spindley stems, and in order to get larger stems these old roots should be divided and replanted at least every four years. The process is simple. Just divide the old root into eight to 10 smaller roots by breaking or cutting. Soil should be prepared deeply for rhubarb. Use of well rotted manure, a ton of pulverized dolomite limestone, and 1,000 or more pounds of superphosphate to the acre, applied broadcast and plowed under to the full depth of the plow is recommended. Plowing should be at least two inches deeper than it is ordinarily plowed to provide for better soil drainage. Since rhubarb roots penetrate rather deeply in the soil, the organic matter, limestone, and phosphorous must also be placed deeply in the soil.

In planting rhubarb, place roots four feet apart each way to enable cultivating in either direction. After plants start growing in Spring, make a side dressing of a high grade commercial 5-10-10 fertilizer at three to four week intervals and cultivate it into the soil. A mulch of either stable manure, salt hay, or other materials during mid-Summer will help promote healthy growth. The amount of fertilizer to apply to rhubarb will depend on present fertility of the soil. From 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre of a 5-10-10 fertilizer may be necessary.

Five rhubarb roots will produce enough fresh rhubarb for an average sized family. In preparing soil for the home garden, dig a trench or square holes 18 inches deep. Partially fill with six inches of well rotted manure together with a handful or two of pulverized limestone and superphosphate mixed with good surface soil. Then place the roots so that the top of the crown is about two inches below the surface. An additional handful or two of a high grade commercial fertilizer placed around the plants and a mulch of grass clippings compost or strawy manure during Summer are all that remain to be done in order to establish a good rhubarb planting.

Turkey Raising

The old idea that turkeys must have wide range in order to be healthy and thrifty has been shown by recent experiments to be untrue. Experiments conducted at the Illinois and California Agricultural Experiment Station during the past two years have proved that turkeys brought up and fed in confined quarters make the best and most profitable growth.

Owners of suburban homes who have plenty of open space and shed room, as well as farmers, can engage in turkey raising and make it worth while and profitable. According to the experts Mr. Gobbler can now go to town anl feel perfectly at home.

It is estimated that New Jersey has about 125,000 turkeys which last year were valued at $500,000. The new branch station recently opened at Millville for turkey raising will soon be able to demonstrate how to raise turkeys at a profit.

Frenchtown Garden Club Meets

Frank Hahola, Pittstown, gave an interesting report at the meeting of the Frenchtown Garden Club held recently in the Frenchtown High School of his experience with the construction and operation of hotbeds and coldframes. He also told of the precautions to take in the prevention of plant diseases in the hotbeds.

Lester Carver, president of the club, gave a report of the tomato plants the club is raising in sand culture, the plants getting their nutrients from solution. Previous to the meeting the club members inspected the plants which are now more than two feet high and are in bloom and setting tomatoes. A discussion of this project was held at the conclusion of Lester's report. Club Agent B. F. Ramsburg who attended the meeting led a discussion on the projects the members can carry on this Spring and Summer. He pointed out that it is not too early for the members to be making definite plans for these projects. In the absence of the secretary, Julia Stachnik, Bloomsbury R. D., served as secretary of the meeting.

Hybrid Seed Unprofitable

Second year Hybrid seed yielded 19.5 bushels less shelled corn per acre than the regular Hybrid in the central Jersey Corn Hybrid Demonstration conducted at Hopewell last year. This is an answer to the question raised by many farmers about the use of the crop produced one year as seed for another year. The regular New Jersey Hybrid No. 2 produced 62.9 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The Hybrid No. 2 grown the year before and planted in comparison with the regular No. 2 produced 43.4 bushels per acre. This ought to be conclusive proof that it does not pay to save seed from a crop of Hybrid.

Subdivision Season

The season will soon be upon us when we look with wonder on the slick city salesman who convinces his city customer that a quarter acre of foreclosed tax land is just the place to have a farm and make a fortune. Of course the saleman isn't the one that mentions the land hasn't been farmed the last 20 years because it wasn't worth farming, or that it wasn't even worth the taxes to its last owner. Nor is it the salesman who explains that the fellow who made a tidy sum out of raising squabs, frogs, rabbits, or what not was in Louisiana, or Maryland or some other place and not on the subdivision which the salesman is promoting.

Flemington Holstein Association Elects

At the annual meeting of the Flemington Co-operative Holstein Bull Association held recently, W. C. Voegtlen of Lebanon was again elected president and Harold B. Everitt of Flemington, secretary-treasurer. The officers have headed the organization since it was incorporated in 1934. The membership which owns four well bred Holstein bulls cooperatively, went over the records being made on daughters of these bulls and estimated that in another year's time enough information would be available to prove the value of their herd sires.

Apple Auction a Success

The weekly apple auction of the Flemington Market which was begun January 9, closed for the season with the March 26 sale. Sales have run around 600 bushels at each auction and members seem quite generally satisfied with the experiment.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Business Bits

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"Massey-Harris Buyers Guide."—This attractive catalog covers the wide variety of farm implements included in the Massey-Harris line. It illustrates and describes the "101" tractor, combines for the large and small farm, grain binders, plows, harrows, cultivators, mowers, manure spreaders, grain drills, planters and numerous other types of machines. It is an interesting book and may be secured without cost by writing to the Massey-Harris Company, Batavia, N. Y.

New York's Cauliflower

The production of choice heads of cauliflower is often the test of a good gardener since it is one of the most difficult of the so-called "cole" crops to grow.

While in point of value it is not one of the top ranking vegetables, it is very popular at the season of the year when it is the most abundant. It is on the market at all seasons but only from about July until December is it generally abundant from New York State. Previous to the improvement of transportation and refrigeration, it was available to the eastern consumers only during the growing season, since it could not be shipped long distances nor stored for any great length of time. During the past 20 years, the acreage, both here and in the other five or six important cauliflower growing states, has increased very rapidly.

Cauliflower, being very fastidious regarding its climatic and food requirements, is grown commercially in only a few of the northern states or other states having high altitude. Cauliflower requires a relatively cool climate with moisture enough for growth. It will not head well in a hot, moist climate. Two methods of meeting the best temperature requirements of the plants are to either grow it at high elevations or else to plant it late in the Summer so that it will head during the cool weather of the early Fall. New York growers use both methods. In the Catskill Mountain area, including Delaware and parts of the nearby counties, the plants are started under glass, either in the greenhouse or hotbed, and transferred to the field when it is thought the danger from late frosts is past. Cool nights are the rule in this area of elevations much higher than the surrounding territory and with generally good moisture supplies, the cauliflower plants thrive and generally produce a high quality product ready for market from late in July until late in October. Catskill cauliflower is marketed largely in New York City, Boston and other nearby markets; it is known in many of the more distant markets.

For a long time Delaware County has been one of the important dairy counties of southeastern New York. While dairying furnished generally a steady income, many of the dairymen felt the need of a more speculative cash crop to go along with dairying. Various crops were tried on the more level tablelands while the rougher and steeper fields were retained for pasturage. Cauliflower was tried and when given a good chance was found to most nearly fill the bill. In years of good production and good quality, the growers did well. This has caused the industry to expand until now the Catskill Mountain area grows about 1,200 acres.

The growers here have several unfavorable factors to contend with. Their soil is not the most easily tilled. Much of it is stony as is evidenced by the many stone fences in the section. Neither is it the most fertile soil in the State. But with a climate favorable to the growth of cauliflower, they have supplied the lime, vegetable matter and necessary plant foods in which their soils were deficient and have worked the soils until they have been able to compete favorably with other areas at the season of the year when their crop is in production.

The growers here have found it necessary to change many of their previous practices. In the early years, the crop was packed in crates and shipped to New York commission men and to commission men in other markets, by rail. Today it moves by motor truck entirely and instead of it being shipped to the commission men, the commission men go to the central loading point and bid for the cauliflower as it is delivered to the auction shed. Quality, to a large extent, determines the price paid.

Most farms in this area grow only a small acreage. The income per acre is often high but the amount of labor and other costs are also high. The soil is very thoroughly prepared and in most instances well limed. High grade fertilizer at the rate of one ton or more per acre, in addition to a good application of farm manure if available, is also used. A large amount of hand labor is also necessary. Thorough cultivation is practiced to keep the plants growing rapidly. Practically all weeds are kept out of the cauliflower fields.

Diseases of the cauliflowers are kept under control largely by crop rotation and by using disease resisting strains, so that cauliflower or another related plant, such as cabbage, brocolli, or brussel sprouts, is not grown on the same land oftener than once in three or four years.

Insects, of which the various cabbage worms and cabbage aphis are generally the most troublesome, are not so easily controlled. Formerly, poisonous sprays and dusts, were commonly used during seasons of severe infestations of the chewing insects but during recent years the non-poisonous rotenone is being largely used. The aphis, when severe enough to need controlling, is generally taken care of by the use of the niccotine sprays or dusts.

To produce a high quality of head it is necessary to keep very close watch of the plants as they grow and at the first sight of the small bud in the center of the plant, tie the leaves together so as to exclude the light and thus blanch the growing head snow-white. The leaves are tied in various ways; with rubber bands, raffia, string and, in many instances, by merely bending them over and weaving them together. It is necessary to inspect the heads every day or two during the rapid growing weather, since they develop so rapidly.

During the season in which the New York cauliflower is most abundant and active, it supplies the largest per cent of the cauliflower placed upon the eastern markets, since the transportation costs are so much lower than for the more distant growers. Shippers and producers in these more distant areas often plan to keep their cauliflower out of the eastern markets until they know that the eastern season is largely over. This is a big advantage to the producers, both East and West.

The other important cauliflower areas in New York State are in western New York, in Erie County, where much of the cauliflower grown is used to supply the markets of Buffalo, Niagara Falls and other nearby cities; in Franklin County, in the northern part of the State where one man with an abundance of fertile, easily tilled soil and a relatively cool climate, due to latitude rather than altitude, grows a large acreage of cauliflower and, in spite of his distance from market, is able, with his high yields of a high quality product handled in large volume, to compete favorably with the growers more favorably located close to market. Due to the distance from the principal markets, the Franklin County cauliflower is shipped by rail in refrigerator cars.

The largest acreage of cauliflower, however, in the State is grown on Long Island, in Suffolk County. Here, where the Summers are hot but where they enjoy a long period of cool Fall weather, the farmers plant their cauliflower late to take advantage of this cool weather and have their cauliflower heads mature from late September until in some seasons as late as early December. Between 4,000 and 5,000 acres are being grown annually in this County. RAY HUEY

Northern Tier Notes

It is likely that the output of maple products in Tioga County will be greatly reduced this year because of the cold weather and the inaccassibility of sugar bushes due to deep snows. At this writing, sap is beginning to run in many sections but not freely, as it does with warm, sunny days and freezing nights. Tioga County, at one time runner-up to Somerset, the largest maple sugar producing county in the Keystone State, has fallen to fourth place with an average annual output of upwards of 10,000 gallons of syrup. The open pan method of boiling down the syrup for sugar is rarely used in Tioga County now, practically all of the 360 producers having installed the evaporation system.

Although the average person would scarcely consider the weather of the past few weeks to be the proper type for producing maple syrup, nevertheless the season has been officially opened. The first in this vicinity to produce this season's syrup of whom we have heard and probably the first in Tioga County is Mr. George Cole of Sabinsville. The first syrup of the season is known to be of better quality than that produced later in the season and we suspect that Mr. Cole has a very excellent grade. W. E. E.

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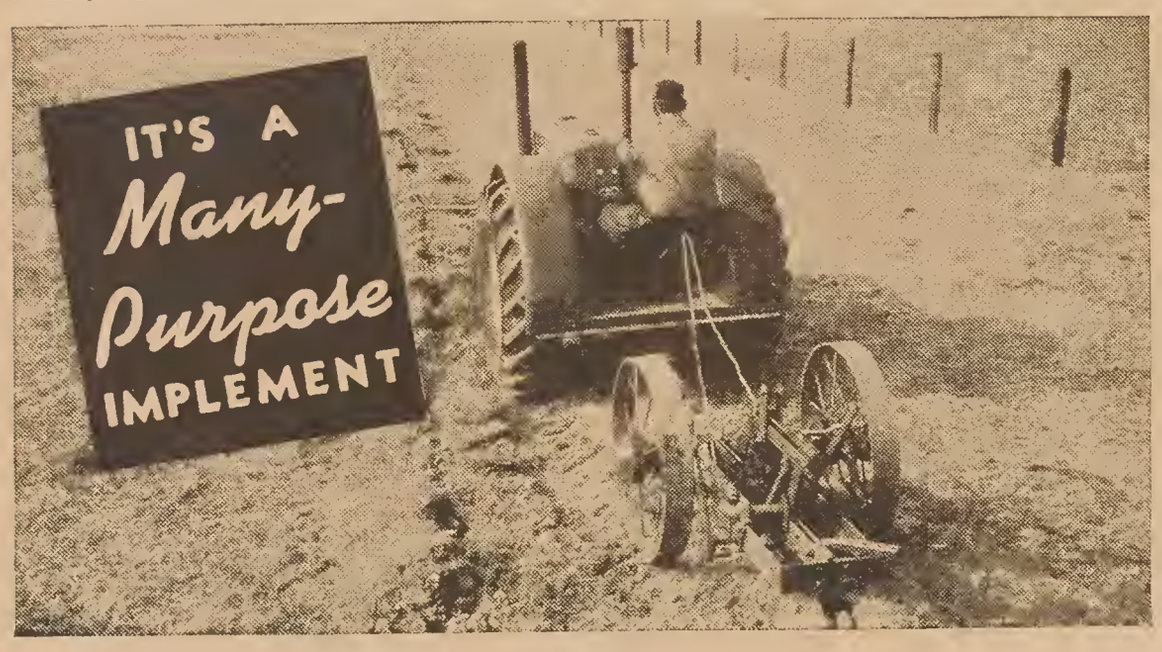

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Some Friendly Farm Tips

Because of my varied experience and my age I hope that the few tips I give may be useful to some of our young readers.

My varied experienee came from the necessity of changing occupation in midlife, diverting to things that I had not prepared for at all. I found that I must adopt work requiring outdoor physical activity. I therefore had to start again at the bottom financially. My question at the time was to choose a line or lines in which I would probably have the best chance of success. With a very meager start on a small place, I believed the best outlook was for a decidedly diversified plan. I set a variety of fruits, raised full-blooded poultry for years, grew early vegetables for market. Then for years this section went heavily into the capon business and as I had learned the operation, I was fortunate enough to be successful and very busy doing this work for the farmers over quite a territory.

When I speak of diversification, I don't mean simply having a lot of common irons in the fire. I have always stressed the effort to have something desirable and out of the ordinary, so as to avoid mass competition. You can't do this by growing the kinds of fruits or products that all of your neighbors have. I would have something different even if I had to cross muskmelons and pears.

If you must do something that many others are doing, then learn to do it so efficiently that there will be a special demand, as a result.

We have examples of what I am trying to stress in my immediate neighborhood. A young woman here has made a great success of turkey raising, breeding and exhibiting, helping her young husband to acquire a farm home. In the meantime he is making a success specializing in sweet corn and muskmelons for the Cleveland market. We have another couple who started in the dairy business and to get out of the competition of the ordinary dairy work, they have bred a line of the finest full-blooded dairy strain, so that their surplus stock and calves, male and female, need not be sold at beef cattle prices. They certainly have been successful.

My travels around have shown me the same results of success in other sections. These people don't attain their success by the common every-day, easy going way. They study, read, observe and work hard.

While I was in the business of growing early vegetables, I watched reports about varieties and sought to have something special or something that would ripen before the others got onto the market. A few days ahead gave the most profit. I have grown many kinds of early sweet corn, early potatoes and early tomatoes, watching always for the best and earliest. Today I am almost entirely out of the vegetable business, as my land is all to fruits of which I have a great variety, endeavoring to have something in which I could develop a good local sales market independently.. Of course it has been expensive to test out varieties, but it has been interesting and a great satisfaction to watch for the first speeimens on a new variety of fruit. I like to have something that is novel and attractive in fruits and flowers; and it helps to make a place popular and attraets attention. This inereases sales opportunities and enhanees profits at a place where sales are directly to the consumer.

This article is written with the idea that it may suggest to some that all ways of sueeeeding are not exhausted. The effort is not to exalt myself, but I know better from my own work what may be done.

We have so many young men now, idle, who are looking for employment in the easy white collar class. Many of them will not get that class of work and will not do whatever is obtainable, till something more desirable offers. The best way to hunt a job is to do whatever is at hand so well that the better position will hunt you. The ways to success are not yet exhausted. HIRAM BURKHOLDER.

Spring Comes in New Jersey

Twenty miles south of New York, in early April, the first sign of Spring is noted—a little fresh greening of the grass, then the brighter green of Winter grain, and, in the next 40 miles a gradual discarding of Winter's dress and unfolding of buds. The ground is not sodden and begins to look "dried off," ready for the plow. The first plowed ground brings a thrill. It is the beginning of another season's planting.

A great variety of New Jersey land is crossed on this trip. Some is light, sandy and poor for profitable farming — scrub and bushes and wild grass, but soon we strike the "green sand marl" belt, a peculiar formation of varying width, running diagonally across the State. This marl contains potash, phosphoric acid and lime. In this belt is the most fertile land of the East, where potatoes and truck crops thrive.

The belt is sharply defined — a good farm here and one adjoining much inferior. The marls found are the remains of decayed shells and perhaps plant and animal matter, becoming gradually available by weathering. The well kept farms and farm buildings make a map of this good land.

Farther south is a section of pine woods. Many poultry plants are found there, the land being better adapted to that industry than general farming. But this locality is best known as a Winter resort. Years ago a big hotel was built there at Lakewood-in-the-Pines. It still stands and several hundred hotels and boarding houses of various sizes have been built in a rather wide area there. They are well patronized by persons who want to get away from the city for short periods in Winter in this pleasant loeation with the odor of the pine woods.

W. W. H.

From Sussex Co., Delaware

In order to improve methods and praetices commonly used by Sussex County broiler growers, 40 feed dealers and officials of the Delaware Poultry Improvement Association have started a 14-week campaign.

A program embraeing the following seven points has been worked out. Fewer chicks brooded per stove, proper disposal of dead birds, rodent control, improved housing and ventilation, better chicks and free from pullorum, disposal of culls or diseased birds before a new floek is started, and accurate diagnosis before birds are treated for diseases.

A period of two weeks will be devoted to each of the points. The following committee has been chosen to assume the responsibility of the program: E. A. Yutzi, Frankford; Roy Steelman, Dagsboro; Amos McCabe, Millville; Ray Hollaway, Selbyville; Milton Yerkes, Laurel; Fred Dodd, Georgetown; Dr. L. M. Green of the State Board of Agriculture, and Bayord V. Carmean, assistant county agent, have been named to assist.

The State Board of Agriculture is gravely concerned about the diminishing aereage of canning erop tomatoes and greatly interested in seeing the industry restored to its former status. The acreage of this important crop has consistently fallen since 1934, the acreage in 1939 being only about half of what it was in 1934. This diminishing acreage and the fewer number of canners, operating from year to year, foretell a critical situation in the Delaware tomato industry unless remedial measures are adopted

The canners, the growers, and agricultural officials all realize the seriousness of the situation and are planning several meetings and are studying other ways of launching a tomato improvement program for our State. K. P. T.

This team, from the Coy Farm in Terryville, Conn., took first prize in the pulling contests at the Riverton, Harwinton and Goshen Fairs last year.

Sunnyrock Farm Notes

Usually people who love plants have a green thumb for growing them, though some of us can delight in a plant and still blunder in growing it. I've been trying for two years to get a few of my favorite perennials started and my successes and failures are quite unpredictable, and have nothing whatever to do with my interest in a plant. Hollyhocks, so easy to grow, are still to be established here. A year ago I had a row of fine young plants along the six-foot stone foundation of the woodshed, and I imagined how lovely the flowers would be against the gray wall the following Summer. However, the exposure was cold and the drainage not too good, apparently, for the crowns all rotted. I shall hesitate now to plant any perennial with a crown there, but have a Siberian pea tree planted by the wall, and in the Spring will set out the wild Virginia creeper which should be hardy enough to thrive there, despite the Northwest exposure. This Spring the hollyhock seed will be planted along a Southern wall and also in rows in the vegetable garden near the raspberry plants so some of them can Winter there. In starting perennials one soon learns not to put all one's seedlings in any one location. Plants may Winter well in one spot and die out in another, and sometimes only trial and error finds us their best locations.

Two years ago a friend gave me some seed from her Delphiniums and I planted it at once although it seemed late to start it. I had the impression that Delphinium was hard to raise, but the seedlings wintered nicely and bloomed twice last Summer, although borers weakened the stalks, causing them to tip over. There is little to do for borers except to destroy the affected stalks and surrounding weeds, especially ragweed, where eggs may harbor. The plants near my Delphinium were all flowers so they remained and I'm afraid the borers may have also. Delphiniums like lime, wood ashes worked into the soil in March or April and old cow manure as a Fall mulch. The seed, if held over for Spring planting, needs to be kept in an airtight container.

My sweet rocket plants came from a surprise packet of flower seed. Sweet rocket, or Hesperis, is an old-fashioned plant, somewhat like hardy phlox, and may be purple or white. It will stand poor soil and drought very well and naturalizes readily. The flowers come in June and July and are nice for cutting. From my two plants I saved seed enough for a row of new plants in the garden. These will be moved in the Spring to the rock garden, to the lawn, and to an odd corner by the henhouse where they can grow as they please among some huge old rocks. I like such plants as this one for odd corners, plants that require no coddling and can put up a fight against the weeds. If neglected they will persist until one can find the time to care for them.

Lunaria is another perennial that will thrive despite drought or poor soil. The flower, a phlox-like bloom, is similar to the purple sweet rocket, but the silvery seed pods are the real attraction. These are lovely dried for Winter bouquets. My Lunarias are in full sun, but they will do well in partial shade. They are biennial plants but should self-sow, and if started, should bloom the first year. Honesty, or St. Peter's Penny, are other names for them.

Sweet William is another plant that has proved difficult for me. Two years ago my plants all killed out, though the Delphinium, harebells and Sedum acre came through nicely in the same terraced bed. This Winter I left the seedlings where they were started, between the rows of St. Regis everbearing raspberries. If they kill out there, I shall have to Winter them in a cold frame, or give up the Sweet William altogether.

Chinese Lantern is another plant I started with fine success only to lose it later on. My next planting will be right in the vegetable garden in full sun. There is an extra large variety called the New Giant, that is said to grow upright on stiff stems and produce much larger lanterns. I hope to try again in the Spring with this variety, because I do love the sprays of red lanterns for Winter decoration.

When I first moved here the Iris blooms were fading, but I did notice there were several lovely colors of it. I like Iris, and last Spring I waited impatiently for a look at the various kinds, but in all the length of border, only a few of the common blue and yellow ones blossomed. It was a dry Spring, of course, and the dozens of pails of water I poured on the bed disappeared as if poured through a sieve. Iris insist upon good drainage, and mine surely have it, but good drainage is not enough. The border had been reset two years before and only a few clumps needed breaking up, so something really seemed to be wrong. This Winter I've read quite a bit about the Iris, and I find the bearded sorts require lime. I surmise the soil in my border is really sour, so in the Spring I will rake lime into the surface of the soil. Although transplanting should be done in August, during the resting season, I expect to move a few clumps this Spring, and will work bone meal into the soil under these as this is the best fertilizer for Iris, though well-rotted manure helps, too. Manure should never come into contact with the rhizomes as it causes root-rot. Much of my Iris is set too deeply, and this causes root-rot, too. The top of the rhizome should be exposed so that it can dry and bake in the sun after blooming. My Siberian Iris, planted in the same border, will have to be moved, as the Siberian and Japanese sorts need a sour soil and Spring transplanting. I hope this Spring to try some Japanese Iris from seed. Beared Iris seed should be planted soon after it is ripe as it requires freezing. It can be sown in a flat or seed bed, and covered with a piece of wire screen to prevent the seeds being trampled out or washed away during hard rains. In the Spring the seedlings should be reset when about an inch high. Some seeds may not germinate for two or even several years.

There is a satisfaction in growing perennials that increases as the years go by. The plants are like old friends and the effects we gain with them are much more permanent than those we manage with the annuals. Even in the snowy days of Winter, we know the plants are still with us under the snow, awaiting only the warm days of Spring. M. V. F.

Jefferson County, N. Y.

On Our Education Problem

I note the article "Extravagance in Education" by E. O. Andrus, Watertown, N. Y. in the March 9 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. I fear what Mr. Andrus says about extravagance is only too true. But there is still another side to the question. Not only is there no educational benefit; there is an actual lowering of morals that is a menace to the future of our country. The schools are usurping the authority of the home and are teaching self indulgence (they call it "self expression") instead of responsibility. An intelligent recognition of authority is at the base of good citizenship. Its development is being retarded if not being prevented by school frills that keep the youngsters under "supervision" after school hours. Home duties that used to teach responsibility are no more. Pupils graduate with the deep-rooted conviction that the world owes them a living as good as if not better than what "Dad" had to provide for them.

No fair minded citizen would spare any expense incident to offering the very best educational advantages. But when the champions of fads begin to undermine the foundation of our institutions it is time to call a halt. I. T.

Massachusetts

The gentleman from Watertown, N. Y., who has written on "Extravagance in Education," must be childless and also he must have been the only child of his mother to say one word against the education of our children. They are the future citizens and teachers of future generations. We parents who cannot leave so much money to our children when we pass on pray for at least an education for them. It is some thing they need in these times and that no one can take away from them.

Isn't it much better to have a palatial school building with an athletic field where the children can enjoy a clean sport than a jail where the boys and girls come out much worse than when they entered? I think a child loving citizen and tax-payer would rather support a science room or gymnasium than a jail cell with a jailer as a companion. School teachers are clean, respectable people for our children to know. There aren't any people who work harder than our rural teachers. As the mother of five children, I am for more schools and better schools, also colleges with tuition fees within the pocket book of the working man. M. S.

Sullivan County, N. Y.

It is indeed welcome news to hear from someone that can resist the hypnotism of those interested in increasing the staggering cost of education. The letter of E. O. Andrus is to the point, and it is to be hoped it will have some effect in combating the soft-soap continually handed out by the powerful Parent-Teacher organization and its lobby in its support of our extravagant Department of Education. J. W.

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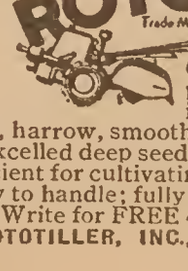

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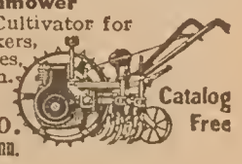

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Politicians Spurn Farmers

THE 1940 session of the State Legislature ended on March 30. Measuring its work on farm standards, this session hit a new low in non-accomplishment and uselessness. In many respects it were better had the Legislature never convened; dairy farmers would have at least been spared false hopes and disappointment.

The Graves-Daniels Inspection Bill died in the Senate Finance Committee, and there is no one but the ice cream manufacturers, headed by Verne Hovey, of General Ice Cream Corporation, and William List, secretary of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, to thank for this result. More continued pressure on legislators has rarely been seen at the Capital.

The bill to amend Section 258-c of the Agriculture and Markets Law passed the Senate 45-2, but, as was the case last year, was buried in the Assembly Rules Committee. The Graves-Vincent Bill to amend Section 258-j of the same law, sponsored by Mayor LaGuardia and the State Health Department, was approved by the Assembly, but received only 18 Senate votes in favor, with 17 against, lacking a majority by eight. Sufficient extra votes could not be mustered and the report is that the Governor did not want this bill laid on his desk and instructed his leaders to hold their men in line against it.

During the last hours of the session, Assemblyman Daniel Flynn fought for the approval of his resolution to investigate the dealer milk spread. In this case, it was the Republicans who blocked the measure. The motion was defeated 56-73.

A slick piece of skullduggery can be credited to Senator Allan Ryan, of Dutchess County, and Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, of Putnam County. No doubt acting under orders, these men introduced a bill to put a crimp in the City Health Board's program for one standard of milk. Mr. Ryan's bill was introduced on March 11 and referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee, of which Mrs. Graves is Chairman. This Committee disapproved and two days later the same bill was again introduced and referred to the Health Committee, reported favorably and passed by the Senate. It was fast work, and tricky too. The bill is now before the Governor.

The dealer propaganda unleashed this year at Albany to beat down all milk legislation has never had a parallel. It was a deliberate program from start to finish, and promises (or threats) of campaign contributions for next Fall must have had good effect. Part of the vicious propaganda sent out was that the bills to amend Sections 258-c and 258-j were designed to cripple the Rogers-Allen Law. Even if any legislators have been duped into placing faith in this law, they should have at least realized that these bills had nothing whatever to do with the Rogers-Allen Law. They were part of the Agriculture Law years before the Rogers-Allen Law was even thought of.

On this record, dairymen once again have good reason to be disgusted at being spurned by the men whom they have elected to represent them and to protect and advance their interests. Yet their just criticism cannot be directed against either Republicans or Democrats as such. It cuts across party lines since both are equally apathetic. Yet it must be realized that the fault lies principally in the propaganda to which these men are constantly subjected by the milk monopoly and by the treachery of farm leaders. These are the real culprits. They are the ones who are solely responsible for the plight of the State's dairy industry.

Our Useless Gold

Please publish this letter and answer these questions: (1) Why does the Government take money which they could use and buy gold which, as far as I can see, the Government does not intend to use? (2) Why is it all right for the Government to have all the gold and a crime for anyone who is just a plain citizen to have any gold at all? (3) Why could not the Government use some part or all the gold now lying in the vaults instead of keeping it idle, and imposing new taxes to get more money?

I have asked quite a lot of people these questions and no one seems to know the answer C. S.
West Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y.

1. In violation of the "checks and balances" provision of our government, Congress has given the President power to discontinue the use of gold as money, to increase the price of gold from $20 an ounce to $35, an increase of 75 per cent, to compel the holders of gold to surrender it to the government, and to accept "fiat" paper money issued by the banks in payment for the gold. The gold is not money and could not be used now to pay the expense or debts of the government. Why this was done no one knows but President Roosevelt, and he has not told us.

2. The government is supposed to be the will of all the people and the duty of the officers to execute that will and purpose. It would therefore be right for the people to agree to give up the gold as individuals and to store it for themselves collectively with their government, if they thought that such action would benefit them in any way. The right to abandon the use of gold rests in Congress. The right to compel the surrender of it by its owners is at least debatable.

3. You forget that gold is not now money. Our government owns about two-thirds of the gold in the world. We could probably exchange it for foreign farm products to glut our markets and complete the havoc on our farms. We might be able to sell it to foreign governments on credit, but foreign nations owe us now and we can't collect even the interest on the debts except from little Finland. They have nothing to give us for it that we want.

Sound Logic and Good Arithmetic

It is both irksome and aggravating to an informed mind to hear the claims of the Big 3 that they are the farmers' only benefactors in obtaining a higher price for milk now as compared to the mere pittance of earlier this year.

Our milk prices last Fall (which were certainly no premium considering cost of production) was obtained not by that much beloved "orderly method" and never would have been obtained by that "method," had it not been for the existence, courage, self-sacrifice and hard work of New York State dairy farmers. No one has ever obtained an objective against great odds by sitting back and waiting for some one 250 miles away to hand it to them. They usually get handed the wrong thing. And no miracle is going to raise up and fly out of New York City to aid the dairy farmer.

Very few farmers want a milk strike. They abhor the thought—it is not an inherent characteristic of farmers. They were forced to that expedient by the monopoly—it was the only avenue of escape that was left open for them. This "orderly method" has been flaunted in their face for years with no results satisfactory to farmers.

Look at the "ballot appeasement." My last vote was not counted among that widely publicized 97 percent because I wrote: "I cannot vote intelligently on these propositions because my cows are capable of producing, under the strict regulations and inspections of the New York and New Jersey Boards of Health, only one class of milk—Class A, and if you divide it into a number of classes to suit your pleasure, that is none of my concern, any more than when I buy five pounds of sugar, the grocer cares not whether I use it to make fancy expensive cakes, or put it in the vinegar jug."

Oh! what a burden is surplus to the dealers. It reminds me of the story of Little Red Riding Hood—"What big eyes you have Grandma"! Surplus has big eyes all right. Here they are. During the August strike I sold the cream (40 percent) from four cans (160 quarts) of milk at 40 cents per quart (it sells for 84 cents per quart in New York City), used the skim milk to feed six calves, 150 laying hens and 550 chickens. I received as much from the sale of the cream alone as I would have gotten for the whole milk if it had been shipped. The hens laid two dozen eggs per day at 25 cents per dozen (50 cents); the chickens and hens consumed $1.40 less of grain and mash per day and the skim milk fed the calves was valued at 15 cents per calf per day (90 cents.) Thus, my cash return for the *skim milk alone* was $2.80 per day, which added to the cream money brings forth your surplus myth. Carrying these figures further, multiply the $2.80 skim milk money by 30 days per month and we arrive at $84, as the value of my skim milk for the month.

The milk monopoly tells us surplus minimizes our returns for milk. Does it likewise minimize the exorbitant salaries of the officers of the milk monopoly? When the farmers received 1½ cents per quart for milk previous to our successful milk strike last summer, were the officers' salaries reduced in like proportion? I suspect not. And if this suspicion be correct, out of what source of income are they paid—corporation surplus funds or surplus milk? Let someone please answer this timely question for us farmers. There surely is some highly profitable source from which said salaries are derived.

Farmers for your own benefit, get a pencil and do your own figuring and don't let someone in New York City do your figuring, because you are paying highly for that service. Figures never lie! AGNES MULLIGAN.
Otsego County, N. Y.

An Appeal to Congress

AT its regular meeting on March 26, 1940, the members of the Keystone Milk Producers, at Butler, Pa., discussed the distress of dairy farmers and the causes thereof, and passed a resolution requesting and urging

"Congress to have a committee appointed to make a fair, unbiased and thorough investigation of the milk problem, giving special attention to the apparent wide spread between the prices paid to producers and the prices charged consumers. And that a sufficient amount of money be appropriated to defray the expenses of this investigating committee," and

"That copies of this resolution, attested by the president and secretary, be sent to the Representatives from the Congressional Districts in which the Keystone Milk Producers' Association operates, and also to Senators Joseph F. Guffey and James J. Davis. That a letter from the secretary of the Association accompany each of these copies requesting the recipients to institute procedings in compliance with this resolution."

What Farmers Say

PRETTY EXPENSIVE FOR FARMERS

Mr. Lawrence Clough, who has been conducting the referendum on the Federal Order amendments, says: "A cooperative may vote as a unit." Sure, we know that, but what I want to know is, what about those who don't want to vote as a unit? There are so many League members who have to ship to League plants because there is no other place to go, yet who are in no way in sympathy with the League. They lose their individual votes, don't they? As I understand it, the League goes through the motions of holding local meetings and the local president gets up and makes a few remarks about "Here are the amendments to the Federal Order, and you know as well as I do just about what they contain so there is no use of going into them in detail, but they are supposed to be good for us, so is there anybody here who votes against them"? Naturally the few that attend the meeting don't say a word and so the record shows that local after local are 100% in favor of the Federal Order and all the amendments. Now, I ask you, under that system just what sort of chance has a farmer to get anywhere?

As I see it, all this money that is being consumed by the Federal Order is just so much "protection money," the same kind that storekeepers have to pay to a racket mob at the point of a pistol. And the threats are still going full blast. Right now, a pamphlet is being circulated around by Mohawk Valley Producers Committee, Little Falls, N. Y., warning farmers of the assault that independent dealers are going to make on the Federal Order as soon as the flush begins; and urging farmers to save the Federal Order. Who is this group? I'll bet they're getting an extra slice out of our milk pie.

Then there is the expense of carrying the League, the Bargaining Agency and its newspaper, the Dairy Digest, the Sheffield radio broadcasts, and now the new "Dari-Leisure Time," with flower bouquets as premiums, sponsored by the League over Station WFBL, Syracuse; plus the State milk advertising; and I don't know what all else.

Look also at the government jobs we are furnishing and paying for before we get our checks. There is no doubt about it—we must still run our own business ourselves. After the dirty deal of "no milk legislation for 1940" that we received in Albany this year, it looks as though dairy farmers are not going to get anywhere as long as the present gang remains in power in New York State. ONEIDA COUNTY FARMER.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER is a much appreciated newspaper for farm and home, and for anyone who wishes to be instructed in matters that pertain to land, home and agriculture; especially for the family living on the farm. Adapted to young and old, it fills an important place. It is high in its moral character and in its scientific foundation of facts. I do not hesitate to recommend it for any home or family.

Most sincerely,
REV. WILLIAM WARD HUNT
Syracuse, N. Y.

We have pride in the approval of the Church, which has been the inspiration of the farm home in the past and which is the hope of America in the future.

Brevities

GOODBYE snowbanks. See you next year, maybe.

RAW cabbage and grated carrots mixed, make a good side dish for any meal.

CLEANING up around the dooryard is a good spring job that makes a big difference in the look of the place.

LOANS on the 1939 Government wheat plan amount to $74,166,054.06, secured by 105,198,463 bushels of the grain.

THE food locker business is increasing rapidly in the Middle West. Wisconsin erected over 100 new plants last year.

THOSE who want meat with a minimum of lard may well raise Hampshire swine. They run under seven per cent lard.

TENDER grass, like lawn clippings, is said to be rich in vitamins, and suitable for human food if you like the grassy flavor.

HORSE Tail, a common, erect, stemmy weed, of the scouring rush family, is poisonous to horses. A recent report tells of the death of a horse after eating hay containing this weed.

"I BESEECH you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Rom. 12: 1.

A READER asked regarding the greatest width of cut in a grain combine. The International Harvester Co. answers: "Around 1885 to 1900, most combines were made as large as possible and 30 feet sizes were common. The widest cut on record was one built in 1893 by Holt Brothers, of California, which had a cut of 50 feet. It was pulled by 40 or more horses and was capable of threshing about 150 acres per day. The largest cutting width made by this company is 16 feet."

Do You Approve?

"DO you approve of Official Order No. 26, etc., as amended, etc. etc. etc.." was the question hurled at New York dairymen last week in another bogus referendum on the Marketing Orders. Accompanying the ballot (which no League member was eligible to vote), was a third revision of the Marketing Orders and for legal sleight-of-hand, computations in higher mathematics, bewildering cross references, and general all-round muddle, this new scheme brings home the bacon.

The Class 1 and Class 2-A prices, for fluid milk and fluid cream, are, as in the original orders, hitched to butter, with the additional provision for a minimum Class 1 price of $2.45 for May, June and July, 1940, and of $2.65 for November and December, 1940. The 1, 2½ and 5 cent payments to cooperatives remain; as do the market service payments of 23 cents a cwt. for diversion to manufacturing plants, plus a new 13 cents payment for diversion to cheese plants. Milk sold by dealers outside the marketing area is still unpriced and the Orders have been amended so that no longer will dealers have to furnish their producers with statements showing the percentage of milk sold at the uniform price and the percentage of unpriced milk. There is a new skim milk adjustment, providing for a plus differential to be added to the class prices for fluid cream and for milk used in the manufacturing of butter.

Few, if any, of the amendments proposed by the Bargaining Agency were used in the redrafting of the Marketing Orders. No reason is assigned for this. There are intimations that the Federal officials are coming to realize that this group of parasites does not represent farmers nor true farm interests. If, realizing this, they are sincerely attempting to make amendments in the order, their efforts are being misdirected. Why waste time and effort in vain attempts, all in the name of the farmer, to patch up a machine that has deliberately and systematically been draining the dairy resources of the State and causing greater losses to farmers every year?

The Federal Order is today an essential part of this wrecking machine. It is a straight-jacket on farmers. They never wanted it; they don't want it now. What they have long been fighting for is a plan under which they can set their own price on their own milk, sell the dealers their requirements at that price, and market the balance themselves in the manufactured form best suited to consumer demand. The dealer-dominated systems that have succeeded each other year after year in the past two decades have made the successful operation of the farmers' plan impossible of any practical results. The Department of Agriculture could render a much more immediate service to New York dairymen if they would throw these marketing orders into the ditch and shedding their bureaucracy temporarily, give positive assurance to milk producers that they would actively assist them in breaking the grip of the monopoly and setting up a really honest farmer-owned and farmer-controlled dairy system under which producers would have a fair chance to return to themselves cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Unemployed or Unemployable

OUR self-sufficient news columnists have used a lot of pencil and paper in the few weeks debating the country's unemployment figures. Some say that unemployment is no greater than in 1929. Others say it is much greater, claiming that the first group are sponsored by the conservative rim in the Democratic Party who are anxious to claim credit for solving the problem. Then the first group retorts that New Dealers and Republicans alike want to keep the figures high in this election year, the one to prove they need a third term to complete their work, the other to demonstrate the fallacy and lack of success in the New Deal program.

That unemployment should have degenerated, as it has, into a political football, is a sad commentary on our present mode of living and of thinking. Unemployment is an economic problem. When jobs are handed out and withheld on the basis of political expediency, all figures and statistics become meaningless and misleading.

We read about the great number of unemployables. But we hear nothing of the many employables who are unemployed through deliberate choice. With the busy season again approaching, farmers are reminded of the drought of farm labor during the past few years, due to WPA and relief handouts. Many men available for these jobs will refuse to take them. So they will continue on as unemployed because we the people, as a government, prefer to pay a higher price for indigence.

The sick, the aged, the infirm, and the helpless, all deserve a helping hand, and they must have it, not as a matter of charity but because it is our duty to our fellowman. But there the line should be drawn, otherwise we shall be confronted, as we are to some extent already, with a selfish, selfless group that consides the government owes them a living. To them, no duty is owned by anyone.

As a political proposition, the New Deal's relief program is a fine vote-getter for the time being, but a coddled, shiftless people never long survived as a Nation on that kind of philosophy as a regular diet. This country will survive. Our real men and women, our citizens who are neither rich nor poor, are finding their voice and letting it be heard. Some of the messages in other columns of this issue confidently reflect this trend.

Revision of Farm Credits

In discussing the Federal Land Bank subject in your April 6th issue under the heading "Political Bunkum," you did not tell the whole story.

That 5% reinvestment in a local association not only misleads the farmer when he takes the loan but he does not get it back (as he is led to believe that he will when the loan is made) if the local association has not got the money to refund it and if by chance a change comes over agricultural conditions, as they have during the depression; or if he fails to keep up his payments, as many have recently, the local association may be merciless and lead him to new complications from which he has no chance to escape.

A case of this kind occurred in our community. The farm was foreclosed with a chattel mortgage on the stock and machinery in favor of the Farm Security Administration. An arrangement was made by the Land Bank manager for the owner to lease back the farm with an option to repurchase, but the local association insisted on a rental based on the valuation of the farm far in excess of its value. This was done as an excuse to protect the local association. If it were not for the 5% investment with the local association, they would have no reason for an assessment and a corresponding rent in excess of the true value of the farm. The local association magnified the value of the farm and the rental in the hope of protecting itself. This could never happen if it were not for the reinvestment of 5% of the loan with the local association. OBSERVER.

New York.

THE chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House is working on a bill now to improve the Federal Farm Loan System but unfortunately there are two factions working at cross purposes. What should be a simple proposition to rectify defects, is being complicated with political considerations of control of the system. Originally, control was vested in the board appointed by the President. Last year, this control was taken over by the Secretary of Agriculture by virtue of the reorganization law. It went along well enough until the Secretary made some changes in the higher personnel of the management. This brought a reaction from the deposed officials, possibly by some who expected to be dropped and by the friends of both. A group from New York State apparently had their friend at the head of the bureau, assumed the right to keep him there and demanded his reinstatement. This was not successful and other changes followed.

As a result, the proponents of the old management tried to make out that the system was co-operative; that it was perfect; that it should be maintained outside of the Agricultural Department; and that it cannot serve its legitimate purpose in the Department which they claim is honeycombed with politics. Apparently they wanted to continue the 5% reinvestment of the loan in the local association. They admit none of the faults in it as indicated above by our correspondent and by many other borrowers, some of whom have repaid their loan in full and have been unable to recover the 5% as promised. Of course, the greatest hardship comes from the causes cited above and without criticism of the members of the local association. It is quite natural that they should strive to protect themselves.

The opposition to the revision of the law has not so far justified itself. Everything that they have ever attempted in this State has had politics in it up to the hilt. There are clear indications that their purpose here is political. Their claim to keep the system out of politics is a mere pretense. Anything that is undertaken by the Government is in politics and it is just as much politics when the management is in a Board appointed by the President as when it is in a department, the head of which is appointed by the President. When so managed in either case, and called co-operative or out of politics, it is a pretense and a deception. Farm Credit has had a few gestures of farm management in its procedure but it has never been co-operative. It is a highly centralized, politically controlled system and it is likely to remain so while the Government is supplying large sums of money when needed and guaranteeing interest payments with an implication of supporting its bonds. It is not at all clear how a special commission appointed by the President could be any more efficient or less political than a bureau in the Agricultural Department, headed by the Secretary of Agriculture, who is appointed by the President. If there were an incompetent head of the Farm Credit system under one or the other of the general forms, he should be replaced by a competent administrator. The same New York ring of politicians that have protested to the Secretary of Agriculture in this instance conspired to place the destinies of the dairy industry in New York State in the hands of this same Secretary. If his politics are safe for the dairy industry of the State of New York, how come that the Secretary's politics are a peril to the Land Bank system?

A Steal of $87.91

OFFICIAL Order No. 128, effective in the Buffalo area, provides that a milk dealer must send to each producer a statement explaining the manner in arriving at the base price for milk. The following statement has been used by some of the dealers. The names of dealer and producer are fictitious; otherwise the statement is an exact copy received by one producer.

RICHARD ROE'S DAIRY—BUFFALO, N. Y.

The base price for 3.5% milk at this plant for the month of February, 1940, is		$2.80
Paid for equalization		.59
		2.21
Administrator's price for the Niagara Frontier Milk Marketing area for 3.5 milk		2.01
Direct delivery differential		.20
		$2.21
Less administration expense		.02
Total price		$2.19
Period covered by this statement, Feb. 1-29, 1940.		
Producer: John Doe.		
Pounds of milk delivered, 14,975.		
Your test, 4.575%. Your price, $2.62 per cwt.		
Gross value of your milk		$389.72
Deductions:		
Hauling	$29.75	
Utility	2.97	
Can rental	1.12	
Publicity tax	.55	
Total deduction		$34.39
Net payment herewith		$355.33

The dealer is required to send a similar report to Albany, including the amount he paid the producer and the amount he paid for equalization. They did not like the full detail at Albany and instructed the dealer that in the future he should omit the item showing what was paid for equalization. They want to leave out the most important information to the producer. From the monopoly standpoint, that is desirable because to show every producer every month what he was paying for equalization would be the best way to kill the equalization discrepancy.

This equalization payment does not affect the dealer at all. Without it this dealer would have to pay the producer $2.801 per hundred for 3.5% milk but at present he pays the producer $2.21 per hundred and pays to the equalization fund 59.1 cents per hundred, making a loss to this producer of $87.91. The strange part about it is that while the dealer loses nothing but the time to make out an extra check, he protests. The farmer who loses the full amount of his milk return rarely now complains. This is probably because he does not realize that he is paying it. If the dealer was obliged to pay him the full value of his milk and the farmer was required to send $87.91 to the equalization fund, you would hear such a howl all over the State that the equalization scheme would go out. If it were not changed voluntarily by the administration, some farmer would refuse to pay it. This form of requiring a man to pay out money "without due process of law" could not be sustained without a change in the Constitution. Even now when the fee is taken out of the farmer's return, I believe that, if the farmer would bring suit in the Supreme Court for the full amount due him and make a clean cut case of it without any confusing complications, the Court would not deny the farmer full payment for the amount due him. This would be in accordance not only with the due process section, but also with that provision of the law that provides property cannot be taken from any person without just compensation. While I am not a lawyer, competent attorneys have told me this is the answer to the equalization abuse.

New York. C. W. NEWTON.

A 30-Year Milk Record

A RECENT statistical report released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the prices received per cwt. for milk by farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Connecticut from 1910 to 1939. Computing the yearly average over this 30-year period, the record is as follows:

Connecticut	$2.84
New Jersey	2.52
Pennsylvania	2.15
Vermont	2.12
New York	2.11

Live Stock and Dairy

Sheep Production Programs

By R. W. Duck

With about six million head of lambs and yearlings annually on feed, including some older sheep, Eastern feeders should remember that over one-half of these are in the Corn Belt States. The number reported on feed in the Western States is slightly over two and one-half million head; the remainder, or less than one-half million head, represent our Eastern feeders. When we consider our great Eastern markets with their unlimited outlets it certainly seems that we are in no immediate danger of a lamb surplus on Eastern farms and feed lots.

Corn Belt fed lambs represent an increase of approximately five per cent over last year. Most of these are marketed during late Winter, while the Western lambs arrive principally during March and April. For the past several years the April sheep and lamb market has averaged the highest in price per hundred. The number of lambs on feed has not varied significantly for several years.

Market Lamb Production

Until recent years most of Indiana's Spring lamb crop was sold on the Fall markets; this is now true to considerable extent with our Eastern lambs. In a high percentage of such cases the lambs lack finish and weight; they are sold when pasture and stubble are gone, and often when the lambs have not even been holding their own for some little time. In both New York State and Indiana the lamb shows in co-operation with 4-H lamb club members have been a deciding influence in demonstrating the possibilities of properly and profitably fitting lambs before marketing. The Indiana work as reported by Henry Mayo, Extension Animal Husbandman, and F. M. Shanklin, 4-H Club Department, Purdue University, brings out the important fact that market topping lambs could be produced to sell in June at four months of age. For the past 10 years June prices received by farmers have averaged about 20 per cent more than Fall prices. They found that by providing an abundant supply of green, succulent pasture such as the clover, oats, or rape, to supplement permanent pastures during the late Spring and early Summer, it was possible to keep the ewes milking liberally and for a longer period of time, so that the lambs would be fat at weights of 75 to 95 pounds before extremely hot Summer weather arrived. Following this plan the lambs were never weaned but were sold directly off their mothers with little or no grain feeding.

Graining Early Lambs.

The excellent results mentioned were obtained by providing a good temporary pasture which resulted in low cost production, because it produced maximum milk flow in the ewes. It has been repeatedly demonstrated by investigators that milk flow of the ewe is always the most important single influencing factor in profitable lamb production. Studies by Ritzman and Davenport of the New Hampshire Experiment Station show as much as 79 per cent difference in gains made by lambs while nursing high and low milk producing ewes. It must also be remembered that during the first 120 to 125 days adequately fed lambs should make nearly two-thirds of their first year's gain and growth. Such maximum rapidity of gain possibilities are correlated with efficiency and economy. These together with their comparative low maintenance requirement operate to produce greatest profits with lambs so handled.

Harper at the Indiana Station and other investigators have shown conclusively that for best gains it is desirable to creep-feed lambs prior to turning them on Spring pasture. A slatted opening which permits the lambs free access to best quality hay and grain can be easily provided. It is important that the hay be of best quality, and that the grain be clean and fed in such manner the lambs do not soil it. Clean fresh water at all times; a mineral mixture to the extent of five per cent may be added, and also be kept available for both lambs and ewes. Equal parts iodized stock salt, ground limestone and steamed bone meal make a good mineral mixture. Several sheepman report to me that they have found the following feed mixture very desirable for creep feeding lambs: cracked corn 50 lbs., whole oats 150 lbs., wheat bran 50 lbs., soy bean or linseed meal 25 lbs.

At the Indiana market lamb show the lambs are graded before placing, and marked with colors to indicate their grade. On the day following the judging the carcasses of the lambs are made available for inspection. Under the stimulus of these good lambs Indianapolis has become one of the best lamb markets in the United States. Lambs are now exhibited also at Muncie, Fort Wayne and Evansville, Ind. The climax of the shows is the auction sale held during the afternoon. These sales have all averaged for premium highs, and due to their uniform excellence each pen of lambs has sold well. This is very desirable and commendable as it reflects a high uniform desirable quality and finish of the exhibits.

Dorothy Duffy, Lafayette, Onondaga County, N. Y., holding, won first place in Class with this Oxford ewe at the 1939 New York State Fair. She is member of the 4-H Club.

Ram Trucks

Regardless of the livestock production plan followed it will be successful in direct proportion to desirability of the breeding program being used. By using good registered rams of the breed most suitable for given conditions, farm flock owners can be assured of higher health ratios combined with greater efficiency and economy of production possibilities. Quite a few or the State Agricultural Colleges, through their animal husbandry extension service, are following the plan of covering their territories with ram trucks.

Benton's report of last season's ram truck service at the Michigan State College well illustrates the importance and value of this work. This project is sponsored and operated through the co-operation of the Michigan Pure Bred Sheep Breeders' Association which provided the rams and maintained ownership and responsibility until they were sold; the Michigan Livestock Exchange, a co-operative livestock marketing commission firm, at Detroit; and the Michigan Agricultural College. The purebred rams offered for sale were selected at a State-wide ram show held on September 23 at the College. The rams were graded by a judging committee and designated by marking as to their suitability for different kinds of flocks. Prices of the rams averaged $35, running up to $50 for tops. Undesirable rams were not accepted; 181 rams were retained and 174 were sold. By breeds they were respectively, 83 Shropshire, 55 Oxfords, 28 Hampshires, four Black Tops, two Cheviots, one Cotswold, and one Rambouillet.

A scrub ram, one of its lambs and the mother were carried on the truck, also another group consisting of a registered Shropshire ram one his lambs and its mother. The lamb from the registered ram weighed 65 pounds, carried good type and conformation, while the one sired by the mongrel ram weighed 58 pounds, and was inferior in all respects. They were the same age and had been handled similarly. Such visual evidence was not only educational, but resulted in placing several good rams which otherwise might not have been purchased.

If sold as a feeder on Michigan markets the good lamb would have brought nine cents per pound, while the inferior lamb would have sold for seven cents. The difference in sale value of these two lambs would then have been $1.79. If computed on the basis of 50 lambs the difference would have amounted to $89.50. This represents only the initial and smallest part of the return; subsequent gains by these two types of feeder lambs would have paid for the purchase of the registered ram many times over. In addition to immediate gains the replacement value of the best ewe lambs retained for breeding purposes would not only have been reflected in heavier yields of better grading wool, but also hardier breeding ewes with greater longevity, and efficiency and economy of production.

Sheep Extension

Livestock producers, other than dairymen, are strenuously insisting that they receive some State extension service and attention in New York State. No funds are available at the College of Agriculture for this much needed work. A recent meeting was held at Willard Evans Farm, Skaneateles, relative to sheep production and health. It also covered phases of beef cattle production, which was in charge of Prof. Hinman. Dr. D. W. Baker of the New York State Veterinary College discussed and demonstrated different livestock diseases and parasites.

A ewe which was obviously suffering severely from the effects of internal parasites was killed. The postmortem examination showed her to be heavily infested with several kinds of worms the principal one being the nodular worm. The habitat of the mature nodular worm is the large intestine; they produce eggs which pass out with the droppings. Under favorable field and pasture conditions the eggs hatch in about 24 hours. The immature worms then attain an infective stage in from seven to 10 days. They gain entrance to the intestinal tract through being eaten on the grass, or from being swallowed with water. The young worms then penetrate the intestinal wall. The tissue, in a protecetive effort, sets up a walled area. This is further complicated with infection, and thus produces the hard nodules which give this condition its name.

These nodules may become very numerous, and even after the worms emerge the cheesy-like abscess remains. As their numbers increase they not only poison the animal from the infection, but act as a mechanical obstruction, or at least lower the effectiveness of the proper intestinal function. In actual administrative medicinal treatment it has been my observation that the internal administration of Tetrachlorethylene is effective. This drug may be obtained commercially under the trade name of Nema Worm Capsules. However, it must be again stated that no drug can correct the physiologic condition and subsequent infection of the nodules previously mentioned. Their appearance somewhat resembles that of tuberculosis. However, sheep seldom if ever have this ailment under natural conditions. Frequent pasture rotation, and not allowing lambs to follow ewes on pasture, preferably raising them in dry lot, are the only effective preventive measures.

It must be remembered that inadequate feeding and poor as well as too close grazing are the most frequent contributing predisposing causes of heavy internal parasitic infestation. Some of my good friends have advised me that liberal feeding of cull boiled potatoes, boiling in water slightly salty, and boiled down when cooked so that practically no water remains, is effective in ridding sheep of nodular worms. As Prof. Willman mentioned to me the beneficial result might be and probably is due to an increased and adequate plane of nutrition. However, we must not forget that not so many years ago nutritionists told hog men that there was no difference between white and yellow corn for feeding hogs in dry lot.

Prof. John Willman, who was in charge of the sheep production program, discussed many important and practical considerations, among them being the fact that a ton of good hay will, on the average, be sufficient for three ewes, and that 50 pounds of grain will be about right

Left: These sturdy Shropshire ram lambs are owned by J. C. and C. A. Gordon, Lawyersville, Schoharie County, N. Y. Right: Registered Suffolk rams of desirable type and inheritance are well suited as sires for the production of black-faced feeder lambs. This is part of the registered Suffolk flock owned by Roger Edwards, Stillwater, N. Y.

for a ewe and her lamb. He stressed the economy and importance of utlizing more ronghage and pasture, as sheep are normally great roughage consumers. It was suggested that the ewes be fed from one to one and one-half pounds of grain per head daily while nursing lambs. Creep feeding was recommended for lambs. When this is practiced gains are higher and more efficient, resulting in better and earlier finish. The total amount of feed for such a practice will average about 17 pounds of grain and five pounds of best quality hay per lamb.

It is possible, but unusual, to grain the ewes too heavily while nursing lambs. A case was cited where one man fed two pounds or more of buckwheat plus all the good hay the ewes would consume. Considerable loss was experienced with the lamb crop; these lambs were actually getting too much milk. Such a condition is referred to as lamb apoplexy, and this condition might be especially induced by creep feeding lambs following very heavy milking ewes. A good many sheepmen recommend starting creep feeding gradually at about three weeks of age, and using equal parts whole oats and wheat bran, adding a little corn or barley, as previously mentioned, very gradually after the first two weeks.

New Brunswick Field Day

Poultry, dairying, soil management, etc., will be featured in the third annual Agricultural Club Field Day to be held by the students of the Rutgers Agricultural College at New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, May 4.

It will be run somewhat in the manner of the agricultural fair, will be held on the University grounds, and open to the public. Managed entirely by students, the show will testify to the achievement in the various departments, at the same time giving the students actual experience in the care and handling of their particular subjects.

Among the outstanding features of the show, and of interest to all persons in attendance, will be the poultry show. Among its high lights will be a bantam lawn show run through the co-operation of the New Jersey Bantam Club. This will be of a competitive nature and open to all members of the bantam club, entry free. Prizes are to be offered by both the club and the College. Judging will be attended to by the club while caging, handling and feeding will be taken care of by the students under the chairmanship of David Tudor, poultry major.

Besides the lawn show, the program in the poultry section of the exhibits will take in a colored yolk display, an ideal poultry housing and chick feature, and an embryo exhibit, broiler dressing, and guessing the number of eggs laid by a hen.

Birdsell C. Holmes

Funeral services were held March 8, in Cobleskill, N. Y., for one of Schoharie County's leading farmers, Birdsell C. Holmes.

Mr. Holmes was born in the old township of West Fulton, December 2, 1882 and lived in that township for several years before moving with his parents to Lawyersville, N. Y. Following two years spent as manager of Fairfield Dairies in New Jersey and two years spent in Broome County, Mr Holmes has resided in Hyndsville on the same farm for the past 30 years.

Mr. Holmes was one of the leading men of Schoharie County interested in securing better prices for milk. He was one of the founders and later elected vice-president of the Schoharie County Dairies Co-operative Association, organized August 1, 1939 in Cobleskill by 220 patrons of a former Sheffield Grade B plant and today gaining recognition as a plant that has paid off its $30,000 indebtedness since August 1 of last year and now completing plans for an extensive modernization program.

He is survived by his widow; two sisters. Mrs. Arthur Empie of Howe Cave and Mrs. Julia Shaver of Mineral Springs, and one brother Floyd of Lawyersville, who have all been enthusiastic farmers, and his four children, Marguerite and Eleanor, Charles and Martin, have proved to be real farm-born children.

Milk Control Investigation

A resolution to investigate Milk Control in New Jersey is before the Legislature in Trenton. The resolution is sponsored by Assemblyman Herbert J. Pascoe of Union County and calls for an investigation of the Milk Control Law and whether any reason still exists for its continuance as an emergency measure.

If adapted the investigation would be undertaken by a legislative committee of ten, made up of five members from the Senate and five members from the House.

Bill to Bar Cheap Milk

A bill has just been introduced in Congress by Senator Guffey, of Pennsylvania, which provides that:

Section 4. It shall be unlawful to ship or transport in interestate commence milk which has been purchased in the first instance from producers in any State at prices lower than the minima prescribed by law for producers within the State of destination.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful to ship or transport in interstate commerce milk which has been purchased in the first instance in any State unless such milk shall have been produced and handled according to the minima sanitary regulations governing the production and handling of milk in the State of destination and prescribed by the law thereof.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful to ship or transport in interstate commerce products which have been derived or manufactured from milk purchased in the first instance from producers in any State at prices lower than the minima prescribed by law for producers within the State of destination.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful to ship or transport in interstate commerce products intended for human consumption which have been derived or manufactured from milk purchased in the first instance from producers in any State unless such milk shall have been produced and handled according to the minima sanitary regulations governing the production and handling of milk in the State of destination and prescribed by the law thereof.

Section 8. Any person knowingly violating any provision of this act shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars ($2,000) or by imprisonment not to exceed six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale

The Fourth Annual Eastern Aberdeen-Angus sale will be held at the University Pavilion, Ithaca, N. Y. on May 13. The show begins at 9:30 A. M. and the sale at 12:30 noon.

The selection committee has been most rigid this year and some 55 animals will be offered to the public; six of which are bulls, but some 30 of which are bred females. Here are some outstanding animals which one may feel free to select and use to improve his own herd, or make the basis for starting a choice selection of these bonnie blacks.

R. B. HINMAN, SECRETARY.

The Natural Raw Milk

The raw milk problem has been solved in Stayner by a number of citizens purchasing cows for their own use. A minister has a Jersey cow to supply milk for his own family. Some neighbors have formed a partnership and bought a cow. Some one has counted no less than 86 cows in town. When the pasteurization law came into effect a local dairyman was forced out of business.

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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

This and That

Our crochet experts will be interested in the fourth nation-wide crochet contest which will end in the final judging in November, 1940. Now is the time to get busy, for the first requirement is that the entry must have won first prize at your state, county or local fair. The National Needlecraft Bureau, which sponsors this contest each year, has sent me some folders giving full directions and I shall be glad to send a copy to anyone interested. Naturally we would get a real thrill if a reader of this department should come through as National Champion.

Rural Life Sunday is to be observed April 28th this year and the 4-H Club boys and girls, as usual will have a big part in the services and in bringing out large congregations.

I planted my garden right here in the office on April 1st—pansies and nasturtiums in two of the new chemi-garden pots that were sent me to try out. The pots are in two parts, the lower section containing the growing solution and the upper the fine sand in which the seeds or plants are put. The feeding solution comes up via a "wick" into the sand, just as kerosene does in a stove or lamp. It will be interesting to watch and I'll report progress later. C. B. W.

Garden Experiences

An old friend told me why she could always get her celery seed to germinate quickly. She filled a glass jar about half full of sand, put her celery seed in and mixed it well, then moistened it thoroughly and set it in a warm place where she could watch it closely. As soon as the seed germinated, she scattered them in the seed bed and kept them well watered. The glass jar can be sealed. The seed must be pressed firmly in the seed bed. This idea came from a greenhouse.

The brooder pen is an ideal place to start tender plants. The air has a high moisture content; the heat is regular and warm enough to make the plants grow rapidly. The windows are usually open toward the sun during the day giving them direct sunlight; if not we usually can set them near the path in the sun and take them in at night.

In the early Spring we usually plant stringbeans and several other things that may not grow. A good plan is to make the rows, then on the back of the kitchen calendar make a drawing of the garden, marking each row with what was put in the row and the date planted, thus at a glance one knows whether to tear out and replant a row. Have used this method for at least 10 years and consider it a necessary part of my gardening.

For an early outdoor garden I have learned to plant lettuce, tomato seeds and other things close to the cellar wall on the west side of the house. The stone wall absorbs the heat from the sun and keeps the plants 'comfy' during the night even on nights when other things get nipped. MRS. R. H.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I would like very much to hear from girls about my age, 28. My hobbies are needlepoint, horseback riding, dress designing, collecting antiques and decorating." MISS L. V. D.
Ohio.

"Would some of the folks please tell me what anyone can make out of burlap bags? We have a country store and get quite a collection of bean and coffee bags. Also have any of the readers ideas one can use to earn a little extra money at home?". MRS. L. J.
New York.

"I would like to hear from readers born on my birthday July 16, 1887. My hobbies are cook books and quilts."
New Jersey. MRS. W. J. R.

"I would like to correspond with others who might have some old fancy buttons. Our grandmothers used to call them "charm strings," with all kinds of buttons gathered from their friends."
New Jersey. MRS. P. L. S.

"I would like to hear from women between ages of 27-30. I like to sew, cook and embroider." MRS. G. B. O.
Pennsylvania.

"I would like to correspond with women my age (30) or near to it. I am fond of embroidering, crocheting, flowers, general home making." MISS H. C. P.
Pennsylvania.

WOMAN AND HOME

In Reverence

To feel a sudden shower
Of warm Spring rain;
To smell the fruitful earth
Prepared for seed again;

To glimpse the earliest robin
And to hear him sing;
To know the hope that comes
With each recurrent Spring;

To see a chaste white lily
Rising from brown sod
Like a benediction,
Is to know God.

Edith Shaw Butler

Maine Grows and Cans Variety

I read with extreme interest the artiele entitled "More Variety on the Farm," in a recent issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Judging from my 30 odd years of experience, I have a notion that the lack of variety in the menu, especially on the farm today could easily be lack of originality, rather than material.

I have just ordered my supply of garden seeds. I never intend to neglect the arranging and ordering of seeds, which when grown are to paint the most interesting picture of the Summer, the garden which is to furnish such an important factor of our living, and which the sister finds lacking on the farm, variety.

I always plan that my garden shall find its' way into our daily lives, as does an old and trusty friend, and unlike the friend, will linger with us.

I think there is no better health certificate, no better protection against malnutrition and poor growth in children, for the lack of plenty of nutritious vegetables in their daily menu most likely will cause trouble later.

There are so many ways that each vegetable can be attractively served to tempt the appetite of the youngster, as well as the elders, and then canning is so easy an answer to the housewives variety troubles.

It is work but what isn't? Besides it is so much cheaper, and how can we help our husbands more, than to keep the family supplied with a wide variety of delicious healthful foods, and at all times have a store of them to go to. This I do by a little careful planning as to the amount of each one required to assure the better health of the entire family.

As to meat which the sister speaks of being so tiresome day after day, I arrange to take care of this problem by canning, having just finished doing half of a four hundred porker.

We cure the hams, and bacons, and sometimes a shoulder, and can the rest of the fresh or make head cheese. This gives a change, as in my canned goods pantry I plan to try and have several kinds at a time such as chicken, several kinds of pork, and beef, as well as lamb at times. There are so many ways that even canned meat can be varied even in the can. She speaks of longing for steak and I wonder if she has ever tried this product canned? If not she has lost one of the choicest dishes we think, since we had a yearling killed for beef and I fried the steaks as for the table and canned it, adding the gravy and processing it an hour. It's delicious.

Another dish we favor is smoked ham baked in cream. Peel the potatoes and place around the edge of the baking dish and bake with the ham if desired. This takes about an hour to bake. Cover well with cream, and simmer slowly. We think this worth trying twice.

And as for facilities for keeping foods in town, during the two years I lived in town there wasn't a day but I would have swapped all the houses on my street, with their city conveniences, for my own good cold country home and it's nice cellar with plenty of just as cold ice and not half as costly.

I came from a pioneer family who traveled by ox-cart across the country and had their experiences at breaking the sward and building a home in the new unsettled town. They were not afraid of work, and I was brought up to believe it to be an honor rather than a disgrace, as we are taught that God will help those who help themselves.
Maine. MRS. F. L. P.

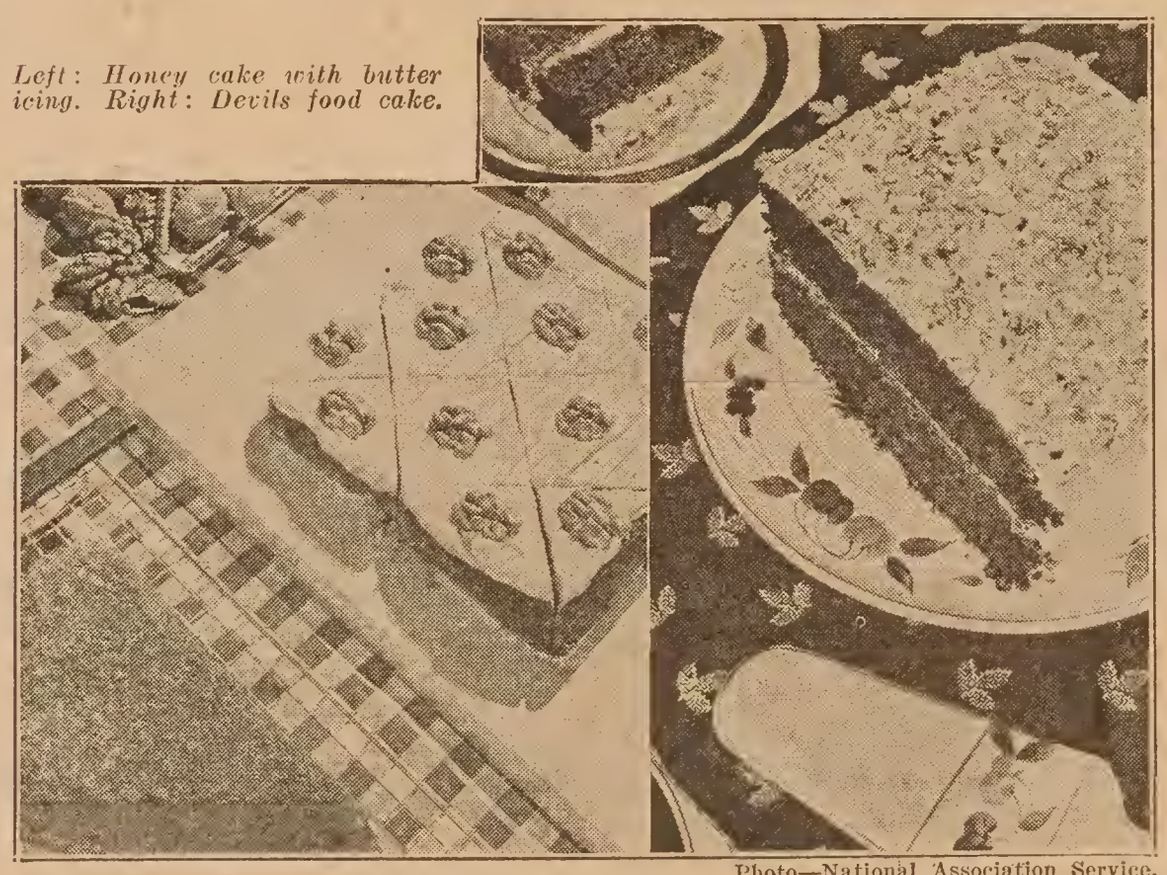
The Rosy Rhubarb

To steam rhubarb successfully, I wash in two or more waters enough rhubarb to make one quart when cut up. I don't peel it but cut it into blocks about one inch long and put without water into the upper part of a double boiler. Cover closely and be sure that the water in the lower part is actually boiling when you put the fruit on to cook. Steam for about 20 or 30 minutes, depending on the thickness of the stalks. Test with a fork or knitting needle. When nearly tender dissolve ½ cup sugar and ¼ teaspoon baking soda in ½ cup water. Pour this slowly over the rhubarb and allow to steam for five minutes longer. Be sure not to stir the rhubarb at all, as that will spoil its appearance. When cool pour gently into a glass dish. If there are more red stalks than green, the juice will be a pretty shade of red or pink, and the little red and green blocks in their rosy surroundings make a very attractive-looking dish. The pinch of soda lessens the acidity and effects a saving in sugar; I use it also in cooking gooseberries.

By adding a cup of water to the quart of rhubarb cut in pieces it can be made into a delicious punch. Just add six cloves, one inch stick of cinnamon, a piece of ginger root and a cup of sugar. Boil only five minutes and strain. A little water may be added. Chill and serve with ice and a few floating rose petals for a garnish.

Rhubarb and orange marmalade: Nine cups rhubarb, nine cups sugar, three oranges (medium size). Cut rhubarb as for table use, cover with sugar and let stand overnight. In the morning, put the oranges through the food grinder (rind and all). Add rhubarb and sugar, cook for 30 minutes and seal. M. R.

Left: Honey cake with butter icing. Right: Devils food cake.



Photo—National Association Service.

Ask us for the recipes. The cakes are as good as they look.

Notes from the Catskills

Old man Winter seems to have had his final fling, at least let us hope it is final, with its zero weather, whirling snow and drifts that threatened to block the roads.

Several days ago some neighbors and I attended a missionary meeting in a nearby neighborhood. In order to get there it was necessary to travel several miles around. The homes we visited, like the majority in this and adjoining neighborhoods, were equipped with lights, bathroom and other conveniences. In most of these homes one finds a combination of modern and antique furniture and in this case there was a beautiful old grandfather's clock and other items. In one house we saw what may have been the original of the "Great Horn Spoon," a glass plate with a grape design and words in the border that read "It is a pleasure to labor for these we love." Also antique chairs, a "Jenny Lind" bed and other old and interesting pieces.

One thing I've always coveted is one of those old mottoes that were worked by hand such as "God Bless our Home." "Home Sweet Home." etc. I've seen two or three in the past year.

So many country people feed the Winter birds nowadays it is not unusual to see large numbers of chickadees and a few nuthatches, woodpeckers and blue-

Photo — By Borden.

QUEEN OF FIELD DAY

The little black sheep didn't know it, but he was pleasing a queen when this picture was taken. Her majesty is Miss Eugenia Jorel, president of the sophomore class at the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, who has been chosen queen of the Field Day to be held by students of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, Saturday, May 4.

jays. Although the latter are greedy and quarrelsome one can not fail to appreciate their beautiful coloring. A bird that is not so common however, is the Northern Pileated woodpecker seen occasionaly in this locality. These birds compare favorably in size with the Ivory Bills of the southern states being only a little smaller. When they were first identified several years ago I hardly expected to see them in the trees about the homes but occasionaly one is seen in the orchard and a favorite feeding ground of late is the old stub of an elm tree just across the road. They are quite spectacular in appearance being mainly black with a broad band of white on the neck and a red crest or topnot. When flying the white under the wings is noticeable. A flock of the beautiful Pine Grosbeaks has been wintering here abouts. They are not at all timid; coming quite close to the house to feed on maple buds. The males with their lovely rose coloring are very attractive.

It is interesting to speculate what effect, if any, the long continued cold and deep snow will have on the wood chucks. The men folks have reported seeing where several have dug out and up through the snow. One perched on a log seemed very forlorn and in a bad way. At the approach of the men he "perked" up for a brief interval but soon dropped his head again. Passing that way later the chuck had disappeared but his trail led up over the hill through the snow.

One hears and reads so much about interesting side lines and making money from odd or unexpected sources; I wonder if anyone has tried the possibilities of selling tree seeds! A neighbor who has acres and acres of thrifty hardhack jokingly suggested there might be a fortune in them if he knew how to market them. We have sold everything from young maples to partridge berries from the wood lot. In some parts of the country fern picking has proved quite profitable but in this locality the woods are not dense enough. Why not an open forum on sidelines that have proved profitable and interesting? E. M. N.

The Visiting Nurse

Diet and the Gall-Bladder

What a great deal of trouble a disturbed gall bladder can cause! Anyone who has had an attack of gall-bladder colic is willing and anxious to restrict his diet so as to avoid a recurrence of the pain.

But no one knows just how to restrict his own diet until he has first seen a doctor and been examined with care. The physician will need to find out whether gallstones are present or not. This will probably call for some X-rays. X-rays also reveal how quickly the gall-bladder is able to empty itself, and what type of co-operation exists between the gall-bladder, the stomach and intestines.

It is very unsafe for a sufferer with any health problem to talk it over with a relative or friend who "has exactly the same symptoms" and then decide to try out the treatments or diet which the doctor prescribed for that relative or friend. No two gall-bladders may be found in exactly the same condition, so no one method of cure can possibly be effective for all. Therefore, anyone with gall-bladder trouble must see a physician and permit him to make the needed tests. The doctor may first prescribe diet. If this does not check the unhealthy condition in a satisfactory way, an operation will be called for. This may be for the purpose of draining, or removal of stones or excision of the gall-bladder itself.

After an operation great caution must be used in the diet, for if the gall-bladder is removed there is no longer any storage place for the bile which is needed for digestion. If it is not removed it is essential that the trouble which necessitated the operation shall never be allowed to return.

So the first dietary precaution is the avoidance of fatty foods and sweets. Most women who have gall-bladder trouble are those who "love good things to eat." So it will call for self-control to adhere to the doctor's orders when he says: "Give up goose, duck and sausage; eat only the lean parts of meat; boiled or broiled fish which is not oily; go without gravies and fried foods; avoid nuts including nut butters. Shut your eyes against candy, cakes and pies. Substitute buttermilk and skimmed milk for that which is heavy with cream. Avoid rich salad dressings, and cut down on your intake of butter.

"Forget all kinds of hot breads and biscuits. Don't drink rich chocolate or cocoa, nor eat any very sweet sauces. Avoid vinegar, pickles and spices. Limit your tea and coffee to one cup a day and if this seems upsetting, drink milk and fruit juices instead."

So fruit juices can safely be taken? Your physician may advise you to limit the amount of grapefruit juice—perhaps partly because you are apt to add so much sugar to it. But he may recommend orange juice, lemon juice and grape juice. These refresh, provide needed vitamins and mineral salts and yet will not add to your weight. (Fat people and gall-bladder flare-ups are frequently found together).

Because the very essential vitamin A is present in butter and oily products which must not be eaten, there is danger of a deficiency occurring unless vitamins are taken in some other form. So it is very likely that the doctor will prescribe some concentrated vitamin tablets which bear the Seal of Acceptance of the American Medical Association. Several old reliable houses manufacture these and sell them through drug stores. They are really not drugs at all, however, but life and health-givers found in foods. If your physician tells you to take them, by all means do so every single day.

Drink plenty of water; keep your bowels open with fruit. Sleep at least eight hours out of every 24. Get out of doors as much as you can and take outdoor exercise daily. Adhere to the diet which is ordered and avoid all nervous upsets. Co-operate with Nature and your doctor.

BEULAH FRANCE, R.N.

Its Greens Time

I remember when I was a small girl, living with my grandparents in the Kentucky Hills, how a cousin used to fare forth early in the Spring with basket and knife in search of the first "greens." It seems to me she picked just about every thing imaginable that was green. I loved to tag along, just picking flowers and enjoying the Spring sunshine. I wasn't much help to her for to me what she gathered was just "weeds." I never seemed able to learn the difference between the ones that were good to eat and the ones that were not.

That was more than 30 years ago and what I really started out to talk about is "greens" and how good they are for us, especially in the Spring when we're feeling sort of "dopey," and "fed up" with just about everything. They're just about the best tonic and appetizer I know. Although I still don't know many of the "weeds" well enough to gather them, I'm always sure to be out after the first dandelion. These if properly cleaned and cooked are good much longer than most people think. Of course they require longer cooking, and one must be careful to remove all buds else they will be bitter. The yellow flowered cow-slip makes good greens if eaten while young and tender, and I wonder how many know that milk weed, (yes the common ordinary kind with the big green pods) is very delicious. Of course you cook only the tender stems and small leaves. The old tough leaves and stems will not cook tender. So much for the wild greens, later we can have plenty of cultivated ones from the garden, chard, spinach, and endive. These are the old reliable standbys and of course we'll want to can up a supply for Winter. Then there are beets too. I admire beets, they're so pretty, besides being so good and so healthful and you can practically eat the whole business for I know no better greens than the tops of beets. Chard, may be cooked altogether and served as greens, or the stems may be cooked separately and creamed and chard makes one of the very best greens for canning as it looks nice in the cans and doesn't shrink like endive or spinach.

Then there are the old fashioned turnip greens, (even sung about) and being a southerner I suppose I should like them, but I don't! Though I know people who do prefer them to any other kind.

New York. L. B.

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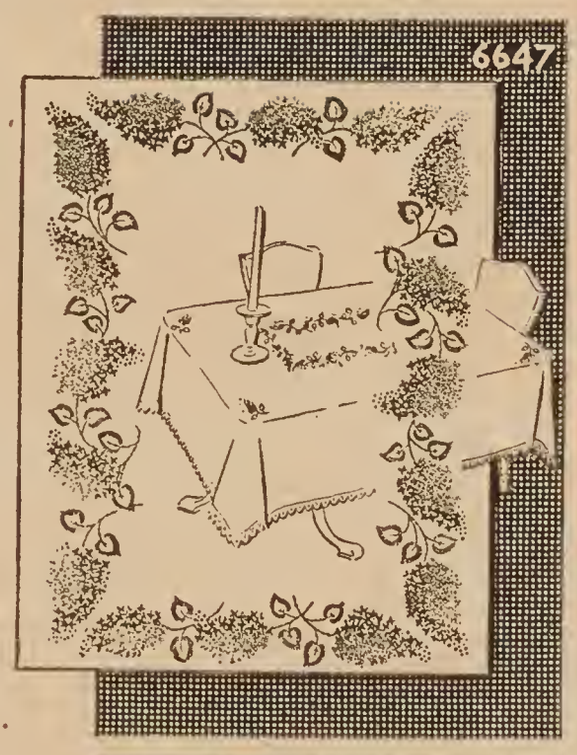

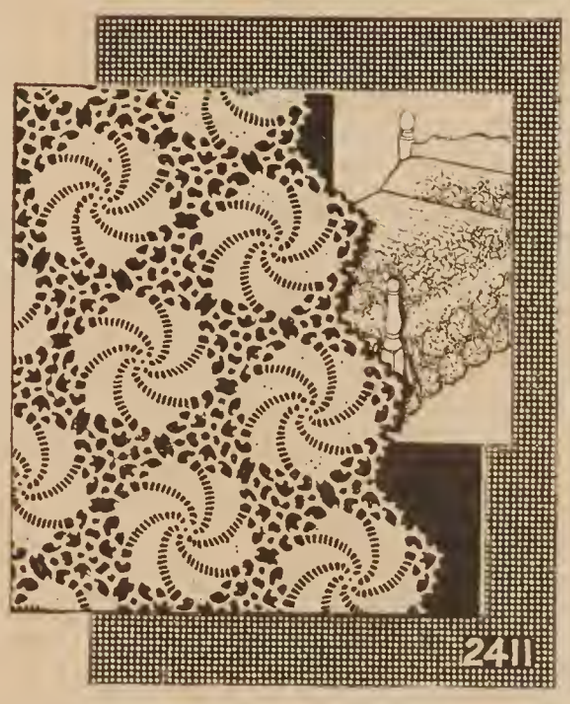

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Drawn By Betty Morrill, Vermont

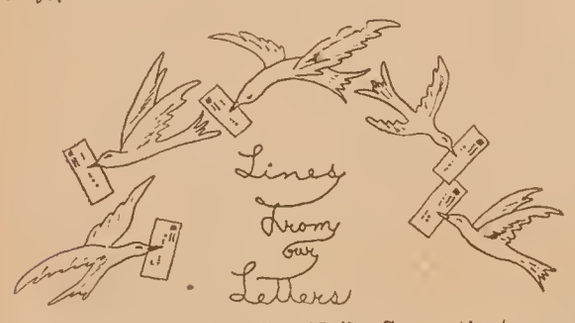
MEMORY VERSE

THE WINDS

Those hewers of the clouds, the Winds, that lair
At the four compass points, are out tonight;
I hear their sandals trample on the height,
I hear their voices trumpet through the air:
Builders of storm, God's workmen, now they bear
Up the steep stair of sky, on backs of might,
Huge tempest bulks, while—sweat that blinds their sight—
The rain is shaken from tumultous hair.
Now, sweepers of the firmament, they broom
Like gathered dust, the rolling mists along
Heaven's floors of sapphire; all the beautiful blue
Of skyey corridor and celestial room—
Preparing, with large laughter and loud song,
For the white moon and stars to wander through.

By Madison Cawein.

Taken from "Poetry, Its Appreciation and Enjoyment."



Drawn By Dorothy Vail, Connecticut

Dear Friends. — I wish I'd had time to draw all the lovely things I've seen lately. Such a snowstorm we had one day! Only four or five cars went by all day! The Winter birds are good company though.

Last night a bobcat came prowling around the buildings and gave some blood-curdling screams. They should be heard to be appreciated.

I wish you could taste some of the good syrup and sugar-on-snow we're having! Ummm everyone's invited!

Keep up the good work on "Our Page." Even though it hasn't the charm of newness for me, I still think it's just as fine as can be.—Miriam Boyce, Vermont.

Dear Our Page. — I have been reading "Our Page" for a long time but have been rather afraid to write. I think it is wonderful for boys and girls to get a chance to express their feelings without interference.

I live on a 150 acre farm in Eastern Pennsylvania and am the youngest of four and the only one at home. Sometimes I get very lonesome so I would like to have pen-pals from all over the country. Am 14 and a junior in high school.—Dorothy Balliet, Pennsylvania.

Dear Friends. — How many signs of Spring have you seen? I have seen pussy willows and the other day I saw some crows out hunting for food. Nevertheless, Maine weather doesn't seem much like Spring. One day we have bright sunshine and the next day we have a snowstorm. I hope that April will bring real Spring weather.

One day I came across this saying, "Friendship is the green hill by the side of life's dusty road." It reminded me of "Our Page" where everyone seems to be a friend. "Our Page" and the friends I have met through it have given me a great deal of pleasure.—Ruth Jackson, Maine.

Hello Again Friends. — Well, here I am again and I hope my letter gets in on time.

Today I had an experience which I think would be of interest to you. I attended the play "The Twelfth Night" by Shakespeare given by the students of Miami University.

The bus left our school at 9 A. M. and we arrived at the University at 11 A. M. We had from 11 to 1:30 to eat lunch and wander over the grounds. The play lasted from 2 until 4:30. There were quite a few different schools there. We arrived home at 7 P. M. It was a day I know that all who went will remember. —Janet Glancy, Ohio.

Dear "Our Page"!—Today is "town meeting" day here and around ten o'clock, the towns people will gather at the Town Hall to meet once again, talk over crops of the last year, gossip, meet and talk to friends not seen since the last meeting day perhaps. And last but by no means least, elect the town officers. It's a great day for all!—Emily Passera, Vermont.

Dear Boys and Girls.—I am an ardent reader of "Our Page" but I have never before mustered up courage enough to write my appreciation.

I am 16 and my ambition is to become a lawyer and I would like to hear from other people of my own age. I am a junior in high school and my hobby is writing poetry.—Mary Jane Bennett, New York.

Dear Pagers. — I am very sorry that I have not written before but there are times when we find ourselves in such a position that we cannot do the things we like.

I have been taking a course in fire fighting and found it very interesting and then too a friend and I have organized a group of entertainers. People did not think that it could be done but we did it. All the talent is local and very good. There are five of us, all boys. My brother and I handle all the comedy.

I hope that "Our Page" grows with time and I know that we all welcome new comers. I certainly hope that if there are some who are a bit timid they will say, "You never know what you can do 'till you try.' "—Jacob Lawrence, Pennsylvania.

Dear "Our Page."—I have read "Our Page" a long time but have never had the courage to write for fear it might be thrown in the waste paper basket. I love to write letters and will answer any that are written to me. I am fair at most any sport but not really expert at any of 'em.

We don't really live on a farm but we always get "The Rural New-Yorker" and enjoy it very much. I like to read books and I very much like to write stories.

I have a pet goat named Nancy and she is very smart. She can pull a cart but the only trouble is that when she wants to stop she stops and no amount of coaxing can make her go again. Every night at feeding time she runs to the shed and stands with just her head out waiting for me to bring her the food. She is very neat and some people say that goats will eat anything but not so with Nancy, she will only eat the best.

I am 14 and please write to me. — Maude Osgood, New York.

Drawn By Margaret Mangano, New York

March 25. — Meg and Elaine had a playful scrap and while trying to intervene I got my nose painfully bumped. As it is quite pug and additional flattening is not required, I did the heavy looking on. After their fighting lust was satisfied they stopped and laughed at their devilment I rocked with mirth, but not for long. They joined forces and rushed at me. As I was unprepared for the charge, they escaped with all my bobby pins. Their explanation for this was that I was too neat for their personal comfort.

March 26. — We had a movie in the high school auditorium for the benefit of the girls' basketball team. The picture was "Million Dollar Baby" and was very good. It was very funny when Meg screamed at a critical point in the story.

March 27. — Mr. M—— was giving out oral reports in school today. I didn't want one so slumped down in my seat hoping to go unnoticed. However Mr. M—— peered through his horned rim glasses and seeing me squirm under his unwinking gaze, he gave me some unearthly place with an unearthly (gas) name, to look up. I'd consider it Utopia if there were no oral reports!—"Billie."

March 15. — Today with all its gayety and enchantment, too, had a dark side, for of all things that could possibly happen, practically all telephone poles were down, and in this section of the coun'ry too!

Because of the heavy weight of the snow many trees were blocking the highways, so that roads were impassable. Also, because only electrice stoves are used in our school, children in our vicinity had to go home at noon.—"Topaz."

February 17. — After Saturday's work was over, and cake making and mopping, I went out sliding with the neighborhood kids. I had the most fun sliding with Patty, one year old and so did she!

February 19.—I went down to the woods today to see the new sugar house that Dad and Robert are finishing. There are two roads in our woods and I took the crooked road, which is rightfully named, for it crooks this way and that! The first thing I noticed was a particularly skunkish odor, with accompanying foot prints in the spruce clearing. Ocassionally a spruce tree, too heavily laden with snow, scared me by shaking off its burden. After I had marveled over the new sugar house, I went on carefully stepping in the horses' tracks, for snow was deep. I had hoped to see the two deer that the men had seen earlier, but I did find the tracks as well as those of squirrels and rabbits. It was all so quiet and peacefnl that I was sure that I'd hear the telephoue ringing when I neared home — and I did!

February 20. — I housekept today. It didn't help dishwashing any to have the 12 foot boards that Robest was converting into a wood box seat, right between the stove and sink! But I'd better not kick, because he said my dinner was good!—"Country Cousin."

February 15.—Snowed in and couldn't get to school. It would be just my luck to miss school on a day like this. They had no classes, just played games, danced and had a question bee.

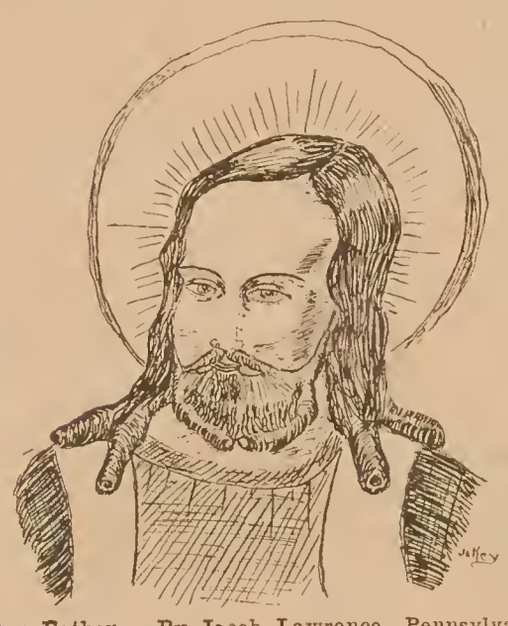
February 16 — In English class today our teacher asked us to spend the period writing a composition on snow. Some wrote about getting lost in a blizzard, others wrote poems and still others wrote a discription of the snow.

February 19.—Our principal took some pictures for the year book which each senior class has when they gradnate from high school. He had a little trouble reflecting my dark hair and my Home Economics teacher was determined that my big, dark eyes should stand out.

February 22.—What do these teachers think we are made of? We just finished a composition in English and now the teacher says we are to write a short story of 1,000 words. Besides this we have a 1,000 word composition for chemistry and problems of democracy.

Febrnary 21.—Why does everybody have to remind me that I'm short? I know it.—"Brown Eyes."

Pen and Ink — By Louise Ludwig, Connecticut



Our Father — By Jacob Lawrence, Pennsylvania

The Haunted House — By Dorothy Vail, Conn.

Small Fry — By Ada Boutilier, Maine

Spring Breezes
By Frederica VonWubker, New York

Drawn By Ada Boutilier, Maine

Dear Our Pagers—Usually when you plan a good time, it snows or rains or something. Thus it happened to be snowing when we started for the State Farm Show in Harrisburg on January 17. But before the day was over the snow stopped, which meant that we would stay later in the evening. We were glad of this because we all wanted to see the polo game between Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

I spent a pleasant day looking at the farm machinery, livestock and farm products. When we got tired we would sit in the arena and watch the judging of cattle. The 4-H Clubs and Home Economics Departments had food and clothing to be judged. But best of all I think I enjoyed watching the polo game. You who have never seen one don't know what you are missing.

On Monday (the first day of the show) seven girls from the Home Economics Department of my school put on a demonstration. The name of the demonstration was "Accessories Made from Felt." Unfortunately they didn't win a prize.

I would like some pen-pals, am 16 and a senior in high school. — Florence Herr, Penna.

Dear Friends — I have been an ardent reader of "Our Page" for many years. Am 17 years old and a member of "The Lakeview Seamstresses" a 4-H sewing club. The club was organized last November. There are eight members in it and all of us intend to enter the 1940 Dress Review, held annually in this county.

We have plenty of work to do this Spring. Besides preparing for the Dress Revlew, we are making a friendly quilt to raffle off in June at our achievement program.

I would like to hear from boys and girls my age.—Hazel Ludwig, Connecticut.

Dear Boys and Girls. — I am a 4-H leader in Nassau County on Long Island and have just organized my club in January of this year starting with six members which has increased to eight. We could have more members but as the houses are so spread out here we must provide transportation for the girls. The name of our club is "The Cloverleaf 4-H Club." The members are students at the Plainedge School and are between the ages of eight and 12 years. We have our meetings every Weduesday in the school basement at 3 P. M. I am teaching the girls to cook and sew. For Easter they decorated chocolate Easter eggs with roses and wrote the names of their family on them. I have lived in the city all my life except for 18 months, until last May when I moved to our five acre farm. I had never been in 4-H work before and I guess that's why I enjoy it so much. Boys and girls please write as I wait for the mailman. — Louise Reckner, New York.

Drawn By G. Schwehm, New York

April has come in both weeping and smiling, the sun is warm and the plants are really beginning to grow. It seems good to see the little green blades of grass growing even though it is a bit chilly at times yet. We wish we could have printed all the contributious we received this time as they were all so very good.

It is gratifying to note how 4-H work is being carried on and the new clubs that have been started recently. Dress making is engrossing for almost every one for it gives a chance to create styles to go with different personalities and occasions.

Jacob Lawrence has given a bit of advice to those who would like to write to "Our Page" but feel that it takes courage. It dosen't really for "Our Page" is a friendly group that will always welcome new contributors as new friends.

Send all contributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., before the fifth of the month if intended for that month. Letters received later than this date will have to be held over until the next month; however we shall be glad to hear from you all at any time.

LETTERS WANTED

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading should be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., with the name and state for whom the letter is intended written on the outside of the envelope. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

Mary Jane Bennett (16), New York; Barbara Clark (17), Connecticut; Jean Garlich (13), Ohio; Harriet Stott (12), New York; Louise Gile (12), Vermont; Hazel Ludwig, Connecticut; Jean Brainard (13), New York; Jean Hanson (13), New York; Shirley Mellor (12), Massachusetts; Helen Jelk (17), New York; Adella McKay (16), New York; Dorothy Balliet (14), Pennsylvania; Maude Osgood (14), New York; Mary Susczynski (17), New York; Mavis Maxson (14), New York; Betty Davis (16), New York; Alice Hagberg (18), Massachusetts; Edna Simser (15), New Jersey; Betty Morrill (14), Vermont.

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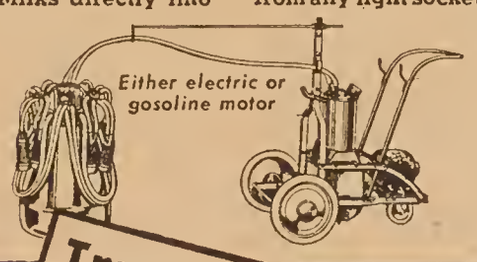

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Care of Young Lambs

At lambing time the sheepman has no time to get equipment ready for use; in fact, he can only find time to catch the minimum amount of sleep which a working man can get along on. The flock owner will do well to have the things done and the appliances ready, which will save his time at that rush season.

A few weeks before lambing time the ewes should have a good grade of fine hay and some grain in order that they may be strong and to insure a good flow of milk. A good supply of the colostrum, or first milk, from the mother will do more to start the lamb body activities than any other single item. If each ewe is caught and set up on her haunches 10 days or two weeks before the lambing season opens and the wool trimmed away around and in front of the udder, it will help when the lambs are at hand.

A ewe heavy in lamb can be set up on her haunches for this wool trimming without injury if it is done right; while on the other hand it is easy to cause trouble if she is not handled right. Hold the ewe by passing the left arm under her chin, then reach beneath her and grasp her right hind leg above the hock with your right hand and set her down, which you will find is easily done without jolting her or distressing her in any way. With the ewe leaning back on your left thigh and your left arm holding her in place, your right hand and arm are free to clip the wool tags away from the udder, which will be nicely exposed and easily reached. When you have finished, the ewe is simply turned forward upon her feet and steps off without injury or fatigue.

Small panels four to six feet long should be made up before the lambing season, which can be wired together for individual pens to close in ewes about to yean and ewes with young weak lambs. These individual small pens are important in saving lambs, as they save ewes from becoming confused and failing to own their lambs, as well as protecting the young lambs from being butted and trampled by other ewes and its mother from being harassed by them.

Unless lambs are yeaned after the weather is warm, a room which can be heated to 50 degrees or more should be provided, since weak, newly born lambs chill easily. This warm room should be in one corner of the sheep barn and closed off from it, as a warm temperature is not desirable for the ewes not ready to lamb.

It will be very unusual if at least a few lambs are not born right out among the flock or the ewe he found already laboring among the band. If the lamb is born it can be picked up and held out to its mother until she has taken a good smell of it—ewes identify their lambs by their odor—then back away, carrying the lamb low and preferably with its belly toward her, and she will usually follow right along to the warm quarters.

As far as possible cut out the ewes that will lamb within a day or two or at least those that are likely to yean during the next 24 hours and pen them up where you can get them into the individual pens readily. E. R. G.

The Grange and the League

The correspondence in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER relative to the merits and otherwise of the State Granges has interested me very much. Having belonged to the subordinate Grange 25 years, to the State Grange 20 years and to the National Grange 18 years and holding office most of the time, I feel I am qualified to speak.

As I see it, the Grange was all to the good until the Dairymen's League took over control. This control was exercised by a few who controlled the less intelligent of the membership. In all State meetings the resolution expressing complete confidence in the officials and powers-that-be in the League has been voted on favorably for a long period of years. This resolution is put to the delegates for an affirmative vote which nearly always carries with a group of farmers, especially after listening to their State Master in his address express complete satisfaction and confidence in the League's administration.

At one time in some of the counties the question as to where an applicant marketed his milk had all to do as to his being admitted to the Grange membership.

In one particular Grange meeting that I attended, one applicant of good moral standing, education and refinement was black-balled. I listened to a group of members talking of the situation and they explained that he took his milk to Sheffield. That was the only reason given for the black balls found in the ballot box.

Then the question of whether or not a man belonged to the Dairymen's League seemed to determine as to whether or not he was qualified to hold office in his local Grange. You may notice that nearly all Masters and Overseers are or were League members. This condition didn't just happen but was, I believe, planned by League officials and "stooges" to keep the Grange membership lined up so that the Grange as a body could be used to further the interests of the Dairymen's League.

The subject of "milk" is too hot to bring into the Lecturer's hour as yet but we look forward to the time when this question of such vital importance may be discussed peacefully and intelligently within Grange walls.

If I were to name the "sacred cows" mentioned by Clearfield County farmer in the R. N.-Y. of March 9, I should say Dairymen's League, Farm and Home Bureaus, the Soil Conservation Department and the New York State Farm Conference Board. I believe all this will eventually be corrected and the Grange will again take its place for the betterment of the community.

NEW YORK STATE GRANGER.
Chenango County.

Sale of Milking Shorthorns

The excellent herd of Milking Shorthorns sold at Walgrove Farms, Washingtonville, N. Y. on March 20, brought out buyers from all over the country, 23 states and Canada being represented. The prices indicate the uniformity of this good herd. By putting the calves in along with their dams, the average was $319.

One hundred and four cattle were sold. The sale was managed by W. Arthur Simpson. The top bull, Walgrove Fireglow, brought $425 and sold to M. M. Baker Farms of Peoria, Ill. This bull had seven sons and daughters in the sale, ranging from a week old to slightly under five months. They averaged $145 and were sold separately. Baker Farms also purchased the top female, Walgrove Fairy Graceful, at $500..

Buyers at the sale included:

Bulls and bull calves

Chas. Shipman, Muncy, Pa., Walgrove Royal Conquest, red, $330. Heart of America Herds, Kansas City, Mo., Walgrove Camp Fire, roan, $300. Maurice Whitney, Berlin, N. Y., Walgrove Magic Conquest, red and white, $115. Wm. J. McCart, Eagle Bridge, N. Y., Walgrove Gay Watchman, roan, $105. Long Bros., Canandaigua., N. Y., Walgrove Royal Watchman, roan, $100. Matthew Ewbank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio, Walgrove Wildfire, white, $135. Ed. W. Gerner, West Bend, Wis., Bull calf, $130. Smiley Bros., Mohonk Lake, N. Y., bull calf, $60.

Cows and heifer calves

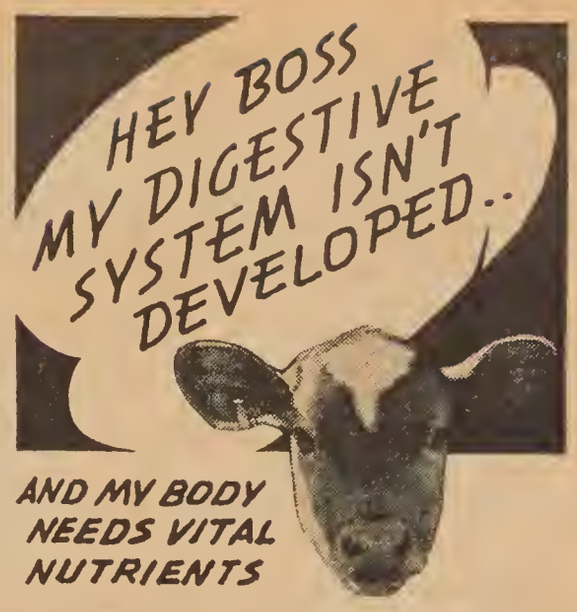
Harold Birmingham, Houlton, Me., Walgrove Fairest Anna, roan, $140; Walgrove Grand Duchess, roan, $300; Walgrove Roan Laura, roan, $360. Lee W. Frisbie, Waymart, Pa., Walgrove Roan Belle Clay, roan, $255; Walgrove June Graceful, roan, $295. H. S. Carlisle, St. Albans, Vt., Torohill Daisy, roan and white, $160; Walgrove May Madge, roan, $155; Walgrove Bonnie Pauline, red, $145; Walgrove Autumn Lucy, red $125. Dr. Philip G. Cole, Lake Placid, N. Y., Walgrove Red Daisy, red, $160; Walgrove Red Nancy, red, $250. Pearl N. Miller, East Granby, Conn., Walgrove Roan Darling, roan, $110; Walgrove Lily Graceful, white, $150. E. F. Smith, St. Albans, Vt., Walgrove White Darling, white, $250; Walgrove Rose Graceful, roan $225. Newstead Farms, Cartersville, Va., Walgrove My Butter Girl, roan, $280; Walgrove Proud Graceful, white, $225; Walgrove White Graceful, white, $250. Delmar J. Wise, Houlton, Me., Walgrove Queen Gracefol, roan, $105. Wm. B. Scott, Washington, Pa., Walgrove Happy Graceful, white, $175; Walgrove Gipsy Princess, roan, $130. Smiley Bros., Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Walgrove Dolly Graceful, white, $85; Walgrove Red Fair Madge, red, $125. Raymond L. Fuller, Shrewsbury, Mass., Walgrove Royal Pauline, roan and white, $250. Matthew Ewbank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio, Walgrove White Laura, white, $185; Walgrove Dream Princess, roan, $100; heifer calf, $90. Willett J. Marshall, Hopewell Jct., N. Y..

Ailing Pigs

I have 18 pigs about three months of age. Five of this lot are growing fine, while the others appear a little different. These 13 were going fine, when all of a sudden they seemed to stop growing and their hair became all curly. They appear in good health, as they run around and eat very well. Their food consists of fine ground corn, oats, soy beans, rye, middlings mixed with water. R. A. W.

Pennsylvania.

It is possible the pigs in question may be infested with internal parasites. If treatment is used it would be advisable to treat all the pigs. One treatment which is easily administered and is very satisfactory in results consists of starving the pigs for 24 hours, then feeding each pig separately so it will receive the desired dosage, use five grains each of calomel, sodium bicarbonate and santonine, shake this dosage up well in one quart of skim milk. Allow no feed or water for 12 hours, then feed wheat bran, with a little linseed meal in a slop lightly for three days. Gradually return to full feed, repeat in two weeks, and again in four weeks. The feeds you are using are good and have not caused the condition mentioned. R. W. D.



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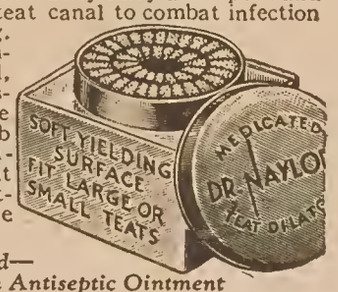

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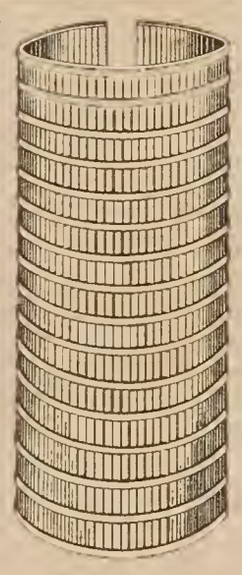

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A Cost of Production Plan

[We print below the statement made by Mrs. William M. Darlington, Pomona Hill, West Chester, Pa., before the Pennsylvania Milk Control Board.]

With the lack of agricultural buying power crippling industry and causing widespread unemployment we feel that it is up to us to use all the means that are available to us to solve our own problem, which is briefly this: Under the classification or utilization method of payment to milk producers we have received much less than the Cost of Production for our milk. Under the system of payment by utilization the dealer has found legal means to defeat the only reason he has for being, i. e., to provide an economical means to bridge the gap between the producer and consumer.

The milk dealer has erected barrier after barrier of fictitious costs, taking profits on hauling, receiving station charges and transportation charges, thereby lowering the price to producers, keeping the cost of fluid milk above the price needed to give a fair return, preventing the consumer from purchasing his milk in fluid form and forcing him to make up his milk rations out of inferior manufactured milk products on which the distributors can realize bigger and better profits than on fluid milk.

Every operation adds to the cost of a manufactured article. But with milk it works the other way, Every operation that is added to the original cost of producing milk makes it cheaper to buy.

Not content with taking a profit on all of the steps required in handling it as fluid milk, the milk dealers then bleed the farmer for all of the costs of every step in manufacturing to which is added a handsome profit. Is it any wonder that the milk dealers under this system have contrived to create a constant and artificial surplus?

We ask at this time that the Milk Control Board consider revision of its price orders to provide for the cost of production to be paid the producer for all milk purchased from him, regardless of the use to which it is put.

At a farmers' conference held in Harrisburg at the Farm Show Building on October 14, 1939, Mr. Eisaman reviewed briefly the accomplishments of Milk Control in Pennsylvania and stated that one of the Board's greatest handicaps had been the absence of reliable figures on cost of production.

The Milk Control Board Survey and the State College figures do not provide a fair basis for determining the farmers' costs if for no other reason than because they represent a standard that is attainable by comparatively few.

We want the cost of production to be determined by the same method that is used in industry. I will briefly outline this method as it is applied to the farm:

The farm is considered as a business unit. While the farm may produce two or three, or even 10 or 12 agricultural commodities, the whole farm has in fact, a combined total income. It is one factory producing many commodities and therefore, a business unit. Each product of the farm must bear its share of the cost of production.

It would be well to explain what is meant by the word "average" in these computations. By reducing the various State figures for land in farms, land in various crops, number of livestock, value of farm lands, in fact all of the figures available by States, to a single farm unit, and by dividing these State figures by the number of farms in the State, we obtain a picture that is easily understood and at the same time gives a reasonably accurate reflection of the conditions as a whole.

The cost of this business unit is divided into five major divisions. The first of these divisions covers the investment value of real estate and improvements. A reasonable return must be figured on this value together with a reasonable schedule of depreciation of the improvements. Such improvements include buildings, fencing, water systems, drainage, irrigation and other necessary improvements of a fixed nature. The second division includes capital investment in equipment for the farm and foundation livestock used for production or reproduction in kind, together with interest and depreciation, figured on such investment value. The third division includes management and labor costs. This must include a fixed reasonable salary for the farm operator and his family, as well as the hired help. The fourth division of costs includes special fixed charges, such as taxes, both real and personal, insurance on buildings, improvements and fertilizer for the replacement of soil fertility. The fifth division of costs includes current items of operating costs, or what might be classified as annual expenditures for such items as insurance on personal property, seeds, commercial feed, twine, threshing, blacksmith, other machine work, which would include corn-shelling, silo filling and so forth. It includes veterinary work, fuel oil, annual capital losses resulting from tuberculosis and Bang's disease tests, complying with sanitary and health requirements, organization fees, and so forth.

The total of these fixed charges and operating costs amounts therefore to a fixed sum of dollars. For the sake of illustration, let us say that they amount to the sum of $4.500 per average farm. This then is the cost of production for such farm. It follows that from the sale of all the products which he markets from this farm, the farmer must realize a sum equal to this $4.500, if he is to receive an income equal to his cost of production.

In order to determine what commodities this average farm will produce, we go over the figures of the last five years to find out how much oats or barley or wheat or hay have been produced and how much was marketed; how much livestock, how much dairy products and poultry products were produced and how much were marketed.

What has been produced in an average of five years on the average farm is a very definite indication of what can or likely will be produced on the average in the future. A five year period will allow for average weather. A single year's production would not be an average.

Next, we must find out what proportion of the farm income, in dollars, has been produced by each of the commodities separately. Let us say, for example, that during the preceding five year period, hogs on the average Pennsylvania farm produced 30 per cent of the gross cash income. In order to find what the cost of producing a hundredweight of hogs is, we simply find what 30 per cent of $4,500 is, which in this case, is $1,350. We now divide this $1,350 by the average number of one hundredweights of hogs produced for market during the five year period and thus we find the cost of producing one hundred pounds of hogs on the average farm.

Using exactly the same reasoning and calculation, we arrive at the cost of producing a bushel of wheat, a pound of cotton, a ton of hay, one hundred pounds of beef, one hundred pounds of milk, a pound of butterfat, or a dozen eggs. Each commodity produced on the farm for sale, carries its definite proportion of the estimated operating cost.

The calculation of income and expenses must be made at the beginning of the year. The cost of production price of each commodity is the price at which each product must sell, F.O.B. the farm, in order that the cost of production standard set up may be attained.

It would be quite another matter to make an examination at the end of the year—an examination of what the average farmer did spend—what he spent it for—how much he produced—or in other words, how near he came to or exceeded in that particular year, the standard which he set up at the beginning of the year.

We wish now to compare this system of determining cost of production for the farmer, with the methods commonly used by the United States Department of Agriculture and of the several State Agricultural Colleges.

The Department of Agriculture and the State Colleges do not make any pretense of arriving at the price that the farmer should receive in order to attain a certain definite standard of living and income. In all of the studies made by them, they have waited until the end of the year, after the farmer has sold his products (or given them away, as the case may be)—after the books are closed—after there is no chance to right the wrong or adjust the price—to proceed to make an examination of what certain farmers did spend during the year just past, in the production of their crops. This then, according to them, becomes the basis of cost.

Following their general method, they then take this cost, by crops and commodities, and divide it by what the farmer produced of each crop and commodity, and the answers are then what they call the cost of production of each commodity.

To give this method its proper definition, it should be called an examination to determine whether or not the farmer received the cost of production. It is not the cost of production.

Let us take the years 1929-32 in order to see how this system works. Every farmer and every banker knows that the farmer could not, in those years, spend more than he received for his products. He could not borrow the difference between his income and his cost of production any longer. Following the Department's method of assuming that his gross income constitutes his gross cost, we find that the Department of Agriculture found the cost of production of a bushel of corn in the west-north-central states, to be 61 cents a bushel in 1929, 71 cents a bushel in 1930, 53 cents a bushel in 1931, and 36 cents a bushel in 1932. As the prices continued on their downward spiral, the Department showed that the farmer's cost of production was reduced by nearly one-half, when in fact, they were not lowered by as much as 10 per cent.

If they had finally reached the zero point and had remained there for a year, the Department of Agriculture and the Colleges, using this method, would finally have to say that the farmers of the United States could produce farm commodities, haul them to town and give them away, and they would still be receiving the cost of production.

During the years 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, the cost to the farmer of the things for which he did spend his income, such as taxes, interest, insurance and other fixed charges, remained just as high as they were in 1929. Some of the things that the farmer should have bought but could not, declined not more than 15 or 20 points.

The effect of all this is to put the Department of Agriculture and the Colleges in the position of being the authority for justifying the existing price level on the grounds that it covers the farmers' costs, notwithstanding the perfectly obvious fact that it does not.

Another common error which automatically results from the Department's and the Colleges' methods is that it purports to show that there is a very wide difference in the so-called cost of producing a bushel of corn, wheat or oats, or a pound of cotton—a difference of cost between farmers or between farms in different or even in the same states. For instance, in 1931 the Department of Agriculture would have us understand that the cost of producing a bushel of corn ranged from $3.54 a bushel down to 32 cents—that the cost of producing a bushel of wheat ranged from $1.68 down to 57 cents. In the year 1930, the Department would have us understand that the variations in the cost of raising a pound of cotton ranged from eight to 30 cents. These differences do not represent a difference in the cost of production. They represent only a difference in what the farmer had paid out in the production of his corn, wheat, or cotton crop, per pound or per bushel.

(Continued on page 281)

Leonard Wilson, of Putnam, Washington County, N. Y., with three of his Ayrshire heifers.

Pennsylvania Farm News

The honey bee is faster than the groundhog. In fact, it is the best barometer known in forcasting a hard Winter, as was explained at a recent meeting of the Lancaster County Honey Producers' Association. E. J. Anderson, bee specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reported at the annual session that his studies over the past five years showed that the instinct of the bees tells them when to lay up a large surplus of honey and prepare for a severe Winter.

Approximately 12,000,000 of the finest Pennsylvania eggs will be sold during the Spring Egg Festival, to be conducted by the poultry industry and co-operating agencies. The festival started March 14 and will continue until April 11. Pennsylvania has a $65,000,000 poultry industry and it is the first state in the Union in the value of eggs produced. It has 19,000,000 chickens. The festival is designed to help the producer and the consumer by removing surplus eggs so that they will not go into storage.

The highest herd average ever reported for a Holstein herd in Pennsylvania has just been announced by H. W. Norton, superintendent of A. R., as having been made by Pendella Farm, owned by Marion Harper, Newtown, Bucks County. The record herd average was 15,752 lbs. milk, 552.2 lbs. fat on 16 animals in classification B. Eleven of the 16 were three year old heifers in some stage of their second lactations. During the test year, one of these heifers completed an Advanced Registery record in Class B for 365 days of 778.1 lbs. of fat and qualified for the 305-day division with 685.5 lbs. fat, thus capturing both Pennsylvania Junior three year old records.

S. S. Bard, president of the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers Association, has announced that 90 per cent of the 1939 crop has been marketed. F. Y. O.

Pasture Program for New England

(Continued from page 258)

nitrogen should also be used. If there is, farmers usually apply a complete fertilizer instead of individual materials at the rate of 200 to 400 lbs. of an 8-16-16 or its equivalent annually.

I have been accused of stressing too much this matter of permanent pasture improvement. However, I have seen it work in too many cases to lose faith in it. And I cannot get away from the fundamental fact that we once had excellent pastures, that these have become depleted because of neglect, and under proper treatment many of them can still be made productive, at a profit to the farmer. Nor do I like to think of the future of some of these dairy farms, where pastures are still fairly good but which are declining in yield because of neglect. Somehow it doesn't seem like good business to run a dairy farm without a good pasture. It eliminates a really good chance for a farmer to make a profit during the Summer months. And thousands of acres of good land can still be salvaged.

Plowing and reseeding tillable pasture is a method of attack that appeals to many farmers more than top-dressing. Perhaps it is because they have had more experience in seeding. While not always advisable because of costs, this method provides an opportunity to incorporate manure and lime with the soil and to get a lot of feed quickly from the nurse crop that is seeded with the grasses and clovers.

Ladino clover is earning an enviable reputation in newly seeded pastures in New Hampshire. It is more vigorous than wild white, is able to compete with larger grasses, appears to winter well and is quite resistant to drouth. This strain of white clover should be included in every pasture seeding. Timothy, Red Top and Alsike clover are usually included in the pasture mixture. Kentucky Bluegrass volunteers in all such seedings and for this reason we pay more attention to the larger and more productive grasses at the start, knowing that eventually Kentucky Bluegrass will come in anyway. Farmers are looking forward eagerly to the time when strains of some of the larger grasses will be available that are more resistant to pasturing.

Using oats for July and millets for August pasture has now come to be common practice on many farms. The fact that oats can be pastured with less injury to the new seeding than if they are mowed is a boon, and pasturing them off eliminates one of the most difficult of all hay making jobs.

Dairymen usually turn a field or two into pasture if they have more land than they need for hay and other crops. A few farmers have been fortunate in picking up a nearby abandoned farm and letting the old fields go for pasture. These methods are, of course, those anyone can use if conditions are right.

The pasture improvement practice most commonly adopted in New Hampshire is that of dividing up the area so grazing can be controlled. About 50 per cent of the farmers have done something about this and seem to feel that alternate resting and grazing add materially to the feed produced. While this method is more often applied to productive field land it is by no means confined to such land and often the herd is moved week by week from one field to another or from fields to the permanent pasture area.

More than half the farmers of New Hampshire could fertilize and manage their permanent pastures so they would have all the feed they needed during the grazing season. The remainder of the farms can do a great deal of pasture improvement, and need it sadly, but either the farms are overstocked or because of adverse soil conditions it may always be necessary to grow supplementary pasture, silage or green crops during part of the season. In any case, pasture improvement is needed on every dairy farm of New Hampshire for the perpetuation of the dairy industry in the State.

Steers on the Farm

I saw in your valuable paper of March 9, a picture of a pair of Deavon oxen which was sent in by L. H. Dunham, McLean, N. Y. As Mr. Dunham said, they are very nicely matched and one has a 34 inch spread to his horns. I bought this pair of oxen at the Schuyler County Fair last August, and having had much experience with oxen I will say that this pair are the the best all around team I ever owned, I have four pairs now of different breeds and a pair of buffaloes. They are the old-time bison, such as the Indians used to live on. My father was in the Civil War and then went West "to help calm the Indians." I have heard him tell of shooting the big buffaloes in the head and the bullet would bounce back after him, and the buffalo would only shake his head. They sure have an awful head and it is well protected with a mat of hair. I am training these buffaloes to drive the same as oxen and have the worst part of the job done now.

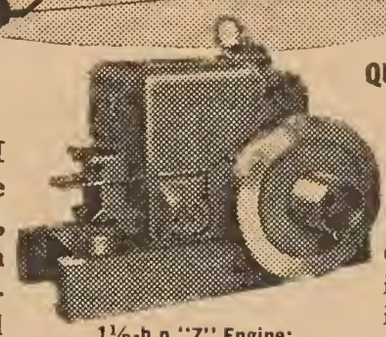
Here is a picture of a pair of Jersey steers that sure have the youngsters all interested. They are very handy and clever and by keeping the youngsters interested in something they enjoy, it will help to keep some of them on the farm. This little pair on a two-horse cultivator, worked nine acres of corn last season and kept it in fine shape.

My whole family make a rush for The Rural N-w-Yorker as soon as the mail man brings it. It sure is enjoyed by all. Your paper has been in our family ever since it was first printed. J. W. W.

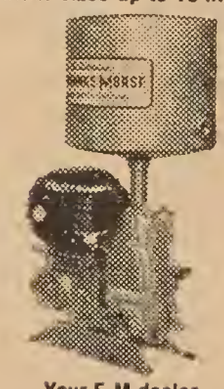
The Waterman boys of Deansboro, Oneida County, N. Y., help their Dad in his farm work with this pair of Jersey steers.

NO "DEMAND" CHARGES ON F-M "Z" ENGINES

For many years, F-M "Z" Engines have been giving low cost, dependable service on pump jacks, milk machines, coolers, wood saws, and hundreds of other jobs around the farm. Even when electricity is available—remember *there is no demand charge* on a "Z" Engine! They run on gas or kerosene. Are easy starting. Easy to service. Give you a lot for your money any way you figure it. Sold at F-M dealers' only.



1½-h.p. "Z" Engine; other sizes up to 18 h.p.



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150-g.p.h. system $47.50

Completely automatic in operation, easy to install, simple to service. Why be satisfied with anything less when you can get a Fairbanks-Morse-built Water System at this low price? Compare its quality to anything on the market in its capacity class. See it at your Fairbanks-Morse dealer's. Other systems, including Centrifugal Ejector Pumps (no pistons) with capacities to 5000 g.p.h.

If your dealer is not listed here, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 80 Broad St., New York

Terwilliger Bros.	Kerhonkson, N. Y.	M. Glosser & Son	Johnstown, Pa.
Geo. A. Smith	Central Nyack, N. Y.	J. F. Yarrison	Williamsport, Pa.
J. D. Johnson Co.	Ft. Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	W. F. Geiger	Quarryville, Pa.
Crystal Ice & Coal Co.	Somerville, N. J.	J. B. Zimmerman	Blue Ball, Pa.
H. E. Schanz Co.	Caldwell, N. J.	Landis Bros.	Lancaster, Pa.
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S. F. Quince Co.	Sussex, N. J.	New Milford Foundry & Machine Co.	New Milford, Conn.
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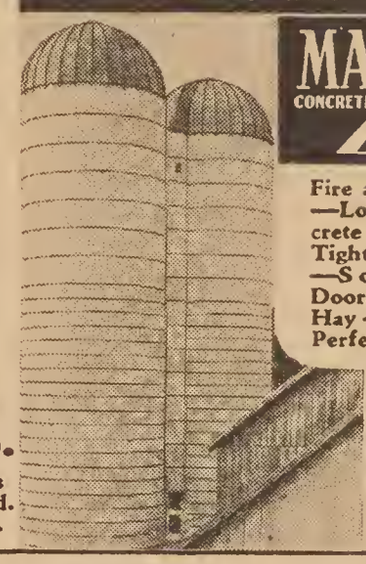

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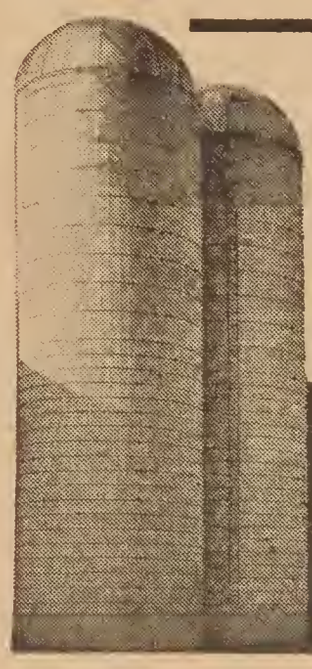

NEW SILO PAYS FOR ITSELF IN A SHORT TIME

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GRANGE SILO COMPANY
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Please send me information and details on the NEW Grange Silo.
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Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED from PROVEN STRAINS
20 YEARS Forging Ahead
PULLORUM TESTED SINCE 1921
New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wh. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Cross-Breeds, Broiler Chicks.

BABY CHICKS HATCHES EVERY WEEK
DAY-OLD, SEX-SORTED, STARTED
95% Livability Guaranteed up to 3 Wks.
This livability Guarantee is only the beginning. Our hardy, Northern-grown stock will give you low mortality throughout. Early maturity and high average flock production are other qualities that have been bred into Sunnybrook strains. Write today for 20th Anniversary Catalog and Special Prices.
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A. Howard Fingar, Owner & Mgr.
BOX H. HUDSON, NEW YORK

TAYLOR'S CHICKS
Hybrids or Pure-breeds, Sexed or non-Sexed. Nine popular breeds of high quality. Pullorum clean, satisfaction guaranteed.
Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box R, LIBERTY, N. Y.

STUCK'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
L'ge Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
H. Mix $6; Bar. & Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
N. H. Reds—Special	9.00	45.00	90

(4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c ea. Ship express collect). We Pay Postage. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for Free Cir. giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery. Elec. Hatched. Stuck's Poultry Farm. H. N. Stuck, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

NOLL'S CHICKS
BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS
Extra Profit-Bred Quality Chicks, Sexed Pullets. Cockerels. Official Penna. State Bloodtested. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each. Quality and satisfaction Guaranteed. Straight Run Chicks $8.50 per 100, Sexed Pullets $17.00 per 100: Can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.
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	50	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English..	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
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Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G. .	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels $2-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.
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Shellenberger's White Leghorns. Hanson or Hollywood Strain Chicks as low as $6.50-100; Day-Old-Sexed-Pullets $13-100, 95% Pullets; Day Old Cockerels $2-100. Write for folder describing Breeders.
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HELM'S Egg-Line CHICKS
APPROVED
NEW LOW SUMMER PRICES. Chicks, leading breeds, $6.45 per 100. Assorted Heavy Breed Chicks, $5.90. Prompt shipment. 10,000 breeders from 200-332 Egg Hens. Free Brooding Program. 32-Page Catalog.
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QUALITY SEXED CHICKS 100

White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade Leghorns	7.75
N. Hamp. & R. I. Reds	7.25
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wy.	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50
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White Leghorn Pullets, 95% accuracy $12 & $13.00
Write for prices on Heavy Breeds Sexed.
Plum Creek Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Sunbury, Penna.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live delivery P.P. Large Type	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg Pullets, 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type English W. Leghorns..	6.50	32.50	65
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70

All Free Range B. W. D. Bloodtested Breeders. Order from ad or write for FREE Catalog. J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLOVERDALE CHICKS

Lg. Type S. C. White, Br. & Buff Leg.	$6.00-100
Lg. Type W., Br. & Buff Leg. Sex. Plts.	12.00-100
B.&W. Rocks, R.I.Reds, $6.50; H.Ckls.	4.90-100
N.H.Reds, W.Wyan., $7.-100. H. Plts.	9.00-100

Breeders Blood-Tested. 100% Del. P.P. Free Cat.
Cloverdale Hatchery, Dept. R. McAlisterville, Pa.

LINCOLN BETTER RED CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50-100
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	7.00-100
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 95%	13.00-100
Mixed or off color	6.50-100

100% prepaid delivery guaranteed.
LINCOLN HATCHERY, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 25 years. Sexed or unsexed chicks. Free circular.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 4, Cortland, N. Y.

MAPLEHOLM FAMOUS CHICKS
Rock, Red, Leghorn and New Hampshire. Bronze Poults, Mammoth Pekin Ducklings. Vigorous Stock. Blood Tested. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Circular free.
LEONARD BLOOD. R. D. 1, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

McLoughlin Leghorns Progeny-test bred. Seven times New York R. O. P. Champions in average production. Free from pullorum. Official state tube test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, New York

Pennsylvania Farms Pullet Chicks
YOUR BEST BUY FOR PROFITS!

STATE SUPERVISED OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS

Outstanding Egg-Breeding
Get them (straight run) as hatched, or 95% sex guaranteed day-old pullets or cockerels in both pure breds and crossbreds. At our low prices for dependable breeding you can start your flock with a smaller investment—and make more money from eggs and meat—assure a bigger return from your feed dollar. Ours is the largest poultry improvement program in Pennsylvania. 11 years under state supervision. Official selection and blood testing of every breeder. Outstanding bloodlines from the country's finest breeders—stock that has "what it takes" to lay more and better eggs.

EXTRA HEAVY BREED COCKERELS 6¢ ea.
Unprecedented demand for pullets gives you a marvelous bargain opportunity in cockerels. Heavy breeds 6c. Asst'd. heavy breeds 4½c. Wh. Leghorns 2c. All our regular high standard of breeding.

R.O.P. BREEDING (200 to 312 EGGS) in WHITE LEGHORNS
We introduced 2000 Penna. R. O. P. White Leghorn Breeding Sires with dams' records of 200 to 312 eggs per year. Extra vigorous, extra large-bodied stock able to keep up consistent heavy production. Lay big chalk-white eggs that bring more money on any market.
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Select New Hampshires direct from finest bloodlines in New England. Barred and White Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Wyandottes. Also our Perfected Hybrids: Hamp-Rocks, famous sex-linked egg cross; and Rock Hamps (all barred) the outstanding broiler cross.
Free CATALOG Be sure to get our low prices and read about extra breeding values.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania
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Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Ckls. per 100
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	9.00	7.00
Sp. N. H. Reds, Rk.-Red Cross	9.00	13.00	9.50
Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.50
H. Mixed	6.00	6.50	5.50

95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm & Hatchery.
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VAN DUZER'S CHICKS
WHITE LEGHORNS R. I. REDS N. H. REDS BARRED ROCKS CROSS BREDS SEXED PULLETS
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching. All breeders bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.) Big husky chicks that grow into fine layers. Write for free catalog.
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GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS
Electric Hatched from BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS.

CASH OR C. O. D. Large Type English or	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Ckls. per 100
Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns ..	$6.50	$13.00	$1.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
Special Breed—N. H. Reds	9.00	12.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	7.00	6.00

Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. We pay all postage, & guar. 100% live arrival. 4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Shipped express collect. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE circular and Prices.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box I, COCOLAMUS, PA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS
CHICKS ON PARTIAL PAYMENTS
15% Down—Balance 5 monthly payments. Details free. Improved chicks, 200-324 Egg Sires. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants. Rock-Red Cross. Ducklings. Sexed Chicks. Free Catalog.
FREE Bulletin: "Brooding Chicks" Write, Today
Schwegler's Hatchery, 207 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sex W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Sex H. Pls. 95% guar.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rks., R.I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Lt. Mix $5.50; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $1.50. Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P'paid.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS
100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English

Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

H. Mix $6-100; Ass't'd $5. Leghorn Cockerels $2-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Parcel Post. Write for Circular.
NIEMONDS POULTRY FARM HATCHERY
BOX R, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

DR. ROMIG'S PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS
Barred or White Rocks $7.00-100
New Hampshire Reds $7.50-100; W. Giants $9.00-100
W. Leg. (Large type) $7; Pullets $13; Ckls. $2.50; H. Mix $6. 100% live arrival postage paid. CIRCULAR.
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CHICKS Tom Barron White Leghorns, LOWEST PRICES.
WHITE LEGHORN FARMS, Box R, RICHFIELD, PA.

TRY VAUGHN'S CHICKS—Unsexed High Grade Leghorns, $11.50. Sexed Cockerels, $2.00. Also Rhode Island Reds. *Send for Circular.*
S. E. VAUGHN - Richfield Springs, N. Y.

do-it-with SQUABS
Steadily raised in ONLY 25 DAYS.
Why breed for ordinary trade when luxury markets want all the squabs you can ship, every day in year? Go after this desirable, profitable trade now. Write postcard, get eye-opening free business guide.
RICE FARM, 205 H. Street, MELROSE, MASS.

Guide for Ventilation

Do you consider two muslin-covered windows 12 inches square sufficient ventilation for 12 chickens in a frame tar-papered coop 18x8 feet in area and five feet high? Windows are placed on same side of coop, one near top and other near bottom. L. T. S.
New York.

Efficiency of ventilation is to be judged by the dryness and comfort of the interior, rather than by the window space, but I should hardly expect two windows each 12 inches square and covered by muslin to afford much ventilation for a coop of the size you mention. Muslin is not a good window covering for poultry houses. soon becoming almost as impervious to air as glass.

I should expect this coop, though housing but few fowls, to become damp in the interior and to show the need of more free interchange of air with the outer space. In fact, I should expect one double sash window of ordinary house size in the middle of the south wall to be about right for light and ventilation.

Two six pane sash extending from near the floor or quite to the plate and arranged for ready opening in moderate weather would not be offering too much sunlight and air and one or both of these should probably be open for by far the greater part of the time. Dry, cold air is not harmful to fowls; warm, moist air is. If this poultry building is damp in the interior, showing damp litter and perhaps frosty walls, it needs more ventilation, either through window openings already available or additions to these. M. B. D.

Grooming Hens for Summer

Summer is usually considered as a rest period for the hens, and to a certain extent it is. However they should not rest all summer, particularly the early part of it. And in any event they should not be allowed to go into the Summer without a little special care. Presumably they layed well during late Fall, Winter and Spring, and this laying has doubtless been somewhat of a drain on their vitality. In addition, lice and mites are more active during warm weather, and unless checked are likely to drain more of the hens' vitality.

It is best to treat the birds for lice before letting them out in the yards. For flocks that are already running out, there is no harm in confining them for a day if each bird is to be treated with sodium fluoride or some other good lice powder. It is not necessary to confine them if the roosts are painted with some such material as nicotine sulfate (Black Leaf 40). At the same time it is well to spray roosts, droppings boards and nests with some good spray material that is designed to eradicate mites and their eggs.

It is best, of course. to keep the birds confined to yards, so that they can be fed better, and also so that the eggs will be produced under better conditions and will be of better quality. There may be difficulty in keeping some of the liveliest hens confined, particularly leghorns, so it is a good plan to clip the long primary feathers on one wing to prevent flying. G.

Egg Trade in Ohio

R. E. Cray, extension poultryman, Ohio State University, says dealers report a noticeable increase in the demand for eggs after the Ohio Stabilization Committee began activities calling attention to the high food value and the low cost of eggs. The Ohio Hotel Association joined in the campaign by sending a bulletin to all members urging the serving of more eggs, and suggested ways to increase consumption. The ten-cent stores displayed posters advertising egg drinks in all their Ohio stores equipped with fountains. Chain stores throughout the State featured eggs during the March Egg Festival and have promised similar support for another week of egg sales promotion in April. The Ohio Fuel Gas Company promised to show 90,000 people new ways of serving eggs in 52 scheduled cooking schools.

Ohio newspapers gave generous amounts of space to the story of the low price of eggs as compared with their food value. Several of the papers found such interesting angles in eggs and methods of cooking them that feature stories were prepared for Sunday issues. Radio stations joined in the campaign to help find a market for an Ohio product that was temporarily more plentiful than the normal demand from customers.

Useful Poultry Books

Commercial Poultry Raising,
H. A. Roberts $3.00
How to Select the Laying Hen,
Lamon and Kinghorne 1.25
Poultry Production,
Lippincott & Card 4.00
333 W. 30th St., New York
For Sale by The Rural New-Yorker.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON
YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co. Springfield, O.
K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES
Customers are enthusiastic over the livability, growth, feathering, broiler qualities, early maturity and high all-weather production of Brentwood New Hampshires and Cross-Breds. We have 15,000 Breeders on our farm—State Accredited. 100% B. W. D. clean—no reactors. Our catalog tells more of our stock and farm. Write today.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
Melvin Moul, Owner
BOX R EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS
From Blood Tested Breeders. 95% PULLETS GUAR. Electric Hatched.

Will ship Cash or C.O.D.	Unsex. 100	Pults. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	10.00	6.50
Rock-Red Cross	8.00	10.00	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	12.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad. or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop., Box 52, McAllsterville, Pa.

SHADEL POULTRY FARM
CHICKS
Pedigreed R. O. P. foundation, 250 to 300 Egg Records per Year. Breeders bloodtested.

100% live Arrival postpaid.	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large ENGLISH type S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$1.75
N. H. or R. I. REDS	7.00	10.00	6.00
BARRED ROCKS	7.00	9.00	7.00

Pullets Guar. 95%. Free Catalog of Farm & Stock.
Shadel Poultry Farm, Rt. 5, McAllsterville, Pa.

HERBSTERS' CHIX & POULTS
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Postage Paid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del.

Large Type White Leghorns	$6.00-100
Large Type White Leghorn Pullets	12.00-100
R. I. Reds; White Wyandottes	7.00-100
Barred Rocks; White Rocks	7.00-100
Buff Orps.; Silver Lace Wyandottes	8.00-100
Black & White Giants; Lt. Brahmas	8.50-100
Heavy Mixed $6-100; Leghorn Cockerels	2.50-100
TURKEY POULTS	38.00-100

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Market News and Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified otherwise wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 28¾ to 29½c; 90 to 92 score, 28 to 28½c; unsalted, best, 29¼ to 30c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-Western extra specials and premium marks, 20 to 21½; Specials, 19½c; Standards, 18¼c; Firsts, 17½ to 17¾c; Undergrades, 17c; Exchange mediums, 17c. Pacific Coast: Specials, 23¼ to 28½c; Standards, 22 to 22¼c; Mediums, 20 to 20½. Browns: Specials, 19½; Standards, 18½c; Mediums, 16½ to 17c. Duck eggs, 20 to 25c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls 17 to 18c; chickens, 15 to 22c. Prices a year ago, chickens, 17 to 20c; fowls, 17 to 21c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 20c; chickens, 18 to 22c; turkeys, 18 to 23c; ducks, 14 to 16c; squabs, lb. 30 to 40c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $9 to $10.50; bulls, $6.50 to $7.50; cows, $5.50 to $6; calves, $9 to $11.50; hogs, $4.50 to $5.30; sheep, $5 to $6; lambs, $10 to $10.50.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Cal., doz. bchs., $1.75 to $4; S. C. doz. bchs., $1 to $3; beans, bu. 25c to $2.75; beets, 100-lb. bag, $2 to $2.25; brussels sprouts, L. I. qt., 7 to 17c; cabbage, St. wh. bag, 30 to 65c; Fla. bsk., 60c to $1.50; carrots, cut, bu., 85c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crt., $1.75 to $2; celery, Fla., crt., $1.13 to $2.50; collard greens, bu. 35 to 45c; cucumbers, Fla., bu., $4 to $8; horseradish, Mo. bbl., $6 to $8.50; kale, bu., $1 to $1.10; Norf. bdue, bsk., $1; Lettuce, Ariz, ice, crt., $3.50 to $4.50; Fla., Boston, large bsk., 75c to $1.50; lima beans, Fla., bu., $2.75 to $3.25; onions, 50-lb. bag, $1.25 to $2; Parsnips, ½ bsk., 65 to 70; peas, Cal., bsk., $2.50 to $3.75; Fla., bsk., 25c to $2.50; peppers, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; squash, Mass., Hubbard, bbl., $4; tomatoes, Fla., 6x7 lug, $2.75; Canada, rutabags, 50-lb. bag, 65 to 75c; watercress, Sn., bch., 1½ to 5c.

FRUITS

Apples, bu., $1 to $2; strawberries, qt., 8 to 15c;.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1.27; Corn, No. 2 yellow, 73½c; Oats, No. 2, white, 54½c; Rye, 84c; Barley, 69½c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 35 to 39c; Butter, 33 to 37c; Stringbeans, lb., 15 to 20c; Peas, lb., 15 to 20c; Potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; Sweets, lb. 5c; Spinach, lb. 10 to 15c; Apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter—Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring, 29½ to 30c; extras, 29c; creamery, firsts not quoted.

Eggs — Nearby specials, 21½c; mediums, 18½c; western extra firsts, 19c; firsts, 17½ to 17¾c.

Apples — McIntosh, 75c to $1.50 box; Baldwins, 75c to $1.50 box; Delicious, $1.25 to $1.75 box; odd varieties, 50c to $1 box.

Dressed Poultry — Native fowl, 21 to 22c; broilers, 21 to 22c; ducklings, 14 to 15c; western fowl, 30 to 35 lbs., 16½c; 36 to 43 lbs., 17½c; 43 to 47 lbs., 18c; 48 to 54 lbs., 20½c; 55 to 59 lbs., 20c; 60 to 65 lbs., 20c; 66 to 71 lbs., 18½c; 72 lbs. up, 18c; turkeys, native, 20 to 26c; northwestern, 20 to 23c; southwestern 17½ to 21c.

Live Poultry — Fowl, 6 lbs. up, 16 to 17c; under 6 lbs., 17 to 18c; leghorn, 16½ to 17½c; chickens, roasters, 4 lbs. up, 20 to 21c; 3 to 4 lbs., 18 to 19c; broilers, 16 to 17c; roosters, 11 to 13c.

Fruit—Cranberries, ¼ bbl. box Howes, $3.50 to $4; grapefruit, $2.50 to $3.50; lemons, $3.25 to $4.25 box; oranges, California, $2.75 to $3.50 box; Florida, $2.75 to $4 box; strawberries, 12 to 15c pt.

Potatoes — Green Mountain, 100-lb. bags, U. S. No. 1 grade, $2 to $2.05; extra large, $2.10 to $2.25; commercials, $1.75 to $1.90; sweet potatoes, $1.15 to $1.35 bskt.

Vegetables — Beets, cutoffs, 50 to 75c box; beet greens, $1 to $1.25 box; carrots, cutoffs, 65 to 90c box; cucumbers, hothouse, 2 doz., $1.75 to $2.50; dandelions, $1 to $1.25 box; lettuce 18, $1.25 to $1.35 box; mushrooms, 50 to 75c bskt; onions, 50-lb. bag, $1.50 to $1.60; parsnips, 60 to 75c ½ box; Spring dug, 85c to $1; radishes, hothouse, 60 bunches, $1.50 to $1.75; rhubarb, 7 to 11c; squash, Turban and Blue Hubbard, $2 to $2.25 bbl.; bulk, 2½ to 3c lb.; turnips, purple tops, 40 to 60c box.

Pennsylvania Markets

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 28 to 29c; eggs, 17 to 18c; hens, 15 to 18c; chickens, 18 to 21c; apples, bu., $1.10 to $1.35;! cabbage, 50 lbs., 50 to 60c; onions, 50 lbs., $1.65 to $1.85; potatoes, 100 lbs., $2.15 to $2.35; hay, $13 to $16; steers, $8.75 to $10; bulls, $5.50 to $7.50; cows, $3.50 to $5.25; calves, $8 to $11; wethers, $4 to $4.50; lambs, $9 to $12; hogs, $5 to $5.60.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 29 to 33c; eggs, 18 to 20c; live fowls, 16 to 19c; chickens, 17 to 19c; dressed fowls, 16 to 20½c; chickens, 21 to 24c; apples, bu., $1 to $1.10; cabbage, 50 lbs., 25 to 50c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 30 to 50c; onions, 50 lbs., $1.75 to $1.85; potatoes, 100 lbs., $2 to $2.10.

LANCASTER

Steers: Choice, 900-1100 lbs., $9.50 to $10; good, $8.75 to $9.25; medium, $8 to $8.75; common, $7 to $7.75; choice, 1100-1300 lbs., $9.50 to $9.75; good $9 to $9.50; medium, $8.25 to $8.75; choice, 1300-1500 lbs., $9.50 to $9.75; good, $8.75 to $9. Heifers: Choice, $8.25 to $8.75 ;good, $6.75 to $7.25; medium, $6.25 to $6.75; common, $5.75 to $6.25. Cows: Choice, $6.50 to $6.75; good, $6 to $6.50; medium, $5.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $3.75 to $5.50. Bulls: Good and choice, $7.50 to $8.25; fair to good, $6 to $7.25; cutter, common and medium, $5.25 to $6. Vealers: Good and choice, $11 to $11.50; medium, $8.50 to $9.50; cull and common, $5.50 to $6.50. Feeder and stocker cattle: Good and choire, $9.25 to $9.75; fair to good, $8 to $8.75; medium to fair, $7. to $7.75; common and medium, $6 to $7.

Hogs — Good and choice, 160-180 lbs., $5.25 $5.50; 180-200 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; 200-220 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; 220-250 lbs., $5 to $5.25; 250-290 lbs., $4.75 to $5.40; 290-350 lbs., $4.50 to $4.75; medium and good, 350-500 lbs., $4.50 to $4.75; good and choice roughs, $3.75 to $4.25.

Sheep — Choice lambs, $10 to $11; medium and good lambs, $8.25 to $9.25; common lambs, $6.25 to $8.25; ewes, all weights, $2 to $4.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Egg prices have declined, with milder weather. Feed prices are also lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs — Butter, steady; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; tubs, 30 to 32c; firsts, 28 to 30c; country rolls, 29 to 31c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorns, 17 to 18c; old, 27c. Eggs, weak; nearby fancy, 26c; grade A., 20 to 24c; grade B., 19c; grade C., 16 to 17c.

Poultry—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 20c; broilers, 22 to 26c; roasters, 21 to 23c; fryers, 21 to 22c; ducks, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 21 to 25c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 15 to 20c; roosters, 13c; springers, 15 to 20c; broilers, 18 to 22c; ducks, 14 to 15c.

Apples and Potatoes — Apples, steady; Baldwin, bo., 50c to $1.10; Wagner, 65c to $1; Greening, 75c to $1.25; King, $1 to $1.25; McIntosh, 75c to $1.50; Delicious, $1.25 to $1.50; Northern Spy, $1.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, 90c to $1.35; Idaho bakers, 15-lb. bag, 45c; swets, N. J., bu. $2.

Beans and Onions — Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $4.15; marrow, red kidney, $5.25; white kidney, $6; Limas, $7. Onions, easier; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; Yellow Globe, 50-lb. bag, $1.50; Colo., Spanish, $2.

Maple Products—New syrup, gal., $2; sugar, lb., 25 to 28c.

Fruits and Berries—Avocados, Cal., box $1.75 to $2; grapefruit, Fla., box, $3 to $3.50; lemons, Cal., box, $3.50 to $4.25; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $4; Fla., $3 to $3.75; pears, Ore., box, $2 to $2.25; pineapples, P. R., box, $3.25 to $4; tangerines, Fla., box, $2 to $2.25.

Vegetables—Artichokes, Cal., box, $2.75 to $3; asparagus, So. Car., box, $1.75 to $2.75; beans, Fla., wax, bu., $1.50 to $3.25; green, $3.50 to $4; beets, bu., 50 to 90c; broccoli, Cal., box $3.75 to $4; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, bu., 60c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., box, $1.85 to $2; celery, Fla., box, 85c to $3; cucumbers, doz., $1 to $1.25; endive, lb., 25 to 30c; escarole, Fla., 1½ bu., $1.25 to $1.50; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50 to 65c; parsley, Tex., box, $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., 85c to $1; peas, Cal., bu., $3.25; peppers, Mex., 1½ bu., $8.50; radishes, bunch, 4 to 4½c; rhubarb, 5-lb. carton, 20 to 45c; spinach, Tex., bu., 75 to 85c; tomatoes, 10 lb. carton, $1.60 to $1.70; turnips, bu., 40 to 75c.

Feeds — Timothy hay baled, ton $19 to $20; bran, carlot, ton, $27.50; standard middlings, $26.75; red dog, $28; oilmeal, 37 per cent, $32; soy bean meal, $32.25; brewers' grains, $27.60; beet pulp, $34.50; oatfeed, $19.25; cottonseed meal, 41 per cent, $38.60; hominy, $26.40; gluten, $26.40; table cornmeal, bag, $1.80; Timothy seed, bu., $2.90; alfalfa, $16.80; alsike, $13.50; clover, $12.60. C. H. B.

A Cost of Production Plan

(Continued from page 278)

To illustrate: Here is a farmer who has no mortgage debt, who has a large family working for him for nothing. He has no interest to pay. Times looked bad last year, so probably he did not replace his soil fertility; he made no repairs to his buildings; he did not buy new equipment that year, and perhaps went without fire insurance protection—all in order to keep costs down in these hard times. He naturally would show an astonishingly low expenditure of cash per bushel, pound or hundredweight of farm commodities produced.

His neighbor, an equally good farmer, equally industrious and frugal, with an equally good farm of the same size, but with a small or young family has a heavy mortgage debt on his land and personal property. He has skimped for eight or nine years in the manner his neighbor skimped last year, and therefore, was forced to spend considerable money for absolutely necessary repairs. He had to buy some new equipment and he was compelled to employ and pay for hired help. This farmer would show a per bushel and per hundredweight cash expenditure for the growing of his corn and hogs and other commodities of two or even three times as much as his neighbor.

The public is led to believe that one of these farmers is efficient and the other inefficient—that one is a high-cost farmer and the other a low-cost farmer.

The real truth of the matter is that as between the two farmers above cited, the so-called low-cost farmer is being glorified for giving away his capital assets to the gamblers and speculators and putting the free labor of himself, his wife and his large family, into the bellies of the American people The other man is condemned as an incompetent because his physical and financial limitations did not permit him to do the same thing. Actualy, there is not a sufficient difference between the cost of production per unit of farm commodities produced on these two farms by these farmers, to warrant comment.

What is true in this case when farms and farmers are much alike, is equally true as betwen the average of poor farms that have a low value and the average of good farms that have a high value. The good farms produce more, bring a higher income, but have a higher cost per farm unit. The poor farms, with a lower value, produce proportionately less, which gives a proportionately lower income, but also have a lower cost per farm unit. The cost of production per unit of commodities produced is substantially the same.

And so, we petition the Pennsylvania Milk Control Board to make the necessary changes in its price orders to redeem the years of oppression and injustice that have been suffered by the dairy farmers of Pennsylvania that once again they may take their place among the gainfully employed and so contribute to the general welfare of the State and of the Nation.

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WHITE JERSEY GIANTS.....$9.00-100; REO-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
Leghorn Cockerels, $2.00-100; $9.00-500; $18.00-1000. Assorted or Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX R. — RICHFIELD, PA.

Blood Spots in Eggs

Last year we raised about 50 White Leghorn chicks that are laying nicely but there are blood spots in some eggs. There are not as many now as earlier. I heard that fright might cause this, but my husband is the only one going in after the eggs and he said they did not act scared while he was in there. Some one said it might be because they have just started to lay, then another said it comes from what you feed them. G. F. R.
New York.

It is believed that some hens have a constitutional weakness in this line, and of course, if there is any one, or two, hens responsible for this, it would be a good plan to take them out of the flock if they can be detected. This is a difficult matter unless you can identify the hens and the eggs, and by very close candling of the egg find out what hen is guilty. Undoubtedly feeding with highly stimulating food may make some difference, especially with young hens; that is there are hens with a strong laying instinct and if they are fed heavily of strongly stimulating mash, it may induce them to do more in this line than their bodies can endure. Quite likely if hens are badly scared that might cause a rupture of small blood vessels and be one reason for the trouble, but we think this seldom happens, and in such instances as you mention, it would not be the case.

The most practical way to avoid selling these eggs with blood spots is careful candling and this is not difficult with white-shelled eggs through which the blood spots can be detected by close looking. All that is necessary is a lamp or electric light bulb with a metal jacket over it, having a hole in one side about an inch in diameter. This is used in a dark room and as the egg is held up to this light and turned around the entire contents may be seen. It takes a little time and care to pick out blood spots, but you can do it in this way, and it is the most practical plan.

Poultry Pointers

With the slogan "A dead chick is a dead loss" and a 8 point program, Delaware Poultry Specialist Harry L. Richardson has inaugurated a campaign among Delaware poultrymen to cut down poultry losses. An outline of the 8 point program follows:

1. Buy better chicks from pullorum clean hatcheries. Pullorum kills millions of chicks the first three weeks.
2. Don't put two chicks where there is room for only one. Poultry producers are urged to reduce the number of chicks per stove to 300 or 400 and to allow one square foot of floor space per chick.
3. Provide good ventilation. Fresh air without draft is the aim. Keep the brooders warm but have the room cool. Supply an absorbent litter and plenty of it.
4. Burn or bury dead chicks. Some kind of incinerator is best. Burying is next best. Don't allow dead and sick chicks to lie around the feed room or elsewhere.
5. Visitors not welcome. A neighbor in a chicken house is not a good neighbor. The same goes for salesmen, buyers, anyone. Especially, don't let visitors handle birds or go near birds when a look through the fence is just as good.
6. Necessary visitors can be provided with clean rubbers, boots or other clothing while in or near the flock.
7. Buyers are warned that infected crates, catchers, and handlers can spread disease from farm to farm and should feel responsible for preventing its occurrence.
8. Get an accurate diagnosis of all diseases before a treatment is given. Flushing for coccidiosis when gizzard erosion is the trouble not only does no good but is actually harmful. Guessing on such matters is expensive.

Delaware. K. P. T.

Changing Poultry Feed

As I was not getting the results desired from the brand of poultry feed I was using, I made a change, and the hens eat much more of the new mash. Is that a good or bad sign? G. L.
New York.

The labels and analyses you sent show standard types of feeding material and a ration of what is considered reasonable balance. The fact that the poultry eat more of it than they do of some other does not necessarily mean that the feed is not so good, but more likely that it is more palatable than some other feeds that you had. Sometimes the high protein ingredients of the feed, or some of them, may get a little rancid by standing, so that the hens will not eat so much as they would otherwise. For hens that are laying, it is quite necessary to have them eat as much of the laying mash as possible, and many persons, where they think they are not getting sufficient mash consumption, will cut down on the scratch feed in order to get the hens to eat more mash.

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GRAND SWEEPSTAKES
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BABY CHICK and EGG SHOW
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MAY CHICKS.... $10. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100
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QUALITY CHICKS S.C.W.Leghorns $6.50
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Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens before.

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N. H. or S. C. Reds $8.95; Hybrids $9.00; Heavy Pullets $9.95; Heavy Cockerels $6.95; Leghorn Pullets $13.95; Leghorn Cockerels $2.00; Turkey Poults 43c each. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Blood-tested.
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Building a Henhouse

I am thinking of building a chicken house. What would you think of one 18x50? How many windows should there be? I thought about six. What kind of roof would be best? J. G. K.
Pennsylvania.

There is no standard, generally accepted style in poultry houses and no rules that must be followed to insure a satisfactory one. They may be built in many ways, and they are. Your idea of floor area, 18x50 ft., is good, though modern tendency is to give a greater depth to the building, frequently making it as deep as it is long, or a square building.

The old, narrow and long buildings are less often seen now in new structures: 50x24 ft. would be a very good proportion and would require either a single gable A roof with rafters of equal length or a double pitch roof having the rear rafters about two-thirds the length of the front ones. Such a roof would require longer rafters if a shed roof was built than could be used without center posts.

A tight boarded roof covered by good grade roll roofing is likely to prove most economical. Enough windows to provide plenty of sun light and air should be provided; here again no definite rules are followed but less window space than formerly deemed needful is sufficient. A double sash window of six 9x12 panes to the sash in every 10 feet length of the 20 to 25 feet depth house suggested above would be sufficient and these sashes should be double hung, so that spaces of any desired width for ventilation might be afforded above and below the sashes as the lower are raised and the upper droppd to overlap each other. The windows should extend from near the floor almost or quite to the plate. If any rear windows are desired, they might well be single, sash arranged to slide open in the Summer.

A cement floor is most satisfactory; the height should be sufficient to permit the caretakers to walk through with hats on. High ceilings are not needed and add space to be warmed. Perches should have wide meshed poultry netting stapled across the bottom to keep the fowls from the droppings and a guarded space, or "pit" beneath the perches is better than a droppings board that needs frequent cleaning. Such a space for droppings should, of course, be set off by wire or other partition to keep the birds out and the outside floor area clean. M. B. D.

Grain for Poultry

[There is considerable difference of opinion about just how much grain, whole or cracked should be used in the scratch feed of a laying flock. There is no doubt that an excess of grain that would cut down mash consumption is bad practice. But some go to the other extreme and deprive the hens of the grain they want and need. The following thoughts from a contributor are worth considering.]

The aim of every poultry producer is the production of vigorous big hens which lay big eggs. The general desire of poultry feeders in recent years to get a large number of eggs has been accompanied by a growing tendency to feed finely ground, highly concentrated, low-fiber rations. This has resulted in too early maturity, with a loss in size in bird and eggs, and also in a small intestinal tract.

The bird's ability to lay eggs is measured in the final analysis by the size of its digestive system and its ability to handle efficiently relatively large quantities of feed. The growth and ultimate size of the intestinal tract, while partly inherited, are mainly the result of use and development during the growth of the pullet.

Birds love grain. Apparently the feeding of substantial quantities of grain will grow a healthier, sturdier pullet, one better able to stand up under heavy egg production as it reaches maturity than the pullet which is grown almost solely on finely ground, concentrated mashes. Poultrymen will do well to study carefully the quantities of grain and mash which his poultry consumes this season. At least one-half the total feed of the pullets should be grain, with more ground oats and ground or short-cut alfalfa. It is easy to check the mash and grain consumption and withhold enough mash to induce the birds to eat sufficient grain.

Probably the best method is to measure into the mash hoppers each morning the quantity of mash which it is desired the birds should eat, then feed grain in hoppers or broadcast at least twice or three times a day on the range, and, late in the afternoon, putting sufficient grain in the mash hoppers on top of any remaining mash, so that the flock will eat heavily of it and go on perches at night with their crops well filled. Heavy grain feeding will slightly cheapen feed costs, will grow a hardier bird, and will help delay maturity, the latter factor being highly desirable in order that the birds may develop larger bodies and greater weight. E. R. G.

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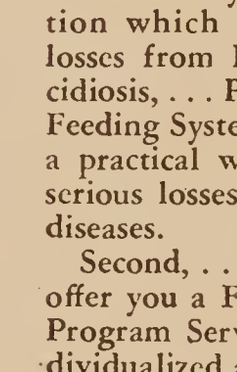

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For 1,000 or more chicks, deduct 50c per 100. For 25 to 99 chicks, add 3c per chick. Deposit of 1c per chick must accompany order; balance 10 days before shipping date. All shipments prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

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Write Today for New Folder. 1940 Price List and Helpful Information for You!

REDBIRD FARM - Route 7 - WRENTHAM, MASS.

WARREN'S Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS

GO MARCHING ON
In the Front Lines of Eight National Contests

Records from latest available reports:
MAINE—High Hen, all Breeds.
MICHIGAN—High Pen & High Hen, All Breeds.
PENNSYLVANIA—1st Red Pen, and High Red Pen, 2-Year Class.
STORRS—1st and 4th Red Pens.
VINELAND—1st Red Pen, 2-Year Lifetime Class; 1st Red Pen, 3-Year Lifetime Class.
FLORIDA—2nd and 3rd Red Pens.
MISSOURI—2nd Red Pen.
N. Y. STATE—2nd Red Pen.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Same strain as the birds that are making all the Warren records.

ROCK-RED CROSS (Barred) — Warren's Private Strain of R. I. Reds, mated to Barred Rock Cockerels of a World-famous Strain. America's favorite production cross for eggs and meat.

U. S. - Massachusetts Pullorum Clean

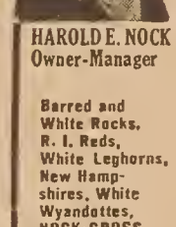
Tested every year since 1929, without a single reactor. All breeding pens mated for the same high production, stamina, health, and disease resistance that make our contest birds the leaders wherever they appear. Outstanding records made under widely varying climatic conditions prove the quality and performance of the Warren Reds. Our 1940 prices are figured substantially lower, for Your Higher Profits!

Write Now, for 1940 Catalog and Price List.

J. J. WARREN
Box 20, North Brookfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. BREEDERS ASSOCIATION — Bonded Against B.W.D.

NOCK will open the door TO BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS



HAROLD E. NOCK
Owner-Manager

Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, New Hampshires, White Wyandottes, NOCK-CROSS Barred Broilers, NOCK Sex-Link Cross.

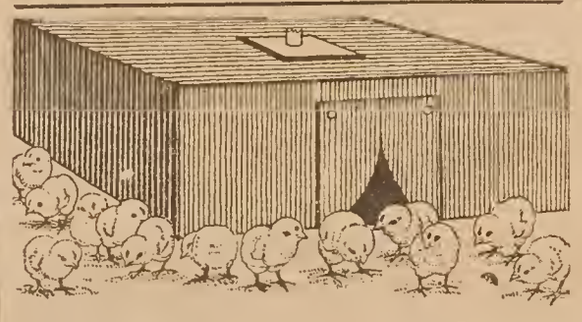
BUMPER BABY PULLET BARGAINS

Supreme Heavy-Breed Sexed Pullet Chicks at Drastic Price Reductions Maryland-U. S. Approved Quality, Pullorum Tested, Bred for High Egg Production and Super Profits. Early Spring Slash in Top-Grade Pullet Rates gives customers a flying start for the predicted Poultry Boom of 1940. Also Bargains in straight-run Chicks of mixed sexes, ready to meet every production and market need, for big profits in boom times and all times. Sex-Sorted Chicks, Day-old Pullets or Cockerels, GUARANTEED 95% True to Sex, in All Breeds and NOCK-Crosses.

Write Today for Free Catalog and Sensational Special Prices.

50,000 Breeders — Maryland - U. S. Approved

SNOW HILL HATCHERIES
Harold E. Nock, Owner and Manager
165 WASHINGTON St., SNOW HILL, MD.



Brooder $4.80 Complete

In a few minutes you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but a pair of ordinary shears. The materials, including Heater, will cost you only $4.80. Broods 40 to 100 chicks.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and

Burns 10 Days Without Attention

Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name, *Send for my free Booklet "Poultry Helps."*

I. PUTNAM Route 464-K ELMIRA, N. Y.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM

Vastly Increased Production and Equipment Have Made Possible the sharp reductions in SPIZZERINKTUM Prices, to lower Customers' Chick costs and boost their profits. Plan your whole 1940 Program now, on Chicks or Hatching Eggs from SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires or CHRIS-CROSS Barred Hybrids—35,000 Breeders, Pullorum Passed; No Reactors. Book your Order for Spring deliveries, and avoid delays.

Write Today for New Illustrated Catalog and Prices.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 60, Kingston, N. H.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

4 Weeks Old
From healthy, well paying flocks, **25c each**

COCKERELS

Same breed and age : . . . . . **8c each**

Shipments are made by express collect. A 10% deposit will book your order.

Also Baby Chicks, Ducklings, Turkey Poults
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY - THERESA, N. Y.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS from famed Parmenter and Anderson strains, will make you glad you're in the chicken business. Write for folder today telling of remarkable records behind our "Cross-Strain" chicks. Also, Red-Rock Cross; sexed chicks available. F. D. THOMAS, Bellingham, Mass., P. D., R.F.D. 87A, Medway, Mass.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS

Holds 7 World's Records in U. S. Official Egg Laying Contests.

Breeders from 200 to 324 Egg Hens.

NEW LOW SUMMER PRICES

Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Rock-Red Cross, Sexed Chicks

FREE CATALOG

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
207 Northampton - Buffalo, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Egg Contests and Auctions

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Reports for week ending March 23, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns —	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	1,748	1,739
F. J. Stumpf	1,566	1,629
Missouri Valley Plty Farm	1,550	1,548
Foreman Poultry Farm	1,527	1,507
Harry A. Schnell	1,493	1,496
Creighton Brothers	1,477	1,460
F. J. Stumpf	1,472	1,485
Creighton Brothers	1,461	1,422
R. & B. Poultry Farm	1,392	1,323
Fred Heuer	1,384	1,420
Single Comb Buff Leghorns —		
Charles Richardson	839	884
White Wyandottes —		
Missouri Valley Plty Farm	1,122	1,186
White Plymouth Rocks —		
Miami Chick Hatchery	1,110	1,086
Faith Farm	927	963
Barred Plymouth Rocks —		
R. C. E. Wallace	1,358	1,357
V. H. Kirkup	1,259	1,296
New Hampshires —		
C. D. Cummings	1,334	1,322
James H. Horne	1,279	1,215
Rhode Island Reds —		
E. B. Parmenter	1,890	1,767
J. J. Warren	1,824	1,744
The Joachim Breeding Farm	1,603	1,534
E. B. Parmenter	1,563	1,477
J. J. Warren	1,500	1,427
Poplar Hill Farm	1,468	1,456
Crooks Farm	1,460	1,411
Redbird Farm	1,377	1,322

Storrs Egg Laying Contest

Carried on at the University of Connecticut at Storrs. Report for week ending March 23, 1940. The high pens are:

New Hampshires —	Points	Eggs
Ebenwood Farm	1,950	1,801
Pine Top Poultry Farm	1,647	1,526
White Rocks —		
E. A. Hirt	1,651	1,595
John Spangenberg	1,644	1,622
Barred Rocks —		
R. C. Cobb	1,770	1,738
Dryden Plty Breeding Farm	1,689	1,730
Rhode Island Reds —		
Ralph W. Anderson	1,914	1,846
J. J. Warren	1,884	1,815
E. B. Parmenter	1,868	1,774
J. J. Warren	1,787	1,726
Walter H. Rogler	1,784	1703
White Leghorns —		
J. A. Hanson	2,061	2,001
J. A. Hanson	1,998	1,920
Wm. L. Gilbert Home	1,883	1,792
Guy A. Leader	1,840	1,782
Kauder's Pdg Leghorns	1,765	1,689

Various Egg Auctions

W PATERSON, N. J.

Eggs—Prices April 5 ,1940.

White, jumbo	$0.24½	@	$0.27
Brown, jumbo	22¼	@	23
White, large	20¾	@	25½
Cream, large	20½	@	22½
Brown, large	20¼	@	22
White, medium	18	@	20½
Cream, medium	18½	@	19½
Brown, medium	16½	@	20
White, pullet	16	@	17½
Brown, pullet	14¼	@	15½
White, pewee	13	@	14½
Brown, pewee	12	@	14

588 cases sold.

BUTLER, PA.

White Eggs—Prices April 5, 1940.

Fancy, large	$0.21¼	@	$0.23½
Fancy, medium	17¼	@	18¼
Extra, large	20½	@	23½
Extra, medium	17¼	@	18
Standard, large	17¼	@	18½
Standard, medium	16¾	@	16¾
Producers, large	17½	@	20½
Producers, medium	16¼	@	16¾
Pullets, select	15¼	@	15¼
Pullets	14	@	16
Checks	13¼	@	14¾

Brown Eggs—

Fancy, large	19	@	19½
Fancy, medium	15½	@	16
Extras, large	19	@	19½
Extras, medium	15¾	@	16½
Producers, large	16½	@	17
Pullets	14	@	14

611 cases sold.

VINELAND, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices April 4, 1940.

Fancy, extra	$0.22	@	$0.26½
Fancy, medium	18½	@	20
Grade A, extra	21¼	@	28
Grade A, medium	18	@	20½
Producers, extra	19¾	@	20½
Producers, medium	17	@	18½
Pullets	16¼	@	17¾
Pee Wees	14	@	15¼
Ducks	20	@	23

Brown Eggs—

Fancy, extra	20½	@	22¼
Fancy, medium	17½	@	19½
Grade A, extra	19¾	@	20¾
Grade A, medium	16½	@	19¼
Producers, extra	19	@	19½
Producers, medium	15	@	15
Pullets	13¾	@	15
Pee Wees	12½	@	13

2,088 cases sold.

Government Poultry Report

Total egg production in the first half of 1940 may be slightly larger than in the first half of 1939, but the effect of this larger production on the supply of eggs for current consumption in Spring may be partly offset by a relatively stronger demand for eggs for other purposes. Total egg marketings may be heavier in the first half of 1940 than in the same period of last year, since the number of hens and pullets on farms is somewhat greater than a year earlier and average production per layer is approaching the level of corresponding months in recent years. The effect on prices of any increase in marketings during the next few months will be at least partly offset by the effect of the higher level of consumer income compared with a year earlier.

The into-storage movement for eggs gives the appearance of having progressed somewhat less than seasonally. Receipts of dressed poultry (fresh and storage) at the four principal markets are continuing above a year earlier. Storage stocks of frozen poultry are decreasing about seasonally, but remain well above the levels for corresponding dates of other years.

The decrease in the price received by farmers for eggs from the relatively high mid-February price of 20.2 cents to 15.4 cents in mid-March was more than seasonal. The average price received by farmers for chickens increased from 12.2 cents on February 15 to 12.8 cents on March 15 but on the latter date it was still 1.5 cents below a year earlier.

Preliminary indications point to a decrease in the 1940 production of baby chicks compared with a year earlier, but intentions reports indicate the possibility of a slightly larger turkey poult production than in 1939.

The cost of poultry feed, based on Chicago prices, decreased slightly during recent weeks. But the effect that this slight decline may have had in reducing the Chicago feed-egg ratio was considerably more than offset by the substantial decrease in egg prices. For the week ended March 9 it required 7.56 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration at Chicago compared with the low for this year of 5.18 dozen for the week ended February 10. By about the middle of the year, however, prospects for the 1940 harvest of feed grains will become an important factor affecting feed prices.

Production and supplies of feed grains in 1940 will be a little smaller than in 1939, if the growing season is about average and feed-grain acreages are about as indicated. The prospective plantings report indicate a four million acre reduction in corn acreage, slightly larger acreages of oats and barley, and a one million acre increase in grain sorghums. Although the total supply of corn and other feed grains for 1940-41 may be only slightly smaller than the 1939-40 supply, the quantity of corn under Government loan will be considerably larger than a year earlier. The total supply of unsealed corn therefore will be materially smaller than in 1939-40.

What are Sloppy Eggs?

[A reader says that the egg auction to which he sends eggs complains that his are sometimes "sloppy." He also asks what this means.]

I have no idea what this term means. My suggestion is that this reader should get better acquainted with his egg auction.

Here in Hartford if a producer's eggs are not right, we ask him to come into the candling room and see what is wrong with his eggs. In this way he learns directly how to improve his pack.

P. J. W.

Use of Mineral Rods

In reply to questions about the use of various divining rods for the finding of metals, the Director of the U. S. Geological survey makes the following statement.

"Divining rods and similar devices cannot be recommended. Even those who have faith in them, usually claim that they are effective only in the hands of certain people accustomed to use them or with special, mysterious personal characteristics. Under any circumstances, they generally prove unreliable. Geophysical instruments are valuable as aids in the search for minerals under some circumstances, but can be used only by highly-trained specialists. These instruments give information as to the rock conditions that help engineers to judge where favorable places to explore may be. They do not directly locate or show the value of concealed mineral deposits. Their use is so expensive as to be justified only on the advice of good mining engineers who have made a specialty of this kind of work." W. C. MENDENHALL.

Five Useful Books

Propagation of Plants, by Kains and McQuesten; 555 pages; many illustrations. A revised and enlarged edition of this standard work brings the subject matter up to date. Price, $3.50.

Handbook of Fertilizers, by A. F. Gustafson; 172 pages; a revision of this excellent brief and concise treatise. Price, $1.75.

Care and Handling of Milk, by Harold E. Ross; 417 pages; revised and enlarged, contains many useful tables and formulas, as well as a general treatment of the subject. Price $4.

Animal Sex Control, by Carl Warren; 174 pages; an up-to-date discussion of this subject. Price $1.75.

The Vegetable Growing Business; by R. L. Watts and Gilbert Watts. This most unusual book is a complete guide to the commercial grower as well as being a standard textbook for study; 549 pages; illustrated. Price, $3.50.

All the above are published by Orange Judd Publishing Company, Inc., New York. For sale by the Rural New-Yorker, at the prices named.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 287.

Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED SINGLE man wanted for general farm work; tractor experience required. E. FETZER, New Hope, Pa.

SINGLE MAN for general farming, good milker, teamster, in small dairy farm; state wages. HANS KURLANDER, R. F. D. 1, Valley Falls, New York.

WANTED MARRIED man to work stocked farm on shares. JOHN KEEGAN, Kenoza Lake, New York.

WANTED YOUNG man for general work on fruit and truck farm; resourceful and efficient; licensed car driver. Wages $30 to $35 per month and keep to start. Write age, nationality and previous experience. WM. M. KLING & SONS, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

MAN WANTED, small poultry farm, full responsibility for May 1; own cooking; New York State. ADVERTISER 8799, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man, 35-40 years, stenographer, dictation, general office work. Year round position, modern breeding farm. State qualifications, references, age, salary. Address ADVERTISER 8808, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN FOR large poultry farm, experience unnecessary if willing to learn, general farm experience helpful. State particulars, wages expected with board and room. ADVERTISER 8809, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middleaged woman who would enjoy taking over country home of two business women, starting a goat dairy 68 miles from New York. CRESSBROOK FARM, Holmes, N. Y.

WANTED FARM hand for general farm work. RUSSELL PETERS, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED YOUNG man, with some beekeeping experience, to assist in the care of 1,500 swarms. An excellent opportunity to learn the business. Give full particulars. N. L. STEVENS & SON, Venice Center, N. Y.

WANTED—Middleaged or elderly couple; man to take care of flowers and vegetable garden; wife to do plain cooking and light housework for couple. Location Canaan, Conn. State experience, age and wages expected. ADVERTISER 8803, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION OPEN for working farmer and wife, no children, on small farm near Gladstone, N. J. Wife to assist in main house; modern home provided. Must have furniture and own car. State age, experience and wages expected, when applying. ADVERTISER 8807, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, Christian, single, experienced, steady, clean cut, no liquor, 18-20 years; to help on dairy and chicken farm. Excellent living conditions. Give complete details in first letter stating salary, age, experience, religion, photograph, references. ADVERTISER 8815, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED SINGLE, reliable, experienced farm hand; good dry hand milker, teamster; no booze. $30 monthly, board. WARD WELCH, Jefferson, N. Y.

WANTED FOR country house, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., two girls, preferably sisters or mother and daughter, one for cooking and laundry work, other for housework and waiting on table. Should be able to drive a car. Two adults and two children in family. ADVERTISER 8832, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED GAS station attendant and other chores on premises. Must know how to drive; age 20-35; wages $30 per month and room, no board. All year round job. ADVERTISER 8817, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED MARRIED man for general farm work on 40 acre farm, seven miles from Plainfield, N. J. No cropping, no cows, but applicant must be experienced in care lawns, shrubs, chickens and horses. Very comfortable cottage with modern conveniences. State details, experience and salary required. ADVERTISER 8818, care Rural New-Yorker.

CLEAN GOOD man wanted on large dairy farm. Wages from $30 to $35; room and board. STEINER'S FARMS, Prattsville, N. Y.

SINGLE YOUNG farmer, good teamster and milker. LOUIS DEAN, R. D. 2, Andover, N. Y.

WANTED — A capable woman or girl to cook and do some general housework in a suburban home near New York City, to begin May 1. State experience, age, salary wanted, and reference. Write ADVERTISER 8742, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman 40-50 to help in farm home, Protestant. Good home in preference to high wages. BETTY MITCHELL, R. 3, Media, Pa.

WANTED SINGLE, sober, reliable man for general farm work; one who understands milking machine and feeding cattle; good wages. ADVERTISER 8823, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER'S HELPER, 17 years up, to assist in home, own room; $15 start with advancement. Reply ROOM 306, 291 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Elderly man or boy with poultry experience, assist owner on small poultry and dairy farm; no smoking or liquor; good home; in applying give references and wages desired. Location Ulster County, N. Y. Apply ADVERTISER 8827, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER SINGLE, for commercial truck farm in Southern Vermont; must be thoroughly experienced in growing vegetables. State age, weight, height, experience, wages; steady job for the right man. ADVERTISER 8824, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM MANAGER, all branches, can make large farm profitable. ADVERTISER 8716, care Rural New-Yorker.

OPERATOR - CARETAKER, 9 years experience poultry and cattle; background-construction, maintenance, accounting, age 46, single. ADVERTISER 8744, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN college student, desires Summer employment; inexperienced in farming. LARRY WEINTRAUB, 2344 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Situation as superintendent or caretaker by middle aged man with wife. Mechanically inclined; excellent references. N. A. BEAN, Chelmsford, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, single, 35, desires position with successful farmer. Will work for room and board with option to buy farm in future. ADVERTISER 8752, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN wishes work on chicken or small dairy farm; middleaged. ADVERTISER 8759, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN and general farmer, married, small family; thorough knowledge all branches of dairying, stock, crops and machinery, wishes position. References. ADVERTISER 8760, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position in small hospital, convalescent home or private institution, prefer nurse assistant or diet kitchen; will accept anything in order to learn; age 28. ADVERTISER 8761, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, married, wants position on estate; knowledge of flowers, vegetables, greenhouse and stock. ADVERTISER 8762, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY PROTESTANT lady desires housekeepers position; capable, dependable; adults. ADVERTISER 8764, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MALE nurse and masseur wants permanent place. Splendid with invalids; prefer country place or village. Best of physicians references; Episcopalian. ADVERTISER 8765, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN—Manufacturing, pasteurizing dairy products, long years experience, training, laboratory and sales; institution, estate or dairy anywhere. ADVERTISER 8774, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN handy on estate as gardener or helper in florist's, chauffers license; sober and industrious. ADVERTISER 8777, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 40 years old, temperate and experienced; wishes position as caretaker or general work on an estate. ADVERTISER 8778, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Housework, chambermaid or any kind in home of not more than two; near school by willing worker; have one child. M. GANTHIER, Box 117, Brattleboro, Vt.

MAN INDUSTRIOUS, capable, willing, honest, do not drink, smoke; wishes kennel work. Farm experience. BERT GANCHER, 350 Greenwich St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, desires position, working manager, experienced, references, $50 month. CLARK JESTER, Otego, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED, farm manager, caretaker; capable full charge. Sober, reliable, married, 42. ADVERTISER 8783, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, experienced in dairying, calf raising, general farming; can furnish two men; no smoking or drinking; best reference. ADVERTISER 8784, care Rural New-Yorker.

DEAF POULTRYMAN, 26, managed 2,500 layers, works without supervision. $35 monthly with maintenance; good man weeks trial. BOX 782, Ellenville, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED HATCHERYMAN, poultryman, with chick outlet. ADVERTISER 8787, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED HANDY man for farm or suburbs. THOMAS GLENVILLE, Tarrytown, New York.

COUPLE — Good cook, general houseworker, gardener, repairs, general useful. ADVERTISER 8757, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE desires job, poultry, fruit or general farm; honest, sober, industrious. ADVERTISER 8766, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WISHES general housework in small family. ADVERTISER 8768, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED man, agricultural graduate, desires position, dairy poultry; experienced. ADVERTISER 8790, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION ON poultry, breeding plant, commercial hatchery; farm experience, references, agricultural college graduate; now employed as assistant foreman at official egg laying contest. ADVERTISER 8791, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED JOB on farm, May 1, by man 48. Working manager, caretaker or handy man. No tobacco or liquor, honest, clean and dependable, A-1 references; life experience. ADVERTISER 8792, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN wants work on farm; one year's experience; low salary. ADVERTISER 8794, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 26, trained and experienced in dairy and general farming, seeks position as working farm manager with full responsibility. ADVERTISER 8795, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, general farm training except dairy, desires any opportunity including dairy. ADVERTISER 8796, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN wants work, write MAE KNIEFER, 182 Harmon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIABLE COUPLE, German, middleaged, general housework, good plain cooking; man all around handy man; drives car. Some experience in farming, milking. ADVERTISER 8797, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, 18 years experience in raising, breeding, incubation, egg production, caponizing, batteries and game keeping, desires work. ADVERTISER 8800, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN EXPERIENCED, desires position on private estate; first class buttermaker, feeder and dry hand milker; middleaged, single; no booze, no tobacco; excellent references. Please state wages. ADVERTISER 8810, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FARM manager, married, college training and life experience in purebred dairy cattle and high grade fruit farming; special ability in improved pasture crops and management; desires position with opportunity and future. ADVERTISER 8801, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, after six years same place, desires to change position; build up poultry farm, 4,000 layers, 1,000 broilers weekly. ADVERTISER 8802, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY MANAGER single, 25 years experience, production, eggs, chicks, broilers, waterfowl, turkeys and pheasants; expert with incubators. Excellent executive ability. ADVERTISER 8805, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, CARE chickens, chores, help in house, good reference. ADVERTISER, 8811, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 53, active, trustworthy, some experience, desires general farm work, North Jersey preferred. No large dairy. Have driving license. American, Christian. State particulars, farm, accommodation; privilege, if any. ARTHUR BECKER, 17 Woodland Ave., Summit, N. J.

COUPLE — Good cook, poultryman, caretaker, driving. ADVERTISER 8831, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 21, Jewish, learn vegetable farming; $10 and board. Nearby New York. SCHREIER, 1860 52nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN 24, good appearance, strong, best references good rider, teamster; seeks steady work with private horses or horse farm; $30 and keep. ADVERTISER 8816, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY SCOUT, 16, wants Summer job. SCHROEDER, 492 E. 141st St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN experienced in fruit and vegetable growing, knows machinery, desires job on farm. ADVERTISER 8829, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH school graduate with experience, wants job on dairy farm; good reference; apply, ADVERTISER 8833, care Rural New-Yorker.

COLLEGE EDUCATED woman would care for kennel; experienced, reliable. ADVERTISER 8830, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED.— Housekeeping position, no encumbrance; American, good health, Episcopalian. Can handle small family. ADVERTISER 8828, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, sober, honest, reliable and willing worker; as caretaker, farm manager, or what have you? Wife work if wanted. ADVERTISER 8819, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, FARM school graduate, experienced, reliable, best references. Capable of taking full charge, E. FUNK, 510 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REFINED WOMAN wants light work for Summer at lake or ocean beach; no cooking. ADVERTISER 8820, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN EXPERIENCED, middleaged, single, wishes position on poultry farm. Experienced in all branches of the poultry business, especially egg production. S. VANCE, 66 Runyon Ave., Dunellen, N. J.

WILLING WORKER, 30 wants farm work. ADVERTISER 8825, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 46, experience in general farming, desires position, references. State wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 8826, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

GUARANTEED PURE Vermont maple products; quart syrup, two pounds soft sugar and one pound brick, all for $1.80 prepaid third zone; price list. OAKLAND FARM, Woodstock, Vt.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, five lbs. postpaid 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

WHY DO you not buy your eggs by the pound? Make sure to get your money's worth. Strictly fresh from the hen's nest to you; 19 cents per pound plus five cents postage. State size and color you want. If sent C.O.D. not less than four pounds. J. E. HASELBECK, SR., Ferndale Blvd., Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP, new, pure, heavy, delicious; by express collect, one gallon $1.75; two or more $1.70 per gallon. Write for delivered prices parcel post. L. L. STORY, East Fairfield, Vt.

HIGHEST QUALITY maple syrup, $2.25 gallon; $1.25 half gallon, delivered. D. T. BARNARD & SONS, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

NEW MAPLE syrup, $2.50 gallon; two or more $2.25 gallon; sugar, 10-lb. pail $3; five lbs. $1.60; two lbs. 75c; all prepaid third zone. LEONARD WILLIAMS, Randolph Center, Vt.

PURE CLOVER honey, 4 boxes No. 1, $1; 5 boxes No. 2, $1; 24 boxes $4; 5-lb. pail 80c postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, New York.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4; write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some, liquified, 5 lb. pail $1.25; 2, $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Massapequa, New York.

HONEY: LOOK! Lower prices; 60 best clover, $4.50; 28, $2.25; 60 buckwheat, $3.30; mixed, $3.90 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, New York.

FANCY CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.60; 120 lbs. $9; excellent flavor. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, New York.

VERMONT FANCY maple products, satisfied customers for 17 years. Prices sent on request. T. L. DOANE, Bakersfield, Vt.

FOR SALE — 1940 maple syrup, $2.25 gallon; $1.15 ½ gallon; sugar cakes, 45c lb.; maple cream, 2-lb. can $1.; prepaid third zone. HUGH MacLAURY, Harpersfield, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE clover honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat, 10, $1.40; 5, 80c postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, New York.

AVERY'S GOLDEN honey, 10 lbs. $1.50 prepaid; 60 lbs. $5.25 not prepaid. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.25 gallon; sugar 40 cents lb.; soft sugar, $1.75 5-lb. pail; maple cream 2-lb. pail 90c postpaid third zone. ROBERT CHURCH, South New Berlin, N. Y.

FINE POPPING, South American corn, shelled, prepaid 3rd zone, 10 lbs. $1.15; 25 lbs. $2.50; sample 10 cents. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup, new, first run, $2.25 gallon delivered. CLYDE DECK, Ripely, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs., (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 pounds creamed $1.25, postpaid into third zone. Vermont honey for breakfast. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

Country Board

RETIRED SINGLE gentleman wants permanent accommodations in central New Jersey at secluded home with modern conveniences. Has radio, desk, typewriter, automobile, and two purebred Airedales, with portable dog yards and houses. ADVERTISER 8767, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR PEACE, quiet and rest, be a Winter guest in a modern, Christian farm home; special rates. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED — Invalid, semi-invalid lady, room, board, considerate care; modern; country. ADVERTISER 8687, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS WANTED — $5 week. Enclose stamped envelope. MARJORIE McCLELLAN FLINT, Randolph, Vt.

CHILDREN TO board, refined farm home, $10 per week; Protestant. E. SCHUTZ, Star Route, Hawley, Pa.

RIVERSIDE FARMS — Opening for 12th year, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river, Skyline Drive; $7 and $9 weekly; Gentiles. WOODSTOCK, VA.

ELDERLY, PRIVATE home, excellent meals, entertainment. MONFORT, 14 Bouton, Ave., Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED — Boarders on small farm in country. 12 Railroad Ave., Brandon, Vt.

GOOD ROOMS and board, very reasonable, modern improvements; $7. per week. BOX 10, Waterfall, Va.

Miscellaneous

BEES — Italian or Caucasian, 3 lbs. and queen $3.25; 2 lbs. $2.50; start shipping May 5th. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

ELECTRIC INCUBATOR and brooder, 100 egg capacity; one coal burning brooder 500 capacity. OSCAR BEESMER, Route 2, Kingston, New York.

WANTED USED tractor (rubber tires) and other machinery; 80 acre farm; cash. ADVERTISER 8750, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED GOOD used two row tractor potato planter. FRANK ADAMKOWSKI, Broadalbin, New York.

FOR SALE team, corn planter, riding cultivator, mow machine, disc harrow. ED. WHILES, Route 1, Hackensack, N. J.

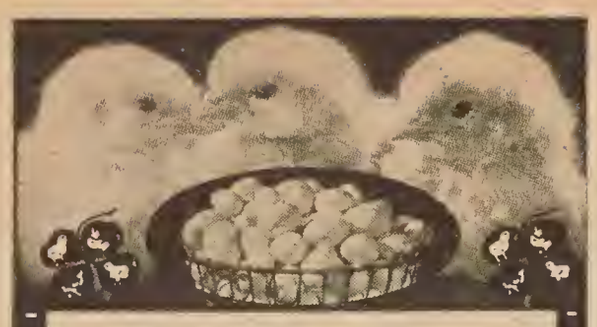
WANTED USED garden tractor, Kinkade preferred. H. J. ADAMS, Malone, N. Y.

WANTED—New or used iron stanchions, water buckets; must be complete and in good condition. State quantity, price in first letter. JOHN BUDENOS, Sayville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Good grade meadow hay, $20 ton. Call or write LOOMIS SANATORIUM, Loomis, Sullivan County, N. Y. Telephone No. Liberty 900.

FOR SALE — Power cultivator, garden tractor, Hardee orchard sprayer, Planet Jr. seeder. PHILIP MASKIELL, 30-26 12th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

FOR SALE, close estate, Hinmadaire electric incubator No. 300-A with model D hatcher combination with electric automatic controls; capacity 1,500 eggs and 1,000 in hatchette. Perfect condition, immediate shipment, crated. Price for both $225 cash. W. N. SMITH, P. O. Box 219, Park Ridge, N. J.



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PULLETS $11.50 Up

Leghorn Cockerels $3.00 per 100

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SUSQUEHANNA BREEDERS HATCHERY

NEW MATINGS FOR 1940

For 1940 we are announcing two new matings which round out our offering of chicks so that we have a chick for every need.

Send for our new free catalog which describes our Breeding Control mating of "SUPER" chicks, our old reliable SUSQUEHANNA STRAIN mating, on which we have built our reputation, and our lower priced economy STERLING QUALITY mating. Prices start at $8.95 for incubator run chicks, $2.95 for sexed males, $13.95 for pullets. Sexed pullets and cockerels are offered in all three matings. Our sexed chicks are guaranteed 95% accurate and are sexed by a world famous sexer.

All chicks bloodtested by the long tube agglutination test in State laboratory—your guarantee against disease.

TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED

Ask about our POULTRYMENS BUDGET PLAN for purchase of chicks on time payments. This plan will help you finance your chicks, equipment and feed Prompt inquiries will receive in addition to our free catalog a FREE Profit Sharing Certificate entitling the holder to a $2.00 per 100 discount from our regular prices for prompt orders.

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Box R Montrose, Pa.

TRAPNESTED and PEDIGREED

REDS and WHITE LEGHORNS

SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

START with Sprunger day-old SEXED PULLETS from TRAPNESTED Breeders, and step up your EGG PROFITS. Over 5,000 Breeders on MY OWN FARM. 135 two and three-year-old hens with records of over 300 eggs, in pullet year. This year 750 trapnested Leghorns and Reds mated to 250 to 335 egg dam males.

CHAMPION HEN and PENS The U. S. Champion Red Hen and First Pen in 1939 Maine Contest, and the Third Highest Pen all U. S. Contests, are now on my breeding farm. Purchased from Ford. Five hens won American Poultry Journal trophies in 1939.

FREE CATALOG Low prices on Both Sexed and Unsexed Chicks. 95% Sex Guarantee. WRITE TODAY, BOX 25

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FORT WAYNE, IND. . . COOPERSBURG, PA.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Write for Catalog on Special Matings. Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65
LARGE HANSON WH. LEGHORN PULLETS 95% ACCURATE	12.50	62.50	125
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20

All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D. by Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on Request. Order Now.

Smith's Electric Hatchery. Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix

VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.

	Non Sexed 100	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
Large Type Hanson S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	11.00	7.50
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	8.00	10.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	6.50

Hanson S.C.W. Leg. Ckls. $2-100; $8-500; $15-1000. Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.

Chester Valley Hatchery. Box R. McAlisterville. Pa.

BABY & STARTED CHICKS Blood tested & U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wed. through year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Cir. & Prices. **Kenyon Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.**

Publisher's Desk

I took out a policy with Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebr., in January, 1938 and paid my premium. I was injured by a cow on March 3 and laid up until April 20. I put in a claim for disability. The company sent me a check. I was then taken sick on May 1 with kidney stones and a stomach condition. Then in July 1 was taken with goiter and did not work until December 1. I have asked for adjustment from the company for my period of illness beginning May 1. They have refused to pay.

I also have a $10 policy with North American Accident Insurance Company. I took this policy on June 1, 1938. When the agent called and wanted to sell me a policy, he saw that I was ill and I told him of my condition. He said, however, that I could get the policy but could not draw benefits for my present illness. After I partially recovered from my goiter condition, which I sustained in July, I notified the company and a claim for disability since my goiter condition had nothing to do with my previous illness. This company has also refused to make any payment. J. E. S.

New Jersey.

A satisfactory adjustment of the claim, which was the subject of a bona fide dispute, was made by Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association.

However, in line with our long experience with the limited policies issued by North American Accident Insurance Company, this company refused to make good on its policy and disclaimed all liability. Court action is the only alternative.

I am enclosing a clipping for your morgue that may come in useful in your "Publisher's Desk." it shows what alarming sums of money these fellows get from their advertising with their fraudulent claims. I have noticed their advertisements in many of the rural papers. $661,000 is a small fortune and mostly came from those less fortunate and who could ill afford to lose it. Still enjoy the paper and read it through as soon as it comes. Our friend Reber lives a few miles southwest of me. H. A. F.

Michigan.

The clipping is from a Chicago paper and refers to the indictment of Sylvan B. Heininger a dentist at 440 Huron St., Chicago, Ill., on a charge of mail fraud. Heininger advertised to send plates by mail that would enable the possessors to use them as if they were natural teeth but it is said that 720 customers throughout the country found the teeth ill fitting and uncomfortable. It is said that Heininger's income from March 1933 to April 1939 was $661,000. Plates cost from $5 to $15. It is also stated that John Alger, his brother-in-law, and Mrs. Josephine Alger, his sister, were indicted recently on similar charges. We have previously referred to complaints that had reached us indicating dissatisfaction with goods received.

I would feel lost without the R. N.-Y. I have been a constant reader for more than 30 years. Your paper has been taken by different members of my family for more than 50 years. Many years ago my sister sent dried fruit to a party in New York, who after receiving the fruit did not send any money. She wrote them several times but received no reply. Then she wrote to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. In a short time they received the full amount due them which was about $100. They were very grateful and always had a word of praise for you and your paper. I am especially interested in the Woman's Page and Publisher's Desk. The Publisher's Desk helps its readers whenever it is possible to do so, and exposes the crooks who swindle honest people out of their hard earned money. May your good work continue in the future as it has in the past. E. R.

New York.

We print this because it gratifies us to know that our readers get the right conception of the work we are trying to do and we are always doubly thrilled when the work is successful. It is only the most untiring work that has enabled us to collect over a million dollars for our readers during the past 30 years. The encouragement from our friends enables us to keep up the work.

I shipped two cases of eggs to Halpern & Company. I dealt with Halpern & Company, 1021 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y., off and on for a number of years and they have always been satisfactory. I cannot understand why they fail to pay for the two cases of eggs. Will you kindly see if you can collect for the two cases of eggs shipped on November 16? L. J. H.

New York.

Letters to Halperin & Company at this address are returned undelivered and thus far we have been unable to trace the concern. We will be glad to have any information that will lead to locating them.

I have two checks drawn on a Brooklyn, N. Y. bank given as payment for coal by Julius Wacht, and signed by him. His business goes under the name of Sterling Coal Company. The amount of the checks totaled $388.20, but payment was stopped. I have five checks from Leo Freedman totaling $150.81 for coal delivered Leroy Coal Company of Scranton, Pa. The checks are signed by Leo Freedman. The checks went to protest, "no funds." I have tried through several Scranton lawyers to collect but with no results. A friend of mine and a subscriber of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER told me to take it up with you. E. L. F.

Pennsylvania.

The Sterling Coal Company cannot be located in Brooklyn, N. Y., nor can we find the Leroy Coal Company in Scranton, Pa. They are not known. We regret that we cannot collect these amounts.

Many thanks for the time and attention you have given the Warschuer Mutual Association, Inc. This company have changed their name and address and I can not find any certificate of this stock. As this was some years ago and I really haven't any definite information have decided to let the matter drop at this time. So thank you again for your trying to help out in this matter. Am enjoying your paper more than ever. C. A. K.

New York.

We were unable to find any trace of this concern and assume they faded out of existence. We would be glad to have information about them if any of our readers should know them.

In our October 7, 1939 issue we published an item about the Educators Association on the basis of reports made to us, and also contained in a criticism by the Federal Trade Commission, of certain alleged "unfair methods of competition." The Educators Association state that they had already corrected the practices complained of by the Commission before the complaint was filed. They protested the action of the Commission and presented a petition to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The Court examined the evidence and stated it was satisfied with the practices of the Association and their relations with their employees. The Federal Trade Com mission sought to have the case re-argued but the Court refused the re-argument. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER never wishes to do an injustice to anyone and for that reason we are glad to publish this additional information about the Educators Association.

My father has taken your magazine for years and I've always followed with interest your work in exposing unfair concerns. So when this matter came up, I wondered if you could look into it for us. He ordered and paid in advance for a shipment of fish from the Reliable Fish Company, of 104 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass., consisting of sardines. The sardines were spoiled when they got here, so he shipped the whole order back to them. They refused to accept the shipment and have made no answer to the letters written them. His mistake was of course in prepaying for perishable goods, but the company offered an eight per cent discount for cash. Would not a reputable company make their order good even if they had their money? If you can find out anything about this company we will be very grateful. C.R.

Pennsylvania.

We traced this company to another address but they had moved from there and we cannot find any trace of them. We suggest putting the name on record in the event the Reliable Fish Company start up at some other address.

Would you advise a Mexican divorce and is it legal? M. K.

New York.

Mexican divorces are not legal in New York and now the Post Office has barred Mexican divorce suits from the United States mails. Such divorces are to be returned marked "fraudulent." The Domestic Relations Bureau at Tia Juana, Mexico and Antonio Legasty, proprietor, are the concerns immediately involved and all mail addressed to them will be returned to senders. The order further states that "persons securing these so-called Mexican divorces through the mails from courts wholly lacking in jurisdiction over the parties do not secure divorces valid in the United States. Even their validity in Mexico appears to be open to question." The Solicitor for the Department also says that the evidence showed that the scheme was deliberately designed and is being operated through the mails of the United States to defraud persons desiring divorce. The fraud order was directed only at the bureau named and it is not known whether other agencies conduct a similar business.

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From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous selected stock. At $9.00 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. Sexed pullets $18 per 100.

Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

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CHERRY HILL CHICKS

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Pullets guar. 95% accurate	Per 100 unsexed	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00	12.00	4.00

When available — not over 40% light Breeds — our choice $4.00. Less than 100 add 1 cent per chick. Also started Chicks. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM. Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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WHITE LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
MIXED CHICKS

$6 PER 100 C. O. D.

25 for $2.00 — 50 for $3.50

100 White Leghorn Cockerels $2.00

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog.

C. E. HOCKMAN

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SPECIAL QUALITY — All breeders carefully culled & blood-tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed. Will ship C.O.D. if desired.

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Large Type S.C.W. Leg.	$6.50	$32.50	$65
White & Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Quality Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65
Large Type Sexed Legs. (95% guar.)	12.00	60.00	120

Leg. Cockerels $2-100. 31 Yrs. Hatching experience.

W. A. LAUVER, Prop., Box R, McAllsterville, Pa.

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All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00-100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00-100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00-100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50-100
Jersey White Giants	9.00-100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00-100
Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100; Leg. Cockerels	2.00-100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.

J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BOS Chicks and Pullets—White Leghorns, Browns Anconas, Leghorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks. 95% sex guaranteed. 4½c up. Started Pullets. *Catalog free.* BOS HATCHERY, R 2R, Zeeland, Mich.

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1940 Edition now ready for you. 20,000 parts (new and used) for all makes of tractors. You'll save up to 75%. Write Today. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill.

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BEST PRICES PAID
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S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
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SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY TO KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.
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CASE COMBINE 12 foot, motor drive, in excellent condition. Will sacrifice. Write NIGHTINGALE MILLS - Marcellus, N. Y.

METAL CUTOUT SIGNS– Fowls, Animals and Tourists Signs. GATES, Richard Street, Elmira, N. Y.

• SUMMER HOMES •
and Camps for rent or sale will be featured on Sundays, during months of April and May, in the New York Herald Tribune. Send description of your property; suggested advertising with cost will be mailed you without obligation. Every ad reprinted free in "Summer Home Catalog." Address Herald Tribune Summer Home Desk, 230 W. 41st St., N. Y.

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Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE — ½ acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

BIG LIST free, Northern New Jersey farms. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275-R Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE — One acre, six room house, bath, improvements, double garage, outbuildings, all in good condition. South Hackensack, N. J.; no reasonable offer refused. Write, JOSEPH KOTLABA, Harrington, Delaware.

FOR SALE — 7 acre farm, 7 room house in good condition; garage, chicken house, gambrel roof barn, good tillable land; $700. JOHN SECOR, Romulus, N. Y.

CENTRAL NEW YORK, 80 acre equipped poultry and dairy farm, on picturesque lake; lake rights, valuable camp sites; $20,000. Investment, stocked, 2,200 chickens, 1,350 in production. One-half mile village, churches, stores, school bus, 5 hours drive New York City. Seven room Colonial, newly decorated inside and out. Bath, gas, electricity, steam heat; inexhaustible spring water, shaded lawns, fertile soil, wood, timber, low taxes. Buildings, A-1, large modern hennery, outbuildings; cow, hay, grain, straw, boat, photos, owner; $10,000; $8,000 down, balance easy terms. ADVERTISER 8668, care Rural New-Yorker.

MUST SELL 38 acre farm, rich water resource, fertile, ½ mile to state road, mountain view, good location, buildings. OSCAR WHITE, West Townsend, Mass.

NICE PLACE, suitable Summer place or boys or girls camp; 12 rooms, 2 baths, big sunporch, 48 windows; new and all modern, in A-1 shape; $10,000. ADVERTISER 8669, care Rural New-Yoker.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN house, oil burner, three car garage, barn, fruit trees, strawberry beds, cow, hens. Four acres good land; silver fox ranch stocked. ADVERTISER 8745, care Rural New-Yorker.

IMMEDIATE INCOME — 4 room furnished cottage, 7 acres, 400 hens, cow, river fishing, hunting; near Saranac Lake. RALPH PARISH, Bloomingdale, N. Y.

FARMS FOR sale, of all descriptions, with or without stock. Write for bulletin, or come and see me. RACINE AGENCY, Main St., Dayville, Killingly, Coun.

DAIRY FARM on highway; income $500 monthly. Stock 33 head; house and good buildings; 109 acres. Price $12,000, part cash. VERMANN, Coxsackie, N. Y.

WELL-KEPT 249 acre dairy farm, equipped with all modern machinery, 60 head of stock, 4 horses, excellent 12 room house with all modern improvements, spring water in house, barn, pastures. No agents. S. MATHIS, Meridale, New York.

SETTLE ESTATE on improved road, 142 acre farm; 75,000 saw timber, 47 acres cultivated, good condition. Two houses, 9 and 5 rooms; 60x60 basement barn, grist mill, outbuildings, fruit; gas available. PERRY KEVERLINE, East Aurora, N. Y.

WANTED — 50 to 100 acres, floodable marsh land. ADVERTISER 8748, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Practically new 4 room house, screened porch, garage; good driven well water. School bus passes property, electricity available; some fruit and shrubbery, near Du Pont plant. ADVERTISER 8747, care Rural New-Yorker.

10 ACRE GREENHOUSE farm and home. Columbia County, N. Y. Albany, Catskill and Saugerties markets tend to make this a profitable enterprise. Attractive 9 room house, hot water heat, electricity, 3 greenhouses, 60 ft., 70 ft., and 80 ft., and other buildings; $5,000. Free circular and information on long-term financing. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Massachusetts.

GARAGE, CABINS, road stand site, 30 acres no buildings, (Canajoharie) state road; $1,500. $75 cash, $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 8751, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE in the village of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. Lot 75x100 with 5-room house attached; 5 minutes to station; suitable for business or party commuting to New York City. Apply JAMES McGREGOR, 18 Echo Ave., New Rochelle, New York.

OWNERS HEALTH compels sale of profitable New England poultry farm. Seven room house, 50 acres; 24,500 Buckeye hatching equipment. O. M. COOMBS, Nashua, N. H.

BIG MUSHROOM cellar, 4 rooms, electricity, wood, muskrat trapping, poultry house, 8 acres best tillable land, suitable for strawberries, celery; $9 monthly; New York-Atlantic City highway, route 4; also little lunch room. A. FRELIN, New Gretna, N. J.

POULTRY FARM, 1½ acres, capacity 7,000; modern buildings, road stand, garage; house 6 large modern rooms, steam heat, hot water, electricity; 50 miles New York City on Jericho Turnpike; bargain price $9,500. CHARLES NEWMAN, Centereach, L. I., N. Y. (Opposite Drewes gas station).

SALE, RENT, exchange, 6 room furnished bungalow, porches screened, awnings, electricity, gas, two lots, shade trees; Jersey Shore, two blocks to beach; $1,800; rent $200 season; want country home. SUPT. PALISADES TOWERS, Palisades Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—Owner retiring, beautiful old estate in Alps, Rensselaer County, consisting of 28 acre farm and 30 acre wood lot, only store and gas pumps in village, complete stock of general store including Chevrolet truck, large house, two barns, two garages, 3 henhouses, excellent condition, about 1,000 foot lake frontage, state road, school bus, 30 minutes from Albany, $10,000. Picture or details on request. J. A. BLOOM, Averill Park, N. Y.

125 ACRES, good buildings, 19 cows, team, machinery, electric milk cooler, milking machine, $6,500, $1,500 down; many others. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

FOR RENT, gas station, restaurant, cabins, lake, on National highway; 75 miles from New York City. GEO. CADOO, Shohola Falls, Pa.

FOR SALE—72 acre farm, one mile to Bethel; nice road; abundance wood and spring water, nice buildings. JOSEPH REGAN, Bethel, Vt.

FOR SALE—360 acres, Delaware County dairy farm, macadam road, 1½ miles from creamery; 35 head cattle, farm machinery and tools; 12 room house, cow barn 36x82; horse barn 24x70; henhouse, timber, good running water. School bus at door. Price reduced to $8,500 for cash, come and see it or write to owner. GEORGE BURDICK, Bloomville, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent in Northern Westchester, conveniently located. Six rooms and bath, large plot, barn, $35 per month. Sale price $3,750. ADVERTISER 8780, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN DAIRY farm, very productive, 32 stanchions, machinery, milk route available; some stock if wanted. Located in village. HOWARD GLADSTONE, Andes, N. Y.

WANTED TO rent small farm, suitable for chickens; reasonable rent. ADVERTISER 8782, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST INN, boarding house, state road; 10 rooms, 20 acres; (Cobleskill); maple shade, flowers; small payment, easy terms. ADVERTISER 8763, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE TWO stone houses, one frame cottage on 22 acres high wooded tract, Monroe, N. Y. Artesian well, electricity, station half mile. Conservative value $12,000, mortgage $6,400; will exchange for free and clear farm not over 100 miles from New York City. Connecticut preferred. DR. KENNETH McDOUGALL, Overbrook-Stamford, Conn.

FOR RENT, eight room house for season; furnish. improvements, particulars write. 9 Hausemau Ave., Chatham, N. Y.

IN HUNTERDON COUNTY, seven miles West of Flemingtou. Unusual opportunity, very desirable country home, all improvements, painted buildings; lots of fruit; 64 acres; ideal location; five acres woodland, shade, best of water, fertile land. Come and see. W. E. RITTENHOUSE, owner, Stockton, N. J.

NOW AVAILABLE, for reut, Continental Village Farm, near Peekskill, N. Y. Suitable buildings for stock farming, boy's camp, Dude ranch or kindred purposes; 20 acre lake and several miles of riding paths. Terms reasonable. ADVERTISER 8788, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Equipped dairy farm, 134 acres Delaware County; stock 33; team; $7,000. $3,000 cash. Write for details. B. B. ROBINETTE, Delhi, N. Y.

FOR SALE—200 acre stocked farm, tools, crops, etc; 10 room house, improvements; $35,000. $8,000 cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list; Orange and Ulster Counties; dairy, fruit, poultry farms, stands, gas stations, stores. Best bargains; see "DOC" first.

FOR SALE — General store in lively village, Orange County, N. Y., on state road; income besides store. ADVERTISER 8770, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—121 acres, good buildings, electricity, furnace; state route, near town; priced right. CLYDE LEONARD, R. No. 3, Jefferson, Ohio.

POULTRY PLANT for sale, 16 years established trade, but doctor advises selling. Modern dwelling and buildings, fully equipped, one for 1,200 hens; incubator capacity 24,500 eggs, 1,500 pullorum tested N. H. Reds now laying. Fine chick trade, 70,000 last year. Complete equipment included. For full information write, E. H. BISHOP COMPANY, Peterborough, N. H.

FOR SALE—Summer or all year country home, six rooms, bath, heat, gas, electricity, city water, two lots, very low taxes; five minutes walk to commuting train. Fine schools, churches; ideal for children. Must see to appreciate this bargain at $3,500. BOX 192, Old Bridge, N. J.

FOR RENT—Furnished kitchenette, living room and bedroom, on a farm near Watkins Glen; conveniences; $10 per month or $3 per week. MRS. A. E. McPARTY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

AUGUSTA, N. J., on Sussex-Newton Road, for sale, farm 1, 65 acres, poultry and dairy, 1,500 chickens and raising equipment, 24 cows, modern barn; modern dwelling. Farm 2 adjoining, 166 acres, dairy, 24 cows, modern barn, modern double dwelling and log cabin. Will sell separately or combined. Bull, young stock, team of horses each farm. ADVERTISER 8700, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALFALFA DAIRY farm near Fort Plain, N. Y. Montgomery County, 170 acres. OLIVER G. FOX, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bungalow, five rooms, electricity, water in house, garage, two acres of land cultivated, in village, owner. T. W. MORRIS, New Gretna, N. J.

ON ACCOUNT of death in family I am compelled to sell my 104 acre farm fully equipped; 16 cows, three heifers, two horses, all farming tools, household goods, 1937 V-8 truck, everything goes at $6,000; one-half down. ADVERTISER 8798, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARAGE SERVICE station 50x100, main corner Johnsonville on Route 67; average business $50,000. Ford and John Deere products; 17 years, reasonable, illness. AKIM GARAGE, Johnsonville, N. Y.

FARM 175 ACRES, 14 room house, ample barns and poultry buildings with or without stock and machinery; good terms. JOHN STEWART, Ghent, N. Y.

FOR RENT — Summer cabins, furnished, 40 miles from New York City in Westchester County, N. Y. Private place. ADVERTISER 8804, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Five acre farm, four clear, with six room house and garage located at Bremen Ave. and Buerger St., city line; all modern improvements, poultry and brooder house for 1,500 chickens and poultry equipment; peach and apple trees, grapes, one acre good firewood; good location and neighborhood; two blocks from Egg Harbor City; will sell reasonable; two blocks to White Horse Pike. VAN T. THOMAS, Owner, R. D. 1, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

AM REMODELING my 10 room, three acre farm residence on state road, 40 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y. into three modern furnished apartments. Bath, running water, Frigidaire, screened porches; retired couples, pensioners preferred; laundry included; $25 monthly. ADVERTISER 8806, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, some woodland, house with or without improvements, good view, in Putnam or Dutchess Counties; will pay cash for bargain. Give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 8812, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, IN N. Y. State, within 125 miles of N. Y. City, about six acres, house; electric, good view, and location, must be reasonable. Send all information to P. WEICK, 7119 72nd St., Glendale, L. I., N. Y.

TO LEASE 36 acre good farm, with or without boarding house. CANDIDO, 600 E. 183rd St., New York City.

200 ACRE FARM, Route 20, Otsego County; electricity, good water, 12 room house, grade A barn, asbestos roofed, silo; $2,900. ADVERTISER 8813, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARMER with own help wants to buy stocked and equipped dairy farm with grade A market. No down payment, owner to keep half of milk checks till farm is paid for. ADVERTISER 8814, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FIVE acre farm, railroad commuting to New York City; to rent with option to buy. WM. LECHNER, 20 No. Sycamore St., West Hempstead, N. Y.

GENERAL FARM on Hudson River for sale. E. KRIEL, W. Coxsackie, N. Y.

$2,500 CASH, secures 28 acre village farm on state highway near city of 100,000; owner. ADVERTISER 8683, care Rural New-Yorker.

25 ACRES good farm land with dwelling and fresh water stream running through the property, situated on Montauk Highway, Bellport. THOMAS R. WRIGHT, Bellport, N. Y.

DAIRY, POULTRY, potatoes, vegetables; 350 acres in Monadnock region, six miles Keene City, heart of New England; one-half mile large manufacturing town, route 10. Remodeled Colonial two tenement 13 room house. Attic, sheds, old features kept, paneling, fireplaces, hardware, heading, birch floors. New 120 ton hay barn, cement basement, 40 cows, 100 acres tractor tillage. Houses 1,500 hens, 4,800 chickens, running water to all. Established door market 4,000 bu. potatoes, 18 ton squash, vegetables. Insured $10,000. Price $6,500 up. Might share, rent; crippled owner. F. R. BROWN, West Swanzey, N. H.

MARDELA, MARYLAND — One and one-half acres, four room house, furnished, garage, outbuildings; $1,000. Write REUBEN EDWARDS, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

WANTED TO buy poultry farm for myself, with suitable buildings, would convert, not less than 20 acres in New York State not more than 10 miles from New York City. ADVERTISER 8821, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE 32 acre poultry and trucking farm, 150 miles south of New York on Route 1. Six room bungalow and good outbuildings; fruit trees and 12 acres woodland with large stream. Fishing, hunting and gigging. Will sacrifice for $3,900 for quick sale. BETTY MITCHELL, R. 3, Media, Pa.

WANTED CHEAP Farm about 200 miles from New York; give full information. ADVERTISER 8822, care Rural New Yorker.

Help Wanted

HELP WANTED — Couple without children (Protestant) taking real pride in their work to look after our place as they would their own in return for good wages, considerate treatment, attractive surroundings. Private sitting room, bedroom, bath in completely remodeled farm house. Car space; must like and be used to country. Nearest towns New Canaan, Conn., five miles, Stamford 13; no bus line. Three in family, husband, wife, both employed, son 10. Couple must be neat, clean, healthy, good natured, fond of children, dogs, eats. Otherwise do not apply. Want two good houseworkers, one with reasonable knowledege of cooking, willing to take suggestions. Husband to work outside when needed. We have ontside worker, with us seven years. Long work day (our breakfast 7:15; our dinner 7:30) but liberal time for rest in middle of day. Customary free time weekly or monthly. One week vacation with pay first year; thereafter two weeks. Send photograph, experience, wages desired. ADVERTISER 8789, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, 832 Plandome Road, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Able-bodied single man, good milker and teamster; New Jersey; $30 per month, room and board with raise. ADVERTISER 8673, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man, 35-40, honest, willing, good milker and teamster; also drive truck; good reference; $50 a month and board. JOSEPH BUCCIARELLI, Weed Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

FARM RAISED boy, good character and habits, over 16, interested in farming, help on small farm. Will be treated like one of the family. Small wages to start. HENRY MICK, Pleasant Valley Way, West Orange, N. J.

WANTED — Farm raised couple for vegetable farm; over 30 years old. Woman must be clean and good cook; man to work on farm; give nationality and wages expected. J. ZIMMERMAN, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED — Teamster, single, litte miking, no liquor; state wages expected. WALTER BEHRMAN, Newton, N. J.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, must be neat and clean; two adults in family; Protestant preferred. W. W. BROWN, 45 Boltis St., Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WANTED WORKING housekeeper and cook. Suburban home, 3 adults; business people, preferably one who understands social needs of grown daughter, State age, nationality, religion, salary expected, reference, photo or snap-shot. ADVERTISER 8749, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, some experience, clean habits, to work in commercial apiaries, board and room furnished; full details first letter. B. B. COGGSHALL, Groton, N. Y.

WANTED GARDENER with experience in pruning and tree surgery to join an institutional maintenance staff. Grand opportunity for young man, single preferred. ADVERTISER 8753, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE GIRL, general housework, live in, family of four, two children; $25 monthly, start. MRS. L. S. HILTON, 72 Laurel St., Longmeadow, Mass.

COOK-HOUSEWORKER wanted; single woman of good character, familiar with farm life. Must be able to bake bread, preserve fruits, can vegetables, etc. No children in family; good home; location Northeastern Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 8754, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWINE HERDSMAN wanted; experienced in handling purebred hogs. Must be single, total abstainer and have some technical education. Permanent job and chance for advancement. Salary, bonus, good room and board. Location Northeastern Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 8755, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER WANTED—Experienced in crops, fertilizers, rotations, machinery, etc. Must be single, total abstainer and have some technical education. Permanent job and chance for advancement. Salary, bonus, good room and board. Location Northeastern Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 8756, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man on farm, wife or boy assist milking; good milker required. Good pay; state particulars. ADVERTISER 8758, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middleaged Christian man to board on a small place in country. MARGARET MORTON, Box 18-C, Route 3, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

COOK, WAITING on table; no upstairs work or washing; family of 3; experienced. MRS. MURRAY BARTLETT, Geneva, N. Y.

COUPLE—Finnish preferred; small place, country, between Ridgefield and Danbury. Man general outdoor work, knowledge Ford car; woman general housework. ADVERTISER 8771, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Scandinavian farm hand; middle aged; single; Connecticut; no milking. ADVERTISER 8772, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED HOUSEWORKER, must be experienced, have character reference, plain cook. State age and wages desired. Write A. HUSTED, 5 Knollwood Drive, Greenwich, Coun.

GIRL HOUSEWORK and plain cooking, take charge six room house, Forest Hills, L. I. $40 start, own room, three business adults. ADVERTISER 8773, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED EXPERIENCED cook for boarding house, farm, good board, room, year round position. Send offers with references and demands to SWISS FARMS, Philmont, N. Y.

WANTED — A live young man of good habits that is faithful and trusty, that saves his money, that is interested in registered Holstein-Friesian cows for general farming. Will pay good wages. ADVERTISER 8779, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — April to December, single man to work on a Connecticut vegetable farm; $30 a month, with room and board. State age, height, weight and qualifications. ADVERTISER 8781, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, WHITE, light housework, child, steady. BOX 141, Woodridge, N. Y. Sullivan County.

MIDDLEAGED MAN, care for small grounds, garden, poultry, lawn, etc; good home year round, moderate wages. References, particulars. ADVERTISER 8786, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE COUPLE, house and general farm work; motherless home, three males. $35 month, board, quarters, good home; give references. MISTLETOE SPRINGS FARM, Laurel, Maryland.

WANTED — Three nice home girls to wait on tables in country restaurant, experience not necessary. State age, and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 8775, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good plain cook and baker to work in restaurant; wages $60 month. ADVERTISER 8776, care Rural New-Yorker.

CULTIVATED YOUNG woman, fond of country life, to join and to look after family of three; $30 per month. ADVERTISER 8769, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT once for Summer, married couple, no children, on farm. Wife to do housework; man farm work. No milking, $75 a month and board. FRANK J. TODD, Stamford, N. Y.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG or middleaged couple for complete supervision of 35 acre farm in Pennsylvania. Man experienced in poultry and farming, handy with tools. A new enterprise for owner who will spend week-ends in own cottage on farm. Woman to keep owner's house in order and do cooking. A nominal salary will be paid plus share of profits. Excellent opportunity for persons who are sober and honest. Must furnish best of references. In reply, give full details. P. O. BOX 52, Springtown, Pa.

WANTED — Working herdsman to milk, feed and (with helper) care for 60 head milk cows (40 purebred Guernseys and 20 grade Holsteins). No liquor; must be married, honest, ambitious, co-operative, and furnish excellent references as to character and ability. ALVAN G. LIPPINCOTT, Swedesboro, N. J., Telephone 276.

WOMAN HELP on chicken farm, prepare eggs, broilers. Good home, steady job; $20 monthly start. BECKWITT, Bound Brook, N. J.

EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, white girl, under 40, with good references. Good cooking, general housework and laundry by machine required; must like children. Outskirts of Albany. $50 per month; give full particulars and references in first letter. MRS. HARRY BATTIN, Loudonville, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced farm hand, steady job; state wages. ADVERTISER 8793, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 285.

Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Removal of dead apple trees and uniformity in size of apple boxes are advanced as pressing problems of the apple industry by members of the joint fruit committee created by the State Horticultural Society and the State Farm Federation.

Due to the unusually long Winter and the great depth of snow which has prevailed, many vineyardists in the grape country of Central and Western New York have been handicapped in proceeding with their Spring work. Trimming grape vines and pulling the brush from them is a Winter occupation for those owning vineyards. The trimming is begun in the Fall, almost as soon as the grape harvest is ended and proceeds leisurely during the Winter months. This year it is estimated that about 75 per cent of the trimming was done by late December, but the snows have prevented many from getting into the vineyards. On the other hand, the snow is of great benefit to the land, acting as "poor man's fertilizer" and furnishing needed moisture.

Empire State farmers plan little acreage changes in planting their main 1940 crops as compared with last year's acreage, the agricultural marketing service announces. An exception is noted in the case of tobacco—a relatively small crop—where the acreage will be increased 20 per cent this year over last.

The approximate number of acres to be planted in New York this year together with last year's acreage, in the order named, are given below for main crops covered by the survey: Corn, 699,000 and 699,000; Spring wheat, 6,000 and 6,000; oats 774,000 and 782,000; barley 149,000 and 146,000; tame hay 4,000,000 and 3,962,000; dry edible beans 160,000 and 142,000; potatoes 215,000 and 211,000; tobacco, 1,800 and 1,500; soy beans 12,000 and 9,000.

The Finger Lakes Grape Co-operative, an organization of Schuyler, Seneca and Yates County grape growers formed last year, reports that they have sold all their output of juice manufactured last Fall—some 200,000 gallons.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

The 24 Ayrshires owned by Hutchby and Cooper of Newark completed a herd average of 684 pounds, 4.58 per cent milk, 31.35 pounds butterfat on twice a day milking in the Ayrshire herd test during January.

Yates County farmers are on the lookout for "stockyard pneumonia" in their cattle herds following an outbreak of the disease in the southern part of the county.

One hundred million pounds of cheese are now being produced annually under a salt control program based on investigations made in the dairy laboratory at the State Experiment Station in Geneva for the past four years. Special attention is being given in the investigations to the physical structure of the salt which may be readily adjusted to the proper shape and size for the cheese industry.

The New York State Jersey Cattle Club is planning another consignment sale at the Geneva Station on June 1. H. C. Andrews of Waterloo, president of the Club, and Joseph Taylor of Ithaca, are making preliminary plans for the event.

The Department of Agriculture of New York State has announced that damage awards, due to animals being killed by dogs, totaled $116,039, or a $15,610 decrease in the amount paid out in 1938. The annual report of the Department discloses that marauding dogs killed 6,601 sheep and lambs last year and injured 3,017. Cattle killed amounted to 169, and injured 38; horses killed, two and injured four; fowl killed, 31,089 and injured 787; hares and rabbits killed, 1,375 and injured 74; goats killed, 56 and injured 10.

Twin calves were born to a two year old cow owned by Philip Wyffels, near Canandaigua—the first born on the farm in 35 years. The twins lived and weighed about 50 pounds each.

POULTRY

One of a flock of 33 New Hampshire Red hens owned by Frank Mikles of Auburn, recently presented him with an oversize egg that weighed an even quarter pound and measured 8x9 inches.

Results of the Western New York 4-H Egg show held at Akron, show Dudley Mathes of Holley as a Grade B sweepstakes first prize winner with his 98.5 per cent prefect white eggs.

4-H CLUB NOTES

Livingston County 4-H Club members will attempt a new project this year—that of raising draft horses. They will attempt to develop better types of draft horses along with the training of some of the younger people in the handling and care of this important class of livestock.

o.

Play Safe, Choose a Genuine FARMALL

Nearly 500,000 FARMALLS delivered to farmers—that's the solid foundation on which we've built today's great new line of FARMALLS. *At right:* the 2-plow FARMALL-H with Hi-Speed Cultivator. This model has 5-speed transmission—up to 16 miles an hour on rubber.

NEW *comfort,* new *speed,* new *power,* new *beauty,* and new *economy* are all yours when you choose a new FARMALL. These zippy beauties are *genuine* FARMALLS, through and through, built on a solid foundation of success earned in 17 years of all-purpose tractor pioneering. During those 17 years the whole tractor farming system was transformed. *FARMALL design* did it. It led the way, and it leads the parade today. You get all the advantages of genuine Farmall design in any of the four new FARMALLS.

A new tractor is a lot of fun; and *it's the life-blood of your farm.* Choose the right tractor partner to help you win. Be sure you get the benefits of FARMALL experience.

In this busy season, each day proves the value of FARMALL balanced power and equipment. Visit the International Harvester dealer and ask him about the four new FARMALL sizes and the efficient machines that work with them. Pick power and machine to fit your farm. Insist on FARMALL quality, comfort, and economy. Remember, the farmer's proudest boast, "I OWN A FARMALL."

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

THE New McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALLS

Ask the dealer for a demonstration.

"Culti-Vision" AND "Lift-All"

Now! For speed, savings, safety
PRIME Electric Fence Controller...See it!

$9.95 and up

Meets all safety regulations. A price to fit your job. See your dealer now. Or write for free book. The Prime Mfg. Co., 1373 S. First St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILKER DISTRIBUTOR-SALESMEN

Invest $50.00 and be your own boss; one sale per week beats working for someone else; capable hard workers earn $3,000 up, retail prices as low as $69, also amazing new machine by 36-yr.-old company. State full experience.

ANKER-HOLTH MFG. CO., Room 664A Port Huron, Mich.

I GOT 25% MORE HOOPS AT NO EXTRA COST

New 24-Square Door System

Doors 2 ft. square provide wide opening for easy entry, and 25% more hoops for better support. Crainelatch steps form big—wide—extra safe ladder and draw doors extra tight. Heavy bail hinges work smoothly . . . doors swing easily. Dairymen everwhere say, "Greatest silo improvement in years." Read all about it. Now furnished on famous World's Fair Craine Korok, and available on Craine Triple-Wall and Wood Stave Silos.

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Send for literature.
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43 Taft Street Norwich, N.Y.

You're Years Ahead with a CRAINE WOOD OR MINERAL WALL SILO

JUICE TIGHT!

Wood is the proven, best material in which to cure and keep silage. But only the Unadilla has the patented lock dowelling and V-type anchors that tie the entire silo into a *Juice-tight* — windproof — enduring structure. With fair care it should outlast any other silo. *Save the Juice!* It contains valuable body and bone building mineral food. Sure-grip, sure-step, door-front ladder assures convenience and safety.

Write today for catalog and early order discount prices. Unadilla Silo Co., Box C, Unadilla, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED — for Open Territory.

UNADILLA SILOS

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee on editorial page.

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THE

RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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OF AGRICULTURE

Photo—H. Armstrong Roberts, Phila., Pa.

A Fine Example of Friendly Dependable Horse Sense

The Growth of the Backyard Flock

By A. Trippitelli

THE last Government farm survey in the United States shows that 70 per cent of all eggs produced in this country come from flocks of 400 birds or less. We have been reading and hearing a lot about the big commercial poultry plants while the small fry sat patiently by waiting for his day and that day has arrived.

The backyard poultryman rode high and fancy with his retail fresh egg business as long as the weather remained mild but alas that first cold snap and his production was gone until Spring. He had none of the modern insulated buildings and his general attitude was that with just a backyard to work with he could never have a proper poultry plant, no matter how small, what with four square feet per bird and 300 growing birds to the acre. He stuck to his packing crate for a henhouse and raised his chicks in the kitchen or in the cellar and wondered if he would ever have enough land to put up the plant he dreamed of, but to do that he must have money and give up his job and build a plant of sufficient size to support himself and family.

We will call this backyard poultryman "John Smith" and follow him along for he represents a large segment of the group of 3½ million flock owners of 50 hens or less and the producers of 77 per cent of all eggs in the country. John Smith's day came when batteries proved their practicability and if batteries fulfill John's ambitions, he has established a definite place for batteries in the poultry industry and one which we must keep our eye on, for there is no doubt in my mind that this will have a strong bearing on the poultry industry as time goes on. The packing crate henhouse has blossomed out into what appears to the casual by-passer as a two-car garage or just one of those extra all-purpose small bungalows painted and trimmed to match the dwelling. On closer inspection you will see that the windows are red and there is a ventilator on the roof with a coating of white dust. In front of the driveway will be a neat sign stating fresh eggs and broilers for sale. You drive in from the street which is lined with suburban homes and come up to the back of the dwelling. Mr. Smith is not home; he still goes to work but Mrs. Smith will wait on you or take your order for dressed poultry so that John can fix them up in the evening.

If you drive in on a Saturday afternoon or Sunday you will find John in the bungalow with the red windows and if you do not keep chickens or come in contact with them John will let you in. He is ever on the lookout to prevent disease being brought into his flock. You will see inside a complete poultry enterprise, a small nursery room with chicks up to four weeks of age, then a larger room with developers for broilers and pullet cages and then the large room with the layers. John gets 100 chicks a month now instead of 100 every Spring. These are put in the nursery for four weeks and then they go to the developer room where they stay in the developer cage for another four to five weeks. At this time, the broilers averaging 2¼ lbs. or better begin to fill orders by John's egg customers and neighbors. The pullets go to the pullet developing cages. In the meantime he is taking out fowls, from the laying cages, that show any sign of a sit-down strike or a breakdown, for he has customers that want a fricassee or roasting bird as a change from broilers. This keeps his 250 layers at a high average rate of production (70 to 80) for there is a pullet to go in that empty cage immediately. John will tell you with a smile, that he doesn't care how cold that cold snap is now or how long it lasts: "my production goes on and I don't have to look for customers in the Spring and tell them in the Fall I have no eggs."

All this goes on in a building 20x20 feet or a shed that was already on the back lot and needed just a little remodelling. The heating system John picked up at the town junkyard—a hot water boiler and enough two-inch pipe to go around the walls several times or maybe he found some wall radiators which he could use instead of pipes.

When he comes home at night he spends his time out there just fussing around happy as a lark. He has his job and a poultry plant too. Of course his wife helps and so does his son and they like it too. Why not? They can afford a few more luxuries now. You see that backyard flock is another salary in the family now. Prices? Well, John doesn't know what the headaches are with wholesale prices. In fact he doesn't even know what the wholesale prices are. Once in a while he will take a little surplus of fowl or broilers to the butcher around the corner. At first he was surprised at the small price offered as compared to his own retail price, but lately the butcher has been calling him up for more of those chickens, for his customers came back and asked for the same chickens and would take no other, so he will give John a good premium any time he can spare any just to please his special clientele.

Let's compare this little plant with the commercial egg producer in that county and we begin to wonder. John graduated from the packing crate backyard poultryman to a scientific diversified part time poultryman who cashes in at top retail price for everything except the cackle, including droppings for backyard suburban farmers.

Is John going to create a surplus? Yes, he may create a surplus but not of his products. If there will be a surplus it will be of the inferior kind of poultry products such as storage stock, but John has done much to teach and encourage the consumption of more poultry products by the quality he puts out. He is limited as to expansion so others will start near him and the commercial eggs producer will gradually hatch his eggs and sell John his chicks for John wants good stock. He can pay the price if the stock is right. He wants it the year round and he wants it uniform and the same every-time for his is a clock-like precision and every link must be sound.

There are other Johns who are specializing in battery broilers alone but theirs is a more precarious enterprise for people get tired of broilers every week and wish to have a fowl or roaster for a change and every buyer of chickens is a potential buyer of eggs and this second John loses this trade. Then there is the third John who is rapidly gaining in numbers who had a larger backyard and either put up a larger building or had a larger one to remodel perhaps twice the size of the first John's (40x40 feet). This John who with twice the capacity, devoted all his time to his backyard flock and with eggs at 40 cents, broilers at 35 cents, and fowl at 30 cents; I would have to look for a pretty large commercial poultryman with a fat investment to equal this income.

The rapid turnover of stock in these small plants creates a number of very important advantages. First, it puts them on a par with the one-man commercial farm as far as the purchase of baby chicks is concerned. As an average, 100 chicks a month are bought; this is 1,200 a year. Second—it makes for the maximum efficiency of the equipment. For example, the laying cages are always full with birds in the peak of production and actual mortality is reduced to a minimum of about two per cent among the layers. This mortality is mostly sudden deaths, such as hemorrhages. The owner of one of the larger plants told me that he often has to kill a laying bird to supply a customer for the demand sometimes is greater than the number of culls but he does so with no regrets as 80 cents puts a new pullet in that cage and a six-pound dressed bird at 30 cents a pound is $1.80 That is a nice cash turnover. If you take this turnover out of the battery plant, its efficiency immediately drops, cash receipts diminish, average production declines, mortality increases and profits return to the backyard crate standard

This rapid turnover is encouraging the consumption of more poultry meat and is taking a considerable amount of fresh egg and poultry meat business away from the stores, who, in turn, have to cut down their purchases of storage poultry and eggs. This may be an important reason for the low prices in these commodities during the past Fall and Winter and the unprofitableness of storage eggs to storage holders during the past few years. However, this surplus of wholesale eggs is rapidly finding its way into powdered and frozen stock which is making us independent of these products which we used to import from the Far East.

Many of these small plants are averaging 300 eggs and better per cage. It may take two or three birds to get this but as long as the carcass of the bird pays at least the cost of its replacement, and, as I mentioned before, these replacements usually net a profit, then the more stringent the quota set, per bird, the greater the returns per cage. The general and thorough census which is now on will, I believe, reveal some startling figures concerning these backyard poultrymen.

Capacity of battery plants shown above. Top left, 200 broilers a month and 200 layers; top right, 500 broilers and 600 layers; center left, 100 broilers and 600 layers; center right, 300 broilers and 800 layers; lower left, 100 broilers and 600 layers; lower right, 150 broilers a week.

The Outlook in Intensive Gardening

Intensive gardening is not a new idea, to be sure; it has, in fact, been practiced for ages, and has, as a consequence, accumulated not a little literature of its own. The Chinese have followed it for centuries; the French have a well-earned reputation as masters of the art; other peoples now and in past ages have worked out systems adapted to their local needs; but we in America have generally ignored the idea. There have been sporadic attempts to popularize it in this country and at the present time there are practitioners of the art, especially among amateurs, in many parts of the country. Generally speaking, though, it has never made much headway here, and when serious attempts have been made, more often than not complete adoption of the French system or perhaps that of the Chinese or the Dutch, none of which is entirely suited to conditions in this country, has given the impression that really intensive cultivation is not for us.

It may be maintained by some that intensive gardening is practiced by most commercial producers of vegetables. That is not a strict interpretation of the term, as it is understood in other countries and as will be explained later. Our market gardens which are thought to be of an intensive nature are nearly always operated by horse—or mechanical power, while a truly intensive cultivation calls for man-power almost exclusively and a system of cropping not at all possible in the others mentioned. It seems to me that this distinction is a very necessary basis for an examination of the question.

Likewise, it may be in many minds, based upon failures of the past, that the highly intensive system of the French, or others, is not practicable in this country. Most assuredly it is not, for our climate and methods of distribution, to say nothing about our eating habits, are not alike. A slavish imitation has been the principal stumbling block to many an attempt in the past. If, however, a system were worked out to fit the needs of each individual, taking into consideration soil, local demands, etc., there seems to be no logical reason why intensive cultivation could not be used by thousands throughout the land to escape from their present precarious positions. To attain that end, however, means a heap of clear thinking and a lot of work. Perhaps something may be said in the following discussion that will make the matter clearer.

In the present state of affairs, and perhaps for years to come, successful examples of really intensive gardening will be limited to special areas in which a local demand for high-quality products exists. Hotels, restaurants, country clubs, roadhouses, Summer resorts and other establishments catering to connoiseurs and residential districts inhabited by the same kind of people would no doubt be one requisite of success. Present sources of supply, often so far from areas of consumption are suffered merely because they are the only ones available. When others are near at hand, their products are often no better than the ones shipped across the continent, which have been hawked from hand to hand, and are comparable to a chip when they reach the consumer's table. It is in these areas that intensive cultivation will find its best chances of success.

Experience, regardless of where it has been gained, shows that a sandy soil is the one best adapted to the present purpose. A sandy medium that is well drained and with a gentle slope to the south or southwest is the ideal, because it can be worked almost any time that is free of frost and it warms up earliest in Spring, permitting an early start of operations. Experienced gardeners understand the advantages of these factors, for they soon learned that a few days' difference in the maturity of a crop may mean the difference between profit and loss. And anyone who has tried really intensive cultivation will admit that ease of manipulation and rapid growth are the very foundation of success. To illustrate: I know a man who spent several thousand dollars to equip three acres of low heavy soil for intensive gardening, only to find that most of his investment was profitless, because he could only work the open and frame areas after dry weather came. The area under glass, i. e., that covered by the greenhouse, was the only part of the holding that made him money, and it could not cover the losses on the frames and hotbeds. If the ideal is not attainable the next best will have to be chosen, of course, though a full measure of prosperity cannot be expected when one gets too far afield. A low purchase price should have little influence on one's choice, for cheapness too often means a poor location in respect to transportation and consuming center. A low price may also mean poor soil. So much depends upon the factors mentioned it would normally be far better to slight other desirable qualities, such as proximity to schools, churches, theatres, etc., than to compromise on the absolute necessities, speaking, of course, from the profit-and-loss angle.

If one can locate near a constant supply of animal manures, one of the vexing problems of the intensive gardener will have been solved. Regardless of all that is being said and written about soil-less culture and the use of chemicals in fertilizing, successful intensive gardening cannot be carried on for any length of time without humus-filled animal manures. And until one has had experience in this phase of the work, he can scarcely realize the quantity of the latter that will be necessary.

Because of the nature of the work, the equipment needed for an intensive garden, is quite extensive. For year-round production a greenhouse is needed, of course, though a beginner could get along with frames and hotbeds for a while, restricting his crops to the ones adapted to that treatment. A really intensive plan of the kind under consideration calls for all three of these items, however, and a host of others, too. What the French know as cloches, which are large bellglasses as we would call them in the United States, are a necessary part of every garden in that country. They have their disadvantages in this country, principally because of excessive cost, and what we know as hot-kaps may be substituted here. Another contrivance, the continuous cloche, which is merely the required number of loose panes of glass held in place by wire in an inverted V, over the row of plants, holds great possibilities in the same role. All these accessories are used to protect plants from frost and other adverse weather conditions, and some at least are absolutely essential in any scheme of intensive cultivation in this climate.

John Schrope, of Schuylkill County, Pa., has developed a profitable consumer trade through diligent merchandising. Here is a sample of Schrope's display of his farm products.

In addition to the tools ordinarily used in garden operations, several special ones will be needed in intensive gardening. These need not, however, be gone into here, for this is more of the examination of the possibilities of an intensive system than an outline of a schedule of operations. It may be well, though, to discuss briefly some of the crops which will ordinarily yield greatest returns. First of all, though, one should thoroughly canvas his local situation to determine what is and what is not now being produced locally. Nearly always there are opportunities in every community to grow certain crops which are now shipped in and these often show the best margin of profit to the producer. It is well to remember, too, that a system such as we are considering must, to prove a lasting success, yield a maximum return from the smallest area in the shortest space of time. One has to forget the precepts of ordinary gardening which stress size to the neglect of quality and concentrate upon the latter. The first rule of the intensive gardener is to harvest his crops in their young, tender stages, which means in turn that he is sacrificing quantity for quality and also that he is getting the quick turnover that is a necessary part of success in his venture. It may mean that his prospective customers will have to be educated to an appreciation of the high quality of his youthful products. Certainly, it suggests the necessity of choosing varieties of the different kinds of vegetables which are not only especially adapted to his mode of cultivation, but also the ones which combine quality in a high degree with early maturity and small size.

Let us take the carrot for example. Here is a crop of much importance to the intensive gardener, provided, of course, that the right kinds are handled in the correct manner. For hotbed culture, whether heated by manure, steam or hot water, a small rapidly-maturing kind like French Forcing is needed, while for open ground growing a high quality kind of larger size such as Tendersweet may be used. It would be folly under most circumstances to use a kind like the latter, which takes about 75 days to reach maturity, in the hotbed, when tender, sweet roots of French Forcing may be grown in 60 days. There is a vast difference, too, in the strains of French Forcing now on the market, some seed growers evidently stressing size above rapidity or quality. It would be necessary, then, for the intensive gardener to keep experimenting with the different strains until he found the one best suited to his purpose, using the best available one for his main planting while making his trials. There are many cropping plans which have carrots as their principal product and many more could be worked out. The following is so typical it may serve as an example. First, seeds of a good forcing radish, such as Scarlet Globe or Comet, are planted in rows three inches apart, leaving every third row vacant to receive plants of lettuce, perhaps Black-seeded Simpson if a leaf lettuce is wanted or May King, where a small heading variety is desired. These plants have been grown along in flats or another frame and are ready to be transplanted when the radish seed is put in the ground. The latter is put in the ground about a half-inch deep so it will not be disturbed later. Carrot seed is then thinly and evenly sown broadcast over the surface and raked in. The radishes are pulled before the carrots have made much growth and the lettuces are harvested while young and tender, giving the entire space to the carrots, which in turn will be out of the way within 70 days, when the frame or hotbed, as the case may be, is ready to be planted again. The number of combinations with carrots as the main crop is almost limitless, as will be shown by a little thought. Incidentally, radishes are usually treated as a catch crop by intensive gardeners, entering into most combinations in which one kind occupies the ground two or three months and eventually requires quite a little space.

The principal crops of intensive cultivation are the ones which find their way to salads. Fortunately, these are being more and more used in this country every year, and as a consequence the grower has the assurance of an increasingly good market for fresh produce of high quality. Perhaps the most important of these is lettuce. It often forms a part of triple-crop schemes, sometimes of double-crop plans, and at some times of the year may be the (Continued on page 292)

Photo—L. L. Howe, Belmont, N. Y.

Young Patricia Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Cline, with her pair of twin lambs on the Cline farm in Allegany County, N. Y.

The Outlook in Intensive Gardening

(Continued from page 291)

sole occupant of part of the area. It is nearly always a year-round crop, where a greenhouse is available, and will usually be present in marketable quantities during all but January and February if pipe-heated hotbeds are used. The choice of varieties is quite wide, but for frame and hotbed culture the leafy kinds like Grand Rapids and Black-seeded Simpson or small, quick-heading kinds are to be preferred. The use of the continuous cloche mentioned before is of special value in growing heading varieties in the open when frosts are prevalent, thus releasing space in the frames for more tender crops. And cos or romaine lettuce, which has lately attained so much popularity among connoiseurs, deserves careful consideration in all intensive cropping schemes.

Other salad crops of value to the intensive gardener include such well known items as endive, spinach, chicory (an especially valuable crop for Winter forcing in any dark warm place), celeriac, corn salad, cucumbers out of season, tomatoes out of season, the mints, seakale in some sections, some of the herbs, and perhaps others. Some may be most useful as catch crops but all are of value in working out the continuous cropping schemes which are the back bone of success in ventures of this kind.

Many other crops, seldom thought of in this connection, may at times be just the thing to complete a given schedule. Onions, for example, are not often used by the intensive gardener; yet may at times fit in as nothing else can. One scheme that I remember was as follows: Onion sets were planted very early in a frame; between the rows of sets onion seeds were sown. Later cauliflower plants, suitably spaced were set over the entire frame, and still later a few cucumber seeds were planted between the latter, restricting each 12 sash frame to about 24 hills of cucumbers. The sets were harvested first, then the seed onions were pulled for bunching, followed by the cauliflower and finally the cucumbers.

A number of perennial crops also fit into intensive gardening. Some like Good King Henry (Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus) and dandelion may be grown outdoors in beds over which frames are placed in early Spring to bring them on ahead of the ordinary harvest. Others like asparagus and rhubarb may be purchased and forced or the roots may be home grown if space is available.

There are still other crops, some popular and others little known, which may be brought into use by the enterprising grower. As I said before, it was not intended to outline a detailed plan of procedure, but rather to point out the possibilities of intensive cultivation of vegetables in certain parts of the country. After one gets established, other lines, such as vegetables and flower plants for a retail trade and perhaps unusual cut flowers, will suggest themselves to the operator. Beyond a doubt, clear thinking and careful planning in the right situation will result in success. C. W. WOOD.

Michigan.

The Late Spring in Maryland

Growers of strawberry plants in the Salisbury, Maryland, section report that the cold weather has made the berry plants and fruit trees come out very slowly. On April 16 the growth of new foliage on strawberry plants was no further advanced than usually is noted around March 15 under ordinary Spring weather in past years. This is very nice for northern growers who are needing berry plants and fruit trees. It will enable the nurserymen here to ship practically dormant stock much longer than usual. It seems probable that, unless exceptionally warm weather sets in, good berry plants will be available practically all the month of May.

4-H Representatives from New Jersey

In recognition of their "outstanding achievements and leadership" as 4-H Club members, two young women and two young men have been chosen to represent 10,000 rural youths of the Garden State at the 14th Annual National 4-H Club Encampment, scheduled for Washington, D. C., June 12-17.

They are Lillian Tindall, Trenton; Ruth C. Beatty, Stewartsville; William M. Patterson, Freehold; William H. V. Davis, Somerville. Both girls have been active leaders in dairy club work in addition to their work as young homemakers. Davis and Patterson have built dairy herds of their own as a part of their 4-H activity.

Growing Tulips in Pots

Tulips may be grown successfully in pots like other bulbs, such as hyacinths and Narcissi, but they cannot be hurried, and if an attempt is made to produce flowers quickly nothing but disappointment will result. A mixture of two-thirds garden soil and one-third leaf mold, to which a little bonemeal is added, is suitable. Put several bulbs in a pot, five or six in a 6-inch pot, and cover with one inch of soil. There must be abundant drainage material in the bottom of the pot. When potted put the pots in a frame, or sink them out of doors, in a sheltered place, covering first with litter, then with soil. They should be left for eight to 10 weeks before being brought indoors, then brought into a cool place before being advanced to living-room temperature. The early singles and doubles will be found best for the amateur; most catalogs specify those desirable for forcing. We have had excellent success in forcing the old Parrot varieties, setting about eight bulbs in a pan, with gorgeous results. Commercially, the large late tulips are forced freely for cut flowers, but we think they are more satisfactory under greenhouse than window culture. Some of our early double tulips, which have bloomed for several years, were first received in pots; the varieties were Murillo and Boule de Neige (Snowball in the vernacular) and these are equally good indoors or out. E. T. ROYLE.

The Pond, a Farm Safeguard

I read with interest Roy E. McFee's article on "Building an Earth Dam." He mentions several advantages of beauty and vitality which a farm pond affords. But I think he forgot the most important. All farmers have one constant enemy that they neglect or underestimate; that is fire. How often does the volunteer company rush to a conflagration only to find no water supply sufficient to take care of a hose from their pump? Even a relatively small pond located fairly near the buildings gives them just what they need. D. B.

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Red Raspberries at Walberta Farm

Almost any village of two thousand people should be a ready market for a half acre of raspberries and it is surprising that there are not more small plantations. A fruit which cannot be shipped a long distance to advantage and which must be marketed quickly, it accommodates itself very nicely to a local market. One may expect two or three thousand pints from an established plantation of this size, starting with healthy plants and giving good culture.

Many years ago, while summering at Golden, Colorado, an acre of the Cuthbert variety came under my notice. The canes had been set six feet each way and irrigation water was soaking the soil almost the season through. The owner stated that he could pick over a period of ten weeks and that his returns usually exceeded a thousand dollars. Making both fruit and new canes in the heat of Summer and when dry weather might be expected, I know of nothing more profitable or that responds more quickly if given plenty of water. On our sandy loam with gravel subsoil, I find it hardly possible to give the plot too much water during bearing season. Both canes and berries grow very large. After the first of September, however, it might be well not to irrigate further, so that the canes may start ripening up their wood and harden for Winter.

We use the overhead revolving sprinklers and have seen no signs of injury in watering even at midday; further South there might be some danger of scald. Friends in New Jersey state that they turn on water only morning and evening.

Regarding the use of heavy mulch to replace cultivation, I believe it would be better suited to blackcaps than to red raspberries. The blacks are more easily kept in bounds, and it would be difficult to cut out the sprouts and maintain a narrow row of the reds under a coating of straw. If one is not prepared to irrigate, or if the soil is light and inclined to dry out quickly, it might be advisable to mulch if the material is not too expensive. But with salt hay at $10 a ton and three tons per acre required for a heavy first application, with half that much each succeeding year, it might be cheaper to cultivate. Once mulching has been started it must be continued, as soon the feeding roots are close beneath the covering and should not be disturbed. A steep slope, where washing could hardly be prevented, is a good argument for mulching.

For Fall sowing, to ripen the wood, I prefer buckwheat to oats, as it breaks up more readily when we want to cultivate very shallow in late Spring. With red raspberires we never cultivate deeply or use a plow to break the roots and cause a heavy growth of unwanted plants outside the hills or narrow row. Hills are much easier to keep free from grass and we are not tempted to leave too many canes, as we might in a continuous row. We like the hills because we can cultivate across the rows the first two seasons with no bother from wires. It is more convenient to tie the four to seven canes up to a cedar stake, using strips torn from cotton feed bags. They are broad and soft and do not chafe the canes.

Unless the tops of the canes are killed back considerably, I do not trim so severely as do some growers, who sometimes try to cut back enough to make the canes self supporting. Limit your canes, cutting out the smaller, weaker growth and give light and air to the taller ones.

We find it pays to pick every day after the first week; the loss from dropped or overripe berries more than offsets any saving in less frequent picking. And only the fruit which parts from the vine readily and shows rather transparent is taken. Berries just red in color but still hard are tasteless and unpalatable. Many growers pick them at this stage because they stand up longer and will carry farther, but they always lack aroma and flavor, which is all one pays for. We market in pint boxes but usually pick into small tin pails hung by a cord around the neck. Any small, immature or crushed and overripe fruit is sold at half price for jam. Also, to stimulate sales and keep the stores in continuous supply, we take back any unsold boxes the next morning and replace with new stock. The old stock has shrunken in the box, is off in color, and we always have canning orders ahead for it.

I do not grow blackcaps at all. The canes are much more subject to Winter killing and to disease, which is very readily transferred to the red plantations. The greatest problem at this time is to get started with plants free from mosaic, streaks, etc. One can expect very little yield from diseased stock and the plantation usually is ruined by the time it comes of bearing age. The best insurance I know of at the present time is in buying a dozen or a hundred of each of the newer sorts, which have not yet contracted the various troubles as a propagating field. Plant them far removed from any old plantations, especially of blackcaps, watch them very carefully for any signs of leaf or root disease and quickly remove any plants or variety that show infection. Planting of clean stock on fertile soil, an abundance of moisture and freedom from grass and unwanted sprouts is the secret of a long lived, profitable plantation.

Connecticut. WALTER A. WITHROW.

Apples of New York

Many of Ameriea's finest apples had their birth in the Empire State. This is not strange, for New York was the leading apple producing state over a long period and is still among the leaders. There is a peculiar fascination in tracing the lineage of such great apples as the Northern Spy, the McIntosh, the Baldwin, the Fameuse, the Tompkins County King and other apple favorites which conjure up a flood of delightful memories.

Among the native apples of New York State, the Northern Spy easily holds the leadership. Ontario County holds the honor of being the birthplace of the Spy, an orchard near East Bloomfield in that county claiming the distinction of originating this King of Apples, and a marker has been erected there to designate the spot.

Another central New York apple that has many admirers is the Tompkins County King. In that superb publication of the Geneva Experiment Station, "The Apples of New York State," New Jersey is given as the birthplace of the King apple, which is probably correct. But New York became a sort of Foster Mother to the King apple.

In a letter recently discovered in an attic at Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., written by a J. S. Sherman in March, 1859, from Rockford, Ill., credit for originating the Tompkins County King is given to James Letts, who moved up into Tompkins County from New Jersey about 1800. Mr. Letts brought with him into Tompkins County a few scions from a seedling apple tree in New Jersey where he then resided. These scions were grafted into the orchard of Jacob Wycoff, a fruit grower who lived near Jacksonville in Tompkins County.

A few years later Mr. Letts returned to his former home in New Jersey and upon seeking for the seedling apple tree that provided him with his scions, he was dissapointed to find that the original tree had died. Upon returning to Tompkins County afterward he found that some scions he had started there had survived, enabling him to still further disseminate the scions of this now general favorite, which has brought delight to so many thousands of fruit lovers.

It is quite generally agreed that the climate of New York State, New England and the province of Ontario across the St. Lawrence River produce the most exquisite apples in the world. Here are produced at their best the Spy, the McIntosh, the Dutchess, the Fameuse, the Red Astrachan, the Tolman Sweet, the Roxbury, the Rhode Island Greening, the Spitzenberg, the Alexander, the Rome Beauty and the Cortland. Indeed the world owes to Ontario the McIntosh, now regarded as the favorite variety in Eastern markets.

L. L. ALLEN

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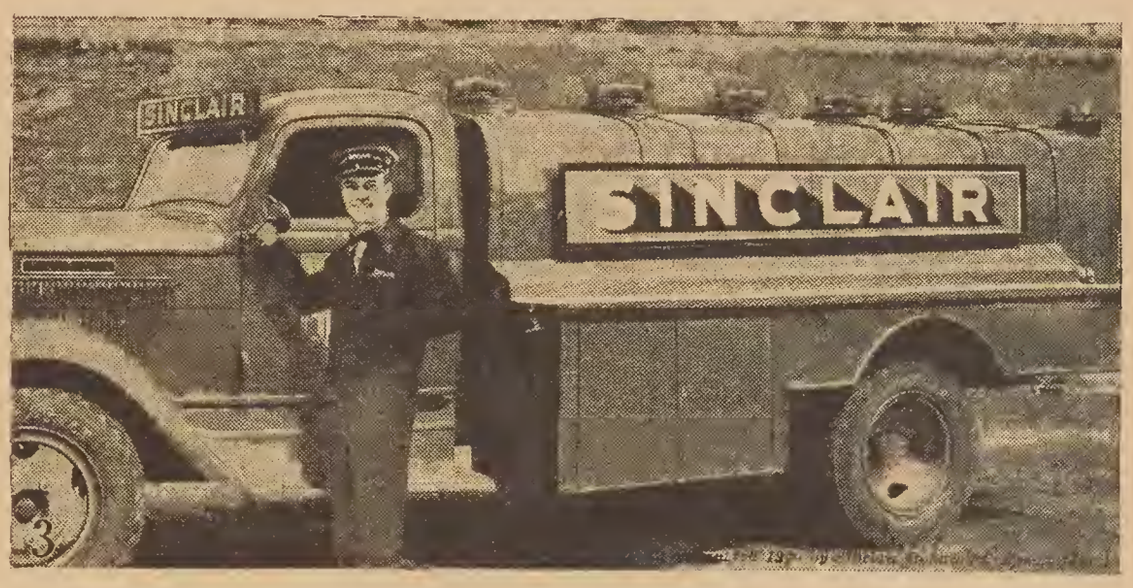

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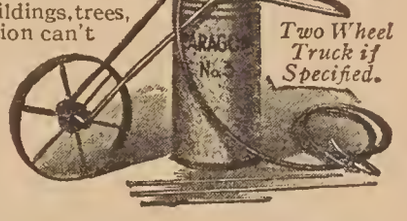

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Ruralisms

SPRING PRUNING.—Nature took a hand in the Spring pruning this year, for the heavy ice storm March 4 broke a great many branches; unfortunately not always the branches we were willing to spare. The maples always suffer from this load of ice; such a storm is beautiful to look upon, but destructive and inconvenient in a commuter district. Our first garden pruning this year will be later than usual because of deep snow and inclement weather. We try to cut back the bedding roses just as early as we can determine the Winter damage, if any and as soon as weather permits. The old rule is to prune strong-growing roses more lightly than the weak growers. With any of them the first thing to do is to cut out any dead wood, removing stubs and making a clean cut. It is a safe rule to cut away about half of the previous season's growth, or to leave three to five buds to a cane. Where the object is to produce fine exhibition blooms severe cutting is indicated since this will result in fewer blooms of higher quality, but most of us prefer plenty of flowers, even though not flower show specimens. The Rambler roses are not pruned in the Spring, this being done immediately after flowering, but there is usually some dead wood that must be removed. When old canes are removed they should be cut out right at the base of the plant. If this is not done we soon have a thicket of stiff, thorny canes that are quite unmanageable. With any of the climbers weak or dangling canes that are not wanted may be cut out at any time. The shrub roses should have weak or worn-out canes cut out in Spring, but need little pruning otherwise. One feels rather tender-hearted about cutting down the bedding roses, but we often see old plants that show the scraggy, bare-legged effect that comes from pruning too high; such plants will not bear comparison with the results of proper cutting back; shapely compact plants, well covered with flowers and foliage. As for the shrubs; while there should be no actual pruning now for those that bloom in the Spring, there are some dead and broken branches resulting from the ice storm, and these must be cut out. In spite of all the advice to the contrary, we still see tidy suburban gardeners pruning their Forsythias and early Spiræas in the Spring, and carefully removing most of the flowering wood. However, it is convenient to cut out dead branches now, for they look very ugly when the shrub is in active growth. This applies also to the Diervillas (Weigela), which are not quite as hardy as some of our other popular shrubs, and sometimes show a number of twiggy dead branches. The lilacs would have any necessary pruning done after flowering, but old scrawny bushes may be made over by cutting almost to the ground in early Spring. Buddleias should be cut down early, so that they may make strong growth to carry abundant bloom. The old wood is often killed down completely, but even where this is not the case the Buddleias give best results, in our locality, when treated as though they were perennials rather than shrubs.

"ORCHIDS FOR EVERYONE." — We saw a newspaper item recently under the above heading, which referred to mountain orchids said to have been discovered in Colorado by an Iowa College student. The orchids were said to have been found at an altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. There are still areas in the United States that have not been systematically explored by botanists, and, there is always the possibility of some new and interesting plant being discovered, the hope of every plant collector, just as the desert rat with his pick and shovel dreams of the bonanzas yet awaiting him. As we know nothing of this new mountain orchid, we cannot offer an opinion regarding it, but pictures printed with the item resemble a lady's-slipper or Cypripedium, and it is described as "true orchid color," which, to the popular mind, means mauve or lavender, though the orchid family shows many other colors. There is a Cypripedium native to the western mountains, C. montanum, which has brown sepals and petals, and a white lip veined with purple. The Cypripediums are marked by the odd form of the labellum or lip, which is shaped like an inflated sac or slipper. The distinguishing feature of the orchid family is that the very irregular flowers have three sepals and three petals; the two lateral petals are alike, while the third, known as the labellum or lip, differs entirely in shape, and is often enlarged, frilled, twisted, or pouch-shaped, and may also differ in color or markings. But we do not need to go to the Western mountains to find "orchids for everyone," for the genus is widely disseminated and there are varieties that can be grown in the home garden, if given congenial soil and surroundings. When we speak of orchids, many people only think of the showy Cattleyas, Laelias, Cymbidiums and Odontoglossums, displayed in flower shows or florists' windows, natives of the tropics, that must be skillfully grown under glass. The large mauve Cattleyas, the massive lip curiously frilled and marked with purple and gold, is to many of us the last refinement of luxury in flowers. Yet a perfect specimen of our native showy lady's-slipper, hidden in the deep woods of Maine, is as well worthy of admiration as these tropical beauties. Unfortunately our native orchids have been so recklessly gathered that they are now extinct in some localities where they were formerly plentiful, and there is every reason to try to cultivate them for the preservation of the species.

THE STEMLESS LADY'S-SLIPPER.—Perhaps the most familiar orchid in New Jersey is the stemless lady's-slipper or pink moccasin flower, Cypripedium acaule. This has two oval leaves lying flat on the ground; the leaves are deeply ridged, and the flower stem rises above them, bearing a single flower. The bloom has a large inflated pouch, rose pink netted with purple; occasionally a white flower is found. This plant prefers a peaty soil that is distinctly acid, and its native home is in the shade. It does not transplant well from the wild, but is listed by dealers in native plants; probably young seedlings may be moved better than established plants. If efforts are made to move wild plants it would be prudent to attempt this after bloom is over, and to lift with as little disturbance of the roots as possible. Plants should be set in a shady place and watered during a dry Summer period.

OTHER NATIVE VARIETIES.—There are two wild lady's-slippers with yellow flowers, C. parviflorum and C. pubescens, the latter the showier of the two. Finest of all is the showy lady's-slipper, C. Reginæ; this throws up a stem about two feet tall, bearing large roundish leaves along the stalk; the flowers are rose color, or sometimes almost white. Usually there is only one flower on a stalk, but sometimes two. Both the showy lady's-slipper and the yellow variety seem to bear transplanting well, and they will grow in ordinary garden soil, if moist and partly shaded. C. Reginæ flourishes in limestone regions, but does well in neutral soil; plants from the Maine woods flourished in our wild garden, in company with wood violets and Solomon's seal. Growing wild it is seen in hummock's in bogs, where though the ground is moist it is sufficiently well drained. We give the lady's-slipper first place because they are the most noticeable of their family among the wild species, but there are other lovely native orchids, some of them especially suited to the bog garden. Few are offered by commercial dealers except those who specialize in the rarer hardy plants. Varieties native to the United States have a range extending from the Gulf of Mexico to beyond the Canadian border. There is much literature on the subject; a book which has always been particularly interesting to us is "Bog-trotting for Orchids," by Grace Greylock Niles, which deals especially with the native flora in the vicinity of North Adams, Mass.

ORCHIDS IN GENERAL. — Orchids are roughly divided into two great classes, terrestrial and epiphytal. Terrestrial varieties grow in and derive all their nourishment from the soil, while epiphytes grow upon trees or other plants, but are not true parasites. The northern sorts are all terrestrial, but one or more native sorts are epiphytes, found growing on trees from South Carolina southward. One of these, not at all showy in bloom, is found clinging to Magnolias. A great many tropical orchids are epiphytes, but there are also many that are terrestrial. As orchids depend on insects for pollination the flowers must attract them by color, perfume or form, and strange modifications of structure exist, that this purpose may be fulfilled. Thus the flower of the butterfly orchid really resembles a lightly poised butterfly, the bee-orchis and crane-fly orchis suggest these insects, and one may indulge in rather far-fetched speculations as to the way in which these flowers were modified to insure pollination. Sometimes other flowers do suggest the orchid, by brilliancy of color or oddity of formation, but on closer study we find them wanting in the specific characteristics. Sometimes the Schizan thus is called "the poor man's orchid," because of the variable shape of the corolla and the brilliance of the colors, rose, lilac and yellow, but this is a member of the Nightshade family. E. T. ROYLE.

Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Western New York's official apple box has inside dimensions 16 inches long, 13⅝ inches wide and 11½ inches deep. The box has received the approval of the Joint Fruit Committee of the State Farm Bureau and the State Horticultural Society. The box has practically the same cubic content as the standard bushel with a crown (bulged) pack, holding 2,507 cubic inches measuring from the top to the ends.

Satisfied that the use of certified potato seed brought a greater profit through improved quality and increased yields, Steuben County farmers will again buy certified seed, in a county wide pool, to be planted this year.

The Seneca County Dairy committee received a 12 ton shipment of "metaphos," a new T. V. A. phosphatic fertilizer for use on test demonstration farms. In Seneca County 10 farmers are test-demonstrators.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

The five high herds for March in the Conhocton Valley Dairy Herd Improvement Association, were those owned by Irving Yost, Albert Burns, D. M. White, Floyd Crandall and Bert Bennett, according to the tester. Yost's herd rated highest with 1,263 pounds of milk and 46 pounds of butterfat.

For the purpose of working together to improve their dairy herds and promote Ayrshire breeding, Livingston County dairymen have organized the Livingston County Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

A herd of Holsteins owned by Vincent Kurtz, Cohocton, was high in March in the Northwestern Dairy Herd Improvement Association tests. It averaged 48.7 pounds of butterfat and 1,408 pounds of milk.

4-H CLUB NOTES

Edward Cockram, 4-H Club leader in Cattaragus County, has been appointed to a similar position in Ontario County, succeeding Arthur B. Woodard who has resigned after 12 years' service. P. B. O.

Lime on Potato Ground

I note that H. S. P., of Massachusetts, wants to know about using lime on ground for potatoes. I was under the same impression that lime would make potatoes scabby, until one day my friend and I were flying over Long Island in an aeroplane and we had a forced landing in a potato field. The farmer came out to see if we were O. K. In the meantime I noticed that they used lime on the ground and I asked him about it making the potatoes scabby, he said it did not as they only put it on every four years.

W. B. L.

As to the use of lime on potatoes, the only objection to this is that if there are scab germs present in the soil or on the seed, the crop will be much more scabby, as this scab disease is much more active under alkaline than acid condition. The potatoes themselves do not object to the lime, in fact, they undoubtedly prefer it to a strongly acid soil, but because of this action of freshly applied manure, it is not considered good practice to put it on a potato field the same year. However, if there was no scab on the seed or in the soil, the lime would not of itself make the potatoes scabby.

Under ordinary farm rotations, it is customary to put the stable manure which is quite alkaline on the corn ground and the potatoes will come on some other time in the rotation, perhaps two years after the application of the manure when the strongly alkaline effect would have worn off. The same thing is true of wood ashes which contain lime. We saw one potato field in boyhood where the farmer who did not understand this manured the potatoes in the hill, that is he put a forkful of good stable manure in every hill, mixing it up with the earth and planting the potatoes. The result was a most scabby lot of potatoes. Another man put wood ashes in the hill and with the same results.

Walnut Extract Fly Repellent

To prevent horses and cows from being teased by flies, boil three handfuls of walnut leaves in a gallon of water. Sponge the horse before going out of the stable, between and upon the ears, over the eyes, neck and flank. Keep the bucket and sponge in the stable and sponge the cows from head to tail. It takes only a half minute for each animal. No cow can milk to full capacity if she has to drive off the flies. You have seen cows throw heads over the back, and sometimes scratch the back of the head with the hind foot, a lot of suffering and wasted energy.

I used this formula for years when I was farming. There are the English and black walnuts. I have tried both, but prefer the black; it is easier to get. J. J. V.

Pennsylvania.

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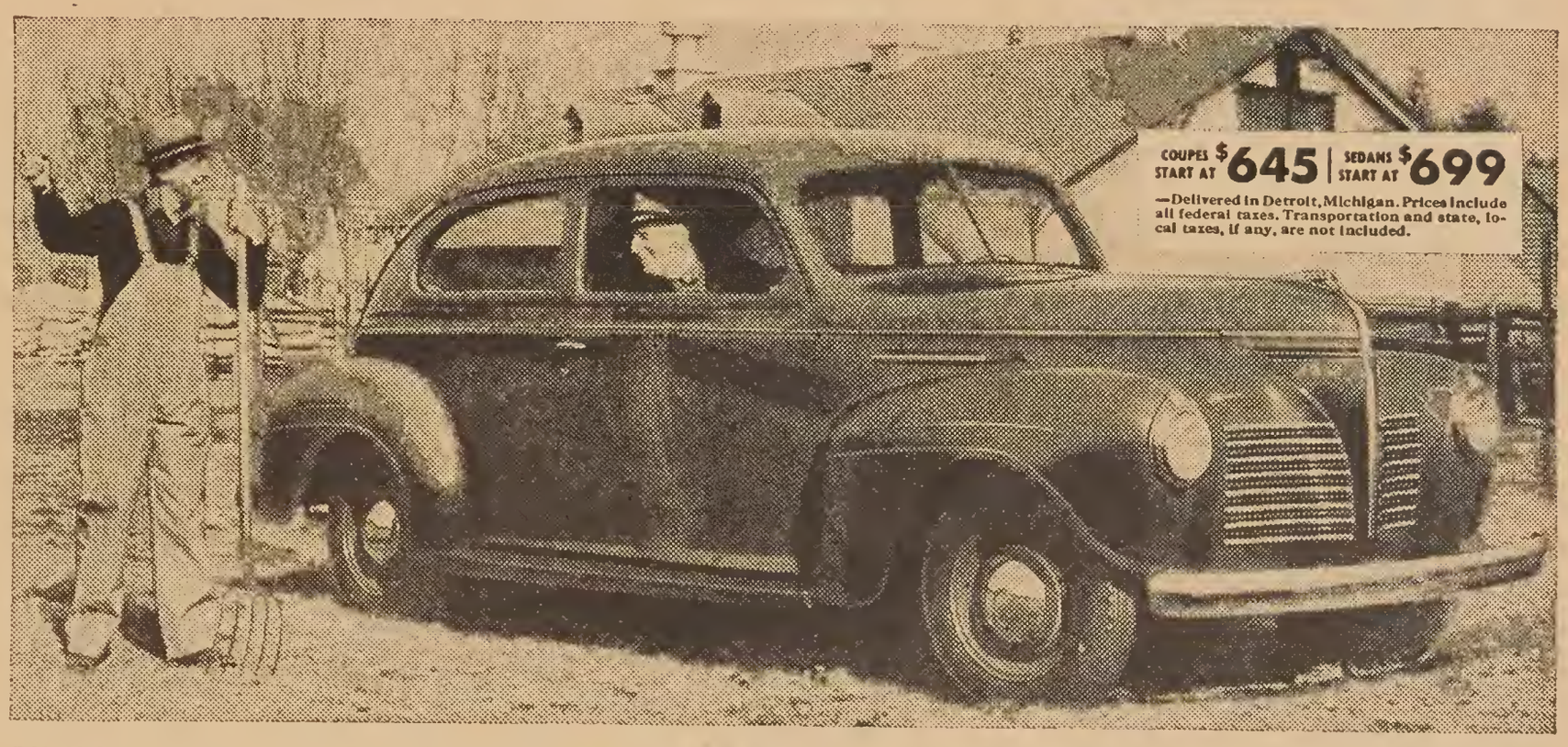

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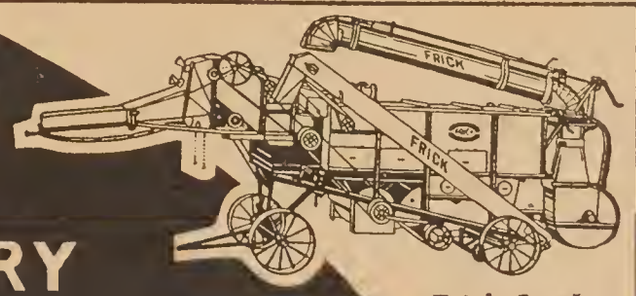

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New England Notes

Cape Cod Farming

Cape Cod is a 70-mile, salt-water surrounded peninsular that stretches out into the Atlantic ocean and is referred to by patriots as "Massachusetts' good right arm." Millions of Americans have visited here during the Summer vacation. The Cape is known from coast to coast, for it has historical traditions and a colorful seafaring background. Yet, according to those who should know, there is a remarkably large number of inhabitants of this country who entertain the notion that Cape Cod is merely a barrenness of sandhills, with a scattering of fishing villages and a shore fringed with boats. Many dwellers in the Middle West and the Far West who have not been East write letters that betray their misconception that only beach grass and clams flourish on the Cape. It would startle them to be told that the Cape is one of the most fertile agricultural areas in New England and that the annual yield of products that come from its soil has a value of approximately $2,000,000. It would also be news to them as well as to many others, were they told that apples and peaches grow in Provincetown, at the extreme outer end of Cape Cod, and that 42,000 acres of Cape land are devoted to farming.

According to County Agent Tomlinson, farming is becoming more specialized on the peninsula. The Cape farmer of today doesn't cultivate a few acres in truck gardening, keep a few chickens and cows and raise cranberries on the side. He concentrates on one field—poultry raising, dairying, cranberry growing, turnip raising or something else. Special interest is being shown in the experimental work in sweet potato growing. The Cape has been found well suited for the raising of sweet potatoes, and the present indications are that this product will give enterprising Cape farmers a substantial new source of revenue within the next few years.

But those who are looking ahead are even more interested in the possibilities of beach plum culture throughout the Cape. There is good reason to believe that the harvest of beach plums on the peninsula will some day be equally as valuable as the Cape's far-famed cranberry crop and its strawberry business. The tart, tasty bush fruit, already made well known over a large part of the country, was growing wild here before the Pilgrims came, just as cranberries were, and today it is being given special attention. Roadside stands offering the rich-colored jars of homemade beach plum jellies or jams are on the increase. Beach plum wine is a very satisfying beverage. Scores of inquiries from potential beach plum growers have been received by Mr. Tomlinson within the last year. Many see in it the means of making a good living. Commercial firms buy up more of the Cape yield every year and, in a lush season, 5,000 bushels or more of Cape beach plums are processed.

Thus far all the harvests have been taken from wild bushes. The bushes can be kept healthy and productive with anti-insect treatment, pruning, etc. They can be transplanted easily, but no one on the Cape has yet been able to propagate and control the fruit-growing successfully.

Close to 10,000 bushels of beach plums were harvested on the Cape in 1938. This crop came about through no special effort on the part of man, except the comparatively easy task of harvesting nature's gift. The beach plum bush is not the hardiest of nature's children; a cold, wet season, or frost, cuts down the yield substantially. The tent caterpillar is one of the most damaging foes. The problem now is to find the right variety of fruit and to learn how to propagate it freely. No one yet has been able to use cuttings. So there are always some desirables and a lot of undesirables in the Cape harvests.

The beach plum is something of a rarity in fruit growth in North America, but it is not confined to the Cape. It is found growing along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia to New Brunswick, though the heartiest growth is in New Jersey and Massachusetts. In the sand dunes of the Cape it thrives, while inland there are bushes three feet in height up to tree-like bushes six to nine feet tall.

At the present there is a tendency toward larger farm units. To absorb the Cape produce, a central wholesale market on the peninsula has been recommended. The bulk of dairy and poultry products is marketed within the county. A large turnip crop is shipped to the Providence, Boston and Brockton markets. Half of the Massachusetts acreage in strawberries is in the Falmouth region; this product is marketed in Boston, Portland, New York and Worcester. At the top of the list is the cranberry output. Cranberries now bring in more than $600,000 a year to the Cape. There are about 3,500 acres of bogs under cultivation on the Cape, valued at $300 to $1,500 an acre. Three-fourths of the world's cranberry crop is produced in Massachusetts, with the Cape providing the lion's share. Growing of fruit is particularly successful on the Cape. There are 10,507 acres of bearing apple orchards and 2,099 peach trees. Some 2,000 persons are engaged in farming, fruit-growing and dairying on the Cape. JACK JOHNSON.
Massachusetts..

Countryman's Journal

If you want an interesting discussion for an evening's program in some group ask this question: What is the prettiest sight on the farm? I have always thought that a flock of pullets in freshly-cleaned, whitewashed pens, in crisp new straw, with the pullets' combs and wattles bright red and their feathers glossy and healthy looking, was the prettiest sight. But a recent group voted a mother hen with a dozen or more chicks peeping out from under her feathers was the best. A field of hay in tumbled cocks is another beautiful sight. One doesn't realize the many soft colors there until he looks sharply: grays, tans, greens, yellows, and blues.

A recent clipping from one of the agricultural colleges states that more pigs will be raised in eastern United States this year. Some farmers are changing over from whole milk as the main source of income to more diversified farming. Pork and beef will become important as income sources. Every once in a while one reads of a creamery opening up again. One farmer said to me, "I can raise a few steers, some hogs, sell off heifers with their second calf, and have just as much money, and have it easier than by getting up at 4 A. M. in order to catch the milk truck." Too many of the big milk companies are waxing fat from the labors of farm families.

Lereaux, Black registered Percheron stallion, seven years old, weight **1,700** *lbs., owned by Roland Woodard, of Barton, Vermont.*

Strawberries and raspberries are good cash crops on many farms. In special areas they mean the living for families. Yet the experiment stations do not seem to have very definite fertilizing recommendations. Some of the bulletins say that perhaps no fertilizer will be necessary at all in good soil. For both fruits, we are using 100 pounds per 100 feet of row per season. We put it on in three doses, a third each time, beginning very early in the Spring, one in mid-May, and one the end of June. Of the various experiments we have tried, this works best.

Information regarding livestock feeding is always interesting to read. A farmer in southern Quebec told me that for years his poultry flock had been fed oats, bran, and skim milk and that he got good egg production. H. S. P.
Massachusetts.

Melons in New Hampshire

First look around for a suitable location, I prefer a southern exposure that will get the sun all day, without any woods back of it or low depression and with a free circulation of air which is important in late Fall to avoid freezing.

One corner of my garden has on the West side of a short strip of woods; I notice in the late Fall there will be frost where the woods are while out where the melons are with a free sweep of air, there is no frost whatever.

I see the man who does my plowing and have him bring a two-horse load of barn dressing, putting it where I intend to have my melons. The garden is plowed in the Spring as soon as the ground is dried out to be crumbly and harrowed until mellow.

I mark out where I want the melon hills to be and plant between the rows spinach and peas. I have to work this ground between the rows any way so raise a crop to pay for doing it. I plant peas with short vines 15 to 18 inches of high quality and heavy yielding variety and, Little Marvel fills all the requirements.

I am particular to get my melon seed from a reliable dealer, seek that is grown in the north corresponding to the location where I grow my melons. I have had as good results saving my first ripe melons of high quality. I plant Sugar Rock, a medium ripe melon of high quality heavily netted, planting in early May, putting a small handful of good fertilizer in the hill; I use 5-8-7.

Soon the peas and spinach will be gone and the melon vines will cover all the ground. The rows are 6x5 feet and about 60 hills generally.

Now watch out for blight. I dust with Bordeaux every week and if a heavy shower between dust after the shower keeping them covered all the time with Bordeaux and watch them grow. If you see any weak, pull it up, but if you have done a good job with the hoe you won't be bothered. The patch will be a solid mass of vines which I like as it makes a good mulch.

Here is the crop; first melon picked September 2. Last of September I picked four bushels and sold up to October 10 200 melons, besides having all the melons we wanted to eat. W. L. HANNAH.
New Hampshire

Farm Interest in Election

Farmers are, or should be, especially interested in the coming Presidential election, because the agricultural classes are the very backbone of the nation and whatever affects them is bound to affect all other classes. Thank Heaven—and I say it in all reverence—the men who till our soil are thinking men, men who realize what we mean by love of our country, by Americanism, if you wish to call it so, as opposed to all the other isms of foreign birth which seek to draw down our ideals to the lowly aims of self-interest which dominate these selfish isms.

The farmers of America, although frequently of foreign parentage, are almost wholly one in their ideals, in their love for the land they till, in their aim to make this land of ours a home of freedom and justice, and in their resolve to hold firmly those principles of liberty and equality for which our fore-fathers fought.

Cannot we, then, farmers of America, find a presidential candidate who will restore our old-time liberty and freedom of thought? One who will say to Congress, "rescind every law which has passed giving the President this power or that, and stand firmly on the right given you in the Constitution to make the laws; make yourselves responsible to your home communities and to your States for the best laws it is possible to pass." Do we wish government control of crops, price-fixing, and all the costly list of government oversights, or do we want 'govern ment of the people, by the people and for the people?' L. A. PARLIN.
Oxford County, Maine.

Lamb Feeding Results for 1940

As the lamb feeding season for 1939-40 is drawing to a close, a few facts relating to the Winter's experience may be of interest.

It was with some hesitancy that we filled our pens last Fall, for at the prevailing price for feeder lambs, it was more or less a gamble whether we would ever see a new dollar for an old one at selling time.

However, the risk involved in this kind of a venture is no more than that to be met in other departments of farm practice, for in all lines of endeavor, and during any year, we have no guarantee that the several factors controlling the success or failure of our efforts, will work out to our financial advantage. So we usually go on from year to year, carrying on those practices which seem to us to be best suited to our own preferences, and the kind of farming which the preceeding years have taught us was the most promising, and best adapted to our particular soil and location.

With the conveniences and equipment, and an abundance of home-grown grains to serve as the major part of the feeding ration, we, like most of our neighbors who usually feed lambs from the western ranges, purchased as many as we felt justified in securing.

Due to the light hay crop on our own farm the past season, the writer put in only 250 head this season, about 100 less than the normal number. These cost $5.35 per head delivered here from Vaughn, New Mexico, and arrived the first week in November.

The details of their first few weeks on feed were outlined in the January 27 issue of the R. N.-Y. After about 4½ months of feeding, these lambs were sold at $9.75 straight, with no grading, sorting or shrinkage allowed and weighed 85 pounds average. If we had been able to keep them another month we would have been glad to do so, for some of them lacked finish when they were sold. This fact prevented their bringing really top price for finished lambs—$10.25 or better, but our empty hay mows compelled us to let them go at that time. Another season will find us better provided with an abundance of legume hay if fairly favorable conditions give us a normal yield.

Many feeders in this section who plan to hold their lambs for several weeks, are shearing them at this time; the price of wool, 24 cents for "fed western lamb wool" is quite satisfactory, although of course the price for clipped lambs is proportionately lower—about a cent and a half. But the lambs will feed better and gain faster after shearing.

The results of the current winter's feeding will not be anything sensational, yet we feel pretty well repaid for the venture. It is a very satisfactory method of marketing our hay and grain, contributes to the building up of our soils in an ideal way, and for those who like the game, it gives us an excellent form of Winter activity. IRVING C. H. COOK.

Genesee County, N. Y.

Soft Lump on Calf's Jaw

I have a purebred Holstein heifer calf, five weeks old, which developed a soft lump about the size of a large egg on the lower right side of its jaw. I applied turpentine twice a day for about two weeks; it finally broke and pus came from it. If another lump should appear, what could I use in place of the turpentine?. C. L.

New York.

It is possible the condition referred to was induced by a mineral deficit, principal of which was iodine. A mineral mixture which has proven beneficial in some cases consists of, iodized stock salt two parts, ground limestone one part, and steamed bone meal one part by weight. Keep this before all livestock at all times in clean, dry container.

It might also be advisable to mix in about five per cent of the mineral mixture in the feed of affected animals. Painting the affected areas about once every 10 days with tincture of iodine might also be of some benefit. R. W. D.

Water for Race Horses

I have heard that rain water is desirable for race horses. Is this a fact?

Pennsylvania. E. L. M.

In certain sections where the water is alkali, or carries injurious minerals such as flourine, rain water, if kept uncontaminated and clean would have beneficial advantages over other water. In many areas, however, water can and does carry in solution and suspension beneficial minerals such as calcium and phosphorus which would make its use preferred to that of rain water. Each case would vary with the factors mentioned and should be decided on that basis. R. W. D.

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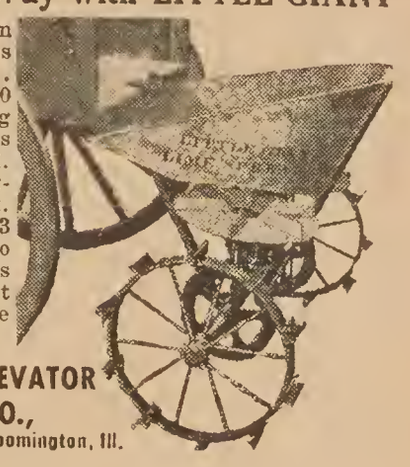

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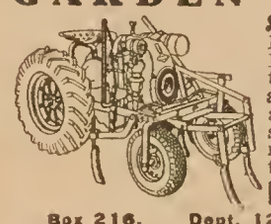

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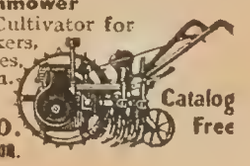

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

All Aboard for the R. N.-Y. Tour!

My curiosity has gotten the best of me. Have been watching the R. N.-Y. for a mention of a trip but so far have been disappointed. Don't tell me that you have given up the tours! MRS. E. S.
New Jersey.

I have been so accustomed to such wonderful vacation trips without any effort on my part that I just cannot picture a vacation without a RURAL NEW-YORKER trip. H. A. C.
Connecticut.

We can allay the curiosity and the fears at the same time by announcing that the ELEVENTH TRIP is definitely scheduled to start on August 6th. The next important question we are asked is where are you going this year?

We are starting from New York with the first real stop Glacier Park. Three days is planned for a lovely trip going to Waterton Lakes Park. This park is reached from Glacier and the new highway between these points was built jointly by the United States and Canada and the two parks have been officially named the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. The scenery along this highway is magificient—not more beautiful than Going-to-the Sun Highway but different and we are in the Canadian Rockies. We will stay one night at Many Glacier Hotel and another at the Prince of Wales Hotel in Waterton, both very pleasant experiences. Our course will then be on to Seattle and we have an interesting prospect in the way of a trip that will be new and unusual. Our route will take us to Vancouver with a sight seeing trip there; to Emerald Lake, Lake Louise, Banff, Winnipeg, St. Paul, Duluth. At Duluth we will board a Great Lakes Steamer and sail through Lakes Superior and Huron and go on to Niagara Falls. An evening drive will give us a fine view of the illumination of the Falls and the next day travel leisurely home through New York State, reaching New York City again on August 24th. This is a mere recital of what is in the wind. Itineraries will be ready very soon and we will be glad to send same if you will just clip the coupon on this page and send it in.

There can be no pleasanter vacation planned than this one outlined here. Not only will you have the finest scenery of this country and Canada and carefully arranged sightseeing trips and accomodations, but you will meet such a congenial group of friends that you will hate to see the trip end. This, at least, has been the verdict on the previous 10 trips and you will have the same cordial companionships, the same happy, carefree time. There will be no long string of tickets to keep track of; no tips to pay; no worry. Leave your worry and almost your pocketbook at home. Take along enough loose change to buy your postals, stamps, and souvenirs, and to take care of any laundry you may want done, or some such personal service, but for the rest, you need have no concern. The tour director and railway escort will look after the details. We are looking forward to a nice large party. Make plans to join us and try and get your friends to go with you. This is the year to see the great Northwest and we have been able to secure tour accomodations at the lowest rates in many years.

There are no more loyal boosters for our trip than the enthusiastic friends who have been with us other years, many of whom have gone again and again. Come with us and have a grand time.

M. G. Keyes,
Tour Director.

MAIL THIS COUPON to Tour Director, Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th Street, New York City, for Free literature about the 1940 personally escorted Rural New-Yorker Tour. To Glacier and Waterton Lakes Parks; Seattle; Vancouver; Emerald Lake; Lake Louise; Banff; Winnipeg; St. Paul; Duluth; Great Lakes; Niagara Falls.

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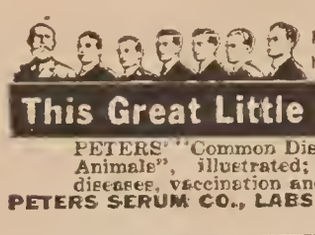

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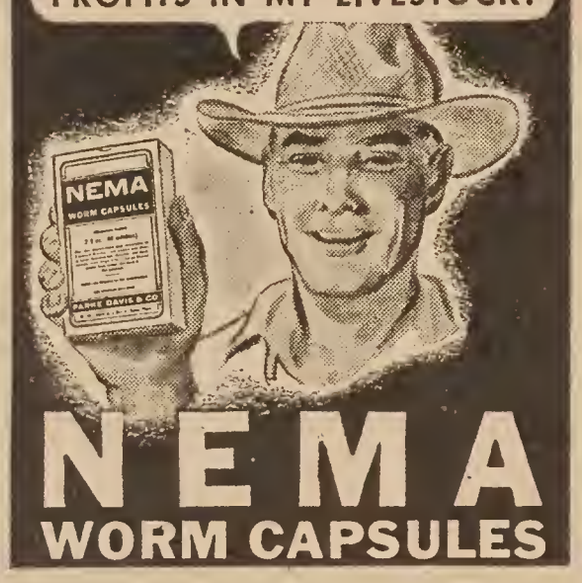

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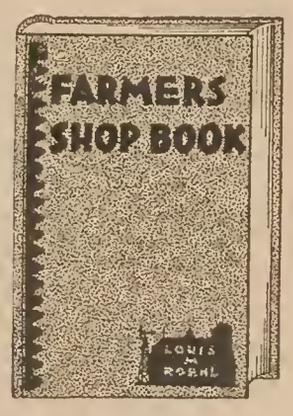

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Cross Roads

"Which Way Shall I Take" begins a favorite old hymn. How applicable these words are to rural youth of today. In these days of unemployment and unemployables, what chances have the farm boy and girl? In the past rural youth could leave the farm and find work in urban centers or they could move westward and occupy new lands. Let us try to outline and analyze opportunities as they seem to exist today touching only vocations related directly to agriculture.

FARMING: How well we realize that few true farmers become extremely wealthy. However the farm offers an ideal home life and a chance to accumulate a small reserve for old age. Farm boys may be interested to know by way of a sidelight that a higher percentage of farm youth marry than do urban youth. You may plan to live five years longer than the average city man. Statistics show that a high school and college education will help your chances of success on the farm.

MECHANICS: The turn of the farm toward specialized machinery has created a need for skilled mechanics. These men must be specialists at their jobs and they are certainly of great importance. Among this group of farm service men can be listed garage mechanics, carpenters, plumbers, masons, electricians, etc. The point is that farm youth need not go to the city to enter these trades. They are needed in the rural areas.

PROCESSORS: Here are numerous jobs for farm boys to think about. Men are needed to operate milk plants, butter, cheese and ice cream factories. There is poultry dressing, meat packing, butchering, all methods of preparing farm products for use as food. Thinking individuals can add much to consumer appeal of many of our ordinary farm products by attractive packaging. This processing field is only in its infancy.

SALESMEN: Have you a bent toward selling things? You may consider two angles of selling; namely, selling products which the farmer neds such as machinery, luxuries, household items or selling products produced by farmers. Selling farm products to advantage for both farmer and seller needs worthwhile attention.

PROFESSIONS: Doctors and nurses serving the rural folk. Veterinarians—Boys with good high school background may find this field open to them. Requirements are severe but income is high for those who make the grade. Teachers—Teaching agricultu or Home Economics under Smith H es Act. Ministers—A read need for young men to carry on and meet religious needs of rural people. Lawyers.

RESEARCH: A thorough training in the scientific approach and plenty of will power to overcome disappointments will lead you to one of the wide open fields of the day. New uses for surplus farm products, improved methods of combating diseases and pests along with new and improved varieties of farm crops should throw out a challenge.

CO-OPERATIVE WORK: Farm co-ops. for selling and buying are growing in popularity and need honest development. Trained young men and women are welcomed by these service organizations. Here one can find an outlet for his advertising genius, writing, research or salesmanship ability.

GOVERNMENT WORK: County farm agents, soil conservation, land grant colleges, state and federal departments of agriculture, forestry divisions, thousands of jobs available but some "red tape" connected with most all of them.

INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS: The country store still finds a place in our present day setup. Capital to start and the ability to get along with farmers are important. This work is pleasant but usually long hours are required.

In summary, why leave the country for a job in the city? Breadlines are already crowded there while thousands of opportunities surround you on every side. As wide as the wide open spaces are your job opportunities in the rural community which you will always call home. W.E. E.
Pennsylvania

Grange News

Many Granges throughout the country have adopted odd names. However most of them have a bearing on some local factor or location. But among the oddest of Grange names in the country is "Blow Me Down" No. 234, located in the town of Plainfield, N. H. In spite of its name, nothing has seemed able to blow it down, for it has been steadily prosperous for many years and has recently become the possessor of an up-to-date, fully-equipped hall, made possible by the contribution in labor and materials of nearly everything needed for the construction task.

While the youth of our country are being taught the pledge to the flag in the public schools, the pledge should be given at every Grange meeting. It would be a good thing to do at the beginning of each day. How many of us older ones are able to give it properly accompanied with the language?

Two years ago, when Kankakee Valley Grange in Starke County, Indiana, was organized with 28 charter members, it was voted that when the roll registered 100, the Grange would celebrate the event. The lucky member was a bright young woman, who was crowned "Queen of the Grange" with appropriate ceremonies amid a setting of fruits and vegetables backed by the American flag. The occasion drew a large crowd, and is still a topic of interesting conversation. Here is a thought for all Granges. The setting of a goal is surely something to work for, and create an interest in the growth of the Grange. GEORGE M. MORE.
New York

A SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER!

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER aims to furnish the most reliable information available on all branches of agriculture and country life. It prints only what is believed to be the truth, and only what is believed to be for the benefit of the farmer.

It costs many thousands of dollars to get the information published in each issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. With our circulation of more than a quarter of a million readers, however, we can gather this information and send it to you for less than a penny a week.

Many of our old friends often express a desire to co-operate with us by introducing THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to their friends and neighbors. We always appreciate such favors. This co-operation not only helps to increase the circulation but it enables us to render more effective service to farm interest.

For the purpose of introducing THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to new readers we make a special short-time offer of—Six Months for 25 Cents.

If you have a friend whom you believe would find THE RURAL NEW-YORKER helpful, write his name and address in the blank below and mail it to us with 25 cents in stamps or coin for a six-month trial period. If you prefer, send $1 for a three-year subscription.

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News from New Jersey

The farm situation in New Jersey is somewhat discouraging according to reports from farmers in every county of the State. Fortunately, Fall weather was favorable for cultivation and most of the land was plowed at that time and made ready for the planting of early Spring crops. The April cold rains, snows, and freezes, caused considerable damage to field crops. However, the injury to fruit crops seems to have been somewhat exaggerated. The peach blooms were saved, because the cold Spring had retarded bud development. A "full normal" peach crop was predicted.

Some sections reported sleet and ice damage to peas and early lettuce plantings. Potato planting was reported about one-third completed and about three weeks late. Potato farmers suffered "considerable loss" because of higher than-normal seed prices this season. Rotting seed necessitated replanting of fields which were planted three or four weeks ago. It is also possible that the early plantings of beets, spinach, and carrots may not germinate satisfactorily and will have to be reseeded.

Hightstown Economic Institute

Central Jersey potato growers are faced with increased competition from growers in Ohio, Indiana and certain parts of Pennsylvania, according to Mr. Gustave Burmeister of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who spoke at an Economics Institute meeting held recently at Hightstown. Mr. Burmeister also pointed out that in recent years the low price point for potatoes has tended to be in August, which is the principal shipping season for the Jersey crop. Speaking on the topic of "What Kind of Competition may New Jersey Potato and Vegetable Growers Expect to be up Against During the Next Decade," Mr. Burmeister reviewed information showing that competing areas have greatly increased their vegetable acreage during the past 20 years and that while the rate of increase has slowed up to some extent, vegetables are still apparently more profitable in many of these sections than are other crops.

It was pointed out that vegetable production has tended to become specialized in recent years, and that many of our specialized producers of other crops now purchase their vegetables rather than raise them themselves, thus giving an increased market for specialized products.

Handle Young Plants With Care

During April and early May many millions of young tomato, eggplant, pepper and other plants will be transplanted in New Jersey. Some will be transplanted from the seed bed into cold frames or plant houses under glass while crops such as cabbage and early celery will be transplanted out of doors.

At least a week before these young plants are transplanted into the field, they should be treated with a liquid Bordeaux mixture or one of the neutral or basic copper dusts so that the surface of the leaves and stems may be coated with a copper material. This must be done at least a week before the plants are placed in the field. By protecting the surface of the plant with the coating of copper the spread of leaf spot disease will be prevented. Black leg on cabbage, and other diseases may be spread from one plant to the other by handling.

Entire plantings have been known to be destroyed because the planter spread disease from one plant to the other by his hands.

Expected Crop Acreages

New Jersey farmers expect to plant about 13,000 acres more in field crops this Spring than harvested in 1939, and nearly 52,000 acres in excess of the 10 year 1929-38 average. The total acreage contemplated this Spring is about 709,100 acres as compared with 696,230 acres of the same crops harvested in 1939, and 657,605 acres, the 10 year average.

New Jersey's total potato acreage is estimated at 58,000 acres which is five per cent greater than that harvested this past season. The commercial acreage is estimated at 48,000 acres which is 2,300 acres greater than the 1939 figure.

Good Hybrid Corn Varieties

Jersey farmers are urged to plant hybrid corn adapted to New Jersey conditions. Hybrids No. 2 and No. 4 were developed particularly for this State and have proved without exception in tests during the last three years to be superior to hybrids from any other State. Many out-of-State hybrids have performed no better than the standard recommended varieties, and in many cases, poorly adapted hybrids have been inferior to good standard varieties. In general the seed of well adapted New Jersey hybrids make it possible to obtain 10 to 20 bushels more grain per acre than is the case with the best standard varieties.

Gloucester County Farmers Program

The farmers of Gloucester County held several aggressive meetings in March and April in various parts of the county for the purpose of improving the farming situation. At a recent meeting in Woodbury a three-point program was adopted which it is thought will improve the farm situation materially.

This program seeks first to secure pledges from farmers to reduce the acreage in potatoes and all truck crops by at least 20 per cent. The second part will be an effort to induce farm owners to plant this acreage in cowpeas, soy beans and alfalfa. The third point in the program will be a move to get farmers to grow and produce their own food instead of buying so much of it in the city markets. This will require the planting of bigger and better home gardens. An agricultural council of 17 members with Ralph Starkemy as president was selected at the recent meeting in Woodbury, whose duty will be to see that Gloucester County farmers are acquainted with this program.

Tractors Working Better

Gains in efficiency, reduction in weights, use of rubber tires, and more power to the gallon of fuel are outstanding results of tractor improvements in the last 20 years. Representative tractors today exert 80 per cent as much horsepower at the drawbar as at the belt. Ten years ago the ratio was only about 76 per cent and in 1920 about 64 per cent.

Don't Buy Bootleg Plants

About this time of year the chain stores, department stores and dime stores offer some mighty tempting bargains in rose bushes, garden plants, etc. However, all too often these plants are not properly packed to protect their roots, or they have been allowed to stand too long without attention before being offered for sale. Plants of this type are generally so severely injured that many will not even live after planting, and many of the survivors just exist for a season or two before they get enough roots to start growing. Even at bargain prices, these bootleg plants are quite often too high priced. The chances are your regular nurseryman can give you a much better deal, all things considered, if you just give him the chance.

Cows Need Grass Juice

A "grass juice factor" or "grass juice vitamin" has been discovered by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The substance is as yet unidentified but it has been found to be a growth promoting factor. As the name implies, the factor is present in large quantities in fresh green pasture. The factor is also preserved and is present and active in grass silage, preserved with either molasses or phosphoric acid. According to the most recent reports, however, the phosphoric acid silage contains more of this factor than does the molasses grass silage. Discovery of this vitamin is but further evidence bringing out the importance and value of roughage and succulent green feed in the dairy ration.

More Canhouse Tomatoes for Hunterdon

Increased interest is being shown in production of canhouse tomatoes in Hunterdon County. According to representatives of packing concerns, Campbell Company has already accepted more than 375 acres from Hunterdon growers and the Stokely Company of Trenton has over 130 acres signed up in the county. Acreage of canhouse peas is being accepted on contract with the Stokely Company in the neighborhood of Pittstown, Quakertown and Scranton.

Sell Eggs by Weight

The old plan of selling eggs by the dozen is going out of fashion in New Jersey. A recent regulation of the State Agricultural Board at Trenton requires that all eggs sold at the State Auction Markets and at commission houses shall be sold by weight and packed in standard sanitary cartons and egg cases. Most farmers, as well as house wives, welcome this change which went into effect early in April.

New Juvenile Grange Leader

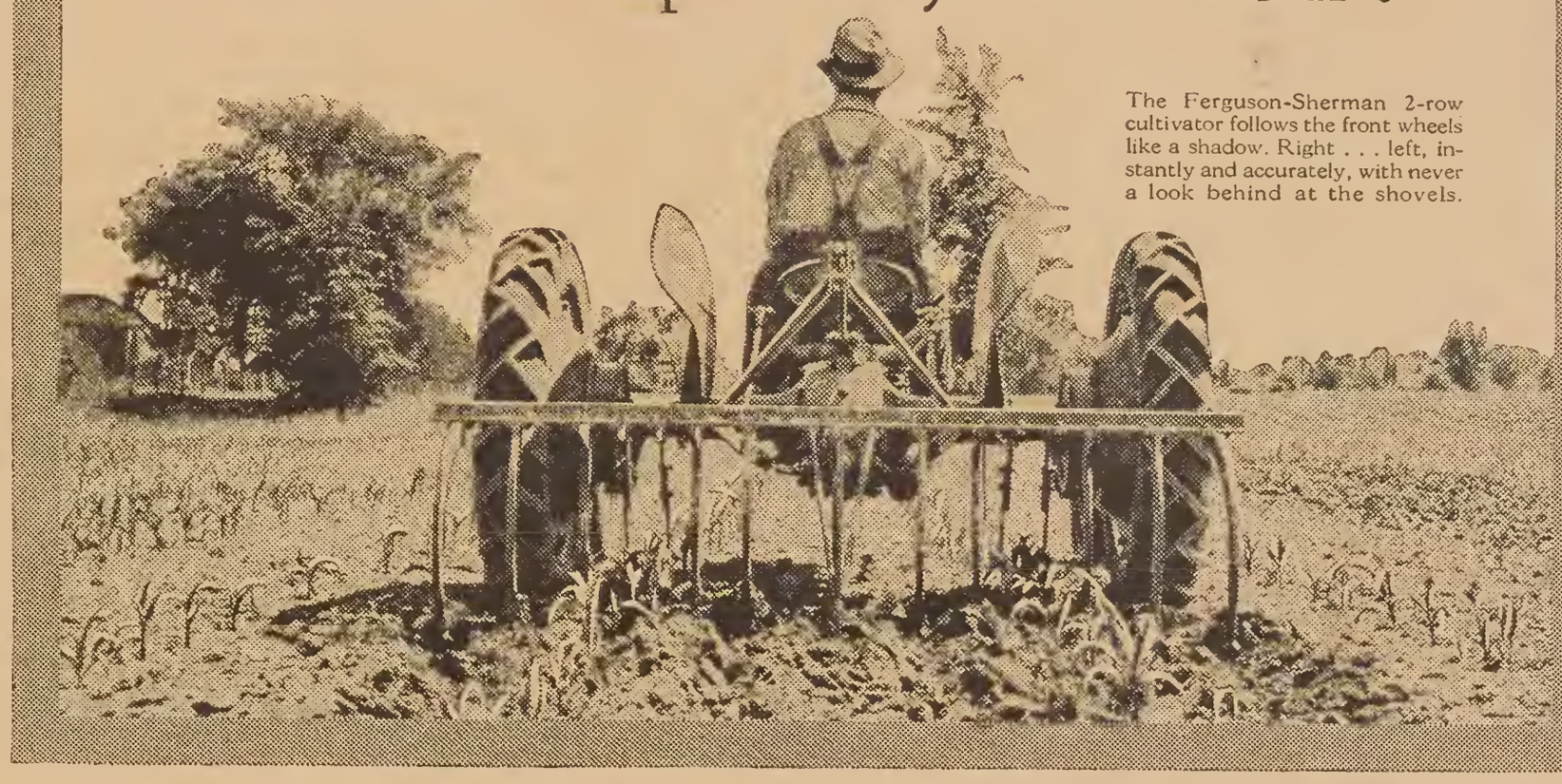
Mrs. Edna M. Schisler has been appointed new state superintendent of Juvenile Grangers in New Jersey. Mrs. Schisler is an enthusiast in this branch of Grange work, which has had a decided impetus during the past year.

Packaged Potatoes

Hightstown growers have recently tried marketing packaged potatoes in 15 pound bags to compete with Maine and Idaho potatoes, similarly packaged. Results are said to have been quite satisfactory.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Heads Up...Eyes Front



The Ferguson-Sherman 2-row cultivator follows the front wheels like a shadow. Right . . . left, instantly and accurately, with never a look behind at the shovels.

BEHIND THE WHEEL of a Ford tractor with Ferguson system, you discover that rear cultivation is a grand and glorious fact.

You watch the rows with head up, and eyes to the front. Steer the front wheels *away* from the row, and the shovels move *away* from the row. Steer *toward* the row, and the shovels move *toward* the row. It's like having eyes in the back of your head. You can *relax*.

At the end of the row, you lift the cultivator with a finger-flip on the hydraulic control, swing 'round on an 8-foot radius, drop the shovels, and you're on your way up the *next two rows*. Every foot of the rows is cultivated to the same accurate depth. The hydraulic control takes care of that. *Effortless* is the word for this kind of cultivation.

This rugged two-plow tractor is so light it doesn't pack the soil. It works places you've never worked before, with *anything*. Changing implements is actually a matter of one or two minutes. Spreading all four wheels to fit the row width is an easy one-man job.

The place to get the feel of this new kind of farming is right on the seat of one of these tractors. A demonstration on your own farm will show you what *flexible farming* can mean to you.

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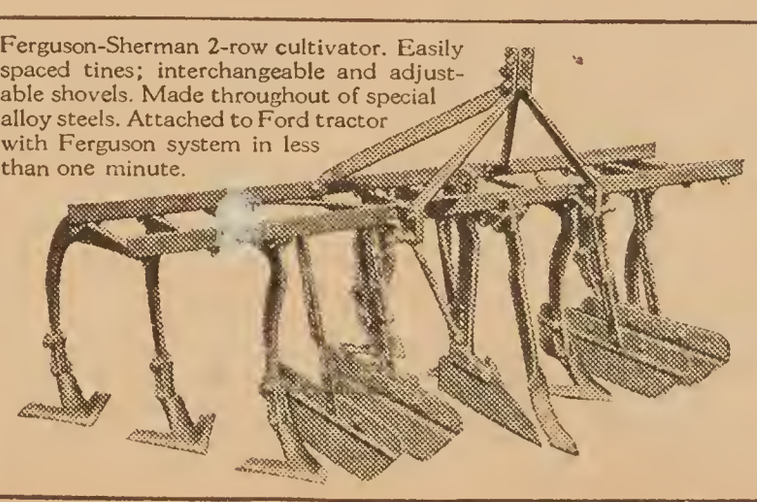
The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is sold and distributed nationally by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., Dearborn, Mich.

$585 at Dearborn, Michigan. (Taxes, if any, and implements extra.) Ferguson-Sherman 6% simple interest time-payment plan plus small investigation and documentary fee.

Ferguson-Sherman 2-row cultivator. Easily spaced tines; interchangeable and adjustable shovels. Made throughout of special alloy steels. Attached to Ford tractor with Ferguson system in less than one minute.



Ford Tractor
FERGUSON SYSTEM
WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

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THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

Established 1850

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Our Inalienable Rights

PART VIII

THE fathers of our government were at great pains to protect the human and property rights not only against each other but also against the government itself. The principle of three independent divisions of the government — Legislative, Executive and Judicial — each with a check and balance on the other is of the greatest of importance. Departure from the principle has recently reached such alarming proportions that a new law is now proposed to correct the abuses. This is known as the Walter-Logan Bill. It aims to regulate and limit the powers of appointed commissions, such as the Labor Board, the Agricultural Commissions and the alphabetical creations in general, all claiming totalitarian powers. The law in its present state provides that when these administrative agencies issue a regulation or order, such as the Milk Orders, any citizen aggrieved may appeal to the courts in defense of his rights. This is really no more than a reconfirmation of our long cherished American principles which have been so greatly abused of late, that a formal statute seems to be necessary to restore our basic principles.

The President said he had not read the bill but he was opposed to it. It is assumed that he took the cue from the men he appointed on these boards, and whose powers would be limited by the law.

Hatton W. Summers, of Texas, one of the most outstanding Representatives in Washington, a Democrat, able, fearless and honest, stated the needs of the legislation as follows:

"Operating the machinery of this government are nearly a million people. Of that million . . . there is only one who has been elected by the people, and that is the President . . . The President cannot know who these million people are. He cannot know what they are doing with the governmental powers that are entrusted to them. . . . They make the rules, which have the force of law; they construe the rules; they enforce the rules. When one of these people goes to an ordinary private citizen, he goes to him with all the power that a king ever had. This private citizen may be 2,000 miles from Washington. He has no power to resist, practically speaking, the mandate of an agent of these bureaus. . . . We have got to make it possible for a citizen to resort to the only place under Anglo-Saxon systems of government that an aggrieved citizen can come to, and that is the courts."

Lincoln said no man is good enough to rule another man without his consent.

Calvin Coolidge defined such powers as centralization, no form of which was ever adopted which did not result in bureaucracy, oppression, tyranny, reaction and decline.

Woodrow Wilson said that it is an essential of free government that provision be made that the individual citizen has an impartial tribunal to which he may resort to find justice against the government itself.

Against these principles are contentions of the authoritarians that law is the will of political leaders, and that courts have no jurisdiction over acts of political administration.

Fortunately, Americans yet hold to their cherished traditions of freedom. The Walter-Logan Bill passed the House against New Deal opposition by a vote of 279 to 97. That is majority enough to pass it over the President's veto. The bill now goes to the Senate. But the larger vote in the House is significant. This is an election year. It is only fair to credit the Representatives with expressing their convictions in this vote but it is likely too that they know the sentiments of their people back home. In any event it is heartening to know that the House is at least three to one American, and that so large a part of them place American principles and the rights of individuals ahead of political fealty.

Farm and City Cousins

THERE are two common phrases that are anathema to most people having a country background and living in the city, as well as to the city man who has gone back to the land, i.e., "country hick" and "city slicker," or any of their variations. Perhaps they are not in such common use now as in the horse and buggy days because we all see much more of each other than formerly and understand each other better, but it is high time that they were dropped out of our speech.

Life has been a pretty tremendous struggle for most people in the last few years and to many a city man life in the country with his main subsistence from his own land has seemed to be the answer to his need, just as a job in the city, with a regular pay check, perhaps after his main cash crop has failed, may appeal to the farmer. But with millions unemployed it isn't all so simple as that and the more these cousins get together and try to understand each other's problems and what each has that the other may lack, the less "hick" and "slicker" will be used.

There is so much to be learned on both sides and with the increasing tendency and desire of the city man to go back to the land there are so many things he must take into consideration—some of which the farmer already on the land might relearn, too.

To a person going out through the farming country in the East, coming in contact with the different types of land workers, the question comes as to whether or not a good business training helps the newcomer on the farm and the evidence in many cases is that it does. Several such cases came to our attention during a summer spent visiting farms. The conclusion inevitably reached was that it was not so much a question of how much money one had as it was the application of a little imagination.

In one case a young city man, with little prospect of a job suited to him in town, decided that there should be money made raising turkeys on a New Hampshire farm that had been in the family for a long time. He knew nothing about raising turkeys but he knew he could learn from people who had had long experience. So he studied the agricultural college bulletin, asked questions, and applied his native common sense to the answers. He worked early and late, building some of his equipment himself and six months after he started he had as thrifty a flock of bronze and white turkeys as one could ever expect to see. He will have his ups and downs but he has his own business and will make a good living.

Another city man, a salesman, bought a run-down farm in his sales territory "on a shoe string," and for several years was a salesman by day and a farmer at nights, Sundays and holidays, while his wife-partner held the fort and supervised the farm work by day, with the help of a young hired man, besides maintaining a very neat and comfortable stopping place for tourists. They mixed imagination with their needs, too, and both were willing to work long hours.

And that brings up another point having much to do with the success of any individual back-to-the-land movement—how willing will the wife be to share the burden and the work? If she has been a business woman she will bring that training to bear on the problems and thus be able to cut a good many corners that otherwise might prove hurtful.

Comparing the chances for success and the making of a good life for an intelligent city man going back to the land with a definite line of work in mind, with that of the inexperienced country bred man looking for a job in the city, the scales would seem to be heavily weighted in favor of the city man if he thinks things through and uses his imagination. In the first place he has the good earth to work in and the earth properly tended, will produce food for himself and his family with some to spare as a cash crop. It will produce feed for his animals which in turn will produce salable things for himself. He is not confined to one line of work. He can decide what he wishes to make his main crop and fit other things into it. He can experiment with soil and the weather if he needs to and may discover possibilities in an entirely new line.

Perhaps a city man going out to make a business of farming may have more enthusiasm for it than a man who has always lived on the land and rather gotten into the way of doing things as they always have been done but there is scarcely a farm in the East today, no matter how run down, that couldn't become a money maker for some man using the right technique. Why then are there so many run down and abandoned farms? C.

What Farmers Say

MESSAGE TO CITY FOLKS

To city folks and city politicians I quote, with some remarks of my own included, from the January 27 issue of the always reliable THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. On page 56 "milk drivers in big cities receive $40 or more per week, or nearly 4c a quart." That's more than the hard-working farmers receive on a yearly average to buy all supplies for their family and farming necessities. It's the cost of special delivery from perhaps half a dozen trucks competing in a city block that makes milk too expensive to be used liberally. If delivered with groceries, the cost would be much less.

On page 46, the very interesting and truthful articles referring to the cleverness of the C.I.O.; Judge Cooper and the Jetter case; the activity of the Grange; also Chief Justice Hughes' request of about six years ago that each State Legislature should meet every two years and repeal thousands of fool laws now on our statute books. And the printed matter on page 47 by Mr. Dillon titled "One Face Turned Two Ways" is the best reading, with truth and comedy combined, that I have read in many a day.

I believe Mr. Gannett's campaign was started not very far from the western city where the eastern and western financiers set the price for the American cheese industry that has a crooked influence on our whole dairy industry.

I think our legislators should read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. It's protective and assertive of farmers' rights and the ownership is certainly not disguised as are some papers with farm titles. J. B. C.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

THE INDEFINITE CONTRACT

I have read considerable in the past few years of the milk question and how the dairy farmer is being given the short end of the profit. Now it is where he has to take whatever price is set by the Big-3, and the State and Federal Governments have laws which do not help to the dairyman's satisfaction. When farmers organize for their own protection, determine a fair price, and refuse to sell a single quart from the farm short of that price, it will be only a short time before dealers will pay the price or go out of business.

There is no law forcing any farmer to sell at any price unless he is under contract. It is the contract which gives the dealer the upper hand and ties the farmer under his own yoke, and the sooner the farmer realizes how tight he is bound, hand and foot, by this dealer contract, the quicker will he be free to manage his own affairs. Then he won't have to go begging for help to the lawmakers. WALTER M. BECKWITH.

GOOD WISHES TO THE R. N.-Y.

It is a real pleasure to renew my subscription to your very good magazine. I derive much good from it, am always looking forward to the next issue, read it from cover to cover and enjoy every bit of it although I am receiving regularly more than thirty other publications. I love all of your writers—it is hard to single out any particular one more than another, which shows to me that your magazine is very, very well edited and that the moving spirit behind the whole organization is a willingness and a real desire to serve: Brotherly love, the Golden Rule; and with a dependence upon, the acceptance of, and the letting of Divine guidance rule your affairs.

I just want you to know that I appreciate your good work. I am most grateful to you all and I thank you with all my heart. And you also have my very best wishes for your well earned continued success, and many more happy years of editing to you all.

Illinois. RALPH W. MAKUTCHAN.

"A NEW AGRICULTURAL MESSAGE"

Mr. Gunn's article entitled "A New Agricultural Message, published in the March 23rd issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, voices so many of the basic principles in which the School of Living believes, that we wish to circulate your message among our friends.

In studying the problem of supplying the family with milk and its products, we are convinced that pasteurization is more destructive in its effect upon milk than beneficial. However, as you are aware, there has been very little scientific work done in this field.

Suffern, N. Y. MARJORIE R. POTTER,
School of Living.

"A New Agricultural Message" by K. W. Gunn, on page 194 of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, was not only well written but suggests a new angle of approach to the solution of the problem of agriculture and of the world in general. Certainly, most so-called civilization of the past several thousand years has been destructive of both human and natural resources.

Let's have more suggestions along Mr. Gunn's lines.

Connecticut. ROLAND S. MOLER.

There is much in what Kenneth W. Gunn says in his article, headed "A New Agricultural Message," to back up my claims about milk. H. T. CAREY.

New Hampshire.

Many, like myself, are fond of milk fresh from the milking, before it has had time to cool. This is the ideal way, from the health point of view.

Beverly Hills, Cal., WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.
Personal Health Service.

Brevities

SNOWDRIFTS two feet deep were reported from the Prattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y., area, April 23.

A SLOW Spring for handling a clay farm. It is a great mistake to try to work clay land before it is fit.

FARM produce auctions were operated in 10 New Jersey towns last year. They attracted 1,500 buyers from 624 cities in 15 States.

THE bag worm sometimes becomes a serious nuisance. All of these bags seen hanging from trees now should be cut off and burned.

IN Lorain County, Ohio, 57 members of the herd improvement association used electric fences last year to divide their pastures for rotation grazing.

HE hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom, and hath stretched out the heaven by his understanding." Jer. 51:15.

THE Ohio Station has found that Spring top-dressing of wheat with soluble nitrates is often profitable. They recommend 100 to 150 pounds per acre sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda.

Character Bespeaks the Man

WHEN an avowed friend began to show signs of treachery it was inevitable that the forthright Thomas E. Dewey would put him on the spot.

The story has not been fully told. For many decades the Republican Party with few exceptions came down to the big city line with a farm and small town majority that the big city vote could not overcome. Overconfident party discipline slackened, scandals bobbed up, and the traditional farm sentiment slipped into reverse with Whitman at the wheel. The reaction was revolutionary.

With the executive control of the State in their hands for 24 years, Smith, Roosevelt and Lehman found it easy to create and control a political-industrial bloc within the demoralized Republican Party. This bloc included the big milk dealers with their stooges posing as farm leaders, and a few timid Republican leaders and legislators. Under the Roosevelt Administration this bloc was developed with a fine art. Agriculture was promised economy and efficiency. It received extravagance, waste, and untold hardships. Picked leaders of the bloc got recognition. The Republican Master of the State Grange was appointed to a lucrative position. Other Republican leaders were seduced. Men chosen from the colleges and institutions were impressed to gain the prestige of the institutions for the benefit of the administration and the bloc. Public spending increased from 50 million dollars to near 400 millions now. The milk racket took over 20 million dollars a year out of the milk returns of one group of dairy farmers. The bloc gained control of milk at its own prices. The price of milk fell from $2.47 a cwt. when the bloc gained control, to 65 cents a cwt. 11 years later in February 1933. Farmers were given instances of the power of the bloc to starve them, reprisals were made on protesting farmers, and when they rebelled, armed troops were sent to repress or shoot them The bloc was then given a legal monopoly of the distribution of milk, and farmers are today denied their inherent rights in the ownership of it.

During this period, the Democratic Party gained full control of both branches of the Legislature as well as the governorship. Bleakley's outstanding canvass of 1936, and Dewey's able and inspiring fight in 1938, succeeded in recovering control of the Legislature by slender majorities, though falling a little short for themselves in the State-wide vote due to the treachery of the bloc.

This mercenary bloc is now skating on thin ice. It dare not offend the Democrats and it fears an honest investigation. Frank Gannett, one of the bloc, is being groomed as a factor in the "Stop Dewey" campaign. Kenneth F. Simpson, chairman of the New York county committee, also a member of the National Committee, an avowed friend, was heard, it was said, to "damn Dewey with faint praise." The Republican State Committee has already replaced the bloc's chairman and applied a test to the city chairman that gave a positive reaction. Such petty ruses are seldom revealed, but the bloc owes its existence to intrigue and conspiracy, and since it intimately affects farmers' welfare they are entitled to know the facts without prejudice to their party ties but with sole concern for their economic interests.

Mr. Dewey may not have ordered the "smoke out" of the city chairman, but the incident is encouraging to honest members of both parties in and out of the Legislature who have been victims of an intrigue which for the time being they were unable to escape. In any event the fearless action was inspiring and worthy of the sterling character and proven ability of the man who now seems destined to become the next President of the United States.

Public Vigilance is Necessary

I find yours a most inspiring and satisfactory paper, but should like to put a question which may point a fallacy in your reasoning.

You have for some time been criticizing our high governmental costs and recently you published figures tending to show our per capita cost to be twice the average for all States. How does our average income compare with that of other States? Does every private individual have the same budget regardless of income? Maybe our better services in the Empire State have something to do with more efficient earning of income, especially considering some have to do with transportation, good auto roads, better schools, resulting in better trained workers. R. R. D.

Long Island, N. Y.

IT is assumed that the income of each State corresponds roughly to the amount it spends. If each of us had the same income, the problem of finances would be simple. According to official estimates, 20,000,000 American families, or more than two-thirds of the people, have an annual income of about $800. That would mean an annual income of between $65,000 and $70,000 a year for the other 10,000,000 families.

Most families considered wealthy, would like to have something that they "cannot afford to buy just this year." Every one of the 20 million families must practice self-denial. Many are in a state of want, but not one of them escapes the tax collector. No matter how humble the home, or how simple the food, a tax is concealed in the price of it.

A sense of public pride is good. A sense of proportions and of the fitness of things is important, too. It is well that every civic community should have a pride in its appearance, but why should the importance and beauty and expense of the public utilities be magnified out of proportion to the average of the family homes, most important of all institutions?

Officials soon learn to spend other peoples' money. They vote their own liberal salaries, multiply their own numbers, and vote themselves liberal pension, and levy burdensome taxes. New York State is now spending eight times its budget of 25 years ago, and its government is no better, if as good, as it was before.

With it all, our courage and our hope arise from the fact that the great majority of the American people are yet honest and moral and spiritual. They yet have pride in earning their own living. Their democracy has been scarred, but they love it yet and put their trust in God.

The only danger is that they will give passive consent to one abuse of their rights after another until they lose them by failure to protect them. Eternal vigilance is the only guarantee of liberty and freedom.

Profits in Some Farms

A RELEASE from Washington dated March 4, announced that the U. S. Treasury had paid farm benefits payments to firms and individuals in New York State for complying with the 1937 farm program, namely:

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	$257,095.64
Equitable Life Insurance Company	206,962.42
New York Life Insurance Company	31,538.29
Groowe Wood Herman, Madison	1,860.26
Claude M. Hinman, Deanboro	1,792.79
William D. Johnson, Batavia	1,018.21
Ralph F. Perkins, Savannah	1,287.00
Sodus Fruit Farms, Inc.	1,125.63
Archie M. Thayer, Penn Yan	1,571.13
William P. Wadsworth, Geneseo	2,106.38
J. Carl Ward, Olcott	1,013.76
Wooster Fruit Farms, Inc., Union Hill	1,469.65
Total	$508,841.16

The three life insurance companies received substantially 98 per cent of the benefit payments. The combined assets of the three insurance companies are $7,392,411,681

One may feel a generous impulse and congratulate the three insurance companies for the success of their farm enterprises from a financial point of view; but it is not easy to review the record without being convinced that the New Deal has gone crazy mad in its haste to spend other people's money.

Milk Weights and Fat Tests

We here are getting chiseled terribly on our fat test, also on weight and price. Do you know if there is any way we can get a more honest test in butterfat? New York. C. L.

WE have been advising dairy farmers for 30 years or more to make a simple agreement among themselves for an association to employ a man to stand at the scales when milk is delivered and at the same time to employ a person to help test the fat content of the milk when the test is made and give each producer his correct weight and test. Any person could take the weight and any intelligent young man could learn to test in an hour.

No honest dealer or association would object to this. It is a right belonging to the producer. If you weighed and tested the milk at home, the handler would not accept your figures. Then why should he object to your check on his weight and test? Few would object.

They Did it Themselves

The enclosed clipping announces the discontinuance of the Federal Milk Administration at New Bedford, Mass. Can you tell why. R. G.

Vermont.

OUR information is that practically all the producers supplying this market are members of the New Bedford Milk Association which negotiates prices with dealers at prices considerably higher than the prices fixed by the Federal Order. Consequently, the Federal regime was mutually terminated. We believe there would be similar results in any market where all producers organized to supply that market themselves.

Facts for the Milk Record

UNIT VOTES AND BALLOT BLOCKING

Inasmuch as co-operatives are entitled to vote as a unit, and large dealer controlled co-operatives are taking advantage of this privilege, individual voting loses its significance—and would no doubt in any case lose to the overwhelming majority which it is possible for dealer controlled co-operatives to roll up for themselves.

We have apparently been sent full explanations of the changes in the New York State Order No. 126 and U. S. Order No. 27 for the regulation and handling of milk to be sold in the New York metropolitan milk marketing area. However, we have not received any ballot, nor has there been any meeting at our "co-operative" to determine the feeling of the dairymen members.

If the Department of Agriculture honestly wants dairymen to cast votes for or against Marketing Agreements, then individual voting should take place at legal polling places and the votes counted in every county before being sent to Washington or Albany or any place. Then we would have an opportunity of checking and ascertaining the actual wishes of the voters. Unit voting by any group has no place in democratic procedure at any time and for any purpose.

Voting by the unit method and through the mail are certainly not the most accurate means of determining the wishes of the people most closely concerned with the outcome of the vote—the man on the farm producing the milk. R. E. H.

Onondaga County, N. Y.

THE sound farm sense behind this protest is a challenge to the sophistry and intrigue of the milk barons. Commissioner Noyes held the same views on unit voting two years ago but, under pressure, has since shifted his ground and now approves unit voting. If, added to this sham in determining farm opinion, there were producers who, like R. E. H., never received ballots and were thus prevented from casting their votes, the entire referendum is open to serious legal question.

Small wonder is it that, with unit voting and ballot blocking blessed with the sanction of law, the officials found it easy to announce the results of the referendum as overwhelmingly "in favor" of the amendments effective May 1. On the Federal Order total ballots case were 36,942; in favor 36,371—29,830 (82 per cent) by co-operatives, and 6,541 by individuals; against, 571—164 by co-operatives, and 407 by individuals. The State referendum showed a total of 28,624 ballots. 28,144 are reported as voting aye, of which 23,878 (85 per cent) were unit co-operative votes, and 4,266 were individual votes. Negative votes amounted to 480, 164 cast by co-operatives and 316 by individuals.

Seven thousand fewer producers "voted" last month than on the original State Order back in 1938. Was it because they too did not receive their ballots or because they were registering a silent protest? In either case, the discrepancy in the August, 1938, totals of 35,596 and the April, 1940, totals of 28,624 will raise questions not easily erased from farmers' memory.

OVER $5,000,000 IN MONOPOLY TOLLS

THE so-called uniform milk price for March has been announced at $1.92 by Administrator Harmon. This is the fifth consecutive price drop since November, 1939, and is the lowest price reported since last September.

Coincident with decreasing milk prices are the continuing sharp rises in the bribes to the monopoly, sanctioned by the Federal-State regime. They have, with a few minor dips, increased steadily since last July and in March reached new highs. Market service payments for March were $473,237.47, $120,000 more than in February. Payments to co-operatives totalled $105,983.90, $18,000 over February. To date, close to $4,500,000 have been doled out to the Big-3 and their stooges so that they could save their necks at the expense of New York dairymen. Here is the record for the past 14 months:

1938	Market Service Payments	Payments to Co-operatives
September	$204,230.33	$66,374.80
October	182,591.42	70,062.29
November	40,673.39	71,805.51
December	46,719.75	76,852.09
1939		
January	236,868.02	83,508.53
July	391,358.18	95,273.50
August	126,055.69	71,418.40
September	209,661.63	74,490.84
October	217,991.28	76,843.78
November	193,408.86	76,499.82
December	281,194.84	85,117.86
1940		
January	333,667.87	90,273.69
February	352,965.57	87,624.08
March	473,237.47	105,983.90
	$3,290,624.30	$1,132,129.09
		3,290,624.30
		$4,422,753.39

Add to this the two cents extra taken out of the milk pail for administrator's expense, which figures at $917,967.32 (two cents on all milk sold as Class 1, Class 2A and Class 2B, both in the metropolitan area and outside the area, i. e. unpriced milk—total, 45,898,366 cwts.), and there is a proven toll of $5,340,720.71 levied on the dairy industry, with the unproven jugglery still undisclosed, for all of which these pirates should and may eventually be called to account.

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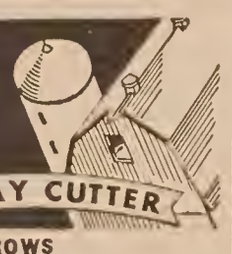

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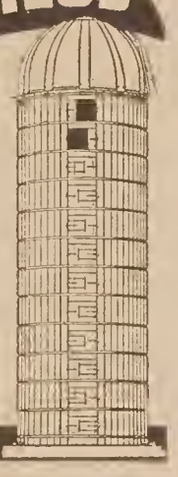

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Live Stock and Dairy

Feeding and Fat Factors

By R. W. Duck

An estimate for Jaunary by the U. S. D. A. for corn, oats, barley, grain-sorgums, wheat mill feeds, and gluten feed is 116 million tons on hand. This is six million tons more than for a comparable period one year earlier, and is 10 million more tons on hand than the average for the pre-drought period of 1928-32. The estimated number of animal units on our farms for 1939-40 is 136 million, which is 11 million more than for the previous year. The average for the pre-drought period was two million more than the latest estimate. The available feed supply per animal unit based on the figures mentioned would then be 0.85 ton for 1939-40, 0.87 ton in 1938-39, and 0.77 ton average for the pre-drought period.

It is also estimated there are approximately four million tons of high protein feeds available for domestic use; this compares with 3.5 and 2.3 million tons for the periods previously mentioned. Pounds then available per animal unit would be 58, 54, and 33 respectively. During 1939 the approximate milk production in New York State was two billion, nine hundred million quarts. Even though the total increase is slight, one per cent or less, it is the highest since 1921, when records were first available. There was an increase in total average price for the milk mentioned of about two per cent. Winter production was between six and seven per cent above comparable periods during 1938.

Looking at the situation from a National consideration shows nearly six million heifer calves being retained as of January 1. This is the largest number ever recorded. Increased retention of heifers for the past two years mean many of these will be coming fresh this Spring and next Fall with consequent great increases in milk volume. Some favorable factors in the dairy outlook include the fact that cold storage stocks of butter have declined about 34 per cent from a comparable period of a year previous. Stocks of American cheese were the lowest for the early Winter months of 1940 since November 1932. With a possible general economic improvement continuing there may be some increased consumption of fluid milk. Increasing orders from waring countries for condensed milk may also be another possible price improvement factor.

Production Points

No plan has yet been, or conceivably can be, devised which will control world supplies and export prices. This field covers the majority of the milk made in America. Economists further state that less than one-half the milk produced in the New York milk shed is annually used for fluid consumption. It seems very probable, in fact almost inevitable, that production is going to increase materially and rapidly. Not only is this true in the New York milk shed, but a brief reference to the figures and facts previously cited can not fail to convince even the most skeptical that the industry is probably headed for serious price reduction returns to producers. The law of supply and demand for perishable products has never yet and never will be circumvented. Artificial price fixing may give what seems to be a temporary advantage, but if the price is good increased production will inevitably follow as sure as the sun rises. If fluid milk and that used for purposes other than fluid are equalized in a blended price program the increased volume will bring the price for all milk to a low level.

Production control might seem the next step, and as such is even now being offered as the possible solution. Unless the cattle are actually killed, an improbable plan previously proven to have no value or benefit from the results of the hog slaughter program, the milk will still be a factor. It will be in somebody's hands for both manufacturing and fluid sale. Boards of health are refusing to inspect new shippers in most up-State New York markets, on the grounds that such milk is not needed in the market, or that their finances will not permit the addition of new inspectors, and that their present staff cannot attend to any more duties. It is also stated that permission for additional new shippers must be obtained from the Milk Division of the Department of Farms and Markets. The position usually taken by the Department seems to be that new milk is not needed in the market in question and so permission is refused. As a control measure to help stabilize the price in any given market this gesture seems futile. The final result is that as long as the price seems attractive and profitable to the producers now shipping to the given market they will increase their own production, probably by purchasing the cows of the prospective producer who was refused a market.

As operated in the up-State New York markets the milk orders seem to deny an American citizen the right to produce a product on his farm and then send it to market, no matter how efficient, clean, sanitary and excellent the product may be. Boards of health officials say they are willing to make all inspections which are approved for the market by Albany. It would certainly seem that constitutionality and the Bill of Rights are being badly mauled by existing milk legislation.

Fat Factors

Regardless of regulation, that producer or group of producers will survive and continue to enjoy maximum market benefits which pay most attention to efficiently producing and economically marketing a quality product. Efficiency and economy of operation are the only real basic and solid foundation blocks on which to build any permanent program. Any other structure is temporary and sets on sand, which under pressure of adverse economic tide and wind will disappear and be lost forever in our social pageant of progress. We should therefore give constant and careful consideration to production propositions, and strive always to adjust operations to the specific market conditions.

With this thought in mind it should be of interest and value to study production possibilities in terms of butterfat as well as milk volume. A case in point is that of the high and low producing cow or herd. Let us consider the proposition of a cow weighing 1,250 lbs. and producing in 305 days 10,000 lbs. of milk testing 3.5 per cent making a total of 305 lbs. butterfat, and compare her with the efficiency, economy and possible returns of a cow weighing 1,100 lbs., producing 7,000 lbs. of five per cent milk, or also a total of 350 lbs. butterfat in 305 days.

Their grain requirements will be based on those given in tables IXa, and IXb Morrison's 20th edition of "Feeds and Feeding." Roughage will be used at the usual needed rate of one pound of good quality hay and three pounds of corn silage or its equivalent per each 100 lbs. liveweight. The 10,000 lb. 3.5 per cent cow, produces an average of 32.46+lbs. milk daily for 305 days, which, based on table IXa, (cows not on pasture), gives her a daily grain requirement of 9.3 lbs.

(Continued on page 305)

Top: This two-year-old grade Hereford cow owned by J. B. Sutherland, Beaver Creek, Oregon, is producing nearly 20 lbs. milk daily with first calf. She is representative of thousands of border-line cows discussed in the accompanying article. Center: This group of well grown Holstein heifers are on the farm of Charles Isbell, Warners, Onondaga County, N. Y. Adequate shade, good pasture, salt, and a constant supply of clean fresh water is the combination used. Bottom: Some of the foundation Ayrshire brood matrons owned by the Strathglass Farm of Hugh J. Chisholm at Port Chester, N. Y.

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George W. Chapman of Ontario, N. Y. has received the title "Progressive Breeder," from the Holstein-Friesian Association. Only eleven other breeders in the country have been thus honored.

The purpose of the Progressive Breeders' Registry is to stimulate interest in breed improvement and to give recognition to those breeders whose practices in herd improvement and Holstein breeding have met the high standards set by the Progressive Breeders' Registry. To qualify, a Holstein breeder must be the breeder of not less than 75 per cent of the herd, have all animals over one year of age registered in the Herd Book of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, test all cows in the Advanced Registry or Herd Improvement Registry and achieve a high production average; have a high rating for perfection of type as judged by an official inspector, be free from tuberculosis and Bang's disease and be a member of both state and national Holstein-Friesian Associations.

The award has been made to Mr. Chapman for a herd of 25 registered Holsteins. All animals classified for type and conformation had an average score of 83.8. The herd production average for the past year was 466.9 pounds of butterfat, made on two milkings daily.

P. B. O.

Holstein Fat Record

In re-reading your March 9 issue, I noticed in the Pennsylvania Farm News, page 167, that a Holstein produced 2,483 lbs. of milk testing 4.2, or 104.3 lbs. of fat. This was high cow of 1,388 cows in 57 herds. I can go that a little better. One of my registered Holsteins, Alice Inka May Burke, No. 1795229, produced 2,939 lbs. of milk testing 3.7, or 108.7 lbs. of butterfat, during February. This was the best of only 15 herds, 241 cows tested in the Lake Ariel Cow Testing Association. HARRY SIMPSON, JR.

Wayne County, Pa.

Horse Has Lice

I have a horse with lice of some kind. What is a possible remedy? M. R. M.

New York.

Crank case drainings from a car which has not been using gas containing lead is a good remedy. Apply all over the body and rub well into the skin. Keep the animal out of the sun after applying. The use of oil from a car using leaded gas might cause lead poisoning.

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R. W. D.

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The Future of Milk

Some observations on the future outlook in the dairy industry that will be interesting to milk producers, were made by Dr. L. K. Riggs of the Kraft Cheese Company at the Sixth Annual Conference of the National Farm Chemurgic Council held recently. (Chemurgy is a coined word combining "chemistry" with the Greek word "ergon," meaning work).

Let us consider, for a moment, the economic importance of the dairy industry. It is the country's largest industry. The value of its products is more than three billion dollars annually. It surpasses the automobile industry, the steel industry in size and scope.

Around two million farm families depend on milk for their main source of cash income. The country's cow population—25 million in all—is worth about a billion and a half dollars. In addition there are tens of millions invested in barns, pastures, milk and dairy plants, trucks and other equipment. Milk has been and still is the most lucrative single crop in the whole country. It yields more farm cash than beef or hogs, cotton or corn, chickens or vegetables or wheat.

Each year about 50 billion quarts of milk flow into the nation's milk pails. About 42½ per cent of this supply is used as fresh milk or cream either in city or farm homes. Another 41 per cent is used for making farm or factory butter. Cheese manufacturers need about six per cent of the total, while 4½ per cent goes into evaporated or condensed milk. Milk for ice cream accounts for slightly more than three per cent of the available quantity, and miscellaneous uses, such as malted milk powder and whole milk powder, take up the remaining three per cent. Thus we find a satisfactory use for the 50 billion quarts of milk we start with . . . . but we then end up with more than 30 billion left over.

When fresh milk goes into a bottle, or into a powdering or condensing process that's that. The entire quantity is disposed of. But when milk goes to the butter or cream manufacturer, his main interest is in only one part of that milk —the butterfat. When he runs a hundred quarts of milk through a cream separator, he ends up with roughly four quarts of cream which he can use in his operations, and 96 quarts of skim milk which he can't. Consider that it takes the cream from 10 quarts of milk to make a pound of butter; consider too that the country's annual butter production exceeds two billion pounds— and it's easy to see why the skim milk from this one source alone assumes torrential proportions. As a matter of government record, the amount of skim which results from butter, ice cream and bottled cream operations totals 25 billion quarts a year. But that's not all. By the time the butter makers get through their churning process, they have about a billion and a third quarts of buttermilk on their hands in addition to the skim milk.

Then look at cheese. Two decades ago, total cheese production in this country was in the neighborhood of 360 million pounds annually. Today, production exceeds 700 million pounds a year. To make those 700 million pounds of cheese about 3¼ billion quarts of milk are required. Extracting 700 million pounds of cheese from 3¼ billion quarts of milk . . . . about one pound of cheese to each 4½ quarts of milk . . . . leaves almost three billion quarts of cheese whey. To further complicate the picture, the dairy industry has a waste product which has a waste product. For if we take skim milk and run it through our casein process, we come out with casein at one end and a flood of whey—more than a billion quarts of it—at the other.

Let's see where we now stand — 25 billion quarts of skim milk, 1⅓ billion quarts of buttermilk, three billion quarts of cheese whey, one billion quarts of casein whey. A grand total of over 30 billion quarts of liquids — in terms of volume about three times the size of the nation's annual barley harvest . . . . in excess of the entire 1939 wheat crop . . . . almost one-third as large as the country's corn yield.

What is there in skim milk or whey or buttermilk which makes it worthwhile to invest time and money in trying to find new uses for them? Consider skim milk, for example. As it comes out of the separator spout, it has everything in it that was present in the whole milk, with the exception of the butterfat, Vitamin A, and Vitamin D content. That means the skim carries substantial values of Vitamin B-1 and Vitamin B-2, proteins—especially casein and albumin — lactose and minerals. Buttermilk has much the same constitutents as skim milk, while whey is rich in proteins, lactose, minerals and riboflavin (Vitamin B-2).

How many of these 30 billion quarts of raw materials actually end up in commercial markets? At present only 20 per cent—about six billion quarts. We should regard the present 20 per cent utilization of skim milk, buttermilk and whey materials as a condition which is bound to prevail when a program is in its early stages. Substantial progress has been made both by the government and by private interests. For instance, skim milk and buttermilk usage has shown almost a six-fold growth since 1920. In that year commercial outlets were found for only three-quarters of a billion quarts of skim or buttermilk. In 1937, commercial applications of these two materials exceeded 4¼ billion quarts. In 1935 about two hundred million quarts of cheese went into whey powder. By 1937 this had grown to five hundred million quarts. With continued private research and the encouraging shift in government research, commercial application for milk will broaden considerably.

Feeding Mule Colts

I have some young mule colts and would like to know what is best to feed them? J. M. D.

New Jersey.

Good quality timothy or mixed hay, or good alfalfa, the alfalfa fed in morning and timothy in evening make good roughage, fed at the rate of one to one and one-half pounds daily per each 100 pounds the colts weigh. For grain feed, oats alone; or equal parts corn and oats; or corn three, oats two, wheat bran one; or corn one, oats one, wheat bran one; or corn three, oats three, wheat bran three, and linseed meal one parts, are all good grain feeds, depending on price and their availability for use. Give the colts enough to keep them in good thrift and growing, about one-half to three-quarters pound per 100 pounds weight, daily. Keep flake salt before them at all times.

R. W. D.

Hairless Pigs

My sows gave birth to three pigs without any hair on them and no size to them! they all died. Should I breed her again or butcher her? She eats good and feels well. J. T.

New York.

A hairless condition such as you refer to is usually a symptom of a lack of sufficient iodine in the feeds consumed by the female. It can be corrected if such deficit exists by keeping a constant supply of iodized stock salt before the sow in a clean dry container at all times. It is advisable to keep such salt before all livestock.

A mineral mixture may be made which is beneficial to keep available constantly, consisting of iodized stock salt, 200 lbs.; ground limestone, 100 lbs.; steamed bone meal, 100 lbs. R. W. D.

Katy, the new three weeks old calf on the Schenerus farm of Earl Cornell in Otsego County, N. Y.; weight of calf at birth 110 *pounds.*

A Goal for the Grange

I have been extremely interested in some of the letters published in The Rural New-Yorker regarding the prevailing tendency to turn the Grange into a purely social organization.

It seems to me that we have embarked upon a vicious circle. We are urged by every means to obtain new members, whether they are interested in rural life and its problems or not; and to secure and keep such members the Lecturer must provide programs which are attractive solely from the entertainment viewpoint. The more such members we get, the stronger is the demand for a purely social order. Thus we lose any chance we might have of really interesting nonrural members in the farmer's real problems; thus our fighting strength looks bigger on paper than it really is; and thus we are getting a dangerously large number of Grange officers who are extremely capable in all but the interest in rural life. These officers make a large part of our voting strength in State and National Grange, where the policies of the Grange are determined.

To illustrate: I know of a very large Grange situated not far from a large manufacturing town. It has become the size it is, largely by soliciting membership in this town; they have a wonderful hall, they make a tremendous splash in the Grange puddle. But I have never been there when a single number in the program even hinted that there was any purpose besides entertainment in the Order. They have contests between rival communities represented in the Grange, which not only provide some very superior entertainments, but also keep alive a spirit of rivalry, a sort of unpleasant undercurrent, tending to keep factional feeling alive.

It is not strange that the town-dwellers enjoy this. To join they pay $3 for men, and $1 for women, and dues are $1.20 a year; they are only occasionally asked to furnish food, etc. for meetings, and they are thereby offered a chance to attend every Grange meeting within driving radius, enjoy a good program, and refreshments, with dancing afterwards, for practically the price of a movie!

The tendency is more and more to require of the Lecturer an amount of time, and a mental and educational fitting which throws this office automatically into the hands of any teachers or professional persons who may be members. Some of these persons really are interested in rural problems, but many more are entirely taken up with boosting membership, having snappy programs, and "streamlining" the Lecturer's program and the social hour.

I attended a Lecturer's Conference for New England some time ago, and I was astonished and a little disturbed to see how few of those women (they were mostly women) looked or acted as if they knew anything of a practical nature about a farm. I don't mean they had to look "hayseedy" to suggest farm life. One of the best speakers they had was obviously a farm woman, though her dress and appearance were up-to-date. But many of them had the bleached look of the city worker, and I have no doubt that they had never had any practical dealings with anything more than a backyard garden the size of a small sheet!

My own opinion is, that in their anxiety to get a big membership, the heads of our Order are mistaking size for power. The milk controversy in New York certainly should be a subject for which the Grange should take up arms; yet you find many of these "city Grangers" who have swallowed all the propaganda about milk handed to them, and they would actually be an obstacle, rather than a help, in any remedial efforts the Grange might make upon that state problem.

My own idea is this: a certain part of the Grange program should deal with some of the more general rural problems, things that the city dweller could understand, and should learn to see from the farmer's standpoint. This should be presented as interestingly as may be, but it should not be omitted merely because it may bore the town-dwellers for the 15 or 20 minutes out of the evening which would be required to present it! Any member who can't stand 20 minutes of that sort of thing, is mighty poor Grange material, and if he goes out, the Order will miss nothing but his dues. Another subject is the presentation of the Ritual. At reasonable intervals, programs dealing with ritualistic truth should be presented so that the average member may be often reminded what he promised, what the Order stands for, from what it came, and to what goal it tends.

Grangers, consider, what is our goal? What should be our goal?

New England. PAST LECTURER.

Feeding and Fat Factors

(Continued from page 302)

The five per cent cow has a daily grain requirement of 8.57 lbs. The difference is 223 pounds less grain required for the higher testing cow. However, this is by no means the complete picture relative to possible production costs and returns of these two cows.

Spring and Fall Freshening

In the case of Spring freshening we will assume a pasture period of 180 days and a barn feeding of 125 days. For Fall freshening the number of days will be reversed, as they approximate the average for most areas.

If Spring freshened the 1,100 lb. five per cent cow on good pasture will require an average of 5.2 lbs. daily grain to meet her requirements based on the production previously mentioned. For the 125 day barn period her requirements as stated are 8.57 lbs. daily. Total grain would then be 2,007.25 lbs. If Fall freshened total grain requirements would be 2,192.6. This is a saving of only 185.35 lbs. grain comparing Fall and Spring freshening, provided the cows requirements are adequately met.

Studies by Semple, Vinall, Enlow, and Woodward of the U. S. D. A. show that the average of seven important dairy sections in the U. S., where pasture provided approximately one-third of the total nutrients, the pasture cost was about one-seventh that of the yearly feed. If grain is figured at $40, hay at $20, and corn silage at $7.50 per ton, feed costs for Spring freshening would then be, for the five per cent cow, grain $40.14, hay $13.75, silage $15.46, and pasture $10.00, or a total of $79.36. The 350 lbs. of butterfat produced would then have a feed cost of $0.2267 per pound.. or $0.02267 per point. The 7,000 lbs. of five per cent milk would have a feed production cost of $1.133 per hundred. Similarly calculated if Fall freshened, allowing $7 for pasture charge, butterfat feed costs would be $0.2655 per lb., and $0.02655 per point. Feed production costs would be $1.34 per hundred lbs. of milk.

The requirements for the Spring freshening 1,250 lbs. 3.5 per cent cow producing 10,000 lbs. milk would be 2,296.5 lbs. grain costing $45.93, 1,562.5 lbs. hay at $15.62, silage 4,687.5 lbs. at $17.57, pasture $11.30, or a total feed cost of $90.43. Butterfat feed costs would then be $0.2584 per lb., or $0.02584 per point. Milk production feed costs would be $0.904 per hundred. Fall freshening costs for this cow would be $0.30 per lb. butterfat, or $0.030 per point. Milk per cwt. $1.05.

If a straight barn feeding program was followed based on the prices mentioned the feed production costs of the 3.5 per cent cow would be $0.3935 per lb. of butterfat, or $0.0393 per point. Her milk would have a feed production cost of $1.37 per hundred. The five per cent cow would have a butterfat feed production cost of $0.3534 per lb., or $0.0353 per point, and a milk cost of $1.76 per hundred.

Costs and Sales Ratios

The important economic determining factor relative to high and low testing cows for return over feed cost is the selling price per hundred for the milk, or price return per point of total butterfat produced. In the case of the 3.5 per cent cow if her milk is sold for a fluid price of $2.80, an average price under controlled market orders, it would represent a price return of $0.08 per point. .1 of one per cent or a total return of $280 for the 350 lbs. of butterfat produced. If total feed costs are respectively deducted the gross return for fluid sale above feed cost would be, barn feeding $142.26, Spring freshening $189.57, Fall freshening $174.96.

While it is true the five per cent cow receives $0.08 per point for butterfat produced up to 3.5 per cent in most markets, including all those in New York State under Federal or State Orders, only $0.04 is allowed per point for butter fat produced above a 3.5 per cent test. Just why a one hundred per cent premium has been established for the production of low-test milk no one has ever been able to satisfactorily explain. As is frequently the case public preference and demand were totally disregarded, and butterfat battles became the resale order of the day. Consequently where plant standardization is illegal it resulted in mixing the breeds; yellow cows were introduced in black and white herds so that years of breeding progress were in many instances lost forever.

The five per cent cow then produces 15 points of butterfat above 3.5 per cent for which the maximum return under present market orders is four cents per point at prices mentioned; this makes the total point return for such milk $0.068, or a total price return of $238, or $42 less than the 350 lbs. butterfat produced by the 3.5 per cent tester. The return above feed cost would be, barn feeding $114.51, Spring freshening $158.64, Fall freshening $145.08. On a comparative production cost and price return basis it is obvious that the owner of the high testing cow must obtain and hold a relatively larger volume of her milk in fluid classification in order to successfully compete economically with lower testing dairy cows. In spite of higher production costs Fall freshening cows normally receive a higher per centage of their milk sold as fluid, and are therefore more profitable.

If sales are blended for price there are a lot of border-line cows whose production will be used to further swell the ever increasing surplus. Such cows might be classed as dual-purpose. If milk price is attractive their product is sold instead of using it on the farm where normally it has greatest return possibilities. Such milk if separated and the skim used as a supplement in producing pork, poultry, or veal will not only give greater net return over an average of the years, but when so used will not tend to tear down fluid prices in markets already suffering from an ever increasing surplus. It is assumed the value of the calf will equal or exceed the maintenance cost during the dry period.

Ontario Co. Farmer Profits with Beef Cattle

Does it pay to raise beef cattle in New York State?

According to Loren Heinzman, 34-year-old farmer who operates a 550 acre farm two miles west of Geneva, Ontario County, beef cattle in New York State pay handsomely if you have the right conditions and know what you are doing.

With 120 head of Aberdeen Angus cattle on his farm, Heinzman points to a neat profit made on them back over a period of eight years. Along with cash crops and a good-sized dairy herd, which produces 1,000 pounds of milk a day, Heinzman, with the aid of six men employed on his farm the year around, raises all his own feed for both beef and dairy cattle.

An Aberdeen Angus steer, at 20 months, according to Heinzman, will average about 1,050 pounds, and at present will bring a fair price. In 1937, at the New York State Fair, Heinzman received as high as 18 cents a pound for his steers. Owner of the only farm in Ontario County and one of the few farms in New York State where both beef and dairy cattle are raised, Heinzman sells on an average of 45 to 50 beef steers a year.

Bang's Disease in Cattle

Can you tell me a cheap but effective, preventive and cure for abortion of cows?
New York. K. W.

There is no known cure for contagious abortion known as Bang's disease in cattle or other kinds of livestock. Calfhood vaccination is now being used with good results as a preventive. Such vaccines should be administered by a licensed veterinarian. R. W. D.

Photo by P. B. Oakley, Geneva.

Aberdeen Angus on the Loren Heinzman farm near Geneva, N. Y.

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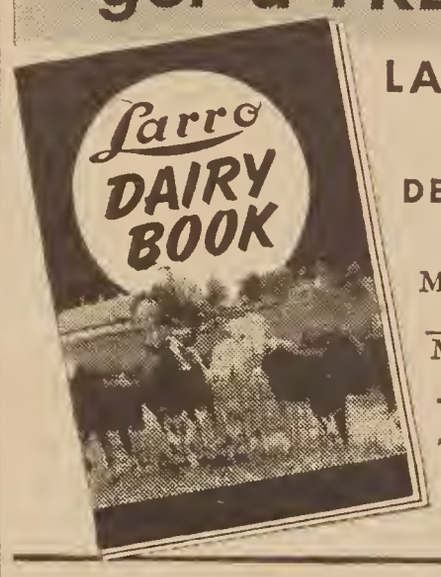

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Absorbine *is not* a "cure-all," but it is most helpful in checking windgall, curb, bog spavin and other congestive troubles. Helps prevent them from becoming permanent afflictions. $2.50 the long-lasting bottle at all druggists or postpaid W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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This and That

On April 12th I had the pleasure of attending the New Jersey Federation of County Home Economics Committees which met in an all day session at Trenton, N. J. Mrs. W. W. Roy, of Sussex County, vice-president, who was later elected president, presided. Greetings from the retiring President, Mrs. J. G. Walker, of Somerset County, were read in her absence. The report of the secretary was given by Mrs. M. A. Campbell, of Mercer County. A most interesting report of the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Chicago was given by Mrs. Franklin McCrea, of Hunterdon County the official delegate and the report on the Constitution and By-Laws was given b Mrs. M. A. Campbell, of Mercer County.

After the business meeting, Director L. A. Bevan, of the N. J. Extension Service gave a very informative talk on Unifying Agricultural Programs in New Jersey and Mrs. Clyde Marshall of Connecticut, who won the National Prize Speaking Contest at the Farm Bureau Federation Meeting in Chicago last Fall, told about how she worked up her talk and then gave it as a demonstration. After luncheon Miss Marion Butters of the Extension Service discussed the Rural Homemakers' Interpretation of Their Problems, illustrating her points with slides. The last speaker was Mrs. Charles Sewell, Executive Director of Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who held the close attention of the group during her talk on the The Contribution of the Farm Home to American Culture.

A reminder has just come in that Gardens on Parade at the World's Fair this year, beside all its attractive flower gardens, will have a number of interesting scientific displays relative to the culture of vegetables. An elaborate demonstration of hydroponics, the handling of nutrient solutions, and gravel culture as applied to use in farming on both a large and small scale, will interest many. Exhibits of modern insect pest control, spraying problems, plant research exhibits, etc., will be of special significance to farmers. These sections of Gardens on Parade are to be considerably augmented this season.

National Cotton Week is to be May 17-25, and if you "call for cotton when you buy" you will not only be helping our neighbors in the southern states to dispose of their crop but you will be much pleased at the lovely and inexpensive designs to be had.

Even though the Spring is late in most sections and planting is delayed, thrifty housewives are already giving thought to what will go on their shelves as the canning season comes along. We will have some free booklets that will help you in this work. C. B. W.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I would like to exchange colored squares with name of some state written on for embroidering. Will exchange something along same line or anything wanted." MRS. F.N. A.
New York.

"I am interested in amateur photography, such as taking "close-ups" developing and printing and coloring photographs. I also like knitting and window gardens. Will some one who is interested in any of these things please write?"
New York. MRS. J. S. A.

"I would like to correspond with middle aged ladies especially those living in Chautauqua or Sullivan Counties. I'd like to exchange recipes, crochet and good apron patterns, and methods for making extra money on the farm." MRS. M. J. L.
New York.

WOMAN AND HOME

Who Makes A Garden

Whoever makes a garden
Has never worked alone.
The rain has always found it.
The sun has always known.
The wind has blown across it
And helped to scatter seeds.
Whoever makes a garden
Has all the help he needs.

Whoever makes a garden
Should surely not complain.
With some one like the sunshine
And some one like the rain.
And some one like the breezes
To aid him in his toil.
And some one like the Father
Who gave the garden soil.

Whoever makes a garden
Has, oh, so many friends!
The glory of the morning,
The dew when daylight ends.
The wind and rain and sunshine;
And dew and fertile sod.
And he who makes a garden
Works hand-in-hand with God.

By Douglas Malloch.

Good Annuals for Seasonings

There are a half-dozen seasonings which may be grown in one year from seed exactly the same as carrots and lettuce and with no more trouble. They may be used quite early in the Summer for only the leaves need be picked while the roots are left undisturbed to continue growth. A few leaves go a long way.

First there is parsley. Nearly everyone grows that. The seed sprouts slowly but once started the plants increase in size rapidly. The leaves may be dried, pulverized, and kept in closed jars for Winter use. A row of parsley makes an attractive border plant in a flower garden.

Dill, too, is not out of place in the flowerbeds. It is a spready, lacy plant with tiny white flowers and multitudinous seeds. The minced green leaves are an excellent flavoring for soups and sauces, while dill pickles are liked by almost everyone.

Summer Savory is considered the finest of seasoning for chicken and turkey dressing by many epicures. It is used also in salads and gravies. The plants are easily grown and a four foot row tucked away among the other vegetables will provide enough for an average family for a year. The leaves may be used when fresh if desired. For Winter use the whole plant is cut off near the root and dried on papers in an open airy place out of the sun. When the leaves are crisp enough to crumble it is rubbed through sieve and the stems discarded. Placed in a closed container it will keep almost indefinitely.

Fennel is a delicacy which once grown becomes a necessity. It has a two-fold use for the stalks may be eaten like celery while the thickened leaf base from which the stalks grow is a most delicious and unusual seasoning for fish sauces. Fennel is grown spaced in a row and does not have to be hilled nor blanched as celery does.

Cress, or Peppergrass, is so easily grown that every gardener who has it once knows its value for salads and for garnishing. With egg, or just mayonaise, it makes a delicious sandwich filling. It can be cut again and again close to the root. It runs to seed quickly and a plot of it left alone will re-seed itself year after year.

Watercress may be grown easily on the banks of a pool or spring and is as artistic as are many of the popular water garden plants, while it is a pleasure to have a fresh sprig ready for use whenever needed.

Sweet Basil is not so well known, but its flavor is enjoyed by many. It is excellent in beans of any kind. Like the others Basil may be dried and stored.

Add to these a few plants of Chili and the seasoning list will be quite complete. Chili peppers are the smallest and the hottest ones that grow. They may be picked when red and dried for future use. Then at any time a few put in a bottle of white wine vinegar will make the best pepper sauce ever. How tasty then becomes the everyday hash! Tobasco peppers may be grown and used the same way. One's own seasonings always seem to have a finer flavor. M. A. C.

An Herb Luncheon

When your Garden Club meets this Spring or when your Aid Socety wants to give a money-making affair with a novel appeal, or you want to surprise a group of friends with something a bit different, why not give an "Herb Luncheon"? So many people are interested in the growing and use of herbs that the appeal would be a wide one. The menu, of course, is the important factor in the success of any meal, and this one was served to a large group in a Maine Club house this Spring. It happened that the hostess group had, as a guest of honor, Maine's first lady, herself an enthusiastic gardener. Here is the menu:

Minted fruit cocktail, celery wafers, chicken aux fine herbs on rice, dill pickles, jellied beets with horseradish, herb flavored jellies, mixed green salad, rosemary rolls, peppermint ice cream, rose geranium cake, sesame and anise cookies, and tea.

The green salad contained cress, cucumber, chickory, lettuce, and seallions, and the French dressing was tangy with tarragon vinegar. The rosemary rolls were small biscuits, to which rosemary seeds had been added. Changes in the menu might suggest themselves to any hostess group. Other meat might well be substituted for the chicken, and parsley potatoes would be a most suitable addition. On the special occasion spoken of, here, small potted rose geraniums were used as table centerpieces, and they were afterward sold for the benefit of the club. A talk on herbs, their culture, curing and varied uses climaxed the day for us. D. P.
Maine.

"I would like to correspond with others interested in goat dairying, crocheting or fancy work." MRS. N. R. B.
New Hampshire.

"I would like to hear from ladies wanting to exchange quilt blocks, also souvenirs." MRS. R. E. D.
Missouri.

Photos—Ruth Thompson

Interesting results from planting a few gourd seeds. Left: Largenaria on the wall and Crown and Dolphin gourds in dish; center: mixed assortments of all shapes and sizes; right: larger gourds for handcraft or decoration.

A "Bugging" Campaign

The schools here have promised prizes to the children who bring in the largest number of tent caterpillar eggs. This, it seems, should help in eliminating this pest. Some of the boys in our school have already brought in several thousand. I believe the leader, to date, has a record of between eight and nine thousand of these clusters of tiny eggs.

My young daughter and I went for a walk through the meadows Sunday afternoon April 7, the first time the snowdrifts had melted sufficiently to make such a walk possible. On this walk we found about 60 bunches of "bugs" and by the time I had broken off a few of these from thorn apple and choke cherry bushes I was sure that any boy or girl who is persistent enough to gather thousands of these surely deserves a prize.

L. D. C. in his article "Birds and Animals vs. insects is absolutely right; we should all do everything possible to keep these small furred and feathered friends who do so much for us by destroying insect pests, to say nothing of the pleasure we derive from watching them. In the Winter we hang pieces of suet on bushes around the house and scatter chaff and bread crumbs. It is surprising how many different kinds of birds one will see lunching happily together. Last Winter some of the birds became so tame they would stand and eat suet right out of my hands.
New York. L. B.

Garden Experiences

When navy beans are grown anyway for Winter, try cookng some at a tender snap bean stage as snaps. Cooked with salt pork or bacon you have a treat.

Baby Delight watermelons have grown and ripened for me when others wouldn't. Wherever there is a vacancy among melon plants, set Chinese cabbage then hide the melons under the nearest cabbage to avoid first frosts. I found that a few parsley plants left in the hot bed grew much faster and kept nice longer than those set out.

If you've never tried them by all means try at least a packet of high sugar peas and give them bean pole support. The last of them shelled out blend nicely in soup or slowly simmered with carrots, onions, celery and bits of fried bacon give one an excellent change.

Don't fail to try a few heads of Savory cabbage. Steam cooked and buttered many can eat it that find regular cabbage too strong.

If you are a raw onion fan by all means set out at least 100 Sweet Spanish plants. One thousand are better and set closer together, then thin for green onions. Many grow to a half pound and some a pound apiece for me.

If you like novel flower containers raise a mixture of Summer squash if for no other reason than flower pots. Cut a hole of proper size in which to hold a glass container for the water.
Pennsylvania. FARMER'S WIFE.

Red Hot Tips

Remember those tiny, spicy red candies sometimes round, sometimes heart-shaped, we use to buy long ago with our precious hoarded pennies? What fun it was to "paint" our lips to rosebud shape with these spicy drops; with their aid we even dared a bit of "rouge" and a chin circle, fancying ourselves clowns in those rainy day theatricals. And I'm still "doing tricks" with these little old-fashioned red hots, tricks not so amateurish and a great deal more appreciated.

I'm never without a jar of red hots on the cupboard shelf. A few of them added to applesauce made from Summer apples, or apples long held in storage, give a delicate tint and a pleasing flavor. A teaspoon of honey, four or five red hots and a tablespoon of orange juice baked in the cavity of each cored apple is a treat the family heartily approves.

The first crisp stalks of rhubarb make a sauce that needs no artificial coloring. Later on it's a good idea to slip a few candies in the sauce and let them melt as it cools. A sauce to delight the eye and tickle the palate!

A few red hots dropped into the taffy mixture as it cooks makes a treat the children and their friends vote "tops." Sometimes I divide my white cake batter, add a few candies to one part, then alternate spoonfuls of each portion, as I place the batter in the pans. The heat of the oven melts the candies, producing a marbleized effect seemingly never twice the same. Placing a candy on each point of a star-shaped cooky lends an appropriate bit of atmosphere to a holiday menu. Dropping a few into the seven minute icing as it cooks imparts an elusive flavor guests fine hard to identify and do not forget. MRS. Z. N.

It Pays to Prepare for Illness

After a siege of "flu," with two cases of pneumonia at the same time in our family and nurses at a premium, I resolved to be prepared for illness at all times. I would make preparations so that if either one of the children or an adult escaped the malady he might single handed give aid to the afflicted.

When canning commenced, I filled many small jars and bottles with juices, broths and soups. Chicken broth, clam and beef were added if only a pint at a time. Tomato juice answers quite as well as orange juice for nourishment and vitamins and I used every tomato that I could spare. Lightly sweetened berry juices and fruit juices are all good and I stored as much as I could. Everyone knows the thirst that accompanies the feverish condition of grippe, colds and other illness and as a final bit of preparedness, late in the Fall, I made homemade root beer and ginger ale and stored in the coldest place in the vegetable cellar. Then, I purchased a few cans at a time of citrous fruit juices, for living several miles from a lemon makes hot lemonade a problem if there are no lemons in the house. Some beef and chicken cubes made me feel that my supply of liquid nourishment was generous and had sufficient variety to suit all.

All during the year I had been working to accumulate an extra supply of bed linen and sleeping garments. Worn garments do not last long after they commence to give out if they go into the laundry each week, but if they are mended and stored to use during sickness they will answer nicely and provide the extras needed when there is no one to do the washing.

Sheets were turned, mended, and even patched and pillow cases treated similarly until I had a generous supply of "seconds." Sugar and salt bags were bleached and hemmed on the machine for large handkerchiefs. To use and burn during colds or other contagious illness all pieces of soft material such as old aprons and dresses were torn into squares, sterilized and stored in a box. Strips of white and all pieces of any size were sterilized, wrapped and stored for dressings or pads.

A chest of drawers was designated to hold the supplies and one drawer was given over to equipment, hot water bottles, soap-stones, atomizer, air-cushion and all such articles. Here also was a box of commonly used comforts such as rubing alcohol, olive oil, castile soap and creams.

At all times I try to see that standard remedies used by the family, laxatives, disinfectants and antiseptics are on hand.

A step saving convenience that has proven especially useful in the convalescent stage is a sort of series of wall pockets made on a hemmed foot wide strip of cloth and tied to the posts of the headboard with tapes. Pockets of all sizes hold a book, writing material, toilet articles, handkerchiefs and the many small articles that the invalid must ask some one to fetch if they are not right at hand.

I believe that being prepared for illness and taking steps to combat it immediately prevents many complications and I know that everyone concerned is thereby more comfortable. F. S.

Beds and Bedding

Instead of lifting a heavy mattress from the bed to dust it, spread a heavy damp sheet over it, and beat with a carpet beater. The damp cloth absorbs all the dust and there is no muss to clean up. This method is also fine when dusting davenport and overstuffed chairs.

If the sheets get torn occasionally on the corners of the bedsprings, cover the corners with adhesive tape. To clean the springs, use a dish mop, saturated with furniture polish. This is handier than a dustcloth and there is no danger of injuring the hands on the springs.

When the bedsprings become rusty or otherwise unsightly give them a coat of aluminum paint. This improves their appearance and keeps them in good condition

To wash old fashioned piecework quilts so they will look their best; make plenty of suds with soap flakes and warm water, then put the quilt in to soak for half an hour. Rub the soiled pieces thoroughly with a small brush, the bristles of which are not too stiff, then dip the quilt up and down in the suds but do not wring or twist it. Press out the water, then put through several waters al the same temperature as the first, until the water is clean. Hang on the line to drip and dry. When almost dry, beat the surface with a carpet beater or even a small limb from a tree, and the filler of cotton or wool will fluff up and puff out, making the quilt as light as when new. BERNICE CHRISMAN.

The Old House Problem

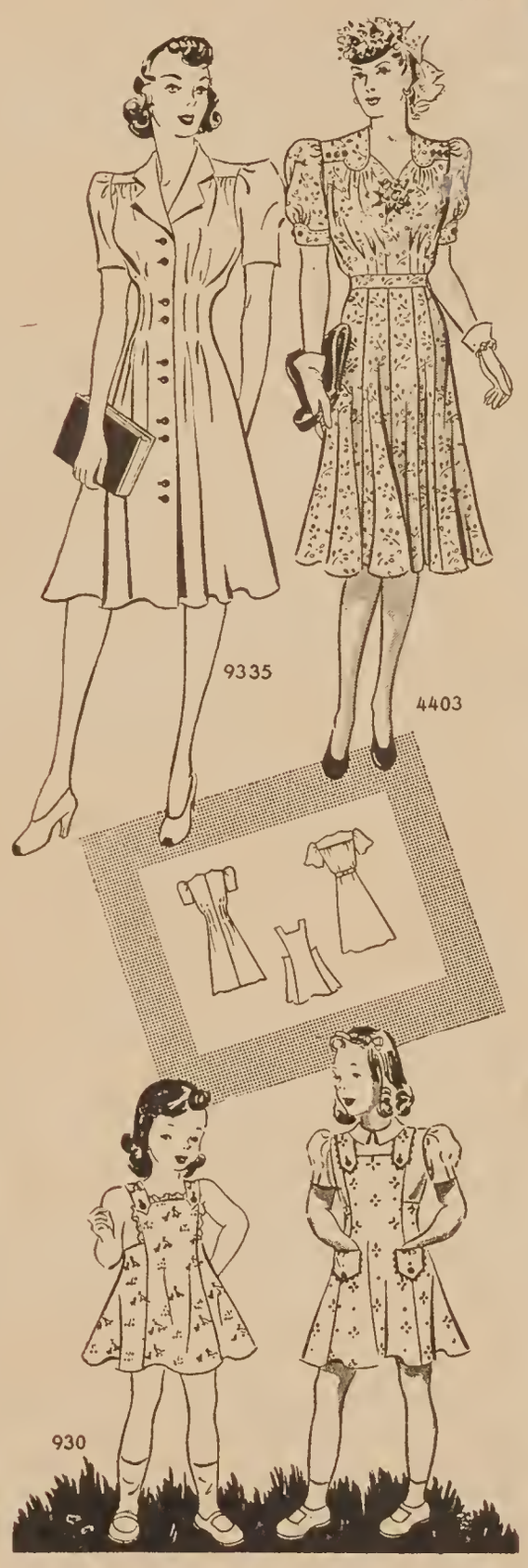
My house has always been in my husband's family. They tell me that 72 years ago it was remodeled and what, in those days, was considered a very excellent job of painting was done. Fifteen of nineteen rooms were grained. Two rooms were chestnut, the front hall both upstairs and down was black walnut and the rest were oak. The parlor and parlor chamber were white, while the kitchen and kitchen chamber were just any color. In four rooms the plastered walls were painted in panels which were considered then very artistic. The other rooms were plastered, then hard finished and left white.

I came here 43 years ago and then there was only one room, a small bedroom papered. What was left of the family still worshiped at the shrine of that graining. I was given to understand that was too good to ever change. Never mind the scars of time, just think how it used to look. The kitchen I could repaint, and I did; I have had that every color of the rainbow except bright red and purple.

My living room was 16x21 feet with seven doors and a high wainscot. This was grained in oak, and, as if that was not enough, the plaster had oak panels surrounded by dark green. This made it very dark and gloomy, as only one end of the room was lighted and the house was too well shaded. But still we had to live in just the recollection of past glories. This Winter I had a new chimney built which destroyed a lot of plaster and of course the new wall was not grained. That meant light wallpaper.

While about the job, I painted the woodwork cream color. Such an improvement. To think that all those years we had to live in a dark gloomy room just because of an idea! How many such ideas people have and how much sorrow they cause, more often to other people, than to the one having the idea. MRS. C. C.

Warm Weather Wearables



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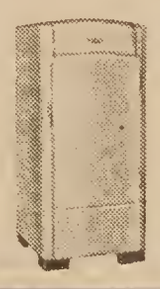

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BROOKSIDE CHICKS - PULLETS

	100 Day Old	100 14 Days Old
Hanson Str. Wh. Leg. Bar. & Wh. Rocks, N. Hamps. R. I. Reds	8c ea.	12c ea.

Also started chicks express collect. (No order accepted for less than 25.)

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DAY OLD . . . $16.50-100; 4 WEEKS OLD 30c ea. 6 WEEKS OLD 40c ea.; 8 WEEKS OLD 50c ea.
All Chicks from carefully culled Bloodtested Stock. Pullets raised on Free Farm Range. Send for Booklet and Complete Price List.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
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Economy in Rearing Pullets

In times of high feed prices the poultryman is fortunate if he can find some place where economy in feeding can be practiced without fear of causing injury to his birds. Such a place, however, does exist in the program of rearing pullets, and with economic conditions as they are in the industry, every poultry producer should take advantage of the opportunity by rearing his pullets at the lowest possible cost. The point of economy in question is the use of the proper feed for pullets after they are past the brooding period. Early in the life of a growing chick there is a period during which the bird will respond quickly to the changes in the diet, particularly in the protein and vitamin content, and for the first 10 weeks the rate of growth of chicks can be increased or decreased by the simple procedure of varying the amount of protein, providing the diet is otherwise balanced. After that age, however, the amount of protein in the diet over a minimum of approximately 14 per cent has no effect upon the rate of growth or development of the bird and for that reason any feeding of protein in excess of the minimum requirements is waste. Likewise, vitamins of the "B-G Complex" so essential in large quantities for rapid growth early in the life of the bird, are of no benefit in stimulating growth after the twelfth week and are then needed only in small quantities for the normal body development.

Considering first the problem of protein, a ration for the baby chicks may contain as much as 20 per cent and this quantity would be desirable in the rearing of broilers as it would promote rapid growth. For pullets, however, a rapid growth early in their growing period is not essential and perhaps not even desirable although on this point there would be room for debate. However, it can be stated definitely that a rapid growth early in the life of a pullet is not essential, as has been shown by experimental work at N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station for the past three years. For that reason there is no need of using high protein feeds for baby chicks. Accordingly a very satisfactory ration can be developed by the use of a mash mixture of approximately 18 per cent protein, feeding with it some grain. The combination of grain and mash would result in the bird consuming a ration containing about 16 per cent protein which would be entirely satisfactory.

For the most economical results, the proportion of mash to grain under such a feeding system should be varied as the chicks develop during the first three months, restricting the grain to encourage the consumption of about five bags of mash to one of grain for the first months; three of mash to one of grain for the second month, and equal parts for the third month. After that age the protein content of the total ration may fall as low as 14 per cent without doing the birds any harm and this can be accomplished by feeding about twice as much grain as mash. Such a feeding schedule is not only sound from a nutrition angle, but also economical as grains are cheaper than mash.

Along with the variation in protein content there must be considered also the matter of the vitamins combined in what is called the "B-G Complex," these being needed in greater amounts when chicks are to be grown rapidly than when they are to be grown slowly. As both the protein and the "B-G Complex" vitamins are the most expensive portions of the diet of growing pullets, any method that can be devised to use these in as small quantities as possible will be an economy measure for poultry feeders.

For the first six weeks in the life of a chick the vitamins of the "B-G Complex" should be provided in abundance as they are health promoting as well as growth promoting and a deficiency during the early period of growth would not be desirable. Then again during this time in the life of the chick the amount of feed used is relatively small, only about three pounds per bird, and the saving in the cost of the feed by the use of ingredients deficient in the "B-G Complex" would be insignificant. After the sixth week the feed consumption increases rapidly and the practice should be to feed birds as cheaply as possible providing normal growth can be obtained. Now it so happens that succulent green food is a good source of the factors under consideration so that birds having access to a good range have all they need, which is fortunate as range conditions generally are free on most farms and birds after the sixth week are old enough to take full advantage of the range that exists.

During the early growth period when the chick must depend largely upon the ration for the "B-G Complex" vitamins, the most economical source will be some form of milk, although other products, as dried brewers grains and yeast are now

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NEW HAMPSHIRES

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BABY CHICK and EGG SHOW
HIGHEST COMBINED SCORE 193.88

EGGS 97.75 Points against 1040 doz. entries.
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All Free Range B. W. D. Bloodtested Breeders. Order from ad or write for FREE Catalog. J. S. SPADE
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FIVE WARREN PENS and Two Warren Hens
Leaders in Seven National Contests
Records from latest available reports:
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9th Consecutive Massachusetts Contract
Awarded by State Government to WARREN for supply of 25,000 chicks, for 9 State Institutions in 1940. We'll ship you chicks of same grade.
CHICKS OF THE SAME BLOOD AND BREEDING
All from 12,000 Breeders on our own farm; all blood-tested and culled by State Inspectors. Entire flock 100% Pullorum Clean since 1929.
WARREN'S RHODE ISLAND REDS and ROCK-RED CROSS for Barred Broilers
File your orders now! Our capacity is strictly limited to the normal production of our 12,000 Breeders. Therefore plan your year's production, or the foundation of your breeding flock and avoid delays or disappointments.
Write Today for New 1940 Catalog, with Prices, Now Substantially Reduced.
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Thousands of gratified customers report 3-lb. Broilers at 10 weeks, and 50% production of 24-oz. Eggs from 6-month Pullets.
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The above Guarantee has been maintained over 10 years, a tribute to the vitality of our Chicks. Without outside help or change of management, REDBIRD FARM has grown from a flock of 48 birds into a mighty breeding institution, national in its influence. All eggs are produced on our own farm under personal supervision of owner.
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In Torrid Summer, as Well as Icy Winter, SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks Thrive and Grow! Reduced Summer Prices are now in effect, and May and June SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks make Early Fall and Winter Layers, and Prime Late-Summer Broilers. Christie's SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires & Chris-Cross Barred Hybrids give Heavy Production & Supreme Market Quality.
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available at prices comparable to milk when compared on the basis of the units of vitamins furnished. Alfalfa meal and fish meal also can be considered as sources of these vitamins. All these products can be reduced greatly after the chick is six weeks old however, at least if the bird has a chance to feed on a grass range. From an economy viewpoint this is an essential point as it eliminates most of the expensive ingredients in the feed. In reducing these vitamins carrying feeds, the ration must not be unduly lowered in protein, however, such as might take place if the milk content was changed when the birds were six weeks old and no other product used as a substitute for the protein that was in the milk. In most instances the milk can be replaced by meat scrap after the pullets have access to a good range and are old enough to use the range facilities.

Coupled with such a change should be an increase in the quantity of grain fed as suggested previously. If, during the heat of the Summer months, the range should fail to provide succulent green food, the feeding of milk or some other product furnishing the "B-C Complex" vitamins should be resumed. Under normal conditions a relatively cheap mash of about 20 per cent protein, fed in limited quantities and supplemented with liberal grain feeding will prove to be both economical and satisfactory for pullets out on grass range after six weeks of age. One of the best for this purpose is a mixture of equal parts of corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats and meat scrap, with one per cent of salt. Convenient to mix and low in price such a mash will give good results and need not be fed at a higher level than four to five pounds per 100 birds daily.

C. S. PLATT.

N. Y. Poultry Show Meeting

At the annual meeting of the New York Poultry Show, Inc. held April 13, the following officers were elected

Silas H. Andrews, Mineola, N. Y. president; Walter F. Krone, York, Pa. vice president; Fred H. Bohrer, Utica, N. Y. secretary-treasurer. Executive committee, Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, N. Y.; C. T. Alden, Roslyn Heights, N. Y.; John C. Kriner, Sr. Stetlersville, Pa.; Percy W. Wannemacher, Farmingdale, N. Y.; R. J. Koehler, East Meadow, N. Y.

Dates for the show January 1-5, 1941.

Think It Over

"Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

This principle — engraved on Thomas Jefferson's signet ring—is woven into the very fabric and pattern of American history It has pointed the way for our democracy in peace and war. The War for Independence was not fought until it became evident that we could not walk erect as free men and still wear the tyrannical yoke of George III. The War of 1812 settled for all time that America would never yield to foreign oppression without a fight.

Running through the entire bitter conflict of our Civil War, this guiding ideal pointed out to all mankind that a nation of free men can never subject fellow humans to slavery. Our motives in participating in the World War were the same, and we lived to see our ideal of peace and justice trampled in a hate-torn, post-war Europe. Our very history renders us incapable of understanding the intrigues and prejudices ingrained in the nations of the Old World.

This same type of propaganda is now at work in our midst! We must eliminate the propagandists from our household so that these termites will not weaken our nation. America is the sole great nation at peace in a war mad world; it is here that the fruits of democracy must be preserved if civilization as we know it is to continue.

Any form of tyranny that seeks to destroy liberty or to set one group or class against another cannot be permitted to exist on our shores. There is no room in these United States for the hatreds and prejudices that are tearing millions of homes apart, killing the best youth of Europe merely to settle the vain-glorious cravings of power-mad tyrants.

The principle that has pointed the way for so many generations is engraved upon the hearts of all Americans. "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God"—and loyality to the ideals for which this nation has always stood. F. R. STEVENS.

Chickens Can't Read!

—but they can tell you unmistakably whether their feed contains *milk* and enough of it for real milk *results*. Chickens can't read the printing on the tag or on the bag—what's *in* the bag is what counts!

Lack of enough milk in the breeder mash has been responsible for much of the trouble with poor hatchability this season—a high price to pay for false economy.

Curly toe paralysis in young chicks has been troublesome this year—the result, in too many cases, of the lack of enough milk in the starting mash.

No real substitute has yet been found for all the known and yet-unknown nutrients of dry skim milk. The careful feed maker is not satisfied with makeshifts. He uses high grade dry skim milk—7½ to 10% in chick starter and in breeder mash—5% in egg mash and growing mash.

Insist on dry skim milk in your feeds and *enough* to do the job. Remember, there is no substitute!

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ELMER H. WENE

NEW LOW PRICES Give You Bigger EXTRA-Profits From Quality that Tops the Peak of High Breeding & Production
Every Dollar Invested with WENE Returns EXTRA-Dividends from Eggs and Poultry Products of WENE Super-Quality, recognized and demanded by Markets and Consumers throughout the Eastern States. It is not too late to double your 1940 Production. Act at once! ORDER NOW, direct from this Advertisement, or Write for Prices on Other Wene Breeds and WENEcrosses.

Prices Per 100 in Lots of 100 to 999 Immediate Delivery or up to July 1st.	UTILITY MATINGS	SELECT MATINGS	SUPER MATINGS	SUPER-X MATINGS
S. C. White (Big Type) Leghorns (Not Sexed)	$ 8.40	$ 9.40	$10.40	$11.40
White (Big Type) Sexed Leghorn Pullets, Guar. 95%	17.40	18.40	21.40	22.40
White (Big Type) Sexed Leghorn Cockerels, Guar. 95%	1.65	1.90	2.90	3.90
Barred or White Rocks; R. I. Reds or New Hampshires	8.40	9.40	10.40	12.40
WENE'S Wyan-Rocks—"White"; WENEcross Redrocks—"Barred"	8.40	9.40	10.90	
R. I. Red or New Hampshires 95% Pullets Guar.	12.40	13.40	14.40	15.90
Barred or White Rocks, 95% Pullets Guar.	11.40	12.40	13.40	14.90
WENEcross Redrock "Barred" or Wyan-Rock "White" 95% Pullets Guar.	11.40	12.40	14.90	

For 1000 or more Chicks deduct 50c per 100 from above prices. For 25 to 99 Chicks add 2c per Chick. 1c per Chick Deposit required with order; balance payable 10 days before shipment. All shipments Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
WRITE TODAY for Giant 1940 Catalog, FREE, and Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan Folder!
WENE CHICK FARMS BOX A 61 VINELAND, N. J.

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS BREEDING
Makes our NEW LOW PRICES Safe Prices!
For May, June, and July delivery, we've slashed our prices right to the bone. But when you get our price list, don't judge our chicks by the prices you'll see. Remember that they are for superior chicks that are the result of the biggest poultry improvement program in Pennsylvania. The prices can be as low as they are only through our giant-scale production that spreads breeding cost over thousands of chicks, and because our chicks are bred for fast, uniform growth, early maturity, and steady, high production, they are the ideal kind to start at this time of the year. Here's your golden opportunity for 1940. Don't delay.

R. O. P. BREEDING IN WHITE LEGHORNS
(200 to 312 Eggs Per Year)
We introduced 2000 Penna. R. O. P. White Leghorn Breeding Sires with dams' records of 200 to 312 eggs per year. Extra vigorous, extra large-bodied stock able to keep up consistent heavy production. Lay big chalk-white eggs that bring more money on any market.
Great Values in Other Profit-Making Breeds
Select New Hampshires direct from finest bloodlines in New England. Barred & White Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Wyandottes. Also our Perfected Hybrids: Hamp-Rocks, famous sex-linked egg cross; and Rock-Hamps (all barred) the outstanding broiler cross.

SEXED PULLETS and COCKERELS available in all our breeds. 95% Accurate Selection Guaranteed.
WRITE TODAY FOR OUR PRICE LIST AND CATALOG!
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc., Box R, LEWISTOWN, PENNA.
STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

New England's Large Egg Strain
Pearson's Nes-to-U ENGLISH LEGHORNS
RUGGED AS THE HILLS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
FOR VIGOR — HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS
14 Generations Of Old Hen Breeders back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Big discount now on chicks ordered 3 weeks in advance. Free Catalog. 32 Years Service for Eastern Farmers.
PEARSON'S NES-TO-U, Route R, KEENE, N. H.
Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

"Two Years in Sing Sing"

"I sentence you to from two to four years at hard labor in Sing Sing prison."

A drama was being enacted in the Dutchess County Court room. The speaker was County Judge Flannery. The prisoners before the bar were two young men who had no excuse for being there. The charges were robbery and assault.

These men were not of the habitual criminal type. They had no need to steal. They had jobs and money in their pockets. They were simply thrill criminals; smart aleck boys grown up; the type which at a dozen years of age thinks it can outsmart their parents and teachers, and when another dozen years is added, think they can outsmart the sheriff and the courts. But these young men found they couldn't.

One night around the turn of the year they had started out in an auto to attend to the business of collecting a few turkeys. Arrived at the farm of Stewart Briggs, near Hyde Park, they parked their car and proceeded on foot to the turkey house. Aroused by some disturbance, Mr. Briggs took his shot gun and went to the protection of his property. Surprised at their task the young men took to their heels, but unfortunately pointed them in the wrong direction. Instead of "seeking safety in flight," they rushed Briggs. Not desiring to kill a man, as he certainly would have done had he fired point blank at close range, Briggs permitted himself to be disarmed, whereupon he was given a severe beating right on his own premises. The young men then went away, but not until they had incurred the displeasure of the county authorities with the above mentioned result.

Were this all that there is to the story it would be hardly worth the telling. But this is merely one incident in the conduct of a policy which has prevailed in Dutchess County for several years, and which is showing results in reducing crimes of this type to a very low point. Under an earlier administration of justice poultry stealing was commercialized. Thousands of birds disappeared by the route of the commercial poultry thief. Poultrymen became disheartened and discouraged. Numberless poultry houses remained empty because of lack of vigorous law enforcement. A short jail term was the limit of punishment. A few years ago an organized band stole thousands of head of poultry near here. When rounded up at last the leader of the band got less than a year in the county jail. His helper got a few months. The fence, a Poughkeepsie butcher, put up a few hundred dollars to partly reimburse the farmers who lost poultry and never went to jail at all. Result—the leader went to another county, continued his crime, and finally landed in prison.

Then came a new attitude concerning crimes against the farmer. Men who expected probation or a few months in jail were astonished to hear themselves sentenced to Sing Sing. Not so good. After all, a short stretch in jail is not so bad. Besides, it gets little publicity. Many who are not criminals do short stretches in jail, being held either as witnesses or awaiting trial. But State prison! That was different. That means years instead of months. And for the rest of his life one is an ex-convict, a man with a record, which is something to make the small time criminal hesitate.

This new policy of crime prevention has worked. Organized poultry stealing seems to have completely disappeared in our section. Such thefts as do occur seem to be the work of youthful amateur hoodlums, as in the Briggs case, rather than the work of bands which operate for profit.

F. H. LACY.

Hens Need Grit

Nature didn't supply chickens with teeth to chew their food but she did supply a substitute that the poultryman who keeps his birds shut up in laying pens has to recognize. Shut up in the pens the birds are out of their natural environment and cannot forage for themselves. Out on the range the birds pick up bits of bright, hard stones and shiny pebbles that go into the gizzard and serve to grind up the seeds and grains.

Grit should be placed in front of the baby chicks as soon as the first feed. This helps in the grinding up of the remaining egg yolk that the chick has survived on so far and in the digesting of the first feeds. Of course this grit has to be fine in order to fit the size of the birds. Hard grit such as mica or granite is the one to use.

Grit will not take the place of oyster shell. Hens need calcium carbonate, which is the principal ingredient of oyster shell, for egg shell material and grit will not take its place. Grit is for grinding, oyster shell for the formation of egg shells. Your hens need both at all times.

E. C.

Market News and Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified otherwise wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 27¾ to 28½c; 90 to 92 score, 27 to 27½c; unsalted, best, 28¼ to 29c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-Western, extra specials and premium marks, 20 to 21½c; Specials, 19½c Standards, 18¼ to 18½c; Firsts, 17½ to 17¾c; Undergrades, 17c; Exchange mediums, 17c. Pacific Coast: Specials, 24¼ to 25½; Standards, 22 to 22¼c; Mediums, 20 to 20½c. Browns: Extra fancy, 19½ to 21c; Specials, 19½c; Standards, 18½c; Mediums, 16½ to 17c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls 18 to 22c; chickens, 16 to 25c. Prices a year ago, chickens, 17 to 20; fowls, 17 to 21c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 21c; chickens, 18 to 22½c; turkeys, 18 to 24; ducks, 14 to 15c; squabs, lb. 30 to 40c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $9 to $10.50; bulls, $6.50 to $7.50; cows, $5.50 to $6.50; calves, $9 to $12.50; hogs, $4.50 to $5.30; sheep, $5 to $6; lambs, $10 to $10.50.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, dozen bchs., $1.25 to $4; beans, bu. $1 to $2.25; beets, bu. $1.50; brussels sprouts, L. I., qt. 8 to 13c; cabbage, State, white, bag, 25 to 60c; Fla., bsk. $1 to $1.75; carrots, bu. 75 to 85c; cauliflower, Cal., crt. $1.75 to $2.25; celery, Fla., crt. $1.25 to $2.25; cucumbers, Fla., bu. $1.25 to $4.50; dandelion greens, bu. 50 to 65c; horseradish, Mo., bbl. $7; kale, bu. 50 to 75c; lettuce, Ariz., iceberg, crt. $4.50 to $7; Fla., Boston lge. bsk. $1.25 to $3.25; lima beans, bu. $3.75 to $4.50; onions, 50-lb. bag $1.75 to $2.25; peas, bu. $2.50 to $3.25; peppers, bu. $1.50 to $6; spinach, bu. 25 to 65c; squash, new, bu. 25c to $1.50; bskt. 50c to $1.50; Mass., Hubbard, bbl. $4.50; tomatoes, Fla., lug, $2.50 to $5; turnips, white, bu. 30 to 50c; Canada, rutabaga, 50-lb. bag 65 to 80c; watercress, bch. 1 to 4c; potatoes, new crop, Calif., long white, 50-lb. bag $1.60 to $1.85; Tex., Red Bliss, 50-lb. bag $1.75 to $1.85; Fla., box $1.75 to $2; old crop, 100-lb. bags, Maine, No. 1 $2 to $2.35; L. I., Green Mt., No. 1 $2.15 to $2.25; State, round white, No. 1 $1.50 to $1.85; sweet potatoes, Del.-Md., No. 1 basket $1.25 to $1.75; New Jersey, No. 1 basket $1.35 to $2.

FRUITS

Apples, bu., $1 to $2; strawberries, pt., 6 to 12c; watermelons, each $1 to $1.50.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1.31¼; corn, No. 2 yellow, 81⅝c; oats, No. 2, white, 56⅜c; rye, 90c; barley, 68½c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 35 to 39c; butter, 33 to 37c; stringbeans, lb., 15 to 20c; peas, lb. 15 to 20c; potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; sweets, lb. 5c; spinach lb. 10 to 15c; apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter—Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring, 28¼ to 28¾c; extras, 27¾c; creamery firsts, not quoted.

Cheese — York state and western freshtwins, 15 to 15½c; southern daisies, 15½ to 16c; Young America, 15¾ to 16c.

Eggs — Nearby specials, 21c; mediums, 18½c; pullets, not quoted, western extra firsts, 19½c; firsts, 17½ to 17¾c.

Apples—McIntosh, $1.10 to $1.65 box; Baldwins, $1.10 to $1.65 box; Delicious, $1.25 to $1.75 box; odd varieties, 60c to $1 box.

Dressed Poultry — Native fowl, 21 to 22c; broilers, 21 to 22c; ducklings, 16c; western fowl, 30-35 lbs. 17c; 36-42 lbs. 18c; 43-47 lbs. 20c; 48-54 lbs. 21½c; 55-59 lbs. 21½c; 60-65 lbs. 21½c; 66-71 lbs. 20c; 72 lbs. up 19½c; turkeys, northwestern, 19½ to 23c; southwestern, 18 to 21c.

Live Poultry — Fowl, 6 lbs. up, 17 to 18c; under 6 lbs. 18c; chickens, roasters, 4 lbs. up, 18 to 19c; 3-4 lbs. 16 to 18c broilers, 16c; roosters, 10 to 11c.

Fruit — Grapefruit, $2 to $3; lemons,. $3.50 to $4.25 box; oranges, navels, $2.75 to $4 box; Valencias, $3 to $4.50 box; strawberries, 9 to 12c pt.

Potatoes — Green Mountain 100-lb. bags, U. S.. No. 1 grade, $1.90 to $2; extra large, $2.10 to $2.25; commercials, $1.65 to $1.75; sweet $1.50 to $1.75 bskt.

Vegetables—Beets, cutoffs, 60 to 85c box; beet greens, $1.15 to $1.40 box; carrots, cutoffs, 75 to 90c box; cucumbers, hothouse, (2 doz.), $1.50 to $2.50; dandelions, 85c to $1 box; lettuce (18), $1 to $1.75 box; mushrooms, 50 to 85c bskt; onions, 50-lb bag, $1.75 to 2.15; parsnips, 75 to 85c ½-box; Spring dug, $1 to $1.15; radishes, hothouse (60 bunches), $2.50 box; rhubard, 6 to 8c lb.; squash, Turban and Blue Hubbard, $2.25 to $2.75 bbl.; bulk, 2½ to 3c lb.; turnips, purple tops, 40 to 50c box; tomatoes, hothouse, 30 to 32c lb.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Most produce prices are holding steady. Maple products are a little lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; tubs, 30 to 31c; firsts, 28 to 29c; country rolls, 29 to 30c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorns, 17 to 18c; old, 27c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 27c; grade A., 21 to 25c; grade B., 20 to 21c; grade C. 16 to 17c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 17 to 21c; broilers, 22 to 26c; roasters, 23 to 24c; fryers, 21 to 22c; ducks, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 21 to 25c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 20c; broilers, 20 to 22c; roosters, 13c; ducks, 15 to 16c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, steady; Wealthy, bu., 50 to 65c; Greening, 65 to 85c; Winter Banana, 75 to 85c; Baldwin, 50c to $1.10; McIntosh, 75c to $1.75; Red Delicious, $1.25 to $1.50; Northern Spy, $1.75. Potatoes, steady; homegrown, bu., 65c to $1.35; Idaho bakers, 15-lb. bag, 45c; Fla., red, bu., $2 to $2.25; sweets, N. J., bu., $2.10 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, firm; pea, medium, cwt., $4.15; marrow, red kidney, $5.25; lima, white kidney, $7; onions, steady; homegrown, bu., 75c to $2.25; Yellow Globe, 50-lb. bag $1.75 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Avacados, Cal., box $1.75 to $2; grapefruit, Fla., box, $2.50 to $4; lemons, Cal., box, $3.50 to $4.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3 to $4.65; Fla., $3.50 to $4.50; pears, Ore., box, $3; pineapples, P. R., box, $4 to to $4.50; strawberries, La., crate, 24 pints, $2.50 to $2.75.

Maple products. — New syrup, gal., $1.50 to $1.75; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Vegetables. — Artichokes, Cal., box, $2.25 to $2.50; asparagus, So. Car., box, $1.50 to $2.50; beans, Fla., wax, bu., $1.50 to $3.25; green, $3.25 to $3.50; beets, bu., 40 to 60c; broccoli, Cal., box $4 to $4.25; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, bu., 60 to 75c; cauliflower, Cal., box $2 to $2.10; celery, Fla., box, $1.75 to $3; cucumbers, bskt., 90c to $1.75; escarole, La., bu. $1; horseradish, bu., $1.75 to $2; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 60 to 70c; parsley, Tex., 5-doz. bchs., $1.25 to $1.35; parsnips, bu., 75c to $1.25; peas, Cal., bu., $2.75 to $3.25; peppers, Mex., 1½-bu., $8; radishes, bunch, 5 to 5½c; rhubarb, Mich., 5-lb. box, 50 to 60c; spinach, Va., bu. 75 to 85c; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $2 to $2.10; turnips ,bu. 40 to 75c.

Feeds. — Timothy hay, baled, ton, $19 to $20; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $29.25; standard middlings, $28; red dog, $29.50; oilmeal, 37 per cent, $32.50; soybean meal, $33; brewers' grains, $29.10; beet pulp, $34.50; oat feed, $22.25; cottonseed meal, 41 per cent, $39.20; hominy, $28.40; gluten, $26.40; rolled oats, $23; table cornmeal, bag, $1.80; Timothy seed, bu., $2.90; Alfalfa, $16.80; Alsike, $13.50; clover, $12.60; wheat, No. 2 red winter, $1.18⅞; corn, No. 2 Yellow, 78½c; oats, No. 2 white, 50⅞.

C. H. B.

Pennsylvania Markets

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 28½ to 32¼c; eggs, 17 to 21½c; live fowls, 18 to 21c; chickens, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 14 to 19c; dressed fowls, 20 to 22c; chickens, 23 to 25c; apples, bu., $1.40 to $2; cabbage, 50 lbs., 60 to 75c; carrots, bu., 50 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 40 to 50c; onions, 50 lbs., $1.65 to $2; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.95 to $2.15; sweet potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.75; hay $15 to $20.

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 27⅜; eggs, 17 to 18c; hens, 15 to 20c; chickens, 20 to 22c; apples, bu., $1 to $1.25; onions, 50 lbs., $1.60 to $2; potatoes 100 lbs., $2 to $2.40; steers, $8 to $10; bulls, $5.50 to $7.80; cows, $3.75 to $6.50; calves, $9 to $12; wethers, $4 to $4.50; lambs, $9.75 to $12; hogs, $5.75 to $6.80.

LANCASTER

Steers, choice, 900-1100 lbs., $9.75 to $10.25; good, $8.75 to $9.25; medium, $8 to $8.75; common, $7 to $7.75; choice, 1100-1300 lbs., $9.50 to $10; good, $9 to $9.50; medium, $8.25 to $8.75; choice, 1300-1500 lbs., $9.75 to $10; good, $8.75 to $9. Heifers, choice, $7.50 to $8.25, good, $6.75 to $7.25; medium, $6.25 to $6.50; common, $5.75 to $6.25. Cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; good, $6.25 to $6.75; medium, $5.75 to $6.25; low cutter and cutter, $3.75 to $5.75. Bulls, good and choice, $7.50 to $8.25; fair to good, $6 to $7.25; cutter, common and medium, $5.25 to $6. Vealers, good and choice, $13 to $13.50; medium, $10 to $11; cull and common, $6 to $8. Feeder and stocker cattle, good and choice, $9.25 to $9.75; fair to good, $8 to $8.75; medium to fair $7 to $7.25; common and medium, $6 to $7.

Hogs, good and choice, 160-180 lbs., $6.25 to $6.50; 180-200 lbs., $6.25 to $6.50; 200-220 lbs., $6.25 to $6.50; 220-250 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 250-290 lbs., $5.50 to $5.75; 290-350 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; medium and good, 350-500 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; good and choice roughs, $4.50 to $5.

Sheep, choice lambs, $10 to $10.50; medium and good lambs, $8.25 to $9.25; common lambs, $6.25 to $8.25; ewes, all weights, $2 to $4.

Peter Van Ness, takes charge of the lamb situation on his father's Baldwinsville, (N. Y.) farm.

Young Robert Lanphear, Westerly, R. I. takes particular pains in feeding his goats, which are literally "brought up by hand."

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Reports for week ending April 13, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns —	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	1,978	1,956
F. J. Stump	1,785	1,847
Missouri Valley Plty Farm	1,742	1,739
Harry A Schnell	1,703	1,697
Foreman Poultry Farm	1,700	1,673
F. J. Stumpf	1,661	1,666
Creighton Brothers	1,650	1,601
Creighton Brothers	1,623	1,598
R. & B. Poultry Farm	1,608	1,534
Fred Heuer	1,572	1,602
Single Comb Buff Leghorns —		
Charles Richardson	944	986
White Wyandottes		
Missouri Valley Plty Farm	1,241	1,305
White Plymouth Rocks		
Miami Chick Hatchery	1,282	1,243
Faith Farm	1,111	1,116
Barred Plymouth Rocks —		
R. C. E. Wallace	1,545	1,533
V. H. Kirkup	1,450	1,486
New Hampshires —		
C. D. Cummings	1,484	1,465
James H. Horne	1,472	1,391
Rhode Island Reds —		
E. B. Parmenter	2,123	1,981
J. J. Warren	2,022	1,928
The Joachim Breeding Farm	1,772	1,687
E. B. Parmenter	1,759	1,659
J. J. Warren	1,708	1,620
Poplar Hill Farm	1,616	1,590
Crooks Farm	1,605	1,547

Storrs Egg Laying Contest

Carried on at the University of Connecticut at Storrs. Report for week ending April 13, 1940. The high pens are:

New Hampshires —	Points	Egg
Ebenwood Farm	2,150	1,985
Wene Chick Farms	1,883	1,764
White Rocks —		
E. A. Hirt	1,835	1,765
John Spangenberg	1,820	1,787
Barred Rocks —		
R. C. Cobb	2,012	1,967
Dryden Plty Breeding Farm	1,901	1,929
Rhode Island Reds —		
Ralph W. Anderson	2,150	2,061
J. J. Warren	2,101	2,018
E. B. Parmenter	2,077	1,966
Walter H. Rogler	2,021	1,924
Crooks Farm	1,983	1,886
White Leghorns —		
J. A. Hanson	2,314	2,234
J. A. Hanson	2,221	2,123
Wm. L. Gilbert Home	2,113	2,007
Guy A. Leader	2,066	1,992
Kauder's Pdg Leghorns	1,997	1,901

Various Egg Auctions

WEST PATERSON, N. J.

Egg prices for April 19, 1940.

Jumbo, White	$0.26½	@	$0.25½
Jumbo, Brown	.25¼	@	.23
Large, White	.25½	@	.21
Large, Cream	.23	@	.21
Large, Brown	.22½	@	.20½
Medium, White	.21	@	.18½
Medium, Cream	.21	@	.18
Medium, Brown	.21	@	.17
Pullet, White	.18¾	@	.17¾
Pullet, Brown	.16	@	.14½
Pewee, White	.14½	@	.14
Pewee, Brown	.14¼	@	.13

542 cases sold.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

White eggs—Prices April 18, 1940.

Fancy, Extra	$0.23	@	$0.23¾
Fancy, Medium	.19	@	.22
A, Extra	.22½	@	.27½
A, Medium	.18¼	@	.22¼
Tints, Extra	.20¾	@	.21¾
Pullets	.15¾	@	.17¾
Brown, A, Extra	.21	@	.25½
Brown, A, Medium	.16½	@	.21¼
Brown, Pullet	.15¼	@	.15¾

1,070 cases sold.

WORCESTER, PA.

White Eggs — Prices April 18, 1940.

Fancy, Large	$0.23½	@	$0.22
Fancy, Medium	.20½	@	.19½
Extra, Large	.24	@	.21½
Extra, Medium	.20½	@	.18
Standard, Large	.22½	@	.22½
Standard, Medium	.18	@	.18
Producers, Large	.23	@	.20
Producers, Medium	.18	@	.17
Pullets	.16½	@	.15½
Pee Wees	.14	@	.14
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, Large	.21½	@	.21
Fancy, Medium	.20½	@	.18
Extra, Large	.24	@	.21
Extra, Medium	.20	@	.17
Pullets	.15½	@	.15
Pee Wees	.13½	@	.13½
Jumbo.	.26	@	.25

768 cases sold.

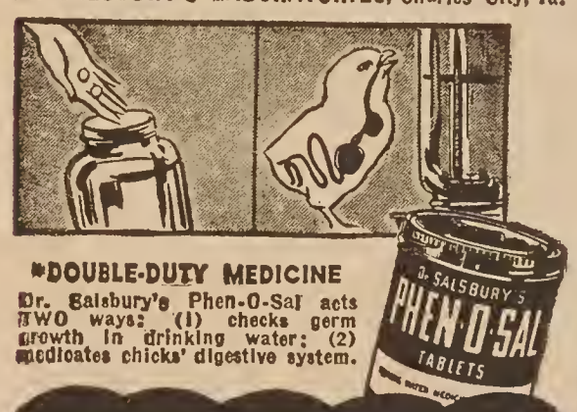
WHAT SHOULD I DO FOR CHICK BOWEL TROUBLES?

When chicks show signs of bowel troubles, put Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water *at once!*

Phen-O-Sal is a *double-duty** medicine — every tablet uniform in quality and composition for *accurate* dosage. Dissolves quickly in the drinking water.

Demand *genuine* Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets for *your* chicks. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, who may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer. Get Phen-O-Sal Tablets today!

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Ia.



*DOUBLE-DUTY MEDICINE
Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal acts TWO ways: (1) checks germ growth in drinking water; (2) medicates chicks' digestive system.

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

Largest Red Breeder in State, Pullorum Tested (Tube Agglut.) No reactors. Big flock averages assured. R. O. P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for large orders or calling at hatchery.

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Cannibalism in Poultry

My New Hampshrie Reds are eating each other up. For three different years I have had them and lost quite a number that way. R. J. L.
New York.

As to cannibalism we know of no sure remedy or preventive. A great many things are suggested from time to time as additions to food and changes in housing conditions, but the fact is that chickens are natural cannibals and when one is wounded. it is the nature of these birds to pitch into the wounded bird and destroy it unless they are stopped. Some breeds are worse than others about this. The very active breeds are usually most likely to develop the trouble.

It certainly is not practical to leave any wounded birds with the flock. Of course, if there are a good many who get more or less wounded, it is hardly possible to separate them all. We had one experience with a few Rhode Island Reds. There were three in the flock that had been picked and were wounded. Naturally they were seared and trying to escape so we thought by taking out those three and putting them together the trouble would be over, but instead of that they pitched into each other so that they had to be separated. The only thing we know is to put some repellent like tar on the wounded spots, but it is necessary to use so much that the flock will get into a very messy condition with that treatment.

You do not say whether these birds are penned in small quarters or have free range, but we rather assume that they are in yards. If more free range could be given, undoubtedly that would help. For birds in yards that develop these bad habits, the best thing we have ever found is giving them something else to do and the most attractive thing is chunks of tough sod. As a rule chickens will go at the sod, scratching it to pieces to get anything they can find there, thus keeping themselves busy. Some say that hanging a chunk of salt pork up where the birds jump for it and pick out pieces will remedy such a situation. Our impression is that the benefit was more the fact that it took their attention than that the salt pork took away their appetite for destroying each other. The fact is that it does not seem to be a lack in their feed, but a natural instinct which causes the trouble, and when they once get going at it, they are like savages in war.

Yearling Hens as Layers

I have an opportunity to buy some pullets (11 months old) of mixed breed that have laid remarkably since they started. As soon as they fall off to 50 per cent production, my neighbor will sell them at meat prices (about 14c per pound). Would it be good business to buy them with a view to holding them over until another year? R. H.
New York.

Nobody can tell for certain whether those pullets that have laid so well will lay profitably the coming season. They cannot be expected to lay in early Winter, as it is very seldom that hens a year old do this to any great extent. The best that can be hoped for may be that they might start in in late Winter and lay very well into the Summer. This is common experience with yearling hens and if they are all excellent laying strains, they might well pay for themselves in that way. It is possible that some of them might lay in the early Winter.

In the problem you present the question is whether you will find it economical to do without the early Winter eggs. You may get some or you may not. That depends to a great extent on the individuality of the hens.

The Study of Journalism

A school of journalism asks for suggestions about this work. If one has journalistic instinct, instruction in these lines is of value. Sam Walter Foss sized up the reverse situation thus:

"If naught within the skull abide,
there's nothing helps a man outside."

That is not quite fair, because the training may help many to useful work who do not have it in them to become all-around journalists.

The seeing eye, open and analytical mind, and ability to find something interesting and tell about it in an interesting way, is the equipment that works out good stuff.

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R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.00
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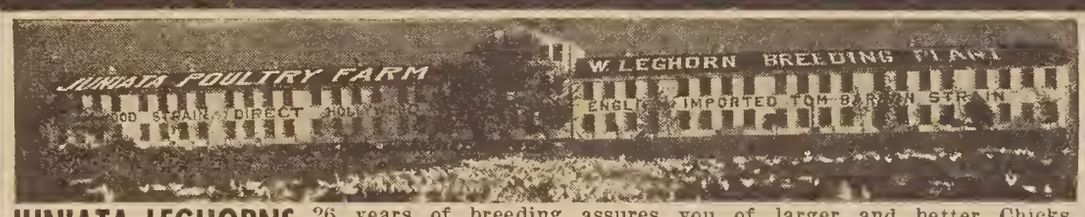
MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R. T. Ehrenzeller. Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.



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100% del. guar. Postpaid. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	Str. 100	Pullets 100	Ckls 100
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Large Type English Sexed	50	100	500	1000
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Prompt Service & Live del. guar. Per 100 / Pullets guar. 95% accurate	100 unsexed	Plts.	Ckls.
Large Type White Leghorns.....	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
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	100	500	1000
Large Type S.C.W. Leg.	$6.50	$32.50	$65
White & Barred Plymouth Rocks ..	7.00	35.00	70
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Quality Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65
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CHICKS Tom Barron White Leghorns. LOWEST PRICES.

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WH. GIANTS that Live, Lay, Weigh, Pay. Reds. Cir. HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM · Portsmouth, R. I. *Closed Sun.*

Feeding Young Turkeys

Can you let me have a formula for a good turkey feed. One as a starting, and one as a growing and fattening feed. Birds are not on range, they are kept in confinement. E. C. T.

Connecticut.

Turkey growers find a good, high grade chicken growing mash equally suitable for the poults, this being kept before them in troughs or hoppers. Milk in some form is a very desirable addition to the mash and semi-solid buttermilk is frequently used.

It is a question whether one can afford to mix his own mashes but, if he wishes to do so, there are numerous good formulas for the purpose. The following is a simple mixture, the ingredients for which are usually available; wheat bran, 10%; flour wheat middlings, 15%; ground heavy oats, 10%; dried buttermilk, 10%; ground limestone, 1%; fine salt ½%.

The mash is fed throughout life with corn or corn and wheat added in liberal amounts for fattening after about 4 months of age. There need be no secrecy about turkey feeding; these birds need and thrive upon the food given other fowls, though a little more animal protein than chickens require seems to be advisable. M. B. D.

Cockle in Poultry Feed

My hens have the best of care, plenty of room, sunlight, clean quarters, fresh water, at all times. Grit and shell are always where they can get it. In the morning they are fed mixed grain, wheat and buckwheat, plenty of green feed, usually cabbage is given to them once a day; corn is fed at night. Laying mash is in the hopper where they can get it at any time. They were July chicks and have been laying well since the last of December. For no reason that I can see, one will droop for three or four days and then I will find her dead. Some tell me that laying mash sometimes contains cockle and that it is poisonous. I've noticed that if cockle is in the whole wheat, they eat the wheat and leave the cockle. This flock is small, only 50. They are not overcrowded; they were very healthy chicks, and I suffered no loss until after they commenced laying. C. D.

New York.

There is no doubt that cockle in the feed will sometimes kill hens. We have had a number of reports about the matter. It seems that sometimes hens will eat the cockle in the whole grain with disastrous results, although we think as a rule they will leave it. Such feed is certainly unsafe, and we should surely advise against using any in which cockle is found.

Life History of Gapeworm

The earthworm is not a necessary intermediate host in the transmission of gapeworms. Gapeworm eggs can be fed directly to chickens in which they produce an infection.

However, under natural conditions the earthworm and also a slug are probably responsible for considerable infection and certainly are responsible for the long period of time over which soil remains infested. Either of these hosts accidentally consumes gapeworm eggs which hatch in the intestine and the larval worms simply live in the tissues of the earthworm or slug. Taylor in England has already demonstrated that earthworms so infected still carry the infection after three and a half years and this is still not the end point. Likely the slug would remain infected as long, but his experiments did not include the slug from the beginning. E. R. B.

Composition of Egg Shells

The average composition of egg shells shows from 93 to 98 per cent of calcium carbonate. This gives us an idea as to their possible value as fertilizer when ground and applied to the soil. The amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is negligible. It would be my opinion that the value would be entirely confined to the calcium carbonate content. If the soil needed calcium and if enough of the waste egg shells were applied as fertilizer, I can understand how very remarkable improvement could be demonstrated. W. C. T.

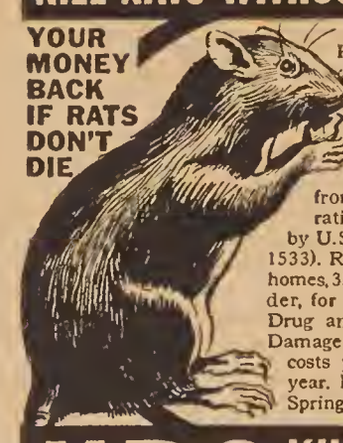
The Useful China Egg

I noticed the question about hens eating eggs. Some years ago I had the same trouble. After putting several china eggs around in the litter, about five to 100 hens, my troubles were over. This has proved satisfactory not only to me but also to others that I have told. The hens soon found they were unable to break the china eggs, and were then satisfied to leave the eggs alone. J. R. B.

Maryland.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co. Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

SHADEL POULTRY FARM

CHICKS

Pedigreed R. O. P. foundation, 250 to 300 Egg Records per Year. Breeders bloodtested.

100% live Arrival postpaid.	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large ENGLISH type			
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$6.50	$12.00	$1.75
N. H. or R. I. REDS.....	7.00	10.00	6.00
BARRED ROCKS.....	7.00	9.00	7.00

Pullets Guar. 95%. Free Catalog of Farm & Stock.

Shadel Poultry Farm, Rt. 5, McAllisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

95% PULLETS GUAR.	Unsex. 100	Pults. 100	Ckls. 100
Will ship Cash or C.O.D.			
Large Type English Leghorns $6.50		$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds....	7.00	10.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross.....	7.00	10.00	6.50
Rock-Red Cross.....	8.00	10 00	8.00
New Hampshire Reds.....	8.00	12.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed.....	6.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad. or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery.

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, H. C. SHIRK, Prop., Box 52, McAllisterville, Pa.

HERBSTERS' CHIX & POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Postage Paid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del.

Large Type White Leghorns	$6.00-100
Large Type White Leghorn Pullets	12.00-100
R. I. Reds; White Wyandottes	7.00-100
Barred Rocks; White Rocks	7.00-100
Buff Orps.; Silver Lace Wyandottes	8.00-100
Black & White Giants; Lt. Brahmas	8.50-100
Heavy Mixed $6-100; Leghorn Cockerels ..	2.50-100
TURKEY POULTS	38.00-100

ORDER FROM AD. OR WRITE FOR CATALOG.

HERBSTERS' HATCHERY, Box R, McCLURE, PA.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Large Type Sex W. Leg.	100	500	1000
Pullets, 95% guar. ...	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Sex H. Pls. 95% guar.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rks., R.I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Lt. Mix $5.50; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $1.50. Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P'paid.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

STUCK'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
L'ge Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
H. Mix $6; Bar. & Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
N. H. Reds—Special	9.00	45.00	90

(4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c ea. Ship express collect). We Pay Postage. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon & Thurs. Write for Free Cir. giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery. Elec. Hatched. Stuck's Poultry Farm, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

SPECIAL PRICES ON PULLET CHICKS

for immediate delivery. White and Brown Leghorns 15c. New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Red Rocks 14c. Pullets guaranteed 95%. Pullorum clean. Free catalog and prices on other chicks.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box R, LIBERTY, N. Y.

Shellenberger's White Leghorns. Low Summer Prices. Beginning with the hatch of May 15th. Hollywood Strain from 2 to 3 year old hen breeders. Chicks $6.50-100; Pullets $12.-100. Hanson Strain Chicks $6.50-100; Pullets $12-100. 95% guarantee. Day Old Cockerels $2.-100. FREE CATALOG.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 34, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY SEXED CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns.....	$6.50
AA Grade Leghorns.....	7.75
N. Hamp. & R. I. Reds.....	7.25
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	7.25
Heavy Mixed.....	6.50
White Leghorn Cockerels.....	2.50

White Leghorn Pullets, 95% accuracy $12 & $13.00

Write for prices on Heavy Breeds Sexed.

Plum Creek Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Sunbury, Penna.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS from famed Parmenter and Anderson strains, will make you glad you're in the chicken business. Write for folder today telling of remarkable records behind our "Cross-Strain" chicks. Also Red-Rock Cross; sexed chicks available. F. D. THOMAS, Bellingham, Mass., P. O., R.F.D. 87A, Medway, Mass.

LINCOLN BETTER RED CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns.....	$6.50-100
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	7.00-100
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 95%.....	13.00-100
Mixed or off color.....	6.50-100

100% prepaid delivery guaranteed.

LINCOLN HATCHERY, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

PILCH'S SEXED CHICKS

. . will mean higher egg production for you. 8000 Pullorum Clean Breeders. 10,000 Red Cockerels weekly.

CHESTER PILCH, Box 101, FEEDING HILLS, MASS.

DR. ROMIG'S PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS

Barred or White Rocks $7.00-100

New Hampshire Reds $7.50-100; W. Giants $9.00-100 W. Leg. (Large type) $7; Pullets $13; Ckls. $2.50; H. Mix $6. 100% live arrival postage paid. CIRCULAR.

F. C. Romig, Veterinarian, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BOS Chicks and Pullets—White Leghorns, Browns Anconas, Leghorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, 95% sex guaranteed. 4½c up. Started Pullets. *Catalog free.* BOS HATCHERY, R 2R, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY & STARTED CHICKS Blood tested & U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wed. through year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Cir. & Prices. Kenyon Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.

Delmarva

Although Spring weather is at least two weeks behind schedule, seeds have been planted by many of our farmers on traditional dates. This was impossible with Irish potatoes in Virginia as the land was frozen in February this year. But the seed was planted as soon as the land could be worked and many of the tubers have rotted owing to protracted cold and wet weather.

Snap beans went in light soil during a short mild spell the first few days of April. They sprouted and the tender seedlings were nicely caught by the inch of snow and sleet which a strong northwest wind brought us on the night of April 12. The sudden dip of temperature brought by that storm was a costly business for the over eager among our truck growers. Some even had cucumber and cantaloupe seed in the soil and all of this, of course, was lost. It is customary to plant watermelons and cyml ings (squash) very early and little seed of either of these crops is lost as a rule. But this year is an exception. Most of these losses can be laid to the mid-April storm.

Peach buds were showing pink when the sleet and snow froze on them and very heavy damage was expected from the sub-freezing temperature which followed the wind. But apparently the coating of sleet protected the blossoms for personal observation over a wide stretch of territory suggests that little or no damage was done to this important local fruit.

I have a field of daffodils including early Golden Spurs and ranging through Peter Barrs and Tresserves to the Mermaids. All but the Mermaids were blooming when the snow came and flattened them. Many stems were broken and as the snow melted, the field which had been such a carpet of golden glory, was a miserable sight. But only three days after the storm the field was again a glory of scented blossoms, resonant with humming bees.

Although many farmers with light lands such as Sassafras sands and loams or the even lighter Norfolk types, sheltered by tree thicket from north and west winds did get seed in on traditional dates—to their sorrow—by far the greater number of our growers are behind with work according to the printed calendar, but not according to the calendar of the trees. In this area this latter calendar has long been fully worked out and it is the one followed by the conservative element. They do not seem to lose by their caution, for they somehow seem to make as good and timely crops as anyone and do it every year to boot. But even the most conservative truck growers are forced to take some chances with early planted seed as when it does come on later crops are sometimes unmarketable. So it is an old practice to plant too early deliberately and to plant again and again, four successive plantings in as many weeks sometimes. Later, the unwanted seedlings are hoed from the rows. This applies to tender truck crops. Hardier field crops do not require any such coddling. Such crops, our wheat and rye, and our favorite hay crop, wheat and scarlet clover, came through the Winter in fine shape and are now making excellent growth. C.

Floods in Cohocton Valley

Spring freshets in the Cohocton Valley of Western New York are estimated to have resulted in erosive damage to more than 75,000 acres of land which was crop bearing last year. The damage, dependent upon the degree of erosion, is estimated at not less than $5 an acre up to $15 and greater on the same area. Measurements taken east of Corning below confluence of the Tioga, Canisteo and Cohocton Rivers show that higher floods were reported this Spring than in 1935.

Much of the flat land in this area recently covered by water, is devoted to wheat. Just how much the wheat is damaged cannot be determined until the crop is harvested and the yield compared with that of like area in former years. O.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 315.

Help Wanted

WANTED—Herdsman and wife, middleaged, total abstainers, good dry hand milker to care for herd of 50 purebred Holsteins, blood and T. B. tested. Wife to assist with housework. State wages expected with full maintenance; send references. THOMAS SANDERSON, Glenwood, Sussex County, N. J.

YOUNG MAN wanted on poultry farm: single; must know how to dress and clean chickens for customers. State salary. SCIENTIFIC POULTRY FARMS, Franklin Ave., Franklin Square, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man to help on a commercial dairy farm. Must be first class milker and no drinker; wages $50 monthly, room, board. ADVERTISER 8895, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FOR general housework, honest, reliable woman, between 30-45, who will appreciate a good home in the country; three adults; references required. ADVERTISER 8897, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

COUPLE — Year around situation, country home, three in family, near New Canaan, Conn. Cooking, housework, driving, small amount gardening. Send references, snapshots, salary expected. ADVERTISER, 8898, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Man for country estate, Pennsylvania; must work indoors and out. Care for two cows, make repairs, drive car. Christian only; total abstainer. Good home and food; $25 per month for right man; references required. ADVERTISER 8899, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WORK ON private place, or around a hotel, or boarding house by a good, all around handy, sober man, 60 years old. BOX 23, Whitesboro, N. Y.

HANDYMAN — Building repairs, painting; assist on farm. ADVERTISER 8838, care Rural New-Yorker.

CATHOLIC, PENNSYLVANIA graduate nurse wishes position as companion to lady during Summer months. Drives car, unencumbered. ADVERTISER 8837, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM or estate manager, six years present position; desires change; references. ADVERTISER 8840, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young married man wants steady position on farm or estate. References and experience. ROBERT WEBB, Bedford, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN experienced, painting, electrical, carpentry. Owns tools; desires work with good living conditions, also renumeration. ADVERTISER 8841, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED AGRICULTURAL college graduate, 20, desires position on poultry farm. Available at once. TILFORD GROSS, 22-37 125th St., College Point, L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR desires position on country estate, garden, lawns and all around handy man, married, one child, sober, steady and dependable, best of references. ADVERTISER 8842, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WISH caretaking or small family; good cook, serve, general houseworker; gardener, carpentry, general handy man, references. ADVERTISER 8847, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED, caretaker, married; watchman day or night. M. YOUNG, Tariffville, Conn.

YOUNG POULTRYMAN desires position on good egg farm. Farm school graduate, can milk, licensed driver, willing worker. HENRY BRANDT, 293 Cornelia St., Ridgewood, L. I.

POULTRYMAN, GAMEKEEPER, middleaged, married, no children, 24 years of experience, best of references. Wife board help or part time work. ADVERTISER 8845, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN and hatcheryman desires position with reliable concern. Capable of taking full charge of any program relating to poultry. Married. Must go to lower altitude. BOX 352, Caldwell, Idaho.

CARETAKER, HANDYMAN, driving, painting, carpentry, etc.; first class reference. ADVERTISER 8848, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 25, wants position as caretaker of country home or estate. Good habits, American, experienced, good education, good references; state offer in detail. ADVERTISER 8849, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, married, middleaged, open for position; first class stockman, dairy and beef cattle; understand milk production, the growing of all farm crops; can produce results. State full particulars and living conditions. ADVERTISER 8851, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN EXPERIENCED in all branches of dairy herd management. Graham School training, excellent references, single, 35. State full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 8852, acre Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT WOMAN can cook and serve well, references; state wages. P. TRUTH, 27 West 114th St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED, caretaker, landscape, planter of trees, plans lawns, flowers, gardens, vegetables, berries, strawberries specialty; crib corn; any kind of work on farm, milker, teamster, tractor; $40 monthly and board, middleaged. ROBERT WAILE, Route 1, Middletown, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED — Cook, housekeeper, good, widow, son 12, excellent references. Will go alone first to prove satisfaction; good home desired, country no objection if home is modernly equipped. P. O. BOX 430, Wyalusing, Pa.

WANTED—Jobs for high school pupils studying agriculture, on farms, estates, and care of grounds and gardens for the Summer. Ages from 15 to 18 years. Wages from $5 to $20 a month and carfare. Young men can report from June 10th to June 28th. Give references with inquiry. Address, R. P. ARMSTRONG, Agricultural Department, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 29, practical and theoretical experience, responsible, wants steady position. ADVERTISER 8856, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN 28 years old, desires position as caretaker on small private estate; handy with tools; experienced with livestock and care of lawns; drives car; references. New England preferred. Care of HOLDEN SAWIN, R. F. D. 2, Harrison, Maine.

HEAD GARDENER, capable, practical, commercial experience, florist, farm and nursery; near New York City. PETER DENYSE, 7901 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN SINGLE, 32, desires position; handyman, chauffeur, experienced poultryman. Good references, go anywhere. PAUL McGURTY, 32 Sterling St., Newark, N. J.

STRONG SINGLE man, 31, desires work as houseman, caretaker, truck driver, etc. SOUSA, West Mystic, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR, MAINTENANCE man, desires job; qualifications; photo; write. ADVERTISER 8870, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Married man, experienced, agricultural school graduate. Minimum wage $90 a month. ADVERTISER 8872, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, experienced in all branches, wishes steady position by June 1st on poultry plant in Syracuse vicinity. Capable, willing worker, excellent references. State wages, hours, duties particulars. ADVERTISER 8873, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, EDUCATED, middleaged for refined home, unencumbered, good cook. ADVERTISER 8874, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Elderly, sober, reliable, experienced all branches except dressing. Attend strictly to my work and always been successful. Can board myself. ADVERTISER 8875, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN DEPENDABLE and absolutely trustworthy, would like a room or cabin where he can board himself, milk a few cows, chores, lawn and garden work; general caretaker. No liquor or tobacco; extra good references. E. M. CONDON, P. O. Box 214, Burlington, Vt.

COUPLE — Man painter and handy man; wife cook and waitress. MR. E. KUTSCHERA, care Mr. A. Howe, 272 Broadway, Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wishes to combine agricultural and mechanical experience in a position or proposition. Three years college, sober, industrious, etc. AARON M. LAVIN, 4756 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELDERLY CARPENTER and builder desires work. MR. H. PHILLIPS, 82 Wayne Ave., Paterson, N. J.

SINGLE MIDDLEAGED man wants work on dairy farm; good milker, good with horses. Will go anywhere. GRANT REDMOND, Delancy, N. Y.

CULTURED WOMAN with son nine years, excellent housekeeper, fond of gardening, animals, solitude; wishes position, country. ADVERTISER 8905, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, GREENHOUSES, grower, elderly single, life experience seedlings, transplanting, Spring trade. Sober, dependable, reference. ADVERTISER 8866, care Rural New-Yorker.

GROOM SINGLE, 28, experienced with polo and saddle horses. Good rider, present employer giving up stable. ADVERTISER 8883, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, FARM school graduate, experienced, reliable, best references, capable of taking full charge. E. FUNK, 510 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN THOROUGHLY experienced, A-1 egg producer. ADVERTISER 8889, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY BOY 17, second year agricultural school, to work on modern farm, June to September. Christian home essential. ADVERTISER 8890, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE SINGLE man, 28, capable of full management, desires position; 4½ years experience in selling and service work for feed companies. Farm raised; experienced poultry especially, livestock and general farming. Cultured, good personality; non-user tobacco or liquor. Available June 1. ADVERTISER 8891, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER SINGLE, 50, desires position on small place or caretakers job; experienced all around, field, team and garden work; milk few cows; dependable, sober. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wants job, chauffeur and caretaker. ALBERT MESSENGER, Rupert, Vermont.

WANT JOB? Orange County Employment Bureau, 2 King St., Middletown, N. Y., dial 4009, L. F. Schmitt. We have jobs! General houseworkers, all ages, with-without cooking, local, out of town, sleep in or out; $30-$60 month. Nursemaids, farm help, single, $30-$40; couples, $50-$75. Summer jobs, cook, handyman, pantrymaid, chambermaid, kitchen assistant. Apply now!

Fruits and Foods

PURE CLOVER honey, four boxes No. 1, $1; five boxes No. 2, $1; 24 boxes $4; 5-lb. pail 80c postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some; liquified, five lb. pail $1.25; two $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Merrick Road Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

HONEY: LOOK! Lower prices; 60 best clover, $4.50; 28, $2.25; 60 buckwheat, $3.30; mixed, $3.90 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, five pounds (liquid) $1.10; two pails $2; five pounds creamed $1.25, postpaid into third zone. Start your day right with Vermont honey. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

CHOICE WHITE clover honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; five lbs. 90c; buckwheat, 10 $1.40; five 80c postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, No. 1, $2.50 gallon, prepaid third zone. KARL WHEELER, Willoughby, Vermont.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, clover $4.80; clover-fruit bloom $3.80; buckwheat $3.60; case, 12 5-lb. pails, clover $6; mixed $5; buckwheat $4.50; 2½ lb. cans and full line of honey in jars. 10 lb. pail delivered $1.75; mixed or buckwheat $1.40. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

VIRGINIA PEANUTS — Extra large shelled and Jumbos in the shell; five pounds $1 delivered. J. D. WOODARD, Courtland, Va.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, five lbs. postpaid 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

FANCY CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.50. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY, BUCKWHEAT, or mixed, five lb. pail, postpaid third zone, 80c; two $1.50. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER raspberry blend, delicious, five lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

VERMONT MAPLE products direct from the sugar bush, guaranteed, made from the pure sap of the sugar maples; quart syrup, two pounds soft sugar and one pound brick all for $1.80 delivered third zone; price list. D. B. HATCH, Hartland, 4 Corners, Vt.

Country Board

ATTENTION — School teachers. Spend your vacation on island at Casco Bay. Convenient boat service to City of Portland, Maine. Suburban with seashore atmosphere. Six room cottage, reasonable rent for season. Write EDWARD K. WARD, 24 Brace Road, West Hartford, Conn.

FOR A RESTFUL vacation try Glencairn Farm in rolling hills. Reasonable rates, modern conveniences; Christian clientele. Mendham, N. J.

RIVERSIDE FARMS—Opening for 12th year, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river, Skyline Drive; $7 and $9 weekly; Gentiles. Woodstock, Va.

WOULD CARE for two children; farm. Mothers care, all Summer; girls preferred or convalescents. MRS. WM. IRMSCHER, Madison, Conn.

RURAL REST HOME invites tired, elderly, or semi-invalid people. J. VAN VOORHIS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home; $1 person; five minutes to Fair; make reservations. H. GRAUL, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

WANTED—Permanent board in quiet, modern farm or country home in Orange, Sullivan or Ulster Counties, N. Y. Not more than two other boarders taken. Give full information in first letter, and lowest monthly rate. ADVERTISER 8867, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOU WILL find needed rest and recreation in Vacationland. Our home farm borders beautiful lake; two minutes walk for bathing, boating and fishing. Own farm products, home cooking and conveniences. Write for folder, views. ADVERTISER 8877, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR THREE or four refined gentlemen in the mountainous section of the Shenandoah Valley. Write HILL TOP, Woodstock, Va.

SPEND YOUR vacation in the heart of Maine's lakes, woods and streams. Country home living in Litchfield, Me. Rates $15; sports and entertainment. MRS. DAY, Litchfield, Maine.

QUIET COUNTRY farm house, all conveniences; steam pressure cooking; adults; reservations $16. MARGARET KEIR, North Valley Farm, Coeymans Hollow, N. Y.

AM REMODELING my 10 room, three acre farm residence on state road, 40 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., into three modern furnished apartments. Bath, running water, Frigidaire, screened porches; retired couples, pensioners preferred; laundry included; $25 monthly. ADVERTISER 8896, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

BEES—Italian or Caucasian, three lbs. and queen $3.25; two lbs. $2.50; start shipping May 5th. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

FOR SALE — 200 colonies of Italian bees, disease free, from the oldest apiary in the North. Also, maple syrup $2.25 per gallon, postpaid. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Heuvelton, New York.

FOR SALE — B. X. Friend sprayer, motor pump only, 10 gallons per minute. Fine condition, reasonable. WALTER GIBSON, Princeton, N. J.

GALVANIZED WIRE fence, 600 feet, five feet high, 64 steel posts, staples, barb wire for top; cheap. ALFRED POST, Ridgefield, New Jersey.

FOR SALE — One Reaper and Binder used for one year only, in perfect working condition. Will sell reasonable. TRUMBILT FARM, Monroe, N. Y. Telephone Monroe, 4581.

WANTED — Gravel loader scoop type, state make, price and condition. WINNECUNNET TURKEY FARM INC., Norton, Mass.

FOR SALE, 15 tons of mixed hay, alfalfa and Timothy; baled. E. D. KNUTH, Kintnersville, Pa.

FOR SALE — 25 tons bailed hay. Inquire JOHN HILL, Lookout, Pa.

To Subscribers:

Please report any change in your address direct to us and not through your mail carrier or postmaster. The Post Office Department no longer permits delivery of mail incorrectly addressed and magazines and newspapers will not be forwarded. Please notify us at once of any error in the address label on your R. N.-Y., and two weeks in advance if you wish to change your address.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

WANTED:

Safe and Sound Growth for Profitable Egg

PRODUCTION

Every poultryman wants a flock of strong, sturdy pullets that will maintain production when egg prices are favorable.

When pullets are growing is the worst time to practice false economy by reducing the vitamin content or using substitutes.

Yet that is what many are now advising due to the war situation!!

Play safe this year by using Tioga Feeds. You can depend upon *TI-O-GA STARTER and GROWER* or *NEVER-FAIL GROWER*—feeds that have their full vitamin content and contain the valuable vitamins A and D of cod liver oil—*not substitutes!*

Let your Tioga Dealer tell you about these two splendid growing feeds. *Mail coupon for free Poultry Manual.*

TI-O-GA STARTER and GROWER or NEVERFAIL GROWER

TIOGA MILLS INC.
P-540 S. Broad Street, Waverly, N. Y.
Please send me FREE Feeding Booklet on:
☐ Dairy; No. cows..... ☐ Poultry; No. hens.....
☐ Turkeys; No. birds..... ☐ Hogs; No. hogs.....
Name .....
Address .....

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KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

• Smart poultrymen demand Kerr quality. They know Kerr layers produce heavily. Kerr breeders are rigidly culled, banded and blood-tested—checked for strong, vigorous ancestry. A 32-year breeding program and a 240-acre breeding farm is your assurance of high productivity, high profits.

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Kerr Chickeries

SUSQUEHANNA BREEDERS HATCHERY

NEW MATINGS FOR 1940

For 1940 we are announcing two new matings which round out our offering of chicks so that we have a chick for every need.

Send for our new free catalog which describes our Breeding Control mating of "SUPER" chicks, our old reliable SUSQUEHANNA STRAIN mating, on which we have built our reputation, and our lower priced economy STERLING QUALITY mating. Prices start at $8.95 for incubator run chicks, $2.95 for sexed males, $13.95 for pullets. Sexed pullets and cockerels are offered in all three matings. Our sexed chicks are guaranteed 95% accurate and are sexed by a world famous sexer.

All chicks bloodtested by the long tube agglutination test in State laboratory—your guarantee against disease.

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Ask about our POULTRYMENS BUDGET PLAN for purchase of chicks on time payments. This plan will help you finance your chicks, equipment and feed. Prompt inquiries will receive in addition to our free catalog a FREE Profit Sharing Certificate entitling the holder to a $2.00 per 100 discount from our regular prices for prompt orders.

Send a post card for your copy today. Its Free.

SUSQUEHANNA BREEDERS HATCHERY
Box R Montrose, Pa.

BIG CHICK BARGAINS

BLOOD TESTED SELECTED $7.95 PER 100
White & Black Giants, Lt. Brahmas, N. H. Reds, White & Barred Rocks.....
Dark Cornish, 12c ea. Mixed above Breeds, $5.95-100
BRONZE TURKEYS day old, $25.00 per 100.
Send no Money. Chicks & Postage C.O.D. 100% Alive.
EWING'S HATCHERY, BOX 7, McCLURE, PA.

Hatching Eggs Barred Rocks, Rock Red Cross, 720-egg $21. A. J. DAY, R4, Auburn, N. Y.

Publisher's Desk

The agent of the Casualty Company called and settled for the bull which was struck by a car, concerning which you have been corresponding with the company in my behalf. I received $30 from them for the loss of the animal which wasn't quite perhaps what it was worth but for which I am very thankful. The agent asked me to write and tell you that his company had settled the claim. Not having heard from you recently I supposed nothing further could be done about the matter unless through litigation and you had dropped the correspondence. The publishers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER certainly put out a fine paper and your help to the subscribers through your Publisher's Desk is worth many times the cost of a subscription. I have read in your paper that you do not charge for services such as you have rendered in my case and are glad to help our readers. I am a enclosing money order for $2 for which please renew the two subscriptions listed. MRS. H. J.
New York.

This was rather a long drawn out claim and it took considerable correspondence to establish the definite liability and to reach a satisfactory conclusion. We are not always able to do this even with a well defined claim but with a company of high standing we usually find they will assume responsibility and make speedy adjustment. We are always pleased when we are successful. We do not always write about the various steps in any matter under investigation. We have a vast amount of correspondence and we write when there is anything definite to report. Our silence does not indicate neglect. If, however, it seems too long to our readers we hope they will write us and inquire about their complaint. We especially appreciate the subscriptions. These are very helpful to our work but our doors are open to all our readers with or without the subscriptions.

I have two bills that I would like to have you collect for me. On May 10, 1938 Percy Lasher, Tivoli, N. Y. bought of me 2,500 Premier strawberry plants for $8.75. He promised to pay but hasn't as yet. I have sent him the bill but he doesn't pay any attention to it. On June 9, 1938, George Meiske, Stottsville, N. Y. bought of me 200 baby chicks for $17.50. On June 28, 1938 he paid $5 on it leaving a balance of $12.50 which he just won't pay. I have called on him and he says he will come and pay it but that is the end of it. He has told me this many times. I would appreciate it if you could do anything about these bills. Last year you collected one for me. C. E. F.
New York.

As so often happens in accounts of this kind the debtors ignore all demands. There is little pressure we can put on individuals who do not have a regard for their credit standing. In small accounts an attorney's fee would practically eat up the amount and leave nothing for the creditor. That is the cloak under which such people hide.

I have a RURAL NEW-YORKER published January 26, 1884. One subscriber stated he had at that time been reading it 30 years. I have been reading THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for 40 years, and still like it better, never missing the Publisher's Desk. There is reading from one issue to the next. (We) are a family of nine. The one who gets it first reads it while the others say, don't read it all today; some one else wants it a while. We can not say to much for the valuable information we receive from its many pages. I purchase baby chicks from the advertisements. After all this time it is in good condition and the nice printing of the many pages stands out. MRS. G. W. F.
Maryland.

The history of these old copies is very interesting and we are especially pleased that the printing is still a proof of good workmanship. We always enjoy hearing from such faithful friends.

Creditors of Sara Seguso trading as Nikarmo Cut Flower Company, and who have claims for cut flower shipments to Nikarmo Cut Flower Company, 790 Sixth Ave., must present their claims to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State Office Building, Albany, N. Y. on or before May 1, 1940. Claim forms should be used and they can be obtained from the Department at Albany.

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I am enclosing papers from the M. E. Tordt, Biological Research Laboratories of Springfield, Mo. I sent them $2 for their collectors manual to collect reptiles, but I am ill and unable to do the work. I returned the manual, but they will not return the $2. In fact the manual they sent was only a small booklet worth about 15 or 20 cents. The pay for reptiles is only a few cents apiece. They claim since I signed an agreement they cannot refund the money until I send them $10 worth of specimens. I would have to collect a whole year until I'd have collected $10 worth according to the meager prices they pay. Can you get the refund of my $2. J. M. M.
Pennsylvania.

Mr. Tordt claims that they do not charge for the manual or price list furnished applicants. The fee is for registraton and to protect from the idly curious and to cut down advertising and mailing cost. They can, therefore, pay better prices for specimens. They asked why our reader wished to discontinue with them stating their policy does not provide for refunds except in few cases. We advised that illness prevented our reader from going on with the work but there was no reply to this letter or subsequent ones asking for refund under the circumstances outlined.

I have taken your paper for a long time and found a lot of good advice in it. Can a farmer in New Jersey sell raw milk to the neighbors when they come and get two or three quarts a day in their own containers? No one around this place has more than two cows so it is not much of a milk district.
New Jersey. MRS. W. S. W.

According to the N. J. Milk Control Board the milk control act requires that anyone selling any milk at retail must obtain a license from the Board. The fact that milk is sold at the farm in the customer's own containers does not exempt the seller from obtaining a license.

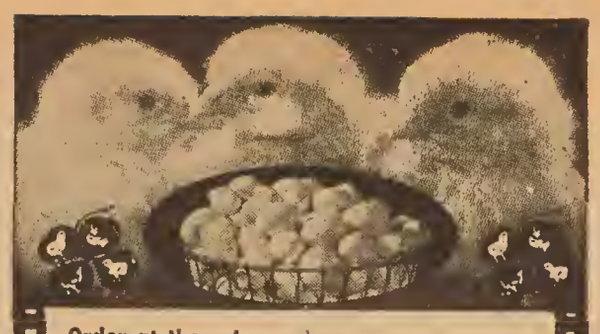
We received the check and thank you so much for your assistance in collecting this bill. We feel really indebted to you and would be glad to pay for the services given. D. S. G.
New York.

We were pleased to have succeeded in bringing about a settlement. The bill was standing beyond usual credit limits and persistent letters cleared up the account. We make no charge for our part in it.

Roy Thompson, his daughter, Mrs. C. I. Bennett, and H. H. Craig of Olney, Ill. operated the Jean Lowe Cosmetic Company at Olney. Their plan was to advertise for women to work for them as saleswomen, to go from house to house selling cosmetics which the company claimed to manufacture. They were required to make a $7.50 deposit as evidence of their "good faith" and this deposit would be returned when a certain amount of sales had been made. It is alleged that the Jean Lowe Cosmetic Company received $78,015 during its operation and of this amount $37,312.50 was money received from women throughout the country on these "good faith" deposits. Completed contracts were said to call for payments of $40,702.50 but the amount actually paid by the company for completed contracts was said to be less than $300. The Government contended the money was secured with fraudulent intent. Witnesses testified that the company made representations that the saleswomen had not fulfilled their contracts as they had not worked the required number of minutes or failed to report what they did on Saturday and Sunday when they were not working and also claiming that the contracts called for consecutive days of work. The saleswomen failed to receive payments for their work and made complaints to the government. The result is that Roy Thompson was sentenced to three years in the Federal Penitentiary with a fine of $3,000 and assessed the costs of the suit. H. H. Craig was sentenced to nine months in jail and a fine of $1,000.

A carrier pigeon, blue grey in color, came down on our lawn. It was exhausted and very thin and light indicating that it had evidently flown a long distance. We fed it and are taking care of it. It has two leg bands; one blue marked number seven and the other the regulation leg band with the number 1009QB, 39. We would like to know to whom the bird belongs and how far it had flown and when it would be in condition to fly.
New York. V. L. B.

We hope that the owner will see this notice or if anyone can give us information we will be glad to pass it on.



Order at these low prices . . . . .

NEUHAUSER'S "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

Yes, America and Canada come to Neuhauser for "Good Luck" quality chicks . . . from bloodtested, balanced, vitamin-fed, proven breeding stock. Order with confidence at the following low prices:

	AA Mating	AAA Mating
White Leghorns, Anconas, Brown and Buff Leghorns....	$6.95	$7.95
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes....	7.95	8.95
Black, Buff and White Minorcas.....	8.25	9.50
Buff Orpingtons, New Hampshire Reds, Partridge Rocks.....	8.25	9.50

Leghorn PULLETS, $14.00 per 100
Leghorn Cockerels, 2.50 per 100
Write for low prices on Ducklings and Mammouth Bronze Turkey Poults. FREE Folder explains all breeds.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Inc.
Box 104, Napoleon, Ohio
or Martinsburg, West Virginia

BROILER CHICKS OF CONTROLLED BREEDING

If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are the lowest in our history. Write.

Hubbard Farms
Box 12, WALPOLE, N.H.

HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

MAY CHICKS.... $10. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100
SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE
DEPT. F
ROCKLAND MASS.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Write for Catalog on Special Matings. Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65
LARGE HANSON WH. LEGHORN PULLETS 95% ACCURATE	12.50	62.50	125
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20

All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D. by Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on Request. Order Now.
Smith's Electric Hatchery. Box R. Cocolamus, Pa.

PARKS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
WORLD'S OLDEST, GREATEST STRAIN

Customers' CERTIFIED records up to 357 eggs in a year, 148 eggs 148 days. OLDEST CONTEST WINNERS. Our customers CIRCLE THE GLOBE, report excellent laying IN COLD ALASKA, HOT SOUTH AMERICA, FAR AWAY BURMA and ALL OVER U. S. Many foreign governments, dozens of experimental stations and thousands of leading breeders CHOOSE PARKS ROCKS State Supervised, R.O.P. and Officially Bloodtested. *Eggs, Chicks, Youngsters & Breeders.* EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS. 50th annivt. cat. free.

JOE PARKS & SONS Box 6 ALTOONA, PA.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS
BARRED ROCKS

Fine for meat or eggs. Chicks from vigorous Vermont (U S.) pullorum clean breeders—5000 all on our own two farms. They'll pay you as they have others. Also SEXED pullets and cockerels. Free folder. **CHAMBERLIN POULTRY FARMS,**
R. F. D. 6, West Brattleboro, Vermont

LARGE TOM BARRON CHICKS

Before you buy Chicks write for our circular and prices. We can fill orders on short notice. We ship Mondays and Thursdays of each week.
ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM.
Box 3, Richfield, Penna.

40,000 CHICKS WEEKLY

Wh. Leghorns, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, W. Giants, Mottled Anconas & Red-Rock Cross. Every Breeder Bloodtested & graded for high egg production, color & size by Mr. Woodcock a grad. of State College.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Box R, Greencastle, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS S.C.W. Leghorns $6.50

Barred Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, $7.00; Heavy Mixed, $6.00. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ask for circular and early order discount.
SPRING GLEN HATCHERY, SPRING GLEN, PA.

Outlet Always For **LIVE POULTRY**

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

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Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request.

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Box 20, West Washington Market, New York City

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FANCY EGGS
BEST PRICES PAID
BOVERS & ROSENBLUM
2298 12th Ave. New York City

WANTED EGGS & LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

SHIP YOUR WHITE AND BROWN EGGS TO W. P. HENTZE & H. GRAU TO 17 Jay St. New York City

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1940 Edition now ready for you. 20,000 parts (new and used) for all makes of tractors. You'll save up to 75%. Write Today. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill.

EARN UP TO $100 WEEKLY
commissions now and year around distributing our quality nursery products. Full or part time.
CHASE BROTHERS NURSERYMEN, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR INVENTORS INVENTION RECORD FREE
Write today for valuable 72-page booklet "How to Get Your Patent" and "Record of Invention" form—both FREE.
L. F. Randolph, 591 Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

H. S. GRADUATES AND COLLEGE MEN ENTER uncrowded field. Maintenance and allowance while training. Write Superintendent of Men Nurses, Pennsylvania Hospital, 4401 Market St., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—Sheet music before 1860, old pamphlets, books, advertising catalogues, dairies and scrap books. C. E. H. WHITLOCK, BETHANY, CONN.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE — ½ acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

MUST SELL 38 acre farm, rich water resource, fertile, ½ mile to state road, mountain view, good location, buildings. OSCAR WHITE, West Townsend, Mass.

WELL-KEPT 249 acre dairy farm, equipped with all modern machinery, 60 head of stock, four horses, excellent 12 room house with all modern improvements, spring water in house, barn, pastures; no agents. S. MATHIS, Meridale, N. Y.

GARAGE, CABINS, road stand site, 30 acres, no buildings, (Canajoharie), state road; $1,500, $75 cash, $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 8751, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, 1½ acres, capacity 7,000; modern buildings, road stand, garage, house six large modern rooms, steam heat, hot water, electricity; 50 miles New York City on Jericho Turnpike; bargain price $9,500. CHARLES NEWMAN, Centereach, L. I., N. Y. (Opposite Drewes gas station).

TOURIST INN, boarding house, state road; 10 rooms, 20 acres; (Cobleskill); maple shade, flowers; small payment, easy terms. ADVERTISER 8763, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Equipped dairy farm, 134 acres, Delaware County; stock 33, team; $7,000, $3,000 cash. Write for details. B. B. ROBINETTE. Delhi, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 200 acre stocked farm, tools, crops, etc; 10 room house, improvements; $35,000, $8,000 cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

25 ACRES good farm land with dwelling and fresh water stream running through the property, situated on Montauk Highway, Bellport. THOMAS R. WRIGHT, Bellport, New York.

200 ACRE FARM for sale in Berkshire Hills, just off the Mohawk Trail, four miles from village, 12 miles from town of about 20,000; over 1,000 apple trees just in full bearing; large sugar orchard, sap house, good house, barn and outbuildings; electric lights, telephone, running water; cut about 100 tons of hay and harvested over 6,000 bushels of apples in 1939; no rocks in mowings; excellent pastures watered by never-failing brooks and springs, all well fenced; enough large timber to about pay for place; fine for practical farming; outstanding as a self-sustaining Summer home; price $7,500. Owner a non-resident, engaged in other business ARTHUR L. MILLER, North Wilbraham, Mass.

SEVEN ACRE chicken-duck farm, Long Island; seven room house, bath, gas, electricity, fine wells, pond, six brooder houses, two large barns, other outbuildings. Must sell on account of death. ADVERTISER 8836, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE equipped dairy farm, nice lake. M. E. WATLEY, Maryland, N. Y.

298 ACRE Windham County, Connecticut State road, 25 cow dairy farm. Practically all public services. Attractive and substantial farmstead; $7,800. Write for full particulars and terms. Free illustrated descriptions. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE — Productive dairy and sheep farm; well watered, pleasant location; 250 acres; terms. ADVERTISER 8839, care Rural New-Yorker.

WATERTOWN - SYRACUSE State road; 250 acre dairy farm with 250 quart milk route, 35 acres wood. Beautiful 11 room house, hardwood floors, hot water heat, two baths, spacious lawns. Modern tenant house with furnace and bath; 100 ft. barn, modern basement stable, silo, three car garage, tool house with basement stable, equipped milk plant, 50 tested cattle, two teams, tractor outfit, milking machine, electric cooler, trucks, complete line high grade farm equipment. Farm producing $800 monthly income; a sound business investment. WM. WELDON, Adams, N. Y.

FARMS, HOMES, acreage, excellent bargains in the beautiful fertile Wallkill River Valley. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

VILLAGE FARM. State highway to city; improvements, low taxes, new buildings, barn, henhouse, garage, house suitable tourists; price from owner. JOHN G. PHILLIPS, Wampsville, N. Y.

HOUSE AND ¼ acre in Equinunk, Pa. Running water; $1,000, terms. HOUPERT, Clinton, Conn.

WANTED 200 QUART milk route or milk route dairy farm, within 75 miles New York City. ADVERTISER 8844, care Rural New-Yorker.

A FIVE ACRE poultry farm, located at Townsend, on macadam road, eight room house, painted, good cellar, electricity, hard wood floors down stairs, two large poultry houses, room for 1,000 hens. Price $2,500, small payment down, balance like rent. No interest on any deferred payments. ADVERTISER 8846, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED — Southern N. H. on main route; 75 or more acres, good buildings in excellent repair, good dairy barn, water system, poultryhouse for 500 birds, electricity, good soil, team, tractor equipment and 10 cows, not over $4,500. Cash if suited; must be near city; want immediate reply. BOX 451, Orford, N. H.

BEAUTIFUL HOME, packing plant, old established business. $6,500. Pay for itself in three years. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR RENT, three furnished rooms in country house near Hudson, N. Y. Kitchen, living room and bedroom, $6 per week. ADVERTISER 8850, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Seven room house, 1½ acres, garage, poultryhouse; price $1,600. WALTER SCARBOROUGH, R. D. 4, Elkton, Md.

RENT CAMP, 50 acres, house, $100 season. Troupsburg, N. Y. SANFORD, 4922 Albermarle, Washington, D. C.

FOR RENT, furnished bungalows, 45 miles from New York City in Westchester County; privacy. ADVERTISER 8853, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Small dairy, general farm in New Jersey; 35-40 miles New York; monthly payments. ADVERTISER 8860, care Rural New-Yorker.

FLORIDA — Why freeze in North another Winter? Buy 20 acres virgin prairie land, on graded road in Floridas' Artesian Belt. Famous for production of truck and citrus crops. Only $15 per acre. Good deed and abstract. H. M. DAVIS, (aged owner), Rt. 1 DeLand, Florida.

FORTY FINE acres, one mile from Batavia, pleasant location, good buildings, recently painted, house reshingled, drilled well, furnace, gas, electricity, school bus. JULIA JACKS BRADLEY, 3 Redfield Parkway, Batavia, N. Y.

WANTED SMALL farm, brook, some woodland, house, electricity, water supply, good location; preferably upper Catskills; must be reasonable. ADVERTISER 8857, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOWS' FARM for quick sale. Fully equipped, 102 acres land, 20 acres lake, suitable for camp. Good buildings, electricity, bath. MRS. MINNIE GREENWOOD, R. D. 1, Lakewood, Pa.

$2,000 CASH, secures 28 acre village farm on state highway near city of 100,000; owner. ADVERTISER 8858 care, Rural New-Yorker.

TEN ACRES, dirt road, no buildings, cellar wall, well, apples, fishing, (Canajoharie); $250, $50 cash, $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 8861, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT, four room cottage, Columbia County, for Summer; adults preferred. A. CHIFFARELLI, 2564 Paulding Ave., New York City. Telephone, Olin 2-2791.

SELL OR TRADE 58 acre dairy farm, 200 feet from grade school, four miles from Teachers College, with gas, electricity, eight room house, two barns, hen coop for larger stocked farm. ADVERTISER 8865, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — ¾ acre, with one seven room house and one two family house, both in good condition, fully rented, on highway, in Castleton on Hudson, N. Y. Price reasonable. H. POLLOCK, 196 W. Quackenbush Ave., Dumont, N. J.

HAVE GOOD selection of poultry and truck farms, all prices. Write HENRY E. SAUER, at Vanamans, 537 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

SMALL FARM, three rooms, electricity, cellar, outbuildings, one acre, clear, more available, commuting distance; price $1,500. JOHN WACHEK, Holtsville, N. Y.

THREE ACRES, four room house, bath, electricity, city water, off state road; $2,100, $700 cash; write for details. WYLIE, Stop 8, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 360 acres, Delaware County dairy farm, macadam road, 1½ miles from creamery; 35 head cattle, farm machinery and tools; 12 room house, cow barn 36x82; horse barn 24x70; henhouse, timber, good running water. School bus at door. Price reduced to $8,500 for cash, come and see it or write to owner. GEORGE BURDICK, Bloomville, N. Y.

WANTED TO rent or buy on Long Island, 10 acre farm, with buildings, suitable for chickens; low price. CARLSON, 46 West 52nd St., New York City.

BEAUTIFUL FARM home on Route 5, large dairy and poultry. Excellent location, rich soil. Annual income over $6,000; only eight or 10 thousand cash required. Exceptional buy; leaving state. BOX 245, Corfu, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Summer or all year country home. Duplex house, (seven rooms each), oil burner, two car garage, barn, chicken house, three acres, lively brook, many trees. New York bus passes property; rental income $82 month. Must see to appreciate place; price $7,900. EDWIN NUSZ, Magnolia Ave., Montvale, N. J.

TO LEASE 136 acre good farm, with or without boarding house. CANDIDO, 600 East 183rd St., New York City.

SELL TWO lots, 50x100, Rahway, N. J.; or exchange for farm. ADVERTISER 8879, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER HOMES and camps, advertising is featured in The New York Times classified pages on eight Sundays starting April 7. Through this listing, New York's largest, you can reach a vast, able-to-spend real estate market. Suggested advertisement and its cost will be sent without obligation if you mail complete description of your property to SUMMER HOME DESK, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

FOR SALE—State road 348 acre dairy farm, located in Chenango County, 3½ miles from city of Norwich. Building cost more than twice what I ask. Good water, electricity, and children transported to city school from door; price $20 per acre. ADVERTISER 8885, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT 100 acre tillable dairy farm, seven rooms, barns, bathing, $20. ADVERTISER 8886, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — General farm, 100 miles New York. Rent, or buy on terms. ADVERTISER 8887, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST INN, roadstand, hennery, 10 acres, main highway, $5,500. Might exchange. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

221 ACRE dairy farm, equipment, electricity, water, good buildings, reasonable. MARY McMAHON, Westport, N. Y.

FOR SALE — New Jersey property near Shawnee-on-Delaware, ½ mile river frontage, brook. Ideal Summer home, hunting lodge, camp. JOHN MICHAEL, R. D. 1, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

SACRIFICE—Pennsylvania fruit and general farm, 2,000 young and bearing fruit trees, best commercial varieties. House, electric, large barn, garage, wagon shed, silo, two acres timber, tractors, sprayer, grader, disks, auto, etc. For details and price write. ADVERTISER 8892, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE to settle an estate, No. 228, one of the best farms in Delaware. Five minutes drive from Dover; best of soil, nice buildings, good dairy section. ADVERTISER 8902, care Rural New-Yorker.

BIG LIST free, Northern New Jersey farms. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275-R Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Help Wanted

RELIABLE COUPLE, house and general farm work; motherless home, three males. $35 month, board, quarters, good home; give references. MISTLETOE SPRINGS FARM, Laurel, Maryland.

GIRL WANTED for light housework with small family in New York City. A real good home; Summer months on farm. References; $25 a month. ADVERTISER 8835, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, YOUNG, white, housework; two children; own room, bath. Start $5 week. Write HIPP, 12 Lenox Terrace, South Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Young single American man, for dairy farm. Good dry hand milker and teamster; understand machinery; $35 per month. HAROLD GANTNIER, Taylor Farm Danbury, Conn.

WANTED SINGLE, reliable, experienced farm hand on dairy farm; $25 month to start, boarding, year round job. FREYHOP FARM, Ottsville, Penna.

WANTED—Good teamster and milker to help on general farm of eight cows; good home and board; all improvements; no long hours; $25 per month. LOUIS HUTER, North Branch, N. Y.

SINGLE GOOD milker wanted; $30-$40 a month. FRANCIS RUF, Catskill, N. Y.

COUPLE FOR country home, woman housework; man outside chores. Give all details first letter. ADVERTISER 8843, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Reliable man, farm work and milking, middleaged preferred, reasonable wages. MRS. CHARLES SABIN, Eaton, N. Y.

WANTED — Two boys, to help out on farm where needed, able to milk cow; $10 a month, room, board, laundry. R. A. SHEPARD, Callicoon, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED SINGLE handy man, for gardening and other work on a small place. $15 per month. S. YOUNG, Box 123 Deep River, Conn.

TWO MEN to do general farm work, drive team, milk, handy with tools, reliable, honest; steady. ALLEN SHAFER, R. D. 1, Box 66, Montgomery, N. Y. (Berea).

WOMAN TO keep house for elderly woman on farm. Write MRS. D. M. STEGENGA, Brighton, Michigan.

MAN OR FAMILY to cut cedars from pasture; contract; axe work; shack available, wood, milk. ALLAN ALBIG, Wassaic, N. Y.

WANTED COUPLE or mother and son to raise grain, chickens on shares. Monthly minimum guarantee. P. W. BABCOCK, Blairstown, N. J.

WANTED—Good milker and teamster; sober and trustworthy; state wages. ADVERTISER 8854, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single sober man, with reference, to assist owner. Small poultry and vegetable farm; give age, references, wages GEORGE WHITE, Waldwick, N. J.

YOUNG or middle aged man on small poultry and dairy farm, $10 month and board. ADVERTISER 8859, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAID, GENERAL housework, adults, no cooking, good home, $35 month. J. GLUCK, 106 Berkeley Ave., Westwood, N. J.

MAN WITH small family having some income to give services on fur farm near Mahopac, N. Y., in exchange for rent. ADVERTISER 8863, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Man, general outdoor work; assist in horse barns and with chickens, some gardening. Woman, housework, cooking. Small family, adults, no children. Farm central New Jersey. Give name of last employer, length of employment, other experience, ages, pay expected. ADVERTISER 8864, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL NURSE, some hospital training, under 35 years, must drive car, care young invalid lady. Full particulars for personal interview. ADVERTISER 8868, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Young man, single, total abstainer, experienced in general farming on mechanized farm. State age, qualifications, wages. COURTNEY GILLETTE, Reidina Farm, Newtown, Bucks County, Penna.

GOOD PLAIN cook and laundress, willing worker, small family with other help; $40 monthly, room, board. Write full particulars, enclose snapshot if available. N. REIN, Upper Nyack, N. Y.

YEAR ROUND man, chores, care of vegetable garden, help in house; no liquor; references; Western New York. ADVERTISER 8869, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN WANTED, 40 to 50 years of age. Handy with tools, and to help in general store. Sober and dependable. ADVERTISER 8871, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Tenant farmer (reliable couple) with farming and some landscape experience; low rental; for 20 acres developed farm land in Harriman, N. Y. Consisting of modern chicken houses, large barn, extensive apple orchard and use of complete farm implements. Good business opportunity for willing worker. ADVERTISER 8880, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE FOR small Connecticut place, housework, gardens, handyman, strong, fond of children; $55 start. ADVERTISER 8876, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED STRONG farm boy, 18-20; no milking; $30; 1st class board and room. ADVERTISER 8878, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single, young, reliable man for general farm work; desires a good home and friends. MR. FRED PROEFROCK, Dry Bridge Road, Alexander, N. Y.

DEPENDABLE TEMPERATE man, lawn, garden work. W. ROOT, East Haddam, Ct.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, one in family; shorefront home near World's Fair. REMINGTON, 36 Boulevard, Malba, Whitestone L. I., N. Y.

COUPLE—Healthy, age between 30 and 40; wife, cook and houseworker. Man, gardener, drive car, all round handyman; nominal salary, good personal references required. BOX 45, Springtown, Bucks County, Penna.

MAN MIDDLEAGED or boy; small garden, chores, poultry. State experience. ADVERTISER 8882, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED—Married couple, man to work on poultry farm; woman to help with housework and cooking at owner's house. Complete modern apartment, with own bath, kitchen, etc. Write, giving references, experience. TOWER POULTRY FARM, South Langhorne, Pa.

TRUCK GARDENER single, Dutchess County, N. Y. Give experience, age, religion, and send snapshot if possible. ADVERTISER 8901, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WHITE, all year position; must have car; woman, houseworker and cook; man, lawns, garden, outside, handy. Family of two, no laundry, within 50 miles New York City. State salary. ADVERTISER 8904, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single, reliable, sober, middleaged man on dairy farm; milker used. State experience, wages in first letter. HUGH BARNHART, Lew Beach, N. Y.

HANDYMAN, MECHANIC, assistant caretaker, bungalow colony, Westchester County. Reliable, permanent; state qualifications, references, wages expected with home. ADVERTISER 8884, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE STEADY woman for cooking and housework. Small house in country, all modern equipment. Two adults, two children. Own room, pleasant surroundings; wages $30 a month. Permanent position if satisfactory. Good home for right person. Transportation will be arranged if not too far distant. Write full details in letter. Address BOX 464, Bernardsville, N. J.

WANTED — Able-bodied single man, good milker and teamster. New Jersey, $30 per month, room and board with raise. ADVERTISER 8900, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN WANTED, small poultry and vegetable farm to take full charge; salary or shares. Road side market for all products; only experienced man wanted. State experience in first letter. ADVERTISER 8888, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM HAND, single, reliable, experienced, references; $30 monthly with board. CORENSCO ORCHARDS, Schodack, N. Y.

GIRL WHITE, light housework, pleasant surroundings care child; start $25. APT. 4-B, 4721 41st St., Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Houseworker to live in, private estate. BOX 47 Nanuet, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable couple, no children, to work on dairy farm, by month or year; good milker and teamster. EDW. McNAMARA, R. D. 2, Williamstown, N. Y.

GARDENER SINGLE, for commercial truck farm in Southern Vermont; must be thoroughly experienced in growing vegetables. State age, weight, height, experience, wages; steady job for the right man. ADVERTISER 8824, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE UNDER 35, with no children for small house, Connecticut. Woman plain cooking, clean houseworker. Man generally handy inside and outside, care for small vegetable garden, lawn, some station driving. Prefer couple with own car but not essential. Permanent position, 50 month. ADVERTISER 8893, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middleaged working housekeeper, two adults, country, permanent position, low salary. ADVERTISER 8894, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 313.

Countrywide Situation

The season is one to two weeks late in the eastern half of the country. Winter damage shortened the early truck crops. The market supply of southern vegetables, especially the tender kinds, has been lighter than usual. but in a late season there is often a delayed rush of shipments when many southern trucking sections are shipping at the same time. Most parts of the East have been well supplied with rain; but there are drouthy areas in the Southwest. The whole list of southern vegetables is late and yields are generally below standard.

Farmers appear cautious and not disposed to increase production much. Average of food prices is about the same as a year ago and supplies of most kinds not very excessive. Demand is likely to continue somewhat uneven. Business prospects seem better for the steel and metal working centers than for the mill towns. Upward trend of grain prices will tend to check production of livestock, milk and poultry. Producers of these things take a chance on the crop weather and the effect of the war on demand for grain. since their profit will depend greatly on cost of feed later in the year. A delayed season often proves good for crops, after it gets under way. The war, so far, has been bad for most farm exports, but has helped the home demand, through the manufacturing industries. Aside from something wholly unexpected, the home markets for farm products seem likely to continue good and with prices well maintained, except for the usual shifts according to season.

The dairy markets are doing as well as could be expected under heavy production. High butter prices of mid-Winter have given way to the usual Spring slump, but the level is higher than that of a year ago, as an offset to a 10 to 15 per cent advance in grain costs. There are more cows this year and they are giving more milk per cow. One reason may be that it pays better to feed grain to good milk cows than to five cent hogs. Good demand has been the main market support. More milk has been taken by the great cities. More butter, cheese and canned milk has been sold, apart from relief distribution. Prospects are for a steady market year. Number of dairy cows was increasing twice as fast in the South as in the North during the 10 years from 1928-38. Since 1938, the South has slowed down to about the same rate of gain as the rest of the country. Increase in the United States from 1928 to 1940 was about 15 per cent. Gain the past three years has been at the rate of about one per cent a year, which is not far out of line with increase of population.

If a farmer were to decide to raise more poultry this year, despite the uncertain outlook, it seems safer for him, according to the figures, to increase chickens rather than turkeys. One reason is, the majority seem disposed to hatch four to five per cent more turkeys and fewer chickens, and it is not usually wise to follow the crowd. Twice as many turkeys per consumer were raised last year as compared with 10 years ago, and the farm price is only about half as high as in the late '20's. Producers have learned to raise turkeys at lower cost. but the price is getting uncomfortably close to the feed bill. Stocks in storage are more than double the five year average and storage turkeys will be abundant all Summer. Consumers will have been fed up to some extent on turkey meat, before the opening of the next market season. Storage holders have made little profit and will be lukewarm toward heavy operations next Fall and Winter. Cost of production may be greater, at least until a good new corn crop is in sight.

With chickens, the hatch will be less than last season and the present storage stocks are moderate. It would not be out of line with current indications, if chickens should sell a little better than last year and turkeys not quite so well. Prices will depend somewhat on business and the uncertain course of values in war times. Pork, a competitor with poultry meat. is likely to be still rather low priced unless greater export demand appears.

The Spring lamb crop is earlier in the West, this year, but late and unfavorable in the East. Large western supplies are likely in May and June, also many yearlings and wethers from Texas. Prospect of a smaller crop of Spring pigs, suggests that the over-supply of pork products is on the way to correction. The price is about $2 lower per 100 pounds than the year before and no more than seasonal gains are in sight. Beef cattle continues to gain in numbers on the farms and ranches, but the cattle market has shown good action, with upward price trend in early Spring, although at a general level below that of a year ago. Larger supplies from year to year are to be expected until producers stop increasing their young stock.

G. B. F.

Firestone

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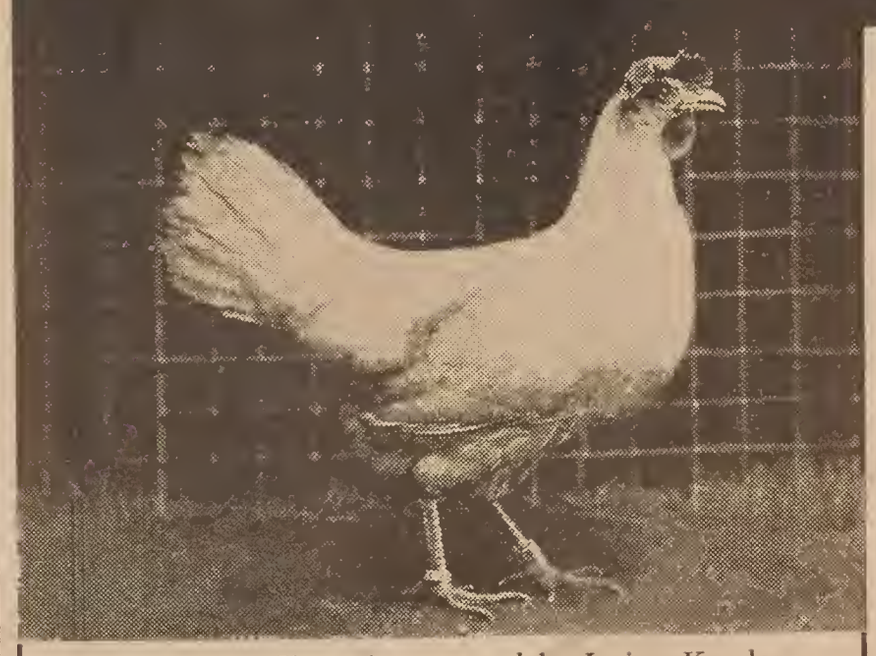
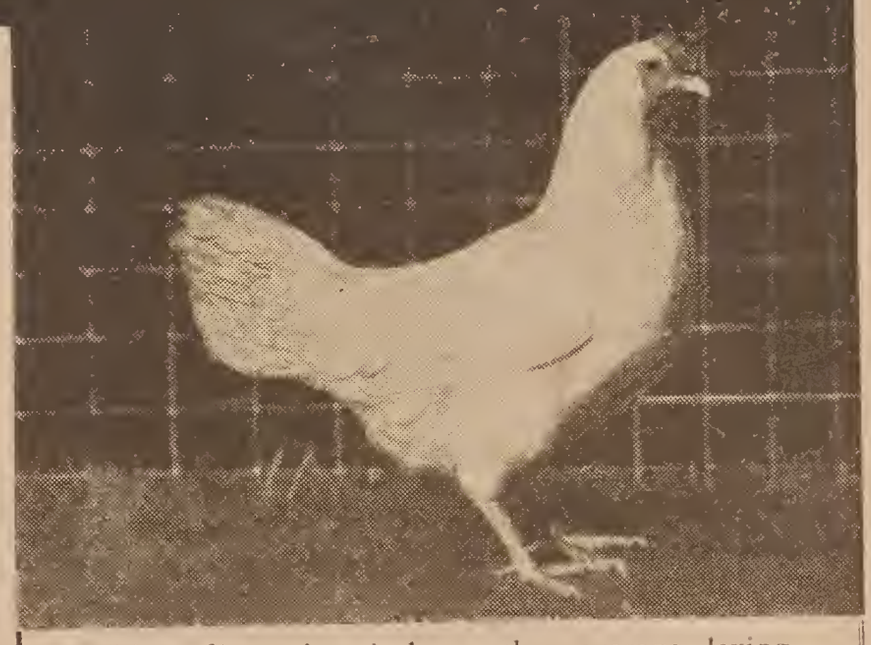
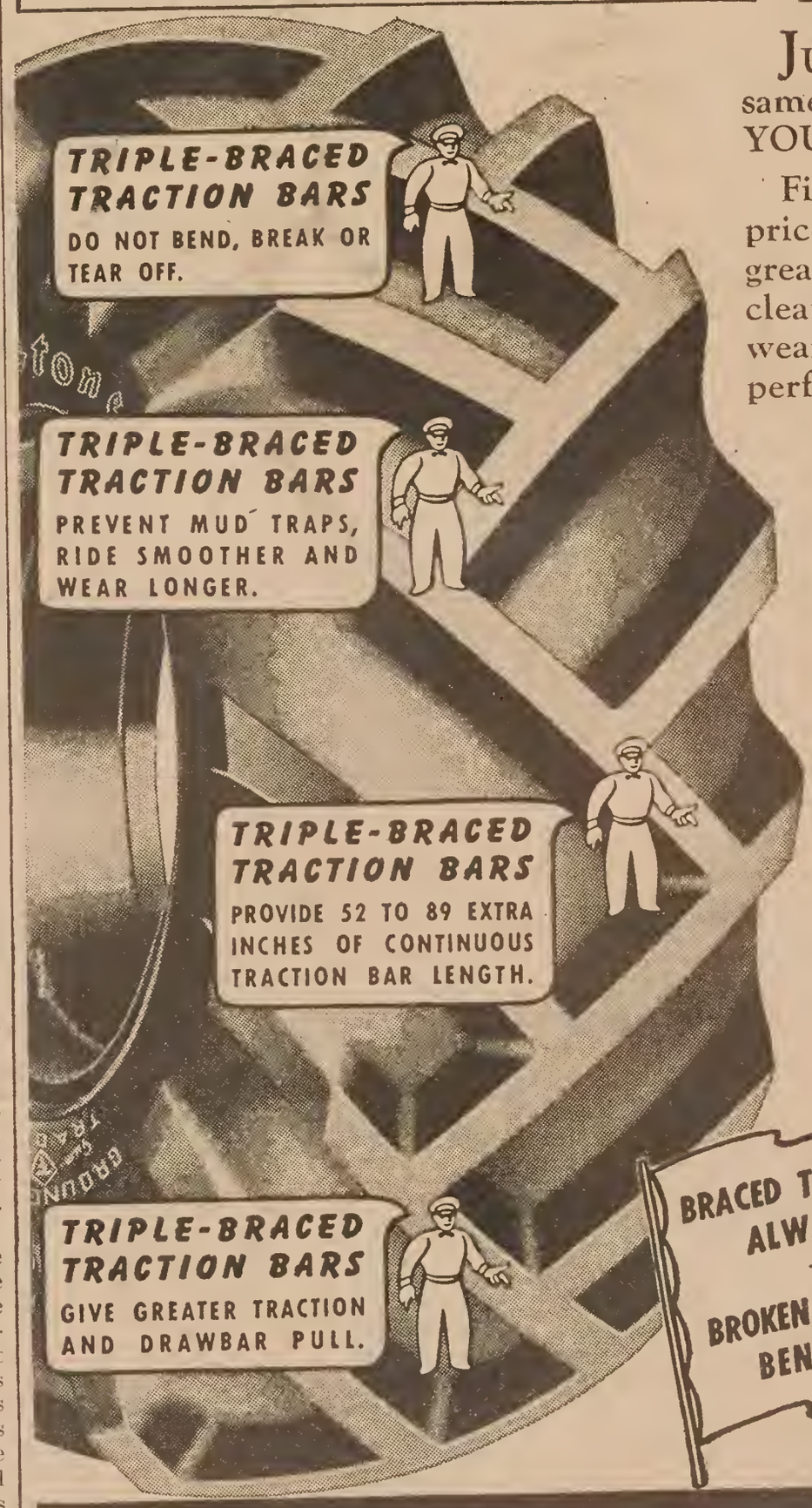
ARE AS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TRACTOR TIRES AS A CHAMPION HEN IS FROM AN ORDINARY HEN



Laying Test Champion, owned by Irving Kauder, New Paltz, N. Y., laid 340 eggs, averaging 25.9 ounces per dozen, in 358 days. Her laying record is more than three times the national average.



This ordinary hen is better than average, laying about 150 eggs per year. She costs practically as much to feed and house as a 340-egg hen, yet produces much less income and is actually unprofitable.



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RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo by C. Purchase, Jamaica, N. Y.

The Boy Scout Installs His Bird Feeding Station

Contour Planting and Terracing

By J. T. Bregger

FRUIT growers as a class have been very careful about selecting favorable sites for their orchards and vineyards, at least from the standpoint of good soil and air drainage. This situation, however, and especially when accompanied by prolonged cultivation so common in the case of certain stone fruits, has brought about an excessive erosion problem. In fact, because of the intensive annual cultivation, erosion is probably more severe in many orchards and vineyards than with any other agricultural crops. Losses not only occur through reduced yields and shortened productivity period of the existing plantings, but the sites themselves are often made unsatisfactory for the orchard which was to follow or such field crops as might be planted.

The contour planting and terracing of vineyards, if not of orchards, is an Old World practice going back for several centuries in such locations as the Rhine Lands of Germany. Presumably it was a natural consequence of planting vines or trees on steep slopes where to hold the rainfall and even the soil itself, bench terraces were developed. The origin of terracing, of course, goes back much further, but its adaptation to orcharding is of much more recent origin.

It is not clear just when the first contour planting of vineyards occurred in America though they probably were made in New York. Remnants of trellis wire are to be found on abandoned vineyard sites around certain of the Finger Lakes where intermittent bench terraces were developed 50 to 75 years ago as a result of planting across the slopes. Second-growth timber on these areas is well over 30 years old, which shows that abandonment took place around 1900. Since a few of the wineries in those sections started operation prior to the Civil War, it is reasonable to believe that planting at least approximately on the contour was practiced to some extent prior to 1860. The more carefully laid out contour plantings, however, are still alive and producing fruit in the vicinity of Hammondsport and Naples, New York.

A few contour plantings were made during the early development of citriculture in California where rather steep slopes were chosen for frost freedom and designed for irrigation. Since 1915 this practice has received widespread recognition and use particularly in southern California for the planting not only of citrus fruits but avocados as well.

In the southeastern states, where contour planting is now common, the practice originated about 1900. In fact, the oldest contour planted and terraced peach orchard in South Carolina, now 38 years old, is not yet abandoned and is bearing some of the best crops of its existence. Incidentally this gives a new conception as to the possible age of peach orchards, where other causes are not responsible, when erosion is not allowed to destroy the site by removing the fertile top soil.

In the northeastern part of the United States we find our first example of contour orchard planting in Maryland where M. B. Waite, planted both apples and peaches under this system in 1907. The following year Charles E. Bryan near Harve de Grace set out a contour apple orchard on a 40 per cent slope. Bench-like terraces were built up along these contour rows as a result of soil movement and cultivation toward the trees.

Although no accurate survey has yet been made over the entire United States, the present area of contour fruit plantings is close to 45,000 acres. South Carolina alone accounts for over 15,000 acres of this total, where practically all of the peach tree acreage set out during the past few years in the Piedmont section has been contour planted. Close to 500 acres of contour orchard plantings are now to be found in the 12 northeastern states, a small part of which is in New England. New York alone has almost 75 acres of new contour plantings.

Contour planting "systems" vary so greatly with the rainfall, soil, slope, and kind of fruit in different parts of the country that it is difficult to standardize them for any one area. However, the principle involved in their layout and maintenance remains much the same. Usually one of two plans is adopted depending upon the need for taking care of rainfall "run-off," above that which will penetrate the soil. Thus on a porous soil, where the slope is not too long and some auxiliary erosion control practices such as vegetative cover or mulch are present, terraces can be level and uniform in

Contour orrongement for a peoch orchord; peach trees to be set on ridge. Note how snow and ice have collected in furrows, preventing run-off ond erosion.

size for each row. This is usually the method followed for apple orchards where a permanent vegetative cover is maintained and moisture conservation is often a problem. In the case of stone fruits, however, where more intensive cultivation is usually practiced, "master" terraces of the diversion type are usually installed at certain determined intervals, based on agricultural engineering principles, while the intervening tree rows are planted on plow-built contour ridges which may gradually become small terraces as a result of contour, one-way cultivation. Where slopes are not uniform, an occasional spur row will also be inserted between the long rows or through rows which will spread (become farther apart) in the flatter or more level areas. When the fruit grower is planting his first contour orchard, however, it would be desirable for him to ask for the assistance of a Soil Conservation

Aerial view of contour planting of young peach trees in Finger Lakes region of Western New York. Note straight-row system in foreground and background and in contact with contour planting in center.

Service or Extension Service representative who has had training and previous experience with these practices.

The diversion grade terrace usually has a "fall" ranging from level to 0.6 per cent, depending mainly upon length and the ability of the soil to absorb water. Diversion terraces are sometimes installed in existing square-planted peach orchards largely as a makeshift practice to protect long slopes from the damaging effects of excessive and concentrated run-off. In addition to making the cultivation problem more complicated, this practice usually involves the removal or sacrifice of from three to 10 per cent of the trees, but has proved more than justified on the basis of prolonging the productive life of the orchard, as well as preserving the site and soil for the next orchard or other planting.

From the standpoint of shape or cross section, orchard or vineyard terraces may be divided into the bench, narrow-base and broad-base types. The bench terrace is normally developed where the slope is above approximately 15 per cent. On slopes less than that, terraces may be termed "narrow" or "broad-base," depending upon their width or cross section. In general the narrow base type with a four to six foot ridge is most common for orchard use.

When it comes to the matter of terrace construction there are several methods which can be followed. In the first place, terraces can be constructed before as well as after the planting of the contour orchard. Except for the so-called "master terraces" which may be necessary for immediate erosion control, terraces are more often constructed following the orchard planting. Such terraces are built as a gradual process by the contour cultivation which follows the planting of contour rows. Starting with the tree rows on little more than plow back-furrows, terraces on steep slopes may be six feet above each other by the end of a 10-year period, when they usually reach a more or less permanent profile and size. The steep down slopes or "risers" of such terraces are usually maintained in permanent vegetation.

Depending upon their size and span of construction, orchard terraces may be built with implements ranging from a disc harrow or plow to a 10-foot blade terracer. When a plow is used, the channel is often enlarged by following with a V-drag, which is also desirable to throw the loose soil nearer the tree row where the ridge will be less apt to be broken down by other orchard machinery.

Although contour orchard planting in conjunction with proper (Continued on page 320).

Clemson College vineyard showing contour planting and trellises.

Showing the distinction between contour planting and planting across the slope.

To Margaret, from Her Father—About Bugs

Geneva, Switzerland
November 3, 1959.

DEAR MARGARET:

Yesterday morning I received your letter asking for help in writing your first "thesis." Was I surprised! Why, in my day nobody ever wrote a thesis until after getting the first degree from college, and here you are not quite 16. I am also amazed that your history teacher has chosen such a broad subject. You say she wants the class to describe how the world attained its present state of peace and prosperity. This is a big order, which can be approached from any number of angles.

Now, Margaret, it is not a good thing for Daddy to do your home work for you. How are little girls to learn anything unless they stand on their own feet and do a lot of hard digging themselves? I should refuse absolutely to give you a word of advice. But the subject seems so big, and my little girl so small, that I am weakening. Besides, although I shouldn't say it, I would like to see you put it over everybody else in the class. So Daddy has stayed up all night, fortified by numerous cups of coffee to write this letter.

Your little schoolmates will probably have a lot to say about the Hitleronic Wars. A few of them may even go back to the first World War, which nobody reads about any more. I remember the history book you studied last year simply stated that there was a war from 1914 to 1918 in which Germany was apparently defeated; the really important things began to happen afterwards.

If I were you, I would mention these things only in passing. I would begin with the insect world as it existed in 1492. I would trace the transmigration of harmful insects from continent to continent at a steadily increasing tempo as trade routes were opened, agriculture became specialized, and transportation facilities attained more and more speed, until human beings finally awoke to the folly of being at each other's throats while an enemy common to all nations was boring from within.

Your own imagination, more vivid than mine because you are still a little hazy about dates, can probably conceive of the Santa Maria tossing in mid-Atlantic with a scouting plane on her deck. Let us take off in this plane, armed with a high-powered microscope and plenty of fuel, and observe the insect life of the lands over which we pass.

On that part of the North American coast called Vineland by the Vikings, a relatively moderate number of six-legged creatures stick sharp noses into the roots of the wild grape. In the Great Plains, army worms march, not by corps but by companies. Up by the frost line in Colorado, a circumscribed family of beetles gnaw on the tuber-like buffalo burr. Down on the Mexican plateau a small grayish insect ekes out a precarious existence on wild cotton. All, in the words of the poet, "have lesser (or greater) fleas to bite 'em." Everywhere is Nature's balance, and the struggle to subsist.

Across the Pacific, a bright green beetle goes leisurely about the process of defoliation in the Island Kingdom. On the mainland the cultured Chinaman observes with sorrow the appearance of a scale upon his plum trees, little thinking that its destiny is to bear a Spanish name. Down under the equator, with only a few blacks to interfere, Nature experiments with marsupials — and bugs. Again all is balance, all is order.

Up through the Red Sea and the Mediterranean we go—pink worms in Egypt, fruit flies by the Bay of Naples, devouring and being devoured. The restless European has already started his work—wheat midges are spreading from the Caucasus and the Russian steppes, slowly, in peddlers' packs. Progress is slow because of the feudal system of scattered land holdings, farmed in strips, the meagre crop consumed locally. Occasionally there is a plague of locusts, but that is God's will. Once there was the Black Death, affecting rats and men. Why? "Inscrutible," says the abbot, "let us turn our minds to the subject of angels on a needle's point."

Now take your seat in the theatre and watch the film of man's ambition—and his retribution—unroll. Plymouth Rock, the Winthrops, the Cabots, the Standishes, and the codling moth, via England from southeastern Europe, hidden in the cracks of apple barrels. It is one of Nature's laws that a pest needs time to acclimate itself in new surroundings. Established after a period of years, the codling moth found apple orchards small in size and well isolated by wilderness. It maintained a toe-hold on existence while 150 years dragged by. So also with the woolly apple aphid, the oyster shell scale, the onion maggot and the pear slug. From France into North Carolina in 1730 came the Angoumois grain moth, the first of the cereal pests.

War causes home-loving men to travel. One day in 1779 a regiment of mercenaries in the British service landed on Long Island, bringing straw bedding from their ships. Their visit was of short duration, but the Hessian fly is still with us, although reduced in numbers since man learned to wait to sow his wheat until the fly has come out in the Fall and lived its five-day cycle.

Peace comes, and Yankee sailors are penetrating the furthest seas. The Eastern seaboard is no longer wilderness, but cultivated fields. The tempo of insect invasion and multiplication imperceptibly quickens. Wheat midge 1819; pear psylla 1832; elm leaf beetle 1834; clover leaf weevil and chinch bug (from Mexico) 1850; asparagus beetle 1856; currant worm 1857; cabbage worm 1859; bothersome, but no cause for alarm.

Charles A. Beard has pointed out in the "Rise of American Civilization" that the Civil War marked the beginning of a new era. This was true no less of entomology than of industry. As always, however, it took a long time to recognize the fact. Twenty years had to elapse before the full significance of certain transmigrations in the 60's burst upon the world. Unnoticed and unheralded at the time was the entry of the grape phylloxera into France from America in 1863, and the invasion of America by the harlequin bug from Mexico in 1864, by the cottony cushion scale from Australia in 1868, by the gypsy moth in 1869, and by the San Jose scale from China in 1870.

These insects all needed time for acclimatization. Meanwhile there was being spread for them and their successors a feast in the shape of large scale agriculture. Instead of small individual diversified farms, acre upon acre of continuous hill and dale became covered with vineyards, orchards, wheat and corn. No trouble now to eat, breed, and wax fat.

France was the first to experience disaster. The insect imported from America on the roots of grafting stock found the unimmunized grapes of Champaign, Burgundy and the Chateau country to its liking. By 1885 it had spread over all Europe and had reached Algeria, Australia, and the Cape. Grape culture in France was well nigh extinct, with 2,500,000 acres of vines destroyed, representing an annual loss of a quarter of a billion dollars. The remedy, discovered in the nick of time, was found to be the grafting of European varieties on American roots hardened to the phylloxera's attack.

America still slept unconscious of danger until 1888. Meanwhile the army of invasion was augmented by the onion thrips 1872; the sweet potato weevil 1875; the leopard moth 1879; the spotted asparagus beetle 1881; the fruit tree bark beetle 1885; and the Argentine ant 1885. Within the United States, the Colorado beetle, discovered in 1824 feeding on the beaked nightshade in the Colorado Rockies, had adopted the cultivated potato for its own. In 1859 it had reached Nebraska, in 1865 Illinois, in 1869 Ohio, and by 1874 the Atlantic Coast. Family legend has it that your great-grandfather, John E. Green, had a hand in devising a remedy in the form of Paris Green, the first recorded use of arsenicals for insect control.

What of the army of defense? In two rooms of a Bureau of Agriculture building in Washington, sat four men, with, presumably, clerical assistance. Charles Valentine Riley, after publishing the first real bulletins on insect control as state entomologist of Missouri from 1869 to 1876, had been appointed to do the same work at Washington beginning in 1878. As assistants, he had Theodore Pergande and a young man fresh from Cornell, Leland O. Howard. Over in a corner a superannuated old man puttered about. Townsend Glover had spent the years from 1853 to 1878 as the lone outpost of the Government against the bugs—and his duties had been "to collect information about insects" in the morning, turning to unrelated tasks in the afternoon! New York had appointed a state entomologist in 1854. Illinois in 1867, and Missouri in 1869. Except for Riley in Missouri these had confined themselves to the description of life histories, evolving no striking methods of control. The standard work of reference was "Insects Injurious to Vegetation in Massachusetts," written by T. W. Harris, librarian of Harvard, in 1841, making no mention of any critical danger and elaborating the crudest of remedies. The only special Congressional appropriation had been $18,000 to investigate the Rocky Mountain locust.

In England economic entomology was not officially recognized until 1889, the subject being left to the goodwill of two public-spirited private individuals, John Curtis and Eleanor A. Ormerod. The former's work was coincident with the founding of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1840. As for the Germans and the French, they spent their time in the minute classification of species and sub-species.

The real war with the insects on the American continent broke out in 1888 when the California citrus groves were laid low by that Australian importation of a generation before, the cottony-cushion scale. Sprays proved useless because the scale squeezed from its pores a waxy substance which congealed over its eggs. The end of the California citrus industry was in sight when the fertile brain of Charles Valentine Riley thought up the first spectacular instance of parasitic control. The scale was not a destroyer in its original home because kept in check by a certain beetle known variously as the ladybird or vedalia. Pergande was sent post haste to the Antipodes, returning in December, 1888, with 28 individual vedalia. These throve on the scale as the scale had thriven on the orange trees. Today this scale causes no appreciable damage.

Impetus was thus given to a traffic in beneficial insects between nations. Vedalia was sent throughout the world wherever the scale had gone. Another beetle was imported from Australia to feed on mealybugs, and transhipped to 33 other countries. A native North American wasp attacking the woolly apple aphid has gone to 40 countries. The high point was reached when the State of Florida, fearful of the citrus blackfly coming over from Cuba, sent to Malaya for parasites for the benefit of Cuban fruit growers.

No sooner was the cottony-cushion scale on the run than the battle broke out on another front. The town of Medford, Mass., in 1889 was invaded by a (Continued on page 333).

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Contour Planting and Terracing

(Continued from page 318)

terracing might provide adequate erosion control, it is sound orchard management to also employ certain other practices in the orchard for soil building and fruit production. In this connection cover crops and mulching should be considered. A vegetative cover which might be the previous hay crop can be left in the contour tree-row middles as buffer strips; or if not already there, one can be planted. In case the orchard is interplanted with a row crop such as strawberries or corn, the contour cultivation received by the intercrop will provide increased water storage, though these crops are not as desirable for erosion control as a close-growing intercrop. As the trees become larger and the root systems spread into the row middles, the cultivation which should gradually increase the capacity of the terrace channel in each row will also break up, year by year, a little of the inter-row cover crop, finally resulting in completely cultivated middles. When this stage is reached, a narrow sod strip may be maintained in the tree row while a good annual cover-crop system will aid materially in preventing soil movement into the terrace channels as well as in maintaining a porous soil to promote water absorption. In older orchards where shading interferes with a good cover-crop growth, mulching has proven a desirable substitute for orchard cover crops. Mulching of the terrace ridges has also been done to hold down weed growth and to aid in keeping them well stabilized at a desirable height to maintain sufficient channel capacity.

Although experimental data are yet rather limited as related to the more fundamental effects of contour cultivation and terraces on fruit plants and the soil, certain observations have been made which should be of interest. First of all, it has been definitely shown that soil and water conservation has been accomplished by terracing. It has also been noted that young trees in practically all cases make a superior growth when planted on terraces which are built largely of top soil.

Studies touching on some of the above problems are already under way. At the Hammondsport, N. Y. Soil and Water Conservation Experiment Station, a new contour and bench-terraced vineyard has been planted on a steep slope where the soil moisture is being studied under mulched and unmulched ridges. In addition, there are adjoining blocks of bearing vineyard, one planted and cultivated on the contour while the other is planted and cultivated up and down the slope. from which water run-off, soil loss, and production records have been taken for three years. A summary of this data shows a decided advantage in favor of the contour block.

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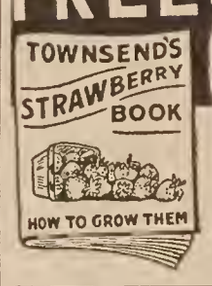

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Okra is an interesting vegetable that makes a good backyard screen.

tends to keep the plants blossoming longer and more profusely. When using okra one has not only an attractive screen but a source of variety for the table and for poultry.

The seed pods while tender furnish an interesting addition to soups, stews and relishes. Recipe books generally give the common direction for chicken gumbo but okra is good in combination (equal parts) with tomatoes either served as a soup when fresh or they may be hot-packed. Or, the tender young pods may be fried as one does green tomatoes or Summer squash. Some make it an ingredient when canning mixed vegetables. By all means, try okra this year. L. L.

Iowa.

A Good Word for the Skunk

I suggest you start a campaign to help the skunk. Everyone, almost, just chases and kills this valuable animal. Why not tell people how useful the skunk is. His odor is his natural protection against man, the worst enemy of all animals. C. J.

New Jersey.

We have many times spoken well of the skunk, and are glad to do so again. He will catch our chickens if they are not protected, but pays his rent in destruction of white grubs and other vermin.

Moles in Lawn

How can I destroy the ground moles which make tunnels just beneath the surface of ground. B. S.

New Jersey.

Mole traps are effective if properly and persistently set. Another standard plan is fumigation with Cyanogas. When this is put into the burrows, a poisonous gas is generated, destructing oll moles it reaches. Several persons have reported good results from moth balles poured into themole runs in generous quantity.

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I have made flytraps every year and got my idea originally from a Government bulletin. They are practically no work to make and do a wonderful job. I use a cylinder of window screen about 15 inches high, from 18 to 24 inches in circumference, make an inner cone of window screen tightly sewed to the cylinder and leave a hole at top of the cone just large enough for the flies to pass easily. Then I make a stout cover of cloth which can be removed for emptying. These are placed over a saucer of bait—anything attractive to flies—and catch so well that one in a shed has caught three quarts in as many days. C. H. E.

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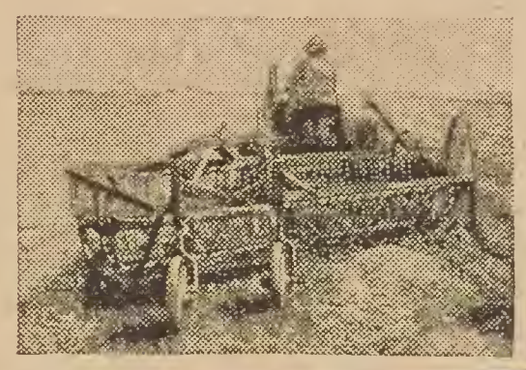

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

New England Notes

On a Connecticut Farm

Today was spent in giving the flower garden a good Spring house-cleaning. A few small clumps of perennials were transplanted and others were divided and reset. A small amount of plant food was worked into the ground around them, and I trimmed some edges. Little Rosalie, aged two was very helpful; now and then I let her put a plant in the ground, but when her back was turned, I did it over. The recent rains have done a world of good. They brought out the gorgeous forsythia all over the countryside. The leaves and buds of other shrubs are rapidly unfolding, and soon fairyland will be upon us. This time of year we are filled with ambition, with desire for a larger and better vegetable garden, and a greater variety of plants in the flower garden. We are anticipating a trip to the woods to search for some wild plants to move to our rock garden.

Recently we sifted coal ashes over the crowns of the delphiniums to preserve them from their fatal enemy, the white grub. It is important that this be done both Spring and Fall if you wish success with this loveliest of perennials. After blooming, if stalks are cut down to the ground, a second flowering spike is produced. Some gardeners have three crops of flowers from the delphinium, but only the stalks of the first crop will reach any great height. Delphiniums must be staked when they are about three feet high since the stalks are so tender that a heavy wind can ruin them. We are anxious to try some of the new Giant Double delphiniums. It is claimed that they are more vigorous, perfectly hardy and easy to grow, and that spikes are often five and six feet tall. Delphiniums provide the lovely blue most gardens need. It has always seemed to me that there are many more varieties of flowers with a scarlet orange or yellow hue than there are blue.

More people than ever are having home vegetable gardens this year. This pronounced swing toward the raising of vegetables may be due to reasons of economy or perhaps it is because people are discovering that it is fun to grow things, whether it is a lovely zinnia or a fine cabbage. It is better to grow small amounts of many things rather than to use the area for a few vegetables, of which you might perhaps tire before the season was over. We learned this lesson last year, when, having a goodly amount of beans for seed on hand, we decided we might as well plant them all. Three lengthy rows of stringbeans was a little too much for our family of three. True, they were planted at intervals, but I found when picking them that a small amount was all that we could use at a time. This year one row of stringbeans will do us, and in place of the other two we will try raising broccoli and celeriac.

The sight of tightly curled rhubarb leaves valiantly pushing their way up to the sunlight is one of the first thrills the gardener receives each Spring. Each home garden needs 10 or 12 good hills of rhubarb. Although the season is short and the use somewhat limited, most families enjoy immensely the pie, sauce, and combination jellies and jams made from this old garden standby. Rhubarb should receive the same treatment for Winter as asparagus and the plants should never be allowed to ripen seed. Most people want good rhubarb stalks but generally speaking do not give it a fair chance. Often a dozen roots are stuck in an out of the way corner to compete with overgrown weeds and ignored completely except during its short season. Rhubarb, in common with all other forms of plant life, responds nobly to good treatment.

We enjoyed the article "Farm News from North Carolina" in the April 6 issue. We heartly agree with the writer when he says, "Life is just about what we make it." It is probably true that most farmers do not have a big income. But in farm homes, most families have plenty to eat, sufficient to wear, a roof over their heads, available fuel for heat, the best of fresh air and sunshine, and enough income to get by.

Do city families have any more? In my opinion they get along with far less. A quart of milk a day often suffices in the city home, whereas the farmer's children can have all their little tummies can hold. Eggs are counted by the half dozen in many city homes; in the country a basket of fresh eggs is always available on the pantry shelf. And we can ask for no better foods than eggs and milk! As for vegetables and fruits, we know well there is no comparison in the amount available to the country man as compared to his city friend who must buy by the pound. I remember as a child on the old home farm in New Hampshire, what pleasure and satisfaction we used to get from counting the number of foods on the dinner table which had been produced on the farm. Often there would be eight or 10 items. I think another advantage of country living is that people are more friendly there. Perhaps they have to be for they must co-operate in order to carry on the work of the school, social orders, and the church. E. P. P.

Connecticut.

Countryman's Journal

Late each Winter and early Spring, one of America's grandest institutions comes to the fore. This is the New England town meeting. What a thrilling and human thing it is. It's history goes back more than three full centuries. Before the Pilgrims even landed on the shores of this New World, they gathered together in solemn ceremony on their ship, and after offering prayer to Almighty God, they drew up that great document called "The Mayflower Compact."

The vital point of it is that a new idea had come into men's minds. Men were equal to each other politically and religiously, and down through the generations that have seen our people spread across a wide continent, this heritage has been cherished. Here in New England, the town meeting shows with great clarity the fundamental principles of democracy. As a boy in Hancock, N. H., I well remember how we used to look forward to town meeting day. Government means something when you sit in at the center of things.

It's fun to plan the vegetable garden. We want fresh vegetables from the earliest date possible until the final black frost of Autumn puts the finishing touches to the Brussels sprouts. For several years we have made our first plantings on April 19, lettuce, peas, radish, beets, carrots, potatoes and spinach. We are not the earliest of planters in this area, but our soil is a heavy loam bordering on the clay type, and we have found it pays to wait for the sun to warm the earth before putting in the seeds. We have also adopted the practice of starting cucumber, muskmelon and squash plants under oil paper caps about this same time. We have found these plants will transplant readily and that we get earlier and better crops. One chief secret of successful transplanting is to do it at the beginning of a rain. This means two things; there is no sun to wilt the plants; and second, the ground is moist so that the feeding rootlets take hold quickly. The rain settles the soil closely around the roots.

Some farmers really prepare the soil for seeds, others do half a job. Soil needs to be harrowed several times, not just once, except in certain places where it may happen to be very light. A mellow, well-pulverized, adequately fertilized seed bed is the first essential for success.

We have finished our annual pruning and clearing of the native high bush blueberry spot. Seven years ago we started this project. This spot has about 75 big vigorous bushes. We took out all the trees and brush. Each year we cut out any brush that grows, and cut out two or three of the oldest stems in the blueberry clumps. Some of these bushes are eight feet high. We have been following the directions of our State College. It is an interesting project, and we hope to have some data soon on the value of nitrate of soda on production. Frosts are our big enemy. In the house garden we have cultivated blueberries, started, Rubel, Concord, Jersey and Pioneer. This Spring we are also starting a few of the wild high bush berries in the garden as an experiment.

Massachusetts. H. S. P.

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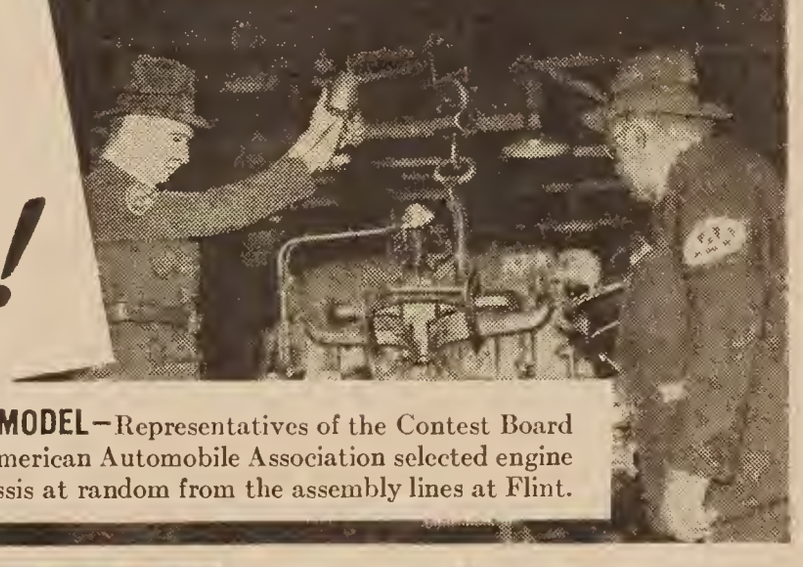

STOCK MODEL—Representatives of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association selected engine and chassis at random from the assembly lines at Flint.

NEVER before was a truck subjected to so conclusive a test as that which a stock model 1½-ton Chevrolet, with a 2¼-ton load, underwent between January 11, 1938, and January 19, 1940, covering 100,015.9 miles under working conditions.

Every mile was under the observation of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, whose certificates of performance are recognized in this country and abroad as official.

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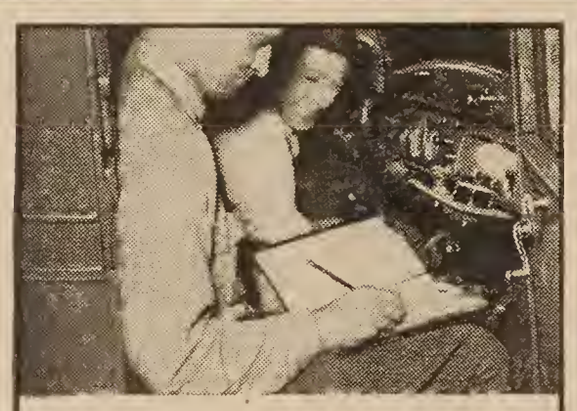
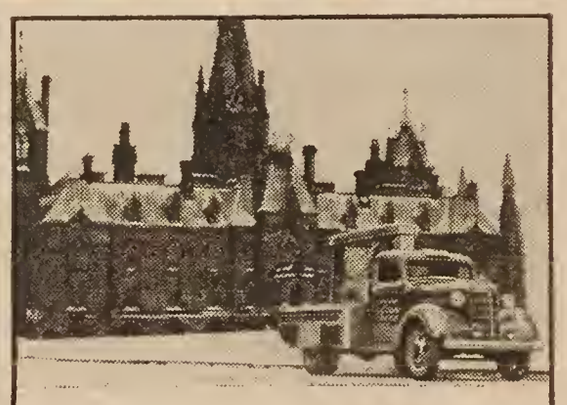
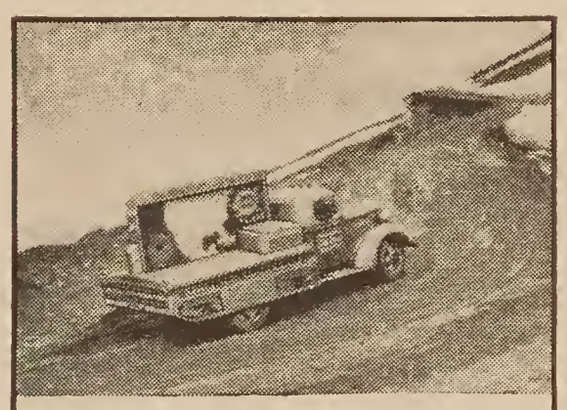


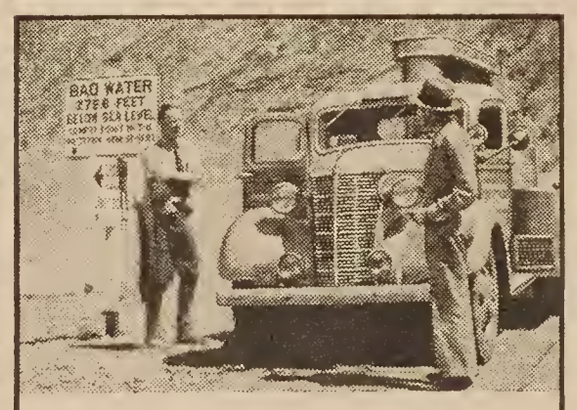
OFFICIAL LOGGING OF RUN—Every item of cost was entered in detail by A.A.A. observers on the truck throughout the test.



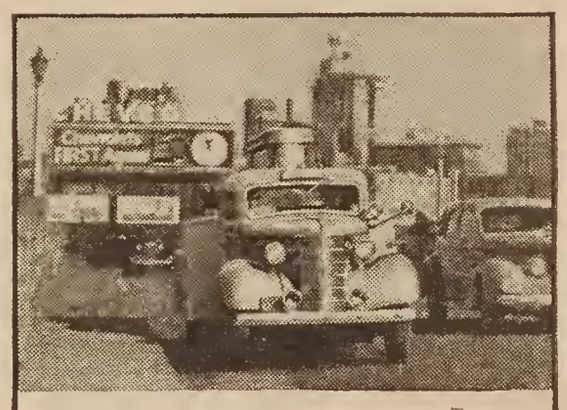
AT CANADA'S CAPITAL—The truck left Detroit January 11, 1938, for Ottawa, Canada, to start its good-will trip to Mexico City.



UP PIKES PEAK—After 52,319 miles of the test, the truck, with 2¼-ton load, climbed to the summit of Pikes Peak without trouble of any kind.

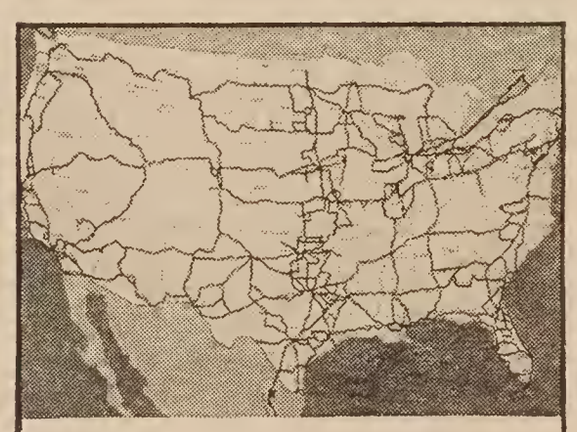


AT DEATH VALLEY—The test went from 14,000 feet altitude to 280 feet below sea level—meeting every condition of highway.



STILL GOING STRONG—At the finish, the truck was running perfectly. For the last 10,000 miles, the oil mileage was better than for the whole run.

INSPECTION AT FINISH—A.A.A. technicians certify that many working parts were still within production dimensions; none was unfit for further service.



100,000-MILE TEST ROUTE—Canada and Mexico were included in the truck test. Each of the 48 States was visited at least twice.

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Oil actually consumed	93.29 quarts
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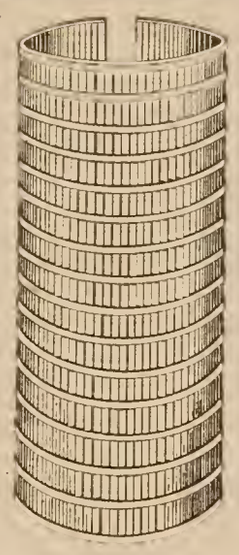

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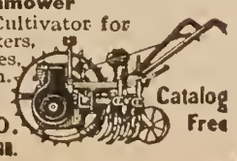

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RURALISMS

THE INDIAN AZALEA.—This charming plant is often forced for both Christmas and Easter, a favorite variety having large flowers mottled or marked in pink and white. While this is commonly called Azalea, the modern botanists include it in the Rhododendrons as R. indicum. We are asked whether these blooming pot plants may be grown out of doors, but this is too tender for our Winters in the North, though grown as a garden shrub in milder climates. Its culture indoors is simple, but it does not like too high a temperature, 45 to 50 degrees being congenial under glass. Water regularly, keeping the soil moist, but not wet. Occasional syringing of the foliage is beneficial, as the atmosphere of a living-room is usually too dry, and the spraying also keeps down insects. As the flowers fade pick them off, and remove seed pods if any form; do not pick off the terminal shoot, but just the remains of the flower and its stem. As soon as the weather is warm and settled put the plant outside in a sheltered place; it is desirable to plunge the pot to its rim in the soil, first putting some coal ashes in the hole, if procurable, to prevent worms from entering the pot. During the Summer the plant should be regularly watered, and also sprayed with cold water to discourage thrips and red spider. The first season repotting is not necessary. The plant will make new growth during the Summer, and may be brought in before frost. Buds will soon form, and as the flower growth begins, occasional liquid manure may be given. The following Spring the plant may be repotted after flowering, but not necessarily in a larger pot. The old soil is shaken off, and some of the roots may need a little trimming. Put broken crocks in the bottom of the pot for drainage, and use a compost consisting of one-half turfy loam, one-fourth fibrous peat, and one fourth leaf-mold. Pot firmly so that the soil will be free from loose places around the pot. Poor drainage, too large a pot, and soil that is too loose in the pot are all likely to induce poor results.

GREENHOUSE PRIMROSES. — There are some tender Primulas that are valued greenhouse plants, and are also sometimes grown as window plants. These are grown from seed, sown usually in March beginning to flower in late Fall. The old Chinese primrose long in cultivation, is particularly charming as a pot plant, and many improvements and variations have been obtained in cultivation. The amateur gardener who grows this as a window plant should apply water carefully to the soil only; it will not endure water lying on the surface of the leaves, and prefers a northern or eastern window. The fairy primrose, Primula malacoides, with rose or lilac flowers produced in umbels on tall stems, is a very good house plant, and seems to have supplanted the Chinese primrose to a considerable degree. Another good Winter blooming plant is Primula obconica, the original type having rather small lilac flowers, but it has been greatly improved in cultivation, and the florists' types include larger blooms, and a considerable range of rose and lilac shades. This is a good house plant, but the irritating hairs on the stems are quite poisonous to many people, producing a painful skin condition. Different persons vary in sensitivity, but it is wise to avoid touching the stems. Where the rash occurs it is usually readily controlled by bathing with alcohol, following this with vigorous washing, with plenty of soap. Another greenhouse variety often seen in the florists' shops is Primula floribunda, the buttercup primrose, with fragrant yellow flowers. It is not easy to grow these greenhouse primroses without a glass structure, but we have seen them raised from seed in a window, the seed being started in February or March in a shallow pan covered with a pane of glass. There must be plenty of drainage material in the bottom of the pan, and a light sandy soil is used. No additional water is given until the seeds germinate, as the glass prevents evaporation. The seed is covered very lightly, and the glass removed as soon as it germinates. As soon as the little seedlings can be handled they are potted separately in small pots. They must be handled very carefully, and set with the crown just level with the top of the soil. The young plants are usually carried through the Summer in a cold frame, being repotted as needed; they usually flower in a five-inch pot. For the final potting an open porous soil, consisting of one part loam, one part leaf mold and one part well-rotted manure, with a little sand to lighten it, is congenial. The plants will not endure hot sun, and require light shade during the heat of the day, but must not be heavily shaded, and must have plenty of air and water.

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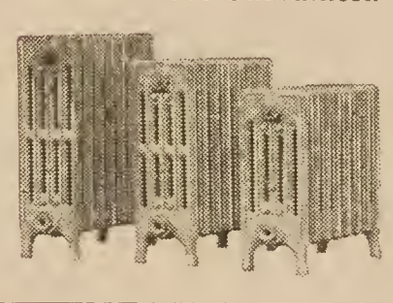

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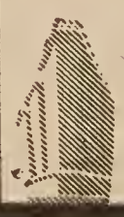

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Established 1850

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A Caution to Farmers

In June, 1939 I bought G. L. F. sweet corn seed from Sheldon & Dunning of Saratoga, N. Y. When ready to pick, there was more field corn and silo corn than sweet corn. I planted a bushel. I sued Sheldon & Dunning for $250 damage through Carl MacMahon, a lawyer of Saratoga Springs. I gave him a $10 retainer. He agreed to take the case for one-third of the collection. He settled with G. L. F. for $100. He brought me a draft to sign saying it was necessary before he could get the G. L. F. check which I would receive the 29th or 30th of January, 1940. There was never any dispute of any kind. On February 16th he told me he had mailed it to me on the 15th. I did not get it. After that I wrote him and he never answered. Can you collect the money for me? C. W.

New York.

WE made a demand on Mr. MacMahon for this claim in two different letters and received no reply to either of them.

On March 25, 1940 we sent the claim to the Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association of Saratoga County, New York, and we are advised that Mr. MacMahon admitted that he took the claim on a contingent basis and was to receive one-third of the recovery but there was a dispute about the expenses. Mr. MacMahon assured the Chairman of the Grievance Committee that he would get in touch with Mr. Woods and adjust the matter. Mr. MacMahon has not kept that promise. He had been in no dispute about expense. We expect that the Grievance Committee will insist on a settlement of this claim but in the meantime Saratoga County farmers with claims to collect and seed buyers generally will be interested in the transaction.

We Need Public Discussion

I believe there is no substitute as sound as action founded upon private initiative. When the latter is not forthcoming naturally, government is bound to make its move.

If that move appears unwise or undesirable to responsible individuals, it is for them to propose a suitable alternative and see to it that constructive effort is made to carry it out. This can never be done merely by voicing criticism.

Not something more but something better must be offered. My objection to the attitude of those opposed to this administration's policies, whether in the field of agriculture or industry or finance or labor, is that no constructive program acceptable to the people has been suggested instead. It is this condition that I should like to see changed.

THE above extracts are taken from the letter of a good friend who has no purpose but a laudable desire to do his part for the good of all.

Individual initiative and responsibility are basic principles of our form of government. If they fail, our democracy is doomed. Citizens delegate their civil powers to officers whom they elect. The powers of officials are limited by the Constitution, which they take an oath to support. Having delegated their their functions to the officers, the citizens have no authority or power to correct any act of the government, no authority to propose suitable alternatives, and no power to see that efforts are made to carry out any government action whatever.

Men, ambitious for place and power, are the most drastic critics. They accuse the officials in the positions they seek, of incompetence, corruption and crime. They excite the people to rebellion against the occupant as a grafter. But once in power the radical reformer becomes a conservative official and denounces the critics. He may have accused an honest official, and become himself the most corrupt rascal. Then he seeks to make criticism unpopular.

The only power the people have over an elected official is that of public opinion, which should favor him, if worthy, and criticize him when weak or dishonest. Public opinion is created in the home and in the community. It spreads to the township and the county on its way to the state and nation. It can be developed only by discussion and criticism for or against the official or the government. It is essential to the success and permanency of a representative form of government. We should have more of it, not less.

When the government goes wrong, our officials have simply violated their official oaths by violating the spirit or letter of the Constitution. No more "suitable alternative" can be proposed than the principles and provisions of the Declaration and of our great American Constitution.

WE are likely to think of China as so torn by constant war that it is out of the commercial agricultural field. Yet Fred J. Rossiter, of our foreign relations bureau who spent more than 10 years in the Orient, says that China leads all countries in production of rice, millet and soy beans, sometimes raises as much wheat and tobacco as the United States and ranks next to us and India in production of cotton.

The cultivated area of China is about half that of the United States, yet they feed their population, which is three and one half times ours, by intensive cultivation. Twenty-five years ago the late Prof. F. H. King wrote an intensely interesting book, "Farmers of Forty Centuries" as a result of his observations in Chinese agriculture and its astonishing accomplishments. Evidently those Chinese farmers go ahead and attend to their work, so long as war does not devastate their own localities.

*

MOST eastern farms unless very hilly and thus perhaps badly eroded have productive possibilities. Land uncultivated for some time, and permitted to run to weeds, may be much better than when continually cropped. Nature with its weeds at once starts renovation of unused land. The top growth drops and decays and the roots of annuals go the same way, thus furnishing a top-dressing and needed vegetable matter in the soil.

This is a matter that may well be considered by those buying neglected farms. If the land has produced weeds, there is fair probability of getting tame crops there by standard farming methods.

These remarks are in reply to various inexperienced inquirers considering neglected farms as a place to live and possibly develop in a way to supplement other income. Many such cases have worked out satisfactorily.

*

INTERESTING information about insects being carried to considerable height by wind and thus spread over wide areas has been learned by insect traps carried on airplanes. These traps opened and closed as desired, scooped the insects out of the air and deposited them in bags where they could be counted and labeled as to the locality where found.

In flights over Louisiana, cotton boll moths were found 2,000 feet high; spotted cucumber beetles, 3,000 feet; and mosquitoes at 5,000 feet—nearly a mile. Two types of wingless insects, springtails and silver fish, were taken at 8,000 and 11,000 feet. There is no probability that any of these insects were up there for purposes of their own, but were victims of the wind, perhaps at first being taken up by litle whirlwinds and then carried on hundreds of miles.

*

SHEEP scab is a pernicious trouble that may practically ruin a flock. It is caused by a specific mite, which causes intense irritation, suppuration and the resultant scabby condition. The trouble may spread rapidly by contact. Affected sheep lose flesh and some of the wool may drop off.

Where a case of scab is found in a flock, the only safeguard is to treat the whole flock with a standard sheep dip for this purpose. If the first case is found quickly, its spread may be stopped by isolation and cleaning up the quarters, but dipping of all is safer if weather permits.

Stray sheep geting into a flock is one source of the trouble. Strays are not uncommon, and such sheep will try to get with the first flock seen. Every flock owner should have every animal distinctly marked, so that any outsider will be quickly noted.

That Gold in the Vaults

If someone would take the Gold that is in the Treasury and pay the National Debt with it, he could be elected President of the United States. Why keep it idle and pay interest on the National Debt? D. C. S.

New York.

GOLD is not now legal tender. No one need accept it in payment of any debt, and few holders of a nation's obligations would exchange them for gold metal. Many people think gold is yet money. It is not. The government owns the gold, except the amount allowed banks for international use, and for manufacturing purposes. It is a commodity like other metals, but it is held by the Government as a monopoly.

What Farmers Say

DAIRY FARMERS ARE NOT SUCKERS

Recently I received in the mail a copy of the magazine, *The Pathfinder*, and I have since learned that many other farmers who were not subscribers have also received copies.

It is generally known that Frank E. Gannett is a candidate for nomination as President on the Republican ticket and in this number of *The Pathfinder* there is fine sketch of his career and the front page is given entirely to his picture where he poses as having a "special interest in agriculture" with a young calf sticking his head from the pen and sucking Mr. G's fingers.

Does he think that the dairymen of Northern New York have forgotten his attitude in the milk strike when he commended the Dairymen's League and the Bargaining Agency and branded the Dairy Union members as violators of law, and controlled by the C. I. O.? Does he think they have forgotten that in one of the most successful battles the dairymen have ever fought for a fair price for their milk, that he, through the influence of his papers, was one of their most bitter opponents?

Does he still take the dairy farmer for a sucker?

Jefferson County, N. Y. A. E.

WANTS COST OF PRODUCTION

I have just read and reread all of the April 20 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, the only farm paper to print the real facts with regard to the situation in our milk industry. "Sound Logic and Good Arithmetic" by Agnes Mulligan, Otsego County, New York was fine; as was the article by Mrs. Darlington on "Cost of Production." All producers of milk should read this and the other good articles found in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each issue. I would not be without it and our family enjoys it more than any other farm paper.

We certainly do hope that more of the Grangers will get together to make the Grange a real farmers' organization. When we belonged, if we even spoke of the milk situation, the members would look almost frightened and say "Oh, we never talk milk." I suggested it was a good healthy product, therefore, a good healthy subject, except for the dealer microbes that have gotten into it. They were shocked and some of them even stopped speaking to me at all. It appears I was classed with the malcontents who dared to protest the cheating given producers by the milk trust and its stooges. M. V. D.

Madison County, N. Y.

FOR COST OF PRODUCTION

In answer to "Pasture Program for New England," I would like to call the attention of the writer, Ford S. Prince, to the fact that under our present system of bleeding agriculture for the benefit of other industries, it would make no difference how cheap farmers could produce milk, they would not get cost of production; hence cheaper milk would not mean more net profit for the producers' effort.

Society appears to accept agricultural products as a gift of God that need not take in consideration the efforts of the producers of that wealth. It is this attitude of society that creates the breeding ground for the present disease that if not checked, will eventually disrupt agriculture.

The success of traitorous organization officials, such as the Dairymen's League, is based on a thorough knowledge of this subject. They are therefore able to develop a system whereby cost of production does not need to be considered. Their object in view is to find out the true breaking point, and use it as a means of torture, or whip to hold you in subjection whenever they desire.

My advice to all those who would like to aid agriculture with an honest spirit, is to stop thinking in terms of cheaper production, if no effort is being made to get the cost of production. It is hopeless to try to stamp out a disease, while you neglect to destroy the breeding place of the disease. E. A. P.

Ulster County, N. Y.

I would like to register a vigorous protest against this enforced clipping of cows in their most sensitive parts. This season I tried to put off the operation, hoping it wouldn't be insisted upon by the inspector. But recently the Big Boss visited here and announced: "Clip, or get thrown out." So I had to do it right in the coldest part of the Winter, the poor animal shivering as with a chill. As our hired man (somewhat vulgarly) expressed it: "I'd like to turn the inspector himself out in the cold without his pants, and see how he'd like it." MERCIFUL.

Massachusetts.

More power to you in your fight for the rights of farmers and consumers. Your paper has the true spirit of Abraham Lincoln. As to that Lincoln Day dinner some politicians recently had, I wonder what honest Abe would have said if he could have looked in upon them. I'll bet his remarks would have been worth listening to. He wouldn't have thought much of their using him as a shield for their skullduggery.

New York. O. J. D.

Brevities

PENNSYLVANIA does not permit the slaughter of horses to be used for human food.

ARGENTINA exports approximately 25,000,000 bushels of flaxseed per year.

THE Ohio State University figures that it takes 25 pounds of feed to produce a two-pound broiler.

A TOUGH sod makes a good start for a corn crop. The way those corn roots can eat up the sod is quite remarkable.

BEE inspection is under way. This is required by most States. It is to everyone's interest to co-operate with the inspectors.

THE government field station, at Cheyenne, Wyo., has developed a "one-pie" pumpkin, four inches long and five inches in diameter.

THE "milky disease" of Japanese beetle grubs is reported as gaining in efficiency in New Jersey, half of the grubs being fatally infected at times.

"How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! How great is the sum of them. If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand: when I awake, I am still with thee." Psa. 139: 17-18.

SEED analyses at the Geneva, N. Y. Station have found 204 different kinds of weed seeds in 177 samples of seed mixtures. One sample contained 24 different kinds of weeds, including dandelion. It is a poor plan to buy so-called "cheap" lawn mixtures.

Defies State Snoopers

I have a herd of 30 cows, all T. B. tested, physically tested and blood tested. Last September I started to sell milk at the farm, 25 cents per gallon, cash and carry—bring own container, and have now worked up a business. As soon as I put up a sign "Milk for Sale — 25c per gallon," a man from the New York State Milk Control Board called and informed me that unless I took out a license, I would be arrested and fined. Twenty-five cents per gallon is no unfair competition in our locality. The milk dealers in the village of Eden, which is one mile from my farm, deliver and trust milk, Grade A raw or pasteurized, for 10 cents a quart bottle, or four quart bottles for 32 cents if a gallon is taken each day.

I immediately applied for a license. I had built a modern milk room, installed a new six-can electric cooler, had a new aireator, and now produce Grade A raw milk. My barns were improved according to law, and everything passed all inspections. The head state health inspector at Buffalo, whom I sent for, told me that I had a fine setup. I asked them to tell me what more to do and I would gladly follow their instructions. I then received a notice by registered mail to appear in Albany in regard to my license application. The hearing was then transferred to Buffalo. I think these procedures are used just to frighten the farmer. Had I known what was coming, I surely would have had my lawyer with me. Nine milk dealers appeared against me, demanding that I stop selling milk. They had me there about two hours, but could find nothing against me. After the hearing, the larger firms, including one from Buffalo, asked me to sell my milk to them but I refused. One said that it was time to stop farmers selling their milk direct or the dealers would be put out of business, that we farmers should be willing to sell milk for three cents a quart with the housewives paying the dealers 12 to 16 cents a quart.

My license was denied on the grounds that there were enough milk dealers in Eden and that I had sold a little milk before applying for a license. We have but one local dealer, living on a rented farm; the other two dealers are from a nearby village, just very small concerns. Recently a milk dealer from Hamburg, four miles from my place, was granted permission to come into our town. I am a heavy taxpayer. Our health doctor is willing to give me a health permit and inspections provided I receive a license. He has tested my milk three times and has informed me that I produce good milk. I am sure dirty work is afoot among milk dealers and politicians. I have been threatened in many ways but I will not stop selling milk, nor will I remove my sign. They haven't arrested me. I doubt if I really need a license but I want one and also health inspection.

The Milk Control man called again in March and asked me to make another license application, which I promptly did. I heard nothing more but about three weeks ago he called and asked me to sell him a gallon of milk in his container. After asking him why he wanted the milk, he told me, so that he could inform the Court at Albany that I was selling milk without a license. I refused to fill his jug but he stood there and saw me fill three jugs for customers. I challenged him to arrest me and told him that if I was refused the license and health inspection to keep off my property.. Two co-operatives just recently asked me to sell the milk to them. The Dairymen's League want my milk but refused to take a nearby neighbor's milk.

Then just two weeks ago, after my wife had sold a gallon of milk to a man, he held papers before her and said that he was a State representative and that he would arrest her for selling milk without a license. She ordered him out of the milk room and gave him to understand that if he ever stepped on our property, he would be the one to be arrested. He hurried away with his car.

EDWARD H. HICKMAN.

Erie County, N. Y.

EVER since the Court of Appeals' decision in the case of *Elite Dairy Products, Inc.* v. *Ten Eyck*, the State Department of Agriculture has deliberately kept clear of any legal test on the constitutionality of Section 258-c of the Agriculture and Markets Law. This statute gives the Commissioner complete authority to decide whether there are enough milk dealers in a particular market and in case he does so decide, the power to deny a license to any other person to sell milk in that territory. Originally enacted in 1934 as a supplement to the old Milk Control Law, Section 258-c was never intended to apply to farmers retailing their own milk, yet the Department has, for its own benefit, so construed it.

Even if applied only to dealers, the law abrogates every constitutional right of an individual to set up a lawful business. While the *Elite* case did not clearly decide the issue, the Court of Appeals stated clearly that:

> "There may be justified doubt as to whether the Legislature could impose the condition that the Commissioner be satisfied also that the issuance of the license will not tend to a destructive competition in a market already adequately served."

As Section 258-c stands now, it protects the existing dealer monopoly in every consumer market. It protected them in this particular case when Mr. Hickman applied for his license and was refused. These licenses are being regularly denied to farmers who seek to retail their own milk. Lawyers say the law is unconstitutional. In the few cases where the Commissioner of Agriculture has been challenged in the courts, he has been beaten and so far has never yet appealed to the highest court because he is afraid he will get a final ruling of unconstitutionality which will completely destroy his power to protect the monopoly.

This Erie County farmer is certainly within his constitutional rights in selling his own clean, healthy product to consumers who are anxious to come to his premises and buy it in their own containers. We doubt that the Department will further molest him. Experience in the past shows that in cases where the Department has been successful in withholding a license, it was either because the applicant did not have sufficient resources or sufficient spunk. Mr. Hickman seems to have plenty of the latter and in case any more illegal trespassing is attempted, the state snoopers might find themselves up against the wrong end of the pitchfork.

Lies Must be Scotched

IN a vain attempt to bewilder and befuddle the public as to the real facts in the milk business, the big dealers have been making strenuous efforts to tell everyone what difficulties they have in making even a penny profit on a quart of milk.

Some weeks ago, Theodore Montague, Borden president, spoke over the radio on time donated to him by the National Grange, to tell his audience that in the past three years the profit to Borden on a quart of milk has ranged from one-tenth of a cent to one-fourth of a cent per quart.

Then, last month, Edward Fisher Brown, of the Milk Research Council, was given the opportunity to extol the virtues of milk dealers before the State Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Brown said he represented milk producers as well as dealers. This will certainly be news to dairy farmers. He also took pains to explain that the 1938 profit to one large dealer on a quart of milk was only three-eights of a cent and that today dealers have no control over the price of milk, since that price is set by a Federal Administrator.

Lies and misrepresentations cannot be tolerated nor left unanswered. Farmers, with their entire families, are breaking under the strain of trying to make ends meet between the price of milk and the price of feed and all other products they must buy. Their work carries them from early morning clear through to night milking and they have neither the time, the facilities, nor the energy at the end of the day to do more. The big shot executives, on the other hand, who represent the milk distributors, can well afford to spend most of their time before the microphone, at rotary, kiwanis and chambers of commerce luncheons and dinners, at women's clubs teas, and entertaining those who are best able to spread their story before the general public. The Montague and Brown pieces are samples of this unfair propaganda.

In the first place, all figures given out by the dealers are not in terms of quarts of milk but in terms of quarts of milk equivalent. Between those two bases there is a wide difference and much chance for juggling. Attorney General Bennett quickly caught on to this bookkeeping trick and pointed out that all "conclusions drawn from the experience of 'milk equivalent' are completely unenlightening." We know, too, that on this basis, which uses butterfat as a common denominator, the assumption that 10 quarts of milk are equal to one quart of cream is false and makes manipulation profitable. Using his self-invented milk equivalent method, the dealer can show a higher cost, a lower selling price and hence a smaller spread.

Neither Montague nor Brown explained anything about inter-company transactions, exposed by Mr. Bennett, to show that one subsidiary buys milk at a low price from another subsidiary so that the latter, which is usually the reporting company, will be enabled to show little, if any, profit on its sales.

Apparently, they like to talk before groups who either don't know anything about milk or are just too polite to question such outstanding business executives as Messrs. Montague and Brown. This attitude, no doubt, accounts for the statement made by Brown before the State Chamber of Commerce that dealers have no control over milk prices. Farmers know better but farmers weren't there. Farmers could have told the gathering how all milk prices under the Federal Order are hooked to butter, cheese and condensed milk prices which have been officially found to be dealer-controlled.

All this propaganda has but one aim—to establish the fact that the big dealers are rendering an economic service both to producer and to consumer, and second, that any farmer who has cause for complaint is a communist. Those are the lies and the misrepresentations that must be scotched, and it can be done right out of their own statements. Either the Big-3 is making too little profit out of their 8 to 13 cents spread, in which case their system is uneconomic and they may as well get out of the milk business; or there really is a fine profit (their annual statements certainly seem to indicate this), and if that is so, they are misrepresenting the facts and distorting the real truth. In either case, they are rendering a distinct disservice to the community, and the National Grange and the State Chamber of Commerce would do well to realize this and not continue to be hoodwinked by these racketeers.

A Green Light for Mr. Arnold

THE United States Supreme Court has given a green light to the anti-monopoly drive of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold. In one of the longest opinions ever written, Justice Douglas has ruled that 12 oil companies and five company officials are guilty of violating the Sherman Act. The defendants had been previously found guilty by a Madison, Wisconsin, jury and the case heard by the Supreme Court was an appeal from that jury's conviction. A $5,000 fine was imposed on each of the 12 corporations and a $1,000 fine on each of the five individuals. The final decision was divided 5—2, with Justices McReynolds and Roberts dissenting.

The ruling is a sweeping one on conspiracies in restraint of trade. Justice Douglas states that price-fixing agreements, no matter what the motive or the purpose, are unlawful. He brushes aside the stock excuses always offered — cut-throat competition, financial disaster, price chiselling, and the like—with the statement that they are without justification in any discussion of the anti-trust laws. Of particular interest to agriculture is the fact that the Federal Government had co-operated with and encouraged these oil companies in their price-fixing; yet the Court held this to be no defense to the conspiracy charge. Nor does reasonableness of price make legal what would otherwise be illegal. In this connection the Court says:

> "Those who controlled the prices would control or effectively dominate the market. And those who were in that strategic position would have it in their power to destroy or drastically impair the competitive system."

If there have been any doubts in Mr. Arnold's mind on the possibility of success in his anti-monopoly campaign, this oil decision effectively resolves them in his favor. He has already announced that his department will undertake a comprehensive prosecution of trade restraints in the food industry. We hope that they will direct their energy and talents where they are most needed in this particular field.

March Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of February are as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.	Per. qt.
Lehigh Valley Co-op. Farmers	$2.14	$0.045
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	2.05	.043
Fly Creek Valley Co-op. Inc.	1.92	.0409
M. H. Renken Dairy Co.	1.92	.0408
Sheffield Farms	1.91	.0406
Dairymen's League	1.83	.0389

These are basic prices. Fat, freight and other differentials and charges vary and the actual return may be more or less.

Harlem Valley Notes

April 22 — The ground is again covered with snow; a week ago last Saturday there were about six inches of snow in the early morning, and several icicles hung from eaves; the sun came out warm and the snow became slush by noon, with the vanishing of icicles. In the middle of the week it was quite warm with bare grounds. It was so soft that young locust trees could be pulled out of the ground. Dandelions commenced to show up along with many other green things. The catnip clumps were two inches tall and the cats certainly enjoyed the fresh leaves. Beds of onions of "top" variety commenced to grow; "salad beds" showed nice green leaves; perennials of all sorts made themselves seen. Today all are again under the snow, but when the sun shines the snow will soon vanish as the sun is quite warm these days.

These snowfalls are a benefit to fields, so old-timers say. Brooks are in "high water" and fisherman are not able to fish in some of their usual places; some meadows are like ponds now. Work on bridges is delayed due to "high water." Many town roads are not repaired yet from effects of former washouts.

Colville C. Jackson of Gloster, Mississippi, who has a ranch of 1,000 acres, purchased several animals in this section for a start of an Aberdeen-Angus herd. One cow was bought from Good Hope Farms, in Old Chatham; 10 were purchased from the Chrisethel Farm, near Ghent, on Route 66 (this farm is owned and operated by Augustus C. Berninger); and 23 were purchased from Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains. These registered cattle were shipped from Millerton, N. Y.

Two purebred Jersey cows in the herd of Ida M. Ogilvie, of Germantown, have won medal awards from the American Jersey Cattle Club for their exceptional butterfat yields in official production tests. The tests were made under supervision of the Cornell University Department of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y. and authenticated by the American Jersey Cattle Club. One of these cows, Atalanta Abigail Emily, won the silver medal by yielding 431.40 pounds of butterfat, and 8,178 pounds of milk, in a 305 day test started when she was two years and three months of age. The other cow, Andromeda Abigail Emily, received her award, a silver medal, (made only to cows under five years of age), for a yield of 563.63 pounds of butterfat, 9,553 pounds of milk, in a 369 day test, at two years and six months of age.

It is estimated that over 120,000 pine and spruce trees will be planted in Dutchess County this season. Demonstrations of their planting have been given on the farm of Cross Orchards and Storage Company at LaGrangeville, and at the Seth Merwin farm in Millerton.

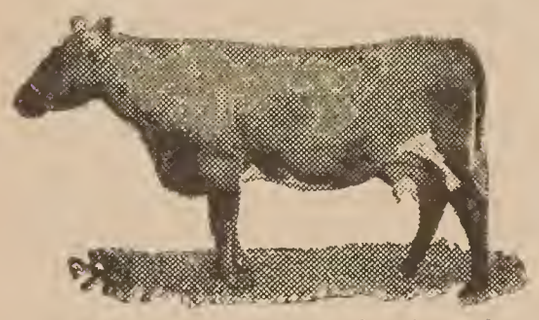
Corn growers in the Kinderhook and Stuyvesant sections plowed all last year's corn stubble before May 10 in order to get rid of the European corn borer, as it is about that time that the moths emerge and lay eggs. An area of 60 square miles has been used for a clean-up demonstration.

E. A. H.

Why SALT is so *important*

just before and just after calving time

BEFORE. A cow deprived of salt for 9 months. Note rough coat and bad condition.



AFTER. The same cow 5 months after salt was correctly restored to the diet.

FARM ANIMALS need salt most just before and just after bearing young. See in the above pictures what happens to a cow deprived of salt. To build up bones and create new balance in blood and tissues to feed new-born animals, the mothers need ample supplies of salt, as well as other minerals.

This is one of many ways in which International salt can earn more for the farmer in proportion to its cost than any other thing he buys for profit.

Learn how to use salt to save time and make money. Write for a copy of the farm salt book shown below. International Salt Company, Inc., is one of the largest producers of salt in the world—preparing all types and grades of salt for farm use. Ask for International brands by name.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY
INCORPORATED
SCRANTON, PA. NEW YORK, N. Y.

At left are two correct grades of International salt for live stock feed.

THE STERLING *5¢, 24-oz. square package of table salt is convenient and economical. Sterling Salt is steam-sterilized.*

FREE BOOK

Write today for a free copy of the book, "White Gold for the Farmer's Profit." It contains correct advice for uses of salt everywhere on the farm and in the farm home.

INTERNATIONAL
SALT
"WHITE GOLD"
for the farmer's profit

Live Stock and Dairy

Bang's Disease Vaccination

By R. W. Duck

Sufficient experimental and practical evidence is now available to cause serious thought and consideration relative to the possibilities of calfhood vaccination with Strain 19 as an immunizing agent against Bang's Disease. Comparative blood test reports from State and private approved laboratories in New York State show an increase of 28 per cent in 1939 over a comparable 1938 period. A total of 312,661 tests were reported in 1939, of which 153,411 were Federal and 159,250 were private. This increased testing indicates that breeders are realizing the necessity of obtaining and maintaining negative units in order successfully to meet public and private sale requirements. as well as to attain maximum herd health and production possibilities.

Many are finding it easier to obtain and establish a negative herd than to maintain it as an approved unit. Proximity of positive cattle, carrier animals, or possible contamination from infected deer, horses and other sources frequently provide an ever recurring new infection menace.

Some of the Ayrshire cows at Talisman Farm, Bridgewater, Connecticut, Mrs. H. W. Carpenter, owner.

POSSIBLE PROGRAMS

Secretary C. T. Conklin of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt., has for the past several years obtained and published data relative to numerous herds which have consistently followed calfhood vaccination programs with notable success. More recently other cattle association officials have presented convincing proof of the practical soundness and desirability of this method for the control and eradication of Bang's disease. Experimental work conducted by investigators of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and various State Experiment Stations and still in progress is fast substantiating the private breeder programs mentioned.

An editorial in the Guernsey Breeders' Journal, February 15, 1940, states in part: "In regard to calf vaccination, we again open the pages and invite anyone to write and tell of their experiences. In handling this matter, the Journal is desirous that this presentation be given fair and open-minded treatment. Calfhood vaccination is an important subject and one that should be understood by every breeder."

Other leading breed organizations seem similiarly open minded and interested in this significant subject.

All experimental evidence and practical case histories seem unanimously conclusive in one finding, which is that calfhood vaccination is a definite program, and as such when once inaugurated should be properly and continuously followed in order to obtain and perpetuate its possible beneficial results. When and if the evidence should make it seem suitable for an official Bang's eradication program, and it should become recognized as such by Federal and State authorities it would seem especially desirable that uniform interstate regulations be adopted for its application and administration.

The recognized acceptance of such a plan need in no way necessarily interfere with, invalidate. or be contradictory to present blood test programs leading to Approval designations. In fact, if efficiently and properly administered it should prove of material assistance in eradicating Bang's disease from our herds. If total percentage incidence of the disease is reduced. possible sources of infection will be correspondingly lowered. Its application seems to be especially indicated in those herds not suited to a two-unit plan or even partial segregation, especially when such units contain some positive animals. An official Approved Bang's vaccinated herd might then be designated as one in which all cattle over two years of age were negative in certain designated dilutions, for three consecutive six month interval tests, with yearly tests thereafter following Bang's vaccination for all calves between four and eight months of age, such Approved cattle to have the same status as those now following an official blood test program leading to Approval.

The financial requirements and penalties are frequently so great in following an official blood test eradication program, both for State Bureaus and individual owners, that in many instances no new herds can be accepted for testing due to lack of funds. It seems obvious that such spot-testing is not only inadequate, but worse yet, it is futile and unfair, both by its inefficient use of taxpayers money and to testing herd owners. One of the principal reasons why appropriated funds are frequently inadequate is the necessity for paying continuous indemnities for reactors in officially supervised herds. A high percentage of such herds after their second reacting removals may pass one or more clean tests, or may even become Approved only to subsequently have a bad break, due to one of a dozen or more possible infective causes. with consequent added indemnity payments. Unless sufficient funds are annually appropriated to officially test all herds and adequately compensate owners for reacting positive cattle, it would seem that no material eradication progress can ever be attained under existing blood test programs.

All medical authorities seem agreed on one basic principle. which is that any treatment can be of permanent benefit only if the specific cause of an ailment is located and removed. In an attempted eradication program dealing with such a highly infective organism as Brucilla abortus, it would seem that, based on obtained results, the most economical as well as effective control method yet offered is one which can help eliminate the disease by preventing its possible spread through application of properly supervised vaccination programs.

Miss Abigail Snow, Central Square. Oswego County, N. Y. owns and takes care of this herd of registered Holsteins-Friesians.

EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE

Testing with Strain 19 at Cornell Veterinary College, Ithaca, as reported by Stone, at Farm and Home Week, 1940, shows 28.6 per cent reactors from vaccinated calves and 73.9 per cent reactors from non-vaccinated calves. It was further mentioned that if calves are vaccinated with Strain 19 at from four to eight months of age studies show they react positive in a few weeks, and then usually return to negative in 12 months or less, and tend to remain so if not unduly exposed to the causitive organism. Work at several other Stations and private investigations indicate a tendency for such vaccinated calves to remain negative even if later subject to almost constant exposure to the causitive organism.

Studies with Strain 19 at the University of California as reported by Haring show that in about seven days following vaccination agglutinins appeared in the blood serum. Their reaction could not be distinguished from those induced by infection from natural causes. Maximum agglutination titres usually were attained in from two to four weeks, in some cases rising as high as 1 : 6400. Young vaccinated calves usually returned to negative within four to 12 months. Older heifers might frequently be classified as positive or suspicious for one or two years or even longer following vaccination. In some herds it has been observed that such heifers and older females, if vaccinated, may remain positive permanently. However, with heifers their incidence of abortion has been low, and they have calved and cleaned normally. An important consideration mentioned in Dr. Haring's report is the fact that with vaccinated animals which have receded to a titre of 1 : 50 or less they will usually again become positive in higher dilutions if they should become infected with virulent strains of Br. abortus.

The practical importance of this latter consideration, which is further substantiated by several other investigators, is that one very decisive limiting factor seems to be that vaccinated calves should not be exposed to the organism, at least until they have become negative in all dilutions in order to obtain the highest percentage of negative animals. Sanitation, segregation, and as far as possible all necessary health measures should be continuously observed. The mere vaccinating of the calves in no way should be interpreted to mean that neglect of general essential health considerations can be encouraged.

Results with range calves reported by Butler, Warren and Marsh, where subsequent exposure following vaccination was probably reduced to a practical minimum, show that calves vaccinated at from four to six months of age and maintained under range conditions for 12 months became completely negative for 97 per cent, and none of the remaining three per cent showed reactions above 1 : 50.

A report by Mohler, Chief U. S. B. A. I., regarding vaccination of calves under ordinary farm conditions shows encouraging progress results for their continued immunity at maturity.

Wright's report relative to U. S. B. A. I. experiments with vaccination covers field tests with about 20,000 cattle in 267 herds, which were located in 25 different States. These herds were approximately 30 per cent infected when this investigational work was inaugurated. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to give complete results; however, the percentage of abortion reported with the vaccinated heifer calves has been extremely low.

Many owners of clean herds are at present wondering relative to the future of their herds in relation to vaccinating coming calf crops, and if such a program may infect their clean older animals. The California investigations, as reported by Haring, show that tests relative to this consideration made in clean herds in Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Calif., covering a period of six years showed no evidence of the disease being transmitted from vaccinated calves to non-vaccinated

Bournedale Lucky Lady's Jane 413672, owned and exhibited by Margaret Fish, holding, Salt Point, N. Y. Grand Champion in 4-H and open class, 1937 Dutchess County Fair, and 4-H Grand Champion New York State Fair.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

New York State
JERSEY CONSIGNMENT SALE
And Annual Field Day
Geneva, New York, June 1, 1940
10:00 - 11:00 A. M. STANDARD TIME
Hear Dr. Glen W. Salisbury of Cornell University give his latest findings on "Artificial Breeding."
Inspect cattle on mineral and vitamin supplements
11:00 - 12:00 — Auction Sale of young heifers.
1 P. M. — Auction Sale of 40 cows and 4 bulls.
The consigned females are cows not over 7 years of age and bred heifers within 4 months of freshening. All cows have records equal to R. M. requirements. Dams of bred heifers have met R. M. requirements. All animals of type at least good plus, from disease free herds, with sound udders and guaranteed breeders. The 4 bulls were young animals carefully selected for type and production. Last year every buyer was satisfied. You too will be pleased if you buy at this sale.
For details and Catalogue write Club Secretary.
A. C. DAHLBERG, N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

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Southwold Farm — Goldens Bridge, N. Y.
45 Miles north of New York City
Monday, May 20th, 1940
(Beginning at Noon Eastern Time)
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Register of Merit cows and their offspring. Show prospects for all female classes. Five year old herd bull with daughters to show. Two year old and yearling show bulls.
Bang's Accredited Certificate No. 1077. Everything T. B. and Bang's tested before sale.
HARRY HARTFORD, Owner
Phone 636 Katonah, N. Y.
For catalog wire the owner or Chester Folck, Jersey Sales Manager, Springfield, Ohio

Have Several **Registered Jersey Cows and Heifers** FOR SALE
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Of Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle. Free on request. Apply Maryland Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, College Park, Md., or Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE ANGUS BULL fine type and breeding four years old. Suitable for cross breeding.
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BELGIAN DRAFT HORSES
AT STUD
ROSCO PEEL Grand Champion
AND
TONY de BOY Great Young Son of BOER de BOY
Stallions, Mares and Colts for Sale
Reasonably Priced
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BELGIAN HORSES
Pure Breds and a few grades. Pure bred stallion on service trailer service. These horses born and raised right on this farm. Broke and acclimated.
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Second Farm East of Grange Hall, on Route 82, Near Lake Taghkanic, State Park. 10 Miles S. E. of Hudson

WANTED—EASY GAITED GRADE MORGAN
saddle mare, broke single and double harness. Mail description, picture and delivered price.
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Great Bargains offered in individual ponies or herd groups. Would exchange for heifers.
WONUKA PONY FARM, Route 52, CARMEL, N. Y.

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333 W. 30th St., New York

cows and heifers when they were closely associated.

CASE HISTORIES

Case histories favorable to the continued use of vaccination are now so numerous and complete that the evidence can no longer be ignored. Limited space permits presenting only one breed association record. Those on file in many Farm Bureaus can supply additonal data for those desiring more complete and detailed information. The classic example is that of Mr. Morris Schapiro's Folly Quarters Farm at Ellicott City, Maryland. Secretary Conklin in an interview with Manager Cutbert Nairn at this famous Ayrshire breeding establishment brings out many valuable and pertinent facts as presented in a recent issue of *The Ayrshire Digest*. Their vaccination program was started in 1934 and the obtained results give it an unqualified recommendation provided the program is properly conducted and continuously adhered to. In his interview with Secretary Conklin, Mr. Nairn stated in part: "There is an increasing number of breeders who would like to own immunized cattle and would prefer to have them to those that have not been vaccinated. There is no question in my mind that such heifers are much safer property for a man to buy whose herd has any reactors, or at least a questionable health history. The folks who sat around the ringside at the Maryland sale seemed to be willing to pay just about as much for our vaccinated heifers as for those of equal quality from any other estabishment."

Lest we become over enthusiastic, as is our inevitable American custom, it should be pointed out again that the program must at all times be adequately and properly conducted for all its phases. This includes continued blood testing, especially of vaccinated calves, to be sure they react, and then later testing them, preferably in six months following vaccination and again before breeding, to ascertain if they became negative. The importance of this consideration is well illustrated by the experience in a herd with which I am very familiar. This herd has followed the practice of calfhood vaccination for the past several years. Under the system of gradually eliminating the older females and replacing them with vaccinated heifers which had returned to negative in all dilutions, this herd had passed several clean blood tests for all animals over two years old.

Last Fall, however, several of the later vaccinated heifers on freshening with first calf aborted and on blood test showed completely positive. In this lot of similar vaccinated calves all have remained positive, and a considerable number are yet to freshen. They were vaccinated with Strain 19, as were all the others previously, and by the same veterinarian; the farm has remained under the same owner and managership. Certainly something was wrong somewhere; either the vaccine was not properly kept, or was improperly administered, or improperly prepared. Based on experimental work it is also possible they only have become exposed to a virulent strain before receding below 1 : 50. However, if successive blood tests had been made these heifers could have been observed closer and at least not bred until they returned to the negative side. The fact that the entire group were remaining positive should then have been a reasonable basis to suspect all was not as it should be with these animals.

An Ayrshire Prize

The Geneva, N. Y., Kiwanis Club has made a presentation of a fine Ayrshire heifer to David Griffith, a high school student and a future farmer, residing at Stanley. This is the second calf presented by the Kiwanians in their effort to improve quality of dairy cattle in Western New York and stimulate interest among the young farmers. Last year a Jersey calf was presented to Dean Hughson, also of Stanley. A stipulation of the gift is that the first heifer calf of the calf presented revert to the Club for future presentation.

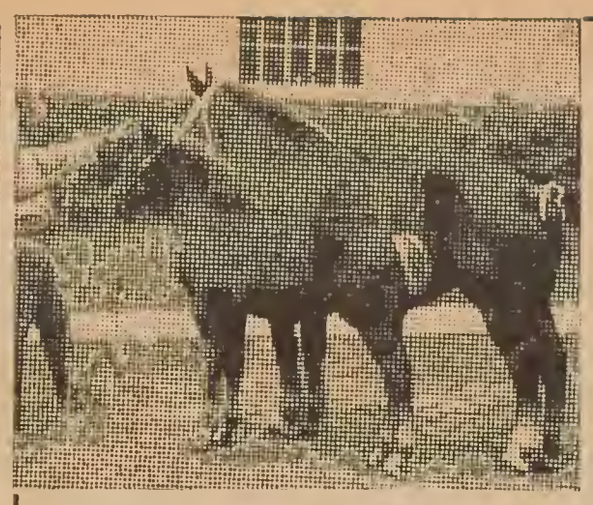
The Jersey calf won first prize at the Ontario County Fair last year and also third prize at the State Fair. The calf cost the Club $75 and is now valued at $198.95.

This year's Ayrshire dam has a record of 13,900 pounds of milk last year or two and one-half times more than average. P. B. O.

Beekeepers Meet

Apiarists attending the annual meeting of the Western New York Honey Producers' Association report bees had a hard Winter with Winter colony losses ranging from four to 85 per cent with the general figure being about 25 per cent.

W. A. Spink, Varysburg, is the new president of the group with Rev. F. A. Hawley, Bergen, vice-president and C. E. Norris, Batavia, secretary. P. B. O.



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May 25th
3 P. M.
50 PUREBRED BELGIANS
Imported and Native Bred Mares
Sorrels and Roans
SELLING AT
Public Auction
mares with colts and rebred, bred fillies, stallions and filly colts, 3 herd sires including recently imported "Neron Dela Bassecour." Farmers and breeders will find what they want at this sale.
T. E. HICKS - Royal Oak - Talbot County - Maryland
(13 Miles from Easton). Write for Sale Catalog.
The 500-acre self-sustaining plantation, Benoni Point Farms, will be sold at restricted auction at 2 P. M. on the same day at the same place.

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Guernsey Sales
All Registered Guernseys
All T. B. Accredited and State Bang's Free
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FRANCHESTER DISPERSAL
MAY 17th and 18th. RAVENNA, OHIO
135 Head 15 Bulls 42 Cows 78 Heifers
•
15th Annual Coventry Sale
MAY 20, 1940 TRENTON, N. J.
40 Head 3 Bulls 37 Cows and Heifers
The important Spring Breeder's Sale. Only the tops from famous Eastern nurseries. All great foundation stock, rigidly selected by a committee.
•
SILVER-FOREST DISPERSAL
80 Head Entire Herd June 26, 1940
Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
•
FOR CATALOGUES WRITE
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TAKE YOUR PICK OF
High Class Registered Guernsey Heifers from A. R. dams, at reasonable prices. Also a few splendid young bulls. We have been breeding Guernseys over thirty years.
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340 HEAD—Accredited. Negative. Bulls from proved sires and high record dams, reasonably priced. Also a few choice A. R. cows and well bred heifers. Write for pedigrees and full information. Visitors welcome.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, Chenango Co., N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS
DELHI - NEW YORK
Have several Reg. Cows and Heifers for sale. Price reasonable. Herd fully accredited and bloodtested. Have several Heifers six months and over. Write for particulars.

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E. T. SMITH, EAST NORTHPORT, NEW YORK

2 Registered Guernsey bulls about 10 months old. Desirable breeding.
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COLLIES Sable; excellent breeding; all ages, $15.00 up. COL'LOVER KENNELS, 1606 Erie Blvd., E. Syracuse, New York

PUREBRED COCKER PUPS AND DOGS. Non-Registered or REGISTERED. Reasonably priced. V. S. KENYON . MARCELLUS, NEW YORK

PUPPIES for sale. Heel driving Border Collies, best all around farm dog. Males $10.00 females $6.00. INDIAN TRAIL STOCK FARM, JEFFERSON, N. Y.

HANDSOME Black Cocker Spaniel Puppies. 8 weeks males $10. females $5. Also black & whites. Satisfaction guar. Elm View Kennels, R.F.D. 1, St. Albans, Vt.

COLLIES White and Colored — Hunting Beagles Ped. RAILWAY VIEW FARMS, Hastings, N.Y.

Ped. Smooth Fox Terrier Pups Nelson's Poultry Farm Grove City, Pa.

Shepherd Pups from Heel Drivers. Arthur Gilson, Lisbon, N. Y

GREAT DANES Beautiful Registered Puppies, $35 up. FARMHOLM, New Paltz, N. Y.

SHEPHERD-COLLIE PUPS, with herding instinct, make heel-drivers, beauties. Wilmot, East Thetford, Vt.

For Sale Ped. Collie Puppies TRACY NEISH, De Lancy, New York

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For immediate delivery. Chester Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Chester-Yorkshire. 6 weeks $3.25; 8 weeks $3.75; 10 weeks $4.00; 12 weeks $5.00. Boars, barrows, sows. I will ship C. O. D. No charge crating.
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Ship any number C. O. D. All orders promptly filled and well crated with pigs that will please you.

HUSKY HEALTHY PIGS
We are sure these pigs will please you. "When better pigs are grown we will grow them." Chester White and Yorkshire Cross 6 to 8 weeks old $3.50. Chester White grades $4.00. Orders requiring inoculation 35c. extra. Ship C.O.D. or send check or money order.
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Medium Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white. Berkshire and Chester White, color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each
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Chester Whites, Yorkshire and Chester cross or Berkshire-Chester cross, all large type pigs sold as feeders or breeders. Send in your order no delay.
6 to 7 weeks $3.50 each.
8 to 9 weeks $4.00 each.
Will ship any number C.O.D. and in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense.
P. S. Chester White Barrows 7-8 weeks $5.50 each.

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SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.
Berkshire and Chester crossed or 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50
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Chester Whites 7 to 8 weeks old $4.25
All orders carefully filled.
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A fine lot of boars six to eight months old saved from choice litters, ready for service. Open and bred gilts. Choice healthy stock of big bone type. Immunized for cholera. Guaranteed to please.
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From 2, 3, 4, 5 months old. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $6.50 each. Selected Boars all ages. Bred Gilts. Europe faces a famine. Prices may reach World War level. Hogs will be a (mine of gold this fall) consider these facts.
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Gilts bred to Happy Medium (442549) Grand Champion Trenton. Also boars, sows and 8 week pigs.
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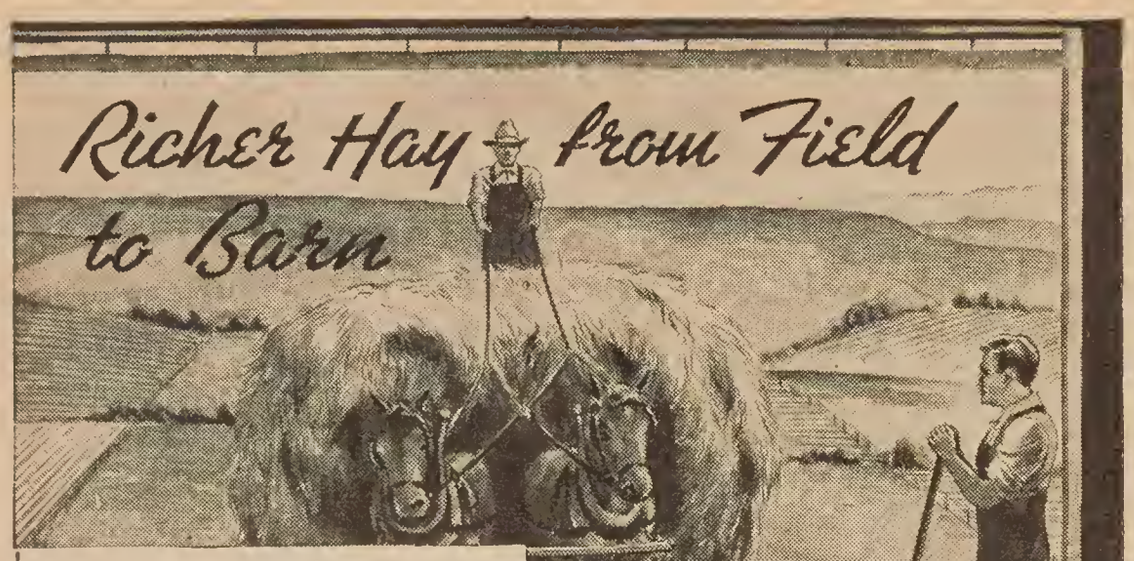

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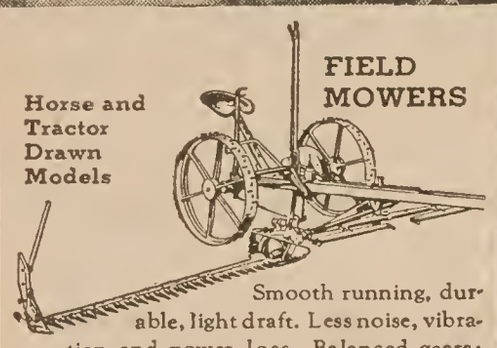

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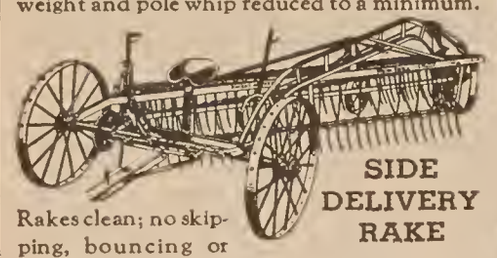

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Direct motion short-lift cylinder; closed anti-slip, yielding deck; balanced push-bar elevator. Prevents losses and preserves feeding value of hay. Heavy duty model available for silage hay, green alfalfa, green peas, beans, etc.

Easyway LOADER

THESE fast moving modern machines are designed to produce hay that is definitely richer in protein and vitamin content. They help to save leaves and preserve color — both of which give greater feeding value to hay. NEW IDEA Mowers lay a wide regular swath that assists the rake which follows to obtain better results. The NEW IDEA Side Delivery Rake & Tedder floats the cuttings into a high fluffy windrow with stems exposed and leaves turned inward. Drying is accelerated, while color remains protected against bleaching. Reversed for tedding, this machine gently aerates the swath with a minimum of shattering. The NEW IDEA *Easyway* Loader builds big loads without winnowing, compressing or threshing the hay. Leaves and short pieces are saved—not scattered. Mail the coupon for complete descriptions.

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421

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

"When is the book coming out?" is the question that is fired at the Parson these days at every turn, and he is glad that now he can tell it is due to be on sale a few days after the middle of May.

Like most big jobs one is glad to begin and a good deal gladder to finish. Ninety thousand words perhaps sounds really bigger than it is, but it is big enough at that. It makes some 319 pages besides eight pages of pictures. Had it not been for THE RURAL-NEW-YORKER, we would never have had as many photographs, for they were taken to go with the Parson's letters. There is such a good one of father with his whiskers, and his horse "Desdemona." At the last minute we ran across the picture of the room the Parson had in the Divinity School—with the faithful old bike and the kerosene lamps, and the beloved rocking chair. I am glad old "Daredevil"—the Ford—is to be seen, for I think he dashed the family hither and yon for 11 years.

I hope many will note the picture of us all eating together down in the old Killingworth Church for we have enjoyed it so much during the happy 30 years down there. What a tragedy that more now largely empty country church buildings cannot be made into cheerful religious, social community centers. It is claimed that country churches are closing up at the rate of 1,000 a year.

The Parson's ideas about running a country church and the kind of sermons that should be preached in these churches and how they should be delivered are put forth pretty strongly because he feels them very strongly.

The jacket of the book we think is beautiful. The artist has a delightful sketch of the Parson's old home church in which he grew up as a boy. It looks just like it. About half the chapters of the book have been or will be printed in the *Christian-Herald*, in fact 10 chapters out of the 21. The Parson will say, though he shouldn't, that people do seem to have enjoyed the serial so much the magazine has been loaned out all over every neighborhood. Children take it to school and the teacher reads the articles aloud. One person said the serial was read at the Ladies Aid Society and another said she heard it at the mid-week prayer meeting,

Speaking of the Ladies Aid, did you ever hear about the fellow that took some money to the cashier window and said, "This is the Ladies Aid Money." The cashier thought he said, "This is the Ladies egg money," so he said, "The old hens have done pretty well this Winter, haven't they?"

The Parson never could have written the book had it not been for Virginia's (sister's) help. She typed it all and largely arranged the paragraphs. She has been the go-between with the publishers, and has done a vast amount of work. Unless one has written a book, one can not imagine the time, labor, and painstaking interest involved to get one out.

Sister has written a forword to the book, which the publishers seem to think is good, very good. It is a "Dad as I know him" affair, and tells of some of his oddities of which of course there are plenty.

We have had quite a time over a name for the life story. The Parson used to think he would call his book, if he ever got time to write one, "Horse Sense and Homelike Religion" or "Highways and Hedges"—being suggested by the scripture passage "Go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in." Some people thought the word "Parson" should be in the title, but that would give it too much of an old fashioned, out-of-date flavor. Then the head man of *Harpers* said, "Call it Forty Years a Country Preacher" and that settled it.

The writing of a book is much different from writing a serial or occasional articles now and then for a paper. An autobiography contains events from a whole life time instead of ramblings from a few years. With a chapter on public speaking, one on story telling, and many others revealing the Parson's philosophy of life, it is hoped that many will find profit and pleasure from his 40 years experiences.

You remember about the fellow who asked if he was married, and he replied, "No, no, no. I'm in business for myself." Well, I suppose that could not be said of Closson now—the third boy, the one that plays the violin. He was married on Easter Day down in the old church in the woods. It was a beautiful wedding with the church trimmed with Easter lilies, and the Easter communion resvice immediately following. They are living now in a rented house and seem very happy.

GEORGE B. GILBERT.

Chocolate Milk Sales

In two marketing areas in Pennsylvania the Commission has authorized the sale of chocolate milk, flavored milk drink, etc., at the same price charged consumers for a bottle of standard B milk. Yet the mixture of skim milk and flavoring need not contain even a trace of butterfat. In other marketing areas of the State, the mixture of skim milk and flavoring cannot contain less than one-half of one per cent butterfat. In all cases the price to be charged consumers for the mixture is the same as a bottle of standard Grade B milk and in some areas Grade A milk prices are charged for this bogus mixture.

Previous to the Milk Control Commission legalizing the sale of skim milk and flavoring, it was unlawful in Pennsylvania for a milk dealer to offer milk for sale either in bottles or at public places which contained less than 3.25 per cent butterfat unless the milk was clearly labelled as "skim milk."

However, under the present Commission price orders, dealers are not required to label the mixture of skim milk and flavoring and therefore the public receives no warning as to whether or not they are being swindled. Further, the Commission's orders provide that chocolate milk and chocolate milk drink should fall in the category of Class I milk. But, instead of paying producers on a volume basis the dealer is permitted to compute his Class I sales on a butterfat basis. Therefore, in the Pittsburgh and Sharon-Farrell marketing areas, the farmers may not receive one penny benefit resulting from the consumer purchases of chocolate or other flavored milk drink because the mixture may not contain any butterfat whatsoever, and in the other marketing areas of the State the farmer would only receive a fraction of a cent per quart because the mixture of chocolate drink need not contain over one-half of one per cent butterfat.

It is impossible to learn how much, or in other words, what percentage, of the dealer's bottled milk sales is made up of chocolate or other flavored milk drinks.

In the February, 1940, issue of "*Association Quarterly*," published by Dairy Industries Supply Association, New York City, there are figures in respect to the percentages and quantity of chocolate and other flavored milk drinks sold by certain milk dealers. These figures are very interesting and show to what extent farmers are being robbed of their Class I milk sales by substituting—on the part of the dealers—a bogus product. Farmers will also be interested to learn that some dealers add tapioca flavor or cornstarch to give the mixture a body.

I have often heard Sheffield Farms advertise "Dairy-Rich," a chocolate drink, over the radio. There is a company in Pennsylvania that sells "Dairy-Rich" and a sample we purchased off the wagon tested 1.3 per cent butterfat. C. R.

Pennsylvania.

Jersey Cattle Sale at Geneva, June 1

The second annual consignment sale of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club will be held on Saturday, June 1, at the State Experiment Station in Geneva. Some 40 head of milking cows and bred heifers will be sold at auction in the afternoon and 20 head of heifer calves in the morning. Two new features will be added this year, namely, the sale of four carefully selected bulls and 15 young heifers donated to the club.

The consigned cattle have been selected by a special sales committee. The cows have records of over 400 pounds of butterfat and the bred heifers are out of dams with such records.

Last year at the first consignment sale, 35 head of registered Jerseys were sold at an average price of $155 per head. This average price was the highest for any state consignment sale but was due largely to the very fine quality of the cows chosen for the sale.

Throughout the morning the Jersey herd of the Experiment Station will be in the barn for inspection. The two rows of cows containing the milking heifers raised on special mineral and vitamin supplements can be studied. Following lunch, which may be secured on the grounds, the consignment sale will start promptly at one o'clock.

H. C. Andrews of Waterloo, N. Y., president of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club, invites everyone interested in the Jersey breed to attend this annual field day and sale.

A. C. DAHLBERG, SECRETARY.

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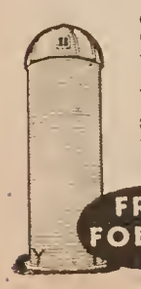

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Winning His Way

George H. Vineent, of the village of Chittenango, is working his way through the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University in a most unusual way. All of the conventional methods of earning money are to be found in the daily lives of students, such as waiting on tables, taking eare of furnaces, doing odd jobs on the eampus, running elevators, working in homes and offices, but Vincent, who is a junior, is a trapper.

Finding so much wild life near a populous center like Syracuse is a surprising fact to most people, but Vincent knows the territory well; he has lived in Chittenango all his life, hunted, fished and trapped since he was a small boy. His keen eyes discover the runways and covers of wild animals and experience has taught him how to set his traps successfully. He is a hunter and woods man and through his expert knowledge in trapping, he is able to earn sufficient money to take him through the School of Forestry.

Last year he caught 63 muskrats, two skunks, two raecoons and a fox. and cleared about $85. This year he is trapping in partnership with a Chittenango high school boy named Robert Lasher. They usually alternate days to look at the trap route. Thus far, this year, they have 52 'rats, three coon, a skunk and a grey fox. This has been a hard Winter because of the extended cold and snow. There is an advantage in this, however, as the furs have brought a higher price. Other years (1937-39 inclusive) 'rats brought 85 cents to $1.25 for numbers 1, 2 and 3. This year, however, the prices have stayed eonsistently higher.

Although the muskrat dens are above the water, the runways are below the water. This necessitates setting the trap under water and while this has an advantage of drowning all caught 'rats, it is also very hard on the trapper's hands. The equipment, for an expedition of this sort, consists of a belt hatchet to chop the ice, a shovel if the snow is heavy, a trap setter to reach the deeper holes, and a pair of high-top boots. Their traps number about 100 but they have not had all of the traps out because of bad weather. The trap line is approximately 10 miles long, mostly along the Chittenango and Canaseraga Creeks which flow into Oneida Lake. Vincent uses board stretchers. He skins, stretches and tacks it to a board. He then removes excess flesh and fat with a dull knife and the 'rat, after drying a week or so, is ready to sell.

If you want to see George some morning before he goes to school, you must arise with the birds, because he has four eight o'clock classes, and so he must start early. Vineent is also interested in birds. Last year he had a list of 112 different species that he observed and recorded. Sinec January, he has observed, along with common Winter birds, the following: robin, eardinal, meadowlark, evening grosbeak, Lapland longspur, prairie horned lark, redpoll and several other varieties of lesser importanee. He also has a hobby of recording all the large trees in the vicinity, and he knows all the trees, and nearly all the flowers in Central New York.

One might wonder just how George Vincent finds any time to do school work. We find that he graduated from John Reagan High School at Houston, Texas in 1936. He began his college work this Fall with unusual distinction because of honors won during this past Summer when he was one of 80 forestry students who spent 10 weeks in camp at Cranberry Lake in the Adirondacks. This camp is conducted every Summer by Syracuse University for forestry students. A 10 weeks' study period there is required before forestry students begin their junior year. In the camp the boys studied "Dendrology" or tree classifieation; "Ecology" or tree environment; and "Silviculture" or care and treatment of trees. They also studied and had praetical instruction in surveying, lumber cruising, and forest management. At the end of the 10 week period the hoys were rated on their work; also on their personality and general progress. George Vineent won top place for the Summer camping period, scoring high man of the 80 at the camp.

As a result he was awarded a coveted forestry trophy, a timber cruiser's axe, awarded annually to the boy making the best record in the camp. He also won a position on the forestry faculty of Syracuse University, teaching "Dendrology." On his return to college he was eleeted president of the junior class in the College of Forestry and vice-president of the honorary forestry club.

To peoples' query about the work involved, Vincent replies: "Many people might think what I do is hard, but I don't think so. I enjoy studying forestry, so I am determined to go through in some way or another. Certainly nothing could be more enjoyable than being out in the woods and observing things." G. C. W.

Horses on the Farm

For many years as a youngster I read the pictures of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Then I began reading the print also and have been doing so ever sinee. Well do I remember that often the front cover page bore the pieture of man's most beautiful, most useful. most obedient, most lovable and most abused friend, the horse. As a boy nothing gave me more of a thrill than to look at the picture of a horse. and I must confess it still does.

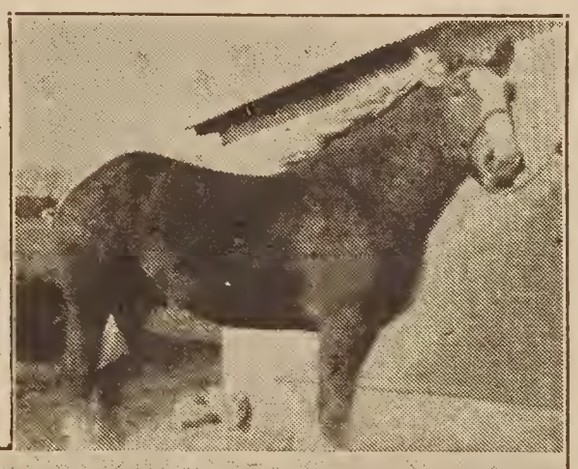
I have heard quite a few farmers make the remark that the horse is being forgotten or sadly neglected by agricultural publications. I do not want to think that is the case. but it really seems there is a hiteh somewhere. I am convinced that many a farmer's hard sledding can be traeed to the fact that he was unable to keep his sons on the farm due to lack of interest in the horse end of the industry.

Tell me what red-blooded farm boy did not get a thrill when there was a eolt on the farm which was his to train and raise to horsedom. His pleasure could not be measured.

I am sending you a picture of two of my mares, Dolly Grey and Fanny Brown and one of my three years old Belgian stallion Rex 22707. Rex weighs about 1,950 lbs. and is a sure foal getter. I hope for the time when we will get more horse news as well as pictures. The boys will enjoy them. I take six agricultural papers and glad to say yours still is the best.

FRANK A. KUNTZ.

Pennsylvania.



Top: Belgian Stallion Rex and bottom, Dolly Grey and Fanny Brown, on Centre of the Valley Farm, owned by Frank A. Kuntz at Centre Valley, Lehigh County, Pa.

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The name of this new yeast is *MACA* and thousands of women who have tried it wouldn't think of using any other! For just imagine, you can keep *Maca* on your pantry shelf and when you're ready to bake you simply dissolve it in a cup of lukewarm water and it's all ready to go to work. *What a convenience!*

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Flowers in the parlor,
Rose and lily-bloom.
Idle folk unheeding pass
Through the crowded room,

Flowers in the kitchen,
Daisies burn so bright,
My old black pots and kettles shine
Transfigured in their light.

GERTRUDE KNEVELS.

Spring Recipes

Ripe, garden strawberries all by themselves in jam are a lovely thing—but for extra deliciousness try a batch of this very new marmalade.

RIPE STRAWBERRY MARMALADE.—Four cups prepared fruit, seven cups sugar, one-half bottle fruit pectin.

Peel off yellow rind of two medium oranges and two medium lemons with sharp knife, leaving as much of the white part on fruit as possible. Put yellow rinds through food chopper. Add one-half cup water and one-eighth teaspoon soda, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Slip pulp out of each section of peeled fruit. Add pulp and juice to rind and simmer, covered, 20 minutes longer. Crush thoroughly or grind about one quart fully ripe strawberries. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary and mix well and boil gently five minutes.

Remove from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just five minutes, to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot marmalade at once. Makes about 10 glasses.

RHUBARB AND STRAWBERRY PRESERVES. — Cut rhubarb in small pieces. Two parts rhubarb and one part strawberries. Allow equal weight of sugar, put fruit in layers in a kettle with layers of sugar between and heat very slowly to boiling. Boil until syrup is thick, skim, pour into jars, wipe, seal and store.

RHUBARB CONSERVE. — Five pounds rhubarb, eight cups sugar, three cups weak vinegar, two oranges, one-half teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, two cups seedless raisins, two cups walnut meats.

Wash rhubarb, cut in pieces and pour boiling water over it. Allow to stand three minutes and drain. Add sugar, vinegar, spices, grated rind and juice of oranges, and raisins cut in pieces. Cook slowly until thick, add chopped nut meats and pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Ways to Serve Strawberries

STRAWBERRY SAUCE ON HOT BISCUIT. —Bring to a boil one cup of water, ¾ cup of sugar, and a pinch of salt. Add two cups sliced strawberries. Keep hot but do not allow to boil. Just before serving, add two tablespoons butter. Pour over buttered biscuit halves and serve hot.

STRAWBERRY FLUFF CAKE.—In a large bowl beat the whites of two eggs, adding two cups of mashed sweetened strawberries a little at a time. This will make a big bowlful. Pile on cake, between layers and on top.

STRAWBERRY MARSHMALLOW PUDDING. —Cut a quarter pound package of marshmallows in quarters. Combine with two cups sliced strawberries which have been slightly sweetened, and one cup whipped cream. Chill and serve in sherbet glasses, topped with a big strawberry.

RHUBARB AND STRAWBERRY PIE. — Fill uncooked pie shell level full of rhubarb. Mix well one cup sugar, pinch of salt, and one tablespoon flour and sprinkle over rhubard. Dot with pieces of butter. Cover with a layer of sliced sweetened strawberries. Cover with top crust and bake like an apple pie.

STRAWBERRY TARTS. — Combine one cup cream whipped, four tablespoons sugar, one-half teaspoon vanilla, and one cup shredded cocoanut. Place sweetened, sliced strawberries in bottom of tart shell, pile cream mixture on fruit, top with big berry.

BAVARIAN STRAWBERRY CREAM.—Soak two tablespoons gelatin in one-half cup cold water for 10 minutes. Then add one-half cup boiling water and two-thirds cup sugar and stir until dissolved. Add one cup fresh strawberry juice. When beginning to thicken, fold in two cups whipped cream. Chill.

STRAWBERRY CREAM FILLING FOR CAKE. — Beat stiff one cup cream, and combine with one egg white beaten stiff. To this add one cup mashed and sweetened strawberries. MRS. E. P. P.

Ready for Canning ?

Even if Spring did get a late start and planting was delayed, the canning season will be upon us before we know it and a few hours spent now in going over equipment, checking on the left-overs and the most popular things, will save much time later. A shining row of empty jars and glasses of all needed sizes, with proper tops and everything ready to work with when the day comes, will give you almost as much satisfaction now as the filled ones will later on. There are always different recipes to try and every woman, as she looks over her garden, has visions of good things to be stored away for next Winter. Here is what one expert says is the absolute minimum of equipment for preparing food for canning —a sharp paring knife, a colander, a strainer, a jelly bag, two large bowls, measures, (spoon set and cup, half pint, pint and quart) a pitcher, a perforated skimmer and a good-sized wooden spoon.

Incidentally, it's much easier to can a little at a time and can often; unless, of course, a whole crop ripens at once.

When its Apple Blossom time the most practical members of the farm family, looking over the trees in their brief and lovely flowerng, speculate on what the harvest and the profits will be. The special co-operative effort being made this year by the New York and New Englnd Apple Institute to present to the consumer the virtues of apples for health, taste, variety of uses and economy in the diet is bound to react favorably for all apple producers in the territory. C. B. W.

A familiar scene in many farm kitchens.

"Know Thy Neighbor's Hobby!"

A regional Hobby Show was arranged by the Ulster County Home Bureau and held the last Friday and Saturday of March in Kingston, N. Y.

As Kingston is the hub of the Catskill Mountains, it was convenient for about 100 hobbyists from some 30 miles radius to bring their interesting hobbies to this display.

The Ulster County Hobby Show was divided into three sections:

1. One room was set aside for needlework in which different women demonstrated rug and quilt making. The walls and screens were covered with handmade quilts, rugs, laces, embroidered pictures, etc.,

2. A novel feature of this exhibit was a room with a seating capacity of about 30 people set aside for active hobbies and lectures, such as photography, flower arrangements, chalk talks of local spots, puppet show, etc. The crowd changed with each form of entertainment thereby giving everyone a chance.

3. The largest room held all the various hobbies.

Every locality has many hobbyists who keep their arts to themselves, thinking the outside world is not interested. But this first hobby show of Ulster County proved that among our neighbors and friends we have many who had made an intensive study in one subject or another and which is of interest to all of us. For instance:

One of our local attorneys exhibited very professional photographs; a local doctor had framed old newspapers some over 100 years old; a fireman built full-rigged ships in large electric bulbs; a principal of a local public school showed "Indian artcrafts," many of them found in or around Kingston; a restaurant owner brought a collection of male and female dolls from all parts of the world; a book store proprietor exhibited his 15 year collection of books on humor, some dating back to 1851; a young woman showed dried corn and seed husks lacquered in bright Mexican colors; a bedridden Nun sent down a beautifully tatted altar cloth; a clothing store proprietor had his large collection of military buttons and incidentally he donated the hall.

This just proves that anything you collect or are interested in belongs in the "hobby" class whether you're a doctor, lawyer or farmer.

So all in all this first annual Ulster County Hobby Show was a success, some 500 people seeing it the first day and a much larger attendance the second day. There was no admission.

Of course this was a good time of the year for a hobby show before the farmer and his wife became busy on the farm and were glad to show what they had been doing all Winter. S. M.

New York.

Spool Rack

The top drawer on the right hand side of my mother's sewing machine has always been used to hold thread. Years ago my small brother equipped it with a gadget that did away with thread tangles. A half-inch board from a goods box was sawed just the right size to fit into the bottom of the drawer. Box nails were driven through the board as close together as spools could conveniently be placed. The box was then put in place and the spools arrranged on the nails.

The upper drawer on the left hand side has always been devoted to buttons. It is much more convenient than a small button box, bag or jar, as the buttons may be spread out so that it is easier to pick out those wanted. My own sewing machine is an electric portable, and while I enjoy using it, I do miss Mother's thread drawer and her button drawer.

N. P. D.

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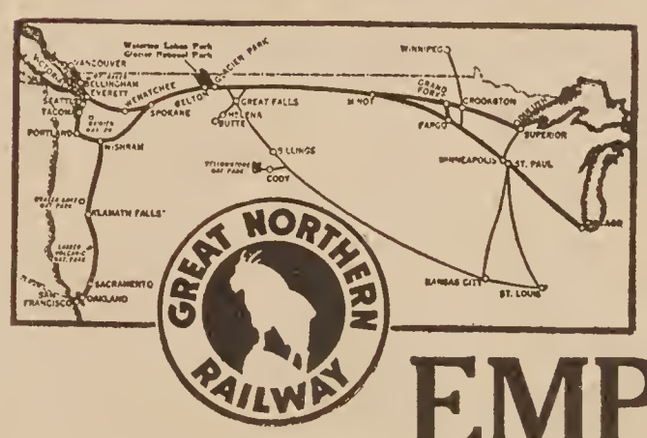

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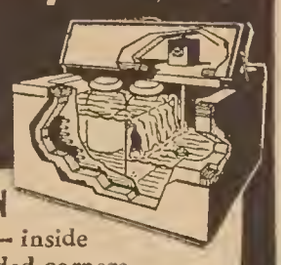

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News From New Jersey

The New Jersey farm outlook has improved a great deal in the last two weeks with warmer weather and some badly needed sunshine. Water soaked soils have had a chance to dry out sufficiently to permit cultivation or planting of crops delayed two to three weeks by unseasonably cold and wet weather.

Planting of early potato, pea, lettuce, onion, turnip, oat and pasture crops has now been completed and farmers have begun setting out cabbage plants and planting early corn. Central and Southern Jersey farmers are beginning to set out tomato, pepper, cauliflower and other plants.

Small Fruit Damage

The unseasonably late cold weather with freezing temperatures and snows up to the middle of April led many farmers to fear most of their fruit buds had been killed for this year. It is now believed, however, that only slight damage resulted and horticultural experts anticipated good yields of peaches, plums, apples, cherries and pears. Nearly normal crops of all kinds of berries are also predicted.

Dairy and Poultry Situation

The New Jersey dairy industry is expanding. The growth began in 1930, when farmers had on January 1 approximately 118,000 milk cows. At the same date this year farmers have 148,000 milk cows. The increase amounts to 30,000 head, or slightly more than 25 per cent. During 1939 the number of cows went up by 5,000 head, as compared with 1938.

New Jersey farm herds produced during 1939 nearly 544,186,000 quarts of milk valued at the farms at $30,500,000. This quantity is almost sufficient to supply the state population with fresh milk. The average farm price of milk in 1939 was $2.61 per 100 pounds, or seven cents less than during 1938. The unsettled milk situation in the neighboring state of New York dragged down the New Jersey price especially during the first eight months of 1939.

Approximately 56,496,000 dozen eggs were prodneed on New Jersey farms during 1939, as compared with 51,360.000 in 1938. The 1939 farm value of eggs was $14,124,000, or $976,000 less than in 1938. The lower farm value is attributed to the lower farm price, which, in 1939, was 25 cents per dozen against 29.4 cents in 1938. The cost of chicken feeds in 1939 fluctuated greatly at a level higher than in 1938. Higher cost of feed and lower price for eggs caused unfavorable economic conditions among poultry raisers in the state during 1939.

Crop Acreage for the State

According to the State Department of Agriculture, farmers in New Jersey intend to plant the following acreage in farm crops: soy beans, 30,000; sweet potatoes, 15,000; strawberries, 4,700; tomatoes for canning, 31,000; for market, 11,000; watermelons, 1,500; potatoes, total 58.000; early potatoes, 48,000; egg plant, 1,300; lima beans, 3,400; asparagus, 14,300; cabbage, 7,400; cantaloupes, 4,600; carrots, 2,300; cucumbers, 2,400; onions, 2,800; peppers. 6,700; spinach, 1,000; field corn, 189,000; oats, 45,000, and barley, 8,000.

Home Garden Profitable

Since work in the home garden is usually done in spare time, the plot should be located as near the house as possible. On farms, where there is usually plenty of available space, the garden should be rectangular with the rows running the long way and far enough apart to permit horse cultivation. Where hand labor must be employed the rows may be closer together.

Plants such as tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, cabbage and early lettuce, all of which may be purchased from local hothouse growers, should be set out as soon as the danger of late frost is over. Seeds of stringbeans, lima beans, early peas, radishes, and spinach should also be planted now so that plants may mature before the heat of Summer. Early onions, which may be used as scallions, can be planted in or between rows of tomatoes, eggplants, peppers or other longer growing crops.

Soilless Culture

Currently there is quite a vogue for growing plants without soil, using instead either just plain water or sand to which are added essential plant foods in chemical form. It's a nice novelty but not apt to displace real dirt farming to any appreciable extent — so farmers need not start selling their lands just yet to go into the soilless culture business.

We now have solutions to make cuttings root and solutions to make certain types of plants get up and grow faster. So far, the flower gardeners seem to be trying them out mostly, but they may be found practical for use on the farm under certain conditions.

Urge Practical Education

Many famers in the rural districts of New Jersey are demanding that courses of study in the rural schools be made more practical. They think that public schools spend their time preparing pupils for high schools and college which is fundamentally wrong sinee many pupils do not continue school after the eighth grade. Boys and girls, they contend, should be educated and trained for life and not altogether for collegs.

The rural schools should include practical courses in dairying, poultry rairing, gardening, feeding and marketing, livestock, manuel training, simple plumbing and such practical subjects.

Fertilizers for the Garden

The average home gardener becomes interested at this time of year in improving his lawn and in the question of growing flowers. Many home gardeners do not have adequate information on types of garden fertilizer and their uses. These questions are completely covered in two bulletins issued by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, one of which is entitled "Garden Fertilizers" and the other "Improving Garden Soils." A circular on growing annual flowers adapted to New Jersey may also be had.

Veal Production Increases

Evidence that veal production in New Jersey has kept pace with the increase in the number of dairy cows in recent years is shown in the fact that there are between 75,000 to 90,000 veal calves produced on dairy farms in the State annually.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Forty Years a Country Preacher

This is the book written by our "Pastoral Parson," Rev. George B. Gilbert — an intimate story, told in his plain homespun style—humorous, pathetic, appealing, sympathetic. Only a man with burning desire to help human bodies and souls could live such a life or write such a book. Like his Divine Master, he goes about doing good.

Published by Harper and Brothers, New York, 319 pages, eight pages of illustrations.

For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, price, $2.75.

One of the new low price combines that are proving popular on Northeast farms.

Maple Sugar Profits

Until the great hurricane of 1927, Vermont was the leading state in the production of maple sweets, but the destruction of so many of its trees gave the lead to New York, its St. Lawrence County leading all others. Within a radius of a few miles around Hopkinton and Nicholville, more buckets are hung and more syrup produced than in any area of equal size. Nearly every farmer has a sugar grove. In earlier years, only one bucket was hung to a tree, but now two, three and even four are common. One maker hangs 4,500 buckets, several, 2,500 to 3,500, and many from 1,500 down. One man has lived well for years from the proceeds of his maple sugar grove, and it is on sandy land that would blow away, if not held down by the maple trees. In fact, the west side of this grove is deeply drifted with sand, in some places up to the lower tree limbs. The season was late, and very few trees being tapped until after April 1, most people believed a poor season was in prospect. However, everything seemed to work just right, with freezing nights and thawing days, so that while some trees seemed slow to respond, others ran well in afternoons, to keep all hands busy. The sap was uncommonly sweet, so the yield of syrup was high. The local tinshop used acres of galvanized iron sheets in making bucket covers, they having an especially good design.

Good quality of maple cakes are on sale in the large towns at 30 cents per pound, with choice syrup at $1.75 and $2. The great bulk of syrup is marketed in 30 and 40 gallon steel drums, furnished by the buyers, the price ranging from 14 cents per syrup pound down to about nine cents.

The large gross amount of money brought into this section, and produced during the farmers' dull season, helps make up for their unwarranted low milk price, and greatly helps business. If anyone questions the assertion that this immediate vicinity hangs more buckets for maple sugar making than any other like territory, the writer will make a census and stand corrected if anyone in rival territory can disprove his claims.

New York. CHARLES H. BRUSH.

Farm Compensation Insurance

While relatively few farmers may be affected, all, especially milk producers, will be interested in a recent court decision holding that a farmer who buys products from another to sell at a profit becomes an employer under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Such a ruling has just been handed down by Referee George D. McDonald of Rochester, in sanctioning an award of $250 to Howard F. Lapp who was injured while employed by Myron Neeland, Corfu dairy farmer. He was deseribed as suffering permanent disability of a hand while engaged in handling milk.

Referee McDonald ruled that, although farmers are exempt from provisions of the Compensation Law requiring that they carry compensation insurance, in this particular case, the fact that Neeland purchased milk from another farmer, pasteurized it with that obtained from his own cows, and then distributed it for profit, made him "more than a farmer,"—an employer who must carry compensation insurance. O.

The New Zealand Centennial

New Zealand is celebrating its centennial as a separate colony, and there is much traveling to see the various exhibits. Following are notes from a correspondent who made the trip down to Christchurch City from the North Island.

"The first 120 miles is through properly civilized farming country, with sheep, cattle, gardens and orchards. Then for many miles we went through partly cleared land, beautiful with gorse and broom in full bloom, many deep ravines with streams running through them, and rapids in places.

At New Plymouth, on the coast, we went through the public gardens. In early days there was much fighting here with the Maori.

The women's exhibits were wonderful. From all over New Zealand the institutes had sent their work, so beautifully done. Technical schools all over the country sent their work.

I spent three weeks in Christchurch, seeing the sights and listening to speeches by notables. This is a wonderful country that can be appreciated only by seeing it." EMMA D. FOWLER.

Auckland, New Zealand.

Book for Home Gardeners

Garden Encyclopedia, By E. L. D. Seymour; cloth bound $3.65; artcraft $4.65 (N. Y. City Sales, add 2% Sales Tax)
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To Margaret, From Her Father—About Bugs

(Continued from page 319)

horde of caterpillars, ripening into gypsy moths. Twenty years before, Leopold Trouvelot, French astronomer at Harvard, had brought over from Europe a box of moth eggs, with the idea of mating the caterpillars with silkworms in the hope of breeding hybrids resistant to a disease then threatening the silk industry of France. A gale blew the box out of the window of the professor's Medford home. Fully aware of the possible consequences, Trouvelot searched the ground on his knees with a magnifying glass, but some of the eggs escaped his notice.

Throughout the 90's the plague of gypsy moths spread over Massachusetts, defoliating the trees. It was being defeated with creosote and other sprays by 1901, when the state stopped its appropriations. The brown tail moth from Holland, brought in on smuggled rose bushes, joined forces and by 1905 other New England States had been invaded. Parasites from Japan and Russia were imported to aid in the fight. Once more success was in sight when the World War intervened.

But we are ahead of our story. The attention of government officials was distracted in the initial stages of the gypsy moth campaign by the appearance of the San Jose scale in Virginia, brought thither in infected stock. Once more was seen a lightening spread of the pest, combated by sprays and parasites. Scale in the East, scale in the West, moths in the North, and, in 1892, the boll weevil, crossing the Rio Grande in a bale of Mexican cotton. From Brownsville, Texas, its ravages widened out until by 1922 it had reached the northern limit of cotton cultivation. The second march through Georgia was signalized by long lists of foreclosed mortgages, by the flight of negro labor, by failing banks, and by suicides of planters and speculators. Man, finding no ally in the insect world, was forced to fight alone. He is still fighting, with calcium arsenate dusted from low-flying airplanes, by destroying crop refuse, and by planting early and rotating his crops.

Passing reference should be made at this point to the fact that the last decade of the 19th century marked the discovery that insects carry certain diseases of man and animal. Yersin, the Japanese, unveiled the origin of the bubonic plague in 1894. The triumphs of Walter Reed over yellow fever are too well known to be detailed here.

(To be continued.)

Clean Ranges Needed

Many poultrymen have found that the best place to grow healthy pullets to fill the laying pens next Fall is on the open range but that not all ranges are ideal. Probably systematic management of the range is the secret that controls the success, because often too many pullets are raised on the same ground year after year, with the result that disease creeps in. The range land needs rest to produce the best results.

Many have found that rotation is the solution. Each farm presents a different problem and the producer has to work out a solution to fit his own conditions. Large scale crop rotation is impossible on the small, acreage of some farms, but it is very practical on farms of more extensive size. The rotation should be planned so that the poultry will be on the same land but once in every four years. This gives ample time for sanitation of the ground and insures the safety of the soil when the pullets occupy it. The rotation should contain at least one year of a cash crop. This makes a little more money for the operator. The rotation should be one of soil upbuilding. The farmer cannot keep taking from the soil year after year without putting something back.

The producer who gives a little thought to this subject is not wasting his time. It will help him produce the healthy, vigorous birds that are wanted in the laying houses next Winter. E. C.

New York.

Iodine for Cannibalism

When chickens are picked by others, I always use iodine on the spots. The other chickens take just one more pick and then they spend so much time getting rid of the iodine on their bills that they forget all about it. I never remove the picked chickens from the flock and only lose one or two in a flock sometimes not that. J. C. W.

Pennsylvania.

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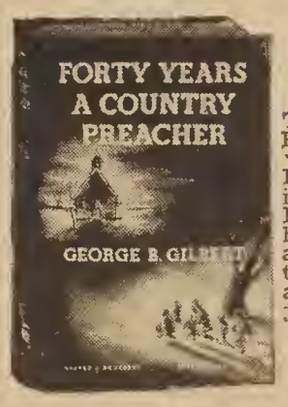

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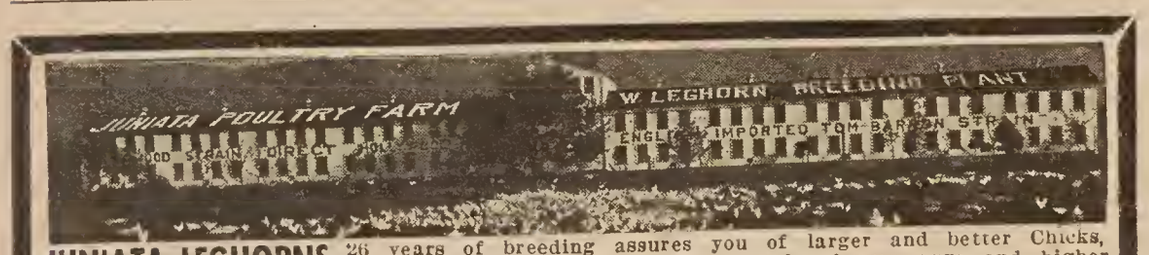

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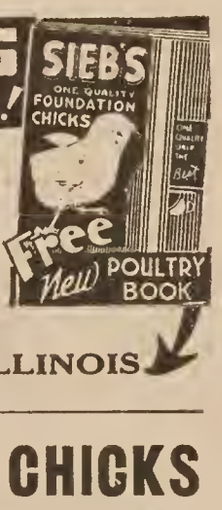

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Gizzard Erosion in Chicks

Reports of gizzard erosion in baby chicks are increasingly frequent. This trouble first became serious on the Pacific Coast, and has in the past two years become very serious in parts of the Northeastern States and the Middle West. The increasing amount of gizzard erosion found in chicks sent to our laboratory, and in field examination of chicks by our poultry specialists, has been particularly noticeable during the past year and a half. In many cases this condition was found in chicks examined directly after being taken from the incubator. Fumigation of the incubator, as for pullorum infection has not been successful in controlling this trouble.

While mycosis of the digestive tract probably has been the cause of some gizzard erosion we have been frequently unable to find mycosis in chicks with gizzard erosion.

There are several types of gizzard erosion. In one the lesions are characterized by their shallow nature and do not go below the lining of the gizzard. The brown or yellowish roughened areas of the gizzard may be slipped off by sidewise pressure with the thumb on the gizzard lining. Where mycosis is associated with the condition. this is the type of gizzard erosion that we have found. In other cases the erosion extends into the muscular tissue of the gizzard like an ulcer. Diagnosis should be verified by a competent pathologist.

Gizzard erosion has been found in chicks on a wide variety of rations and chicks that were hatched from eggs laid by breeders on a wide variety of rations. The investigators at Wisconsin Experiment Station have indicated that gizzard erosion may be due to the lack of grit or other hard material in the ration and they were able to cure some cases by feeding hard grain or hard grit, or both.

Research workers in California have determined the presence of an actual gizzard erosion factor among the vitamins. They have reported that there is not likely to be a deficiency of this anti-gizzard erosion vitamin in any good rations carrying alfalfa leaf meal, bran and middlings. The anti-gizzard erosion vitamin is found particularly in alfalfa leaf meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, and the green grasses. It is thought by some investigators to be cholic acid though this remains to be proven. Gizzard erosion is now occuring in chicks on rations carrying large percentages of wheat bran, wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, etc. and on rations which gave no sign of this trouble a few years ago and are apparently still giving excellent results on some flocks and in some areas.

Some investigators believe that the trouble is due to some type of fungus and this would seem to be supported by the fact that the copper sulphate treatment used in the control of mycosis of the digestive tract has proved to be of decided aid in most cases of gizzard erosion. Other investigators have found no evidence of a fungus.

It is quite possible that the so-called "anti-gizzard erosion" vitamin is not one vitamin but a complex of two or more and that perhaps we occasionally get a deficiency of one of these factors which may be somewhat harder to obtain in quantity in a normal ration.

Most of the cases showing any substantial loss from gizzard erosion are also complicated by the presence of chick bronchitis, coccidiosis, poor brooder regulation, improper ventilation, or other factors which reduce the resistance of the chicks. Adverse factors of this kind are quite likely to result in more or less mortality in the chicks with gizzard erosion, where under good brooding conditions, they may be very little handicapped by the presence of a little erosion.

The treatment for gizzard erosion in chicks which has given us the best results to date is the copper sulphate and vinegar treatment. The solution consists of one pound of copper sulphate to one gallon of water and the addition of one tablespoonful of this stock solution, plus an equal amount of vinegar, to each gallon of drinking water consumed by the birds. Where automatic waterers are used, thus making it impractical to use this copper sulphate and vinegar treatment satisfactorily in the drinking water, we have secured good results by the use of four to six and one-half ounces of powdered copper sulphate per 100 pounds of dry mash.

In some cases this has decreased the palatability of the mash and a plan of intermittent feeding with this medicated mash had to be followed. In other cases the chicks took to the mash without delay and in spite of a fairly heavy dosage of copper sulphate. It seems desirable, however, to use the minimum dosage mentioned above except in severe cases where the dosage at minimum level has not proved effective. Whether the fact that copper sulphate has an astringent effect on the tissues is the reason for its

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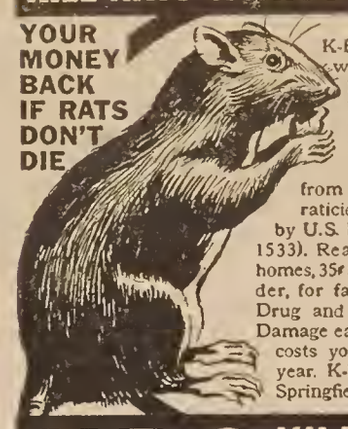

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Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. & N. H. Reds	6.50	8.50	5.00

H. Mixed $5.50; Leg. Mixed $5-100. CATALOG FREE.
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value in treating this trouble or not, we do not know, but certainly it has been of real benefit. No cod liver oil or mineral oil should be used on the scratch grain while chicks are being given the copper sulphate treatment nor within three days before or after the treatment, but oil in the usual dry mash is safe.

When the copper sulphate and vinegar treatment is used the medicated water should be placed in wood, porcelain, glass or earthenware drinking vessels. If galvanized drinking vessels are to be used, it is suggested that they be placed in the solution, or filled with it, and the solution allowed to stand in the metal fountains or troughs for 48 hours before being used. They should then be washed carefully and refilled with the solution and, again carefully washed and refilled with fresh solution at least once a day. Just how safe this will always be with different types and qualities of galvanizing, we do not know, but it has been used successfully by some poultrymen. The initial 48 hour period apparently results in the deposit of some copper on the surface of the metal vessel and thereafter any action between the copper sulphate vinegar solution and the metal surface is apparently much less. C. E. LEE.

Check Poultry Tapeworms

Because of its relation to tapeworm infestation, the common house fly is of especial importance to poultrymen, although it is not the sole agent of transmitting the parasite. Tapeworm eggs, present in great numbers in the manure of infested birds, are not directly infective to other poultry, but require an intermediary development which takes place in the body of certain insects which feed in and on the manure.

A first step in control is to clean and collect droppings before they become breeding and feeding centers for flies and other insects, either by storing in tightly screened manure pit or shed, or by spreading directly on distant fields. Droppings pits, open manure sheds, manure piled on the ground near the poultry buildings, all are dangerous during the warmer months when insects can live and multiply.

Since flies travel long distances, these precautions will fail to give control unless neighboring farmers are equally careful. They will appear in hordes and congregate wherever open feed bins, or wet mash, soaked oats, nad other feeds are available. If flies still abound after cleaning up local breeding places, large numbers may be killed by poisoning. Four fluid ounces of formalin mixed with a gallon of milk makes an effective potion. Liquid skim milk, or dried milk mixed with water may be used. A handful of sugar dissolved in a gallon of poisoned water also is satisfactory. Expose the poisoned bait wherever flies gather; in the feed room, near the manure pit, etc. Supply fresh poison frequently as it dries down.

Flies will die not only in the poison, but all over the floor and ground in the vicinity. Dead flies should be swept up before mixing feed on the floor, and feed should not be stored in open bins where poison is used. Care should be taken to see that dead flies do not get into anything to which birds have access, as the tapeworm cysts still may remain infective.

Formalin it a poison. Take care that children, pets or chickens do not get at the poisoned bait. LOCKE JAMES.

Paralysis Again

I have three hens that are troubled with leg weakness. What causes this? I am feeding them laying mash and cracked corn. H. E. S.

It may be that your hens have some simple trouble which affects them so that they cannot walk, in the same way that any disease will put a man off his feet, but there is also a possibility that this may be a disease known as range paralysis, a serious trouble with poultry at times and incurable so far as we know. In fact nobody knows exactly what it is that causes this, as laboratories that have examined such paralysis cases have reported that they found no germ or insect infection or infestation in the bird. If it is a germ disease, it is one of those cases of the germ being so small that it has not been discovered. Others think that it is a nervous disease, perhaps brought on by over stimulation of the parents of such birds so that they laid beyond their strength and thus their progeny had an inherited weakness so that their bodies were not able to stand the strain of growth and development. This also is only an assumption. Nobody knows for sure.

Another thing that sometimes causes this leg weakness is internal parasites and on that basis there is fair reason to expect some results by treating the birds with the capsules given for this purpose.

The trouble may not be infectious, like cholera or roup, but it is a good plan to remove such cases from the flock.

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Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thirfty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 692, Waterloo, Iowa

PRODUCTS OF SCIENTIFIC MERIT WHITMOYER LABORATORIES, INC.

DISINFECTANTS and INSECTICIDES

CRESANOL (Disinfectant and Dip, Coeff. 6) • WHITPINE (Pine Disinfectant for Incubators) • HYDROL (Litter Spray Concentrate for Coccidiosis Control) • WHITMOYER INCUBATOR FUMIGANT • KLOREX (Concentrated Hypochlorite Powder) • WHITOLINEUM (Red Mite Paint) • ROOST PAINT (Nicotine Compound for Delousing Poultry).

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PROTOSEP (Flock Treatment for Coccidiosis) • PROTO-TABS (Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent) • AMYTHOL (Spray for Colds and Roup) • PIK-REM (Blood Soluble Anti-Pick) • VERMEX TABLETS ("Two-in-One" Worm Tablets) • OVUMIX (Tonic and Flock Treatment for Worms.)

Write for prices and full details.

WHITMOYER LABORATORIES, Inc. Manufacturing Chemists
BOX 7, MYERSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non Sexed 100	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
Large Type Hanson	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	10.00	7.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	11.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	10.00	8.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	6.00	8.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed			

Hanson S.C.W. Leg. Ckls. $2-100; $8-500; $15-1000. Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

Pedigreed R. O. P. foundation, 250 to 300 Egg Records per Year. Breeders bloodtested.

100% live Arrival postpaid.	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large ENGLISH type	$6.00	$12.00	$1.50
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	10.00	5.00
N. H. or R. I. REDS	7.00	9.00	6.00
BARRED ROCKS	5.50	7.50	4.50
Heavy Mixed 80% Heavies Gt'd			

Pullets Guar. 95%. Free Catalog of Farm & Stock.
Shadel Poultry Farm, Rt. 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

4 Weeks Old

From healthy, well paying flocks, 25c each

COCKERELS

Same breed and age . . . . . 8c each

Shipments are made by express collect. A 10% deposit will book your order.

Also Baby Chicks, Ducklings, Turkey Poults
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY - THERESA, N. Y.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D.

Prompt Service & Live del. guar. Pullets guar. 95% accurate	Per 100 unsexed	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00	12.00	4.00

Less than 100 add 1 cent per chick. Also started Chicks. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sex W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Sex H. Pls. 95% guar.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rks., R.I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Lt. Mix $5.50; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $1.50. Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P'paid.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

CLOVERDALE CHICKS

Lg. Type S. C. White, Br. & Buff Leg.	$6.00-100
Lg. Type W., Br. & Buff Leg. Sex. Plts.	11.00-100
B. & W. Rocks, R.I.Reds. $6.50; H.Ckls.	4.90-100
N.H.Reds, W.Wyan., $7.-100. H. Plts.	9.00-100

Breeders Blood-Tested. 100% Del. P.P. Free Cat.
Cloverdale Hatchery, Dept. R, McAlisterville, Pa.

SATISFACTORY CHICKS

14 Popular Breeds—liberal guarantees—Sexed Chicks. Also W. Pekin Ducklings. Free Cir. Write
New Washington Hatchery Co. Box D, New Washington O

Order at these low prices . . . . .

NEUHAUSER'S "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

Yes, America and Canada come to Neuhauser for "Good Luck" quality chicks . . . from bloodtested, balanced, vitamin-fed, proven breeding stock. Order with confidence at the following low prices:

	AA Mating	AAA Mating
White Leghorns, Anconas, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.95	$7.95
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes	7.95	8.95
Black, Buff and White Minoreas	8.25	9.50
Buff Orpingtons, New Hampshire Reds, Partridge Rocks	8.25	9.50

Leghorn PULLETS, $14.00 per 100
Leghorn Cockerels, 2.50 per 100
Write for low prices on Ducklings and Mammouth Bronze Turkey Poults. FREE Folder explains all breeds.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Inc.
Box 104, Napoleon, Ohio
or Martinsburg, West Virginia

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Write for Catalog on Special Matings. Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65
LARGE HANSON WH. LEGHORN PULLETS 95% ACCURATE	12.50	62.50	125
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20

All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D. by Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on Request. Order Now.
Smith's Electric Hatchery. Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. 95% PULLETS GUAR.	Electric Hatched. Unsex. 100	Pults. 100	Ckls. 100
Will ship Cash or C.O.D.			
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	10.00	6.50
Rock-Red Cross	8.00	10.00	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	12.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad. or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY.
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HERBSTERS' CHIX & POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Postage Paid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del.

Large Type White Leghorns	$6.00-100
Large Type White Leghorn Pullets	12.00-100
R. I. Reds; White Wyandottes	7.00-100
Barred Rocks; White Rocks	7.00-100
Buff Orps.; Silver Lace Wyandottes	8.00-100
Black & White Giants; Lt. Brahmas	8.50-100
Heavy Mixed $6-100; Leghorn Cockerels	2.50-100
TURKEY POULTS	38.00-100

ORDER FROM AD. OR WRITE FOR CATALOG.
HERBSTERS' HATCHERY, Box R, McCLURE, PA.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

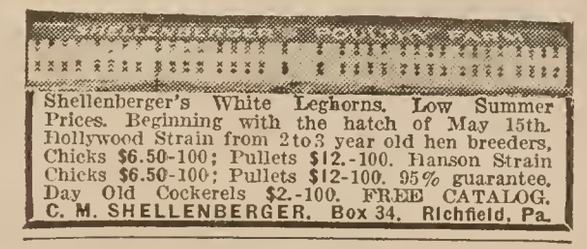
	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. or Han.			
S. C. W. Leg. Pullets	$11.00	$54.00	$108
W. Leghorns (Str. run)	5.50	26.50	53
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	39.00	78
Bar. & White Rocks	6.00	29.00	58
Heavy Breed Assorted Special	5.00	24.00	48
White Leghorn Cockerels	1.50	7.00	13

Elec. Hatched. From Bloodtested Breeders. 100% live postpaid arrival. Cash or C.O.D. Large Type S.C.W. Leghorn Pullets (Express collect) 4 weeks 25c each.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Hatchery, Box I, Cocolamus, Penna.

STUCK'S QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.			
L'ge Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Large Type White Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55
H. Mix $5; Bar. & Wh. Rox	6.00	30.00	60
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	1.50	7.50	15
N. H. Reds—Special	8.00	40.00	80

(4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c ea. Ship express collect). We Pay Postage. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for Free Cir. giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery. Elec. Hatched. Stuck's Poultry Farm, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.



Shellenberger's White Leghorns. Low Summer Prices. Beginning with the hatch of May 15th. Hollywood Strain from 2 to 3 year old hen breeders, Chicks $6.50-100; Pullets $12.-100. Hanson Strain Chicks $6.50-100; Pullets $12-100. 95% guarantee. Day Old Cockerels $2.-100. FREE CATALOG.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 34, Richfield, Pa.

LINCOLN BETTER (RED) CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50-100
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	7.00-100
S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 95%	13.00-100
Mixed or off color	6.50-100

100% prepaid delivery guaranteed.
LINCOLN HATCHERY, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

PILCH'S SEXED CHICKS

. . will mean higher egg production for you. 8000 Pullorum Clean Breeders. 10,000 Red Cockerels weekly.
CHESTER PILCH, Box 101, FEEDING HILLS, MASS.

DR. ROMIG'S PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS

Barred or White Rocks $7.00-100
New Hampshire Reds $7.50-100; W. Giants $9.00-100
W. Leg. (Large type) $7; Pullets $13; Ckls. $2.50; H. Mix $6. 100% live arrival postage paid. CIRCULAR.
F. C. Romig, Veterinarian, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BOS Chicks and Pullets—White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Leghorcas, Anconas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, unsexed $6.00-100; Sexed $12.00-100; Mixed Chicks $4.00-100; Cockerels $1.65-100; Pullets 6, 8, 10, 12 weeks. Ready for shipment. C. O. D. *Catalog free.* BOS HATCHERY, R 2R, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY & STARTED CHICKS Blood tested & U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wed. through year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Cir. & Prices. Kenyon Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.

Springtime in the Garden Spot

The robins came with April, the wild geese had flown North, the garden seeds were handy and our minds were all on gardening but Nature had other plans. Rains came, then a snow storm and more rains. Now on the 24th of April the gardens are still unplanted. The farmers are anxiously waiting to get into the fields as soon as it is dry enough.

There are many acres of cannery peas still to be planted while those that did get seeded between showers are just coming up. Very few tobacco beds are seeded and tomato seed that has been sown will very likely have to be reseeded. But the sun will soon shine and warm weather come and then we will remember the promise, that. "while the earth remainith, seedtime and harvest shall not cease."

As the new working year on the farm begins, we look back over the past year. The tobaeeo crop was good; selling mostly for 15 and five while some who held on to their crop later got 16 and five. The cattle market was slow. but good quality, well finished cattle still brought a fair price. Pigs were a bad investment. Poultry and egg prices kept low. The farmers with sheep were the lucky ones with good prices. Those who kept their wheat made a good profit and potatoes also are selling at a good price. In looking back and counting up we farmers realize that a dirt farmer cannot hope for money wealth but can enjoy a sense of security that is very satisfying in these days of turmoil.

With rich soil and energetic hands but little cash one naturally gets to formulating his own "five year self sustaining plan." We women feel rather useful planning our garden to keep us in vegetables the whole year round; and with them and our own beef and pork in cans and in the locker; with our own wheat turned into flour and whole wheat cereal; our own corn into corn meal and our own poultry, eggs, butter and milk, we really can set out a good, healthy home-raised meal. There is plenty of work to give a hearty appetite to appreciate the home fare.

No matter how cold, there is always wood to split for father and plenty of mending for mother. How thankful we can be to live in a land of peace and be able to plan and save and make ends meet. How our hearts and sympathies go out to the broken homes and devastated lands across the sea.

The sun is trying to peep through the clouds. One neighbor is trying to plow. Others are spreading manure.

Lancaster Co., Pa. MRS. R. C.

Taxidermy License

Section 197 of the conservation law provides that any person who prepares, stuffs or mounts the skins of birds, quadrupeds, fish or other animals for hire shall be deemed a taxidermist. No person shall engage in the business of taxidermy without first procuring a license and the department may regulate the issuance of such license.

The law further provides that the licensee shall keep in his place of business a register showing the name or description of every specimen received by him, the date of receipt and the name and address of the person wrom whom received. The price of the license is $5.

JUSTIN T. MAHONEY.

Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Western New York farmers plan to take part this Spring in a test of "metaphos," a new TVA phosphatic fertilizer to be demonstrated throughout the State. The phosphate will be applied on sod crops for holding water and soil in building fertility.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fifty-four Future Farmers of America at Albion earned a profit of $8,927.77 during 1939 with farm projects carried on while not attending classes at school. They average 2.8 propects for an average earning of $165 per boy; 153 projects were carried on in all.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Some 60 Schuyler County farmers took 17,166 pounds of wool to Watkins Glen to be graded and shipped last month. Thirty-five cents was paid for medium grade wools and 32 cents for one-half and fine grades. Checks totaling $5,836.44 were issued to the wool growers.

The American Goat Society is sponsoring the Sixth National Goat's Milk Scoring contest and samples are being scored at the State Experiment Station in Geneva, N. Y.

4-H CLUB NOTES

More than 300 4-H Club boys and girls attended the annual Yates County Rally Day program given in Penn Yan last month. Wesley Smth is the new county 4-H Club agent. O.

Singin' Gatherin' in Kentucky

"Come jine our Singin' Gatherin'. We take delight in makin' music on the Lord's day. It puts us in good heart. We've been havin' our Singin' Gatherin' like this on the second Sunday in June for a right smart while."

Thus spoke an old Kentucky mountaineer to a young woman of mountain aneestry herself who, riding up a lonely mountain road one Sunday in a "jolt wagon" had followed, on foot, the distant strains of a duleimer and the voiees of an old man and his grand-ehildreu singing to its accompaniment. In front of "Uncle Abner's" cabin she found him and a few of his neighbors singing with the dulcimer, a fiddle, a mouth harp and a "banjer."

On the way to the Singin' Gatherin' in a "jolt wagon."

That was the beginning but it was several years before Jean Thomas, whose work as a court reporter took her all through the Kentueky mountains, finally succeeded in bringing the Singin' Gatherin' folk down out of their mountains to where other interested people, from far and near, might hear these original folk songs. In the mountains most of her spare time had been spent searching out the ballads and ditties wherever she could find them in the mountain cabins, earning for herself the name of "Traipsin Woman." So when she finally suceeeded in her purpose it was most suitable that the gathering plaee should be the Traipsin Woman's eabin. Here for eight years the second Sunday of June has found a great rustic stage built in front of the cabin, where the mountain minstrels sit grouped on puncheon and backless benches, some in costume and some in their everyday clothes. There, throughout a long day of music, from the prologue, which sets forth the Anglo-Saxon origin of the festival, they sing their warning and their wassail songs, their "foot washin'" hymn tunes and the Gregorian chant to which they have suited the words of the traditional hymns and which "Brother Dawson of Rowan County" lines out to them. The sea chanteys they sing must have come down through the years from sea-going forbears for few if any of them have ever seen the ocean.

Whole families of mountain folk come long distances in their "jolt wagons" to listen with rapt attention to the familiar tunes, quite unconscious of the interest they arouse among the other visitors, who have motored from many States to hear. The slow speeeh of these people of true American stock, though untaught, is almost pure Elizabethan English and their habits and customs, up to now, have been unchanged and untouehed by the modern world that lies within a comparatively few miles of their cabins. When their forbears left England at the end of the 16th century, they brought with them their songs of lords and ladies, knights and squires and these survive today. To them have been added original folk songs of their own through the years and more recently the ballad makers have used modern topies such as WPA and labor conditions as subjects for their songs. Not only have they made most of their own ballads, including some celebrating famous feuds, which are now sung in friendly fashion by the united families, but they have made many of their own instruments such as the dulcimer and gourd banjo to strum their accompaniments.

They are proudest of their leading minstrel, Jilson Setters, "the singin' fiddler of Lost Hope Hollow," who a few years ago was persuaded to leave his mountain cabin and journey across the big water to play his tunes and sing his songs before the King and Queen of England and the English Folk Song Society in Albert Hall, London. He can neither read nor write and for many years he was blind and he is as unspoiled now as when he was first discovered.

Out in front of the cabin under the trees the audience gathers early and each year many more visitors come to the Singin' Gatherin' which is now carried on under the auspices of the American Folk Song Society with Jean Thomas still the leading spirit, for the mountain folk consider this friendly Traipsin Woman one of their own kind.

Silver Burdett Company has recently issued a book called "Singin' Gatherin'" for the use of schools and choral groups, which gives the words and music of many of these mountain songs, and another interesting book called "Ballad Makin'" by the Traipsin Woman, gives the history of the mountain ballads as she found them. It is published by Henry Holt and Company and will appeal to anyone interested in Americaan folk songs.

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.

Jilson Setters, the singin' fiddler of Lost Hope Hollow and his fellow minstrels in front of Traipsin Woman Cabin.

Sullivan County 4-H Rally

The 4-H rally held at the Liberty High School Saturday May 4 was attended by about 300 4-H'ers together with their leaders, parents and friends from all parts of Sullivan County. The morning program consisted of a homemaking demonstration for the girls, and agricultural instruction periods for the boys. Blue ribbons were awarded Charlotte Ross, Liberty, who demonstrated "making a fruit cocktail;" Rose McDermott, Westbrookville, for "quick butter cake;" aul Betty Campbell, Youngsville, for "whole grain drop cookies." Red ribbons were awarded to Betty Morey, White Lake for demonstrating "how and what to pack in lunch box;" for finishing the cake," to Louise Hahn, Callicoon Center; and for "seting a dinner table" to Edna Korth, Callieoon Center. Green ribbons were awarded Marie Fulton, White Lake, for "setting a table;" Gloria Redington, Liberty, for "chocolate drop cookies;" Marjorie Knaek, Callicoon Center for "bnilding a tepee fire" and Margaret Grishaber of Jeffersonville, for "battering the eake." In the clothing demonstrations blue ribbons were awarded Ruth Morgans, Liberty, for "fitting a pattern;" Evelyn Bimble, Westbrookville, for "borrowing ideas from the five and dime store;" and Jeane Flaccus, Youngsville, for "making an apron. Red ribbons went to Marjorie Dauch, Kauneonga Lake, for "caring for shoes;" Irene Barber, White Lake, for "washing a sweater;" Gerry Wells, Kauneonga Lake, for "taking measurements and fitting a pattern," and Gladys Oellrich, Narrowsburg, for "belt making." Green ribbons went to Clara Lillie, Narrowsburg, for "weaving;" Margaret Engelmann, Narrowsburg, for "etching;" and Mary Carey, Narrowsburg, for "fringing luncheon set from sax."

The boys who have been doing the farm shop lessons graded their materials and reeeived comments about their work from H. S. Pringle, specialist from Cornell University. The remainder of the boys attended the poultry leeture, illustrated with pictures. After a picnic lunch, there was the roll eall of clubs, and later the two finalists in the one-act play festival put on their plays to determine the County winner. "The Red Parasol" was presented by the Better Homemakers of Mountaindale, and "Chicago Company" was presented by the Callicoon Center Beavers. The judges nnanimously chose "Chicago Company" as the leading play. The Callicoon Center Beavers participating in this play will now compete with other County plays and the final County eliminations will be held at Ithaca where the best 4-H play in New York State will be chosen.

The County Club Agent, Charles A. Guzewich, acted as master of ceremonies, and Theresa Coppola, Homemaking teacher at Monticello High Shool awarded the ribbons, and announced the winning play. G. B. C.

Henhouse Ventilation

About seven years ago I built a henhouse, mostly of maple lumber or other pieces from around the place. I find the cheapest and most satisfaetory way for henhouse ventilation, regardless of where henhouse sets, is to saw off from two to five inches (according to width) all along the length of the building right up close to the roof, in front of the henhouse (usually on the south side). Then you will have less trouble wondering if this or that window should be open or shut. I like windows on all sides of the henhouse, (only south ones to open) but I have curtains on the south side which I open according to weather; the hens always face the light when they scratch the litter. On days of sunshine they face the front while curtains are open and scratch it all in back. On stormy or windy days when curtains are shut the hens face the back windows and scratch litter to front again.

Thus inside of the henhouse is the same temperature as the outside always, whether the windows are open or shut, and without draft. I have no more trouble with cold, damp or frosty temperature inside of the henhouse. The fresh air is always entering the ventilator and lowering to the floor, moving to the back of the henhouse and rising to the roof to push out stale air through the ventilator. I certainly can keep hens healthier with this ventilator. If necessary screen over the ventilator to keep out birds, rats, etc.

Connecticut. A. H. H.

Books for the Handyman

The Farmer, His Own Builder,
H. Armstrong Roberts $1.50
First Aid for Ailing Houses,
H. B. Whitman 2.50
Make It Yourself,
Julian Starr 2.50
(N. Y. City Sales, add 2% Sales Tax)
For Sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER,

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 343.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Jobs for high school pupils studying agriculture, on farms, estates, and care of grounds and gardens for the Summer. Ages from 15 to 18 years. Wages from $5 to $20 a month and carfare. Young men can report from June 10th to June 28th. Give references with inquiry. Address R. P. ARMSTRONG. Agricultural Department, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, N. Y.

FARM OR ESTATE manager, married, no children. Northern Connecticut or southern Massachusetts. Reliable, must have own house or apartment, reasonably modern; wife not to cook. ADVERTISER 8906, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEMAN SEEKS employment, wait on tables or general housework. ADVERTISER 8907, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, 27, dairyman and general farmer; wages $70 and house; reference. ADVERTISER 8908, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARMER would like to raise beef or veal on shares. ALVIN BANKS, 8 Park Terrace, Hartford, Conn.

A-1 MILKER, drive horses, tractor; experienced; Christian; 25; $50 month. ADVERTISER 8909, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Jobs for boys with agricultural background; 16-18. Available June 15. J. KEHRER, 11 Vincent Pl., Lynbrook, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPING POSITION wanted, German, 56, refined, Catholic, trustworthy. SCHULZ, care Rothchild, 1473 2nd Ave., New York City.

STUDENT, AGRICULTURE, animal husbandry, with practical experience; desires work, poultry farm for Summer, good references. Christian. ADVERTISER 8916, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG man desires position on large farm. Qualified for all types of farm work; best references. FRANK WILCOX, Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J.

INTELLIGENT MIDDLEAGED American woman seeks respectable country employment, with security and fair pay. Business adaptable to housekeeping, pets. ADVERTISER 8919, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wants position as caretaker or farmer; gentlemans estate; Eastern Pennsylvania preferred; no liquor. Handy with tools; reasonable wages. BOX 26, Ashfield, Pa.

MARRIED MAN, 18 years practical experience in dairy, poultry and general farming, wishes position as farm manager or assistant; good reference. Address O. A. SUNDSTROM, 12 Chestnut St., Pottstown, Pa.

COUPLE, COOK, houseworker, serve; lawn, garden, repairs, caretaking or private home. ADVERTISER 8920, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN MIDDLEAGED, single, good milker, wants job on farm, or on shares. State wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 8921, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN desires farm job for experience. WEINER, 139 Riverdale Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

YOUTH 20, wishes employment July and August, possibly longer. No farm experience; sober, trustworthy. ADVERTISER 8923, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN with small family wants position as manager of a farm; life experience. ADVERTISER 8924, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, 24, experienced dairying, general farming; wages $70; living quarters; good reference. ADVERTISER 8925, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, GERMAN, middleaged, country, farm; take mother's place. ADVERTISER 8932, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN IN 50's wants job as housekeeper, two-three men; also where middleaged dairy or general farm hand can find work. Manage small place. ADVERTISER 8930, care Rural New-Yorker.

GUARD, OVERSEER, caretaker, World War veteran; agricultural schooling; rural background; superior references; available immediately. ADVERTISER 8936, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE MIDDLEAGED, refined, Americans. Poultryman, gardener, general utility; wife part time light housework or companion. ADVERTISER 8939, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, thoroughly experienced, dairy and cattleman, general farming. Competent, responsible; married. ADVERTISER 8952, care Rural New-Yorker.

LOOSE LEAF ATLAS

The Campbell encyclopedia atlas and international gazetteer, with up-to-date geographical information has a removable sheet device permitting the replacement of obsolete maps with new ones.

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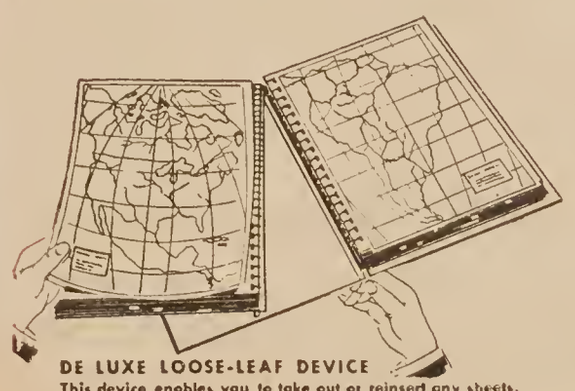

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The Rural New-Yorker Tour

I hasten to send in a deposit of $10 and hope to be first of a long line of prospects. Best wishes for the ELEVENTH Trip E. G. G.

Rhode Island.

This is one of the "Three Musketeers" who have been with us on previous trips and we know there will be many others following suit and sending in their deposits to get on the 1940 train.

The program is even finer than outlined in the last issue. We have added a very spectacular and unusual two day trip out of Seattle to the Skagit River Valley. This is a region that is not as well known as some of the places we have previously visited but it is rich in variety and interesting in the details. We will stay over night in comfortable cabins in the Valley. The Skagit River flows through the Skagit Canyon for 12 miles between granite cliffs which, it is said, rise almost vertically on each side for thousands of feet. One who has been there writes that he "can truthfully say that the Skagit trip stands out as one of the outstanding trips of my life. The trip really combines Glacier Park, the Canadian Rockies, Mt. Rainier and the fjords of Norway all in one package and if there ever was a bargain trip, this is the one." There are two power plants in the section that are similar to Boulder Dam and the scenery very different from anything we have ever visited.

Another feature is a visit to the Columbia Icefield from Lake Louise. This is described as breath-taking and a thrilling surprise at every turn. This section was previously only accessible by packtrains and at considerable cost but new highways have been built and it is possible to ride along and see active glaciers deseend into the valley to points close to the main highways. There are many unnamed and unclimbed peaks in this Columbia Icefield; the highest peak, Snow Dome, 11,340 feet in height, is said to be still completely clad in solid glacial iee which dates back to the ice age. We ean reeall Angel Glacier and Taku Glacier as the glacier high spots thus far in our trips but the Columbia Icefield seems to combine both and probably inelude Rainier too. Lake Louise and Banff are well known from reading of them but a visit to them is one of the dreams of a lifetime and will repay anyone for the trip. In addition are the three days in Glacier and Waterton Lakes Parks. This latter is the Canadian side of Glacier and with the overnight stay at Prince of Wales Hotel we will have a good opportunity to see this beauty spot. Also sightseeing trips in Vancouver including Ocean Beach; a motor trip through Duluth, another at Toronto, Canada, and the evening drive at Niagara Falls when we see them illuminated.

The itineraries will be ready now very shortly. Send for one and it will be sent as soon as the batch arrives from the printer. In the meantime make your plans to spend your vacation with us and this group of congenial friends. Those who have been before will assure you you will get your money's worth and that you will have no worry from the time you start until you get home. An evdence of this is the reservation sent in by our good friend and there are others who will travel with us again.

The best advertising we have for these trips is the satisfied friends who go with us again and again. The itinerary is planned to give you the finest scenery in the different sections of the country and this year we feel we have the best trip ever outlined. It will be different from other trips we have taken and at the end one and all will say, as they do every year. "This is the best ever." Try a trip with us and you will have a grand vacation and will have made firm lifetime friends. In fact so many repeat the trips that it is like Old Home Week. We look forward to greeting you as a member of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER party this year.

You will have the best time of your life and will see so many interesting points you will wonder how it can be done. Better yet you will have a memory that nothing will ever dim. Send in the coupon on page 331 and reserve August 6 to join us for this fine trip. — M. G. KEYES, Tour Director.

STRONG SINGLE man, 31, desires indoor or outdoor work, SOUSA, West Mystic, Conn.

EXPERIENCED, MARRIED, working farm manager desires steady position. ADVERTISER 8944, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN SINGLE, 23, Agricultural School graduate, capable, experienced dairyman; handle farm machinery; good references. Bucks or Montgomery County, Pennsylvania preferred; interview. ADVERTISER 8945, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN — Age 43, married; wants position managing estate or commercial plant. Twenty years experience, references; 10 years with present employer. Salary $180 monthly. ADVERTISER 8978, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER — Middleaged, refined, competent, good cook; driving license; June 1st. ADVERTISER 8946, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN 19, wishes work on dairy or poultry farm during school vacation. Willing worker; able to take care of a small estate. F. GARCIA, 850 42nd St., Brooklyn, New York.

MAN, 51, 10 years poultry experience; wages no object. McKENNA, Howard Beach, L. I.

COUPLE — No children, wishes position on estate. Knowledge of flowers, vegetables and domestic animals; also chauffeurs license. BENJ. MILES, Hensonville, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants job on farm, experienced. Would give preference to American people in Cobleskill, N. Y. section. PAUL PALMER, 53 Ten Broeck St., Albany, N. Y.

HIGH SCHOOL senior wants Summer job; experienced dairy farm, available June 10th. ADVERTISER 8949, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 56, employed, desires work on private estate. Good milker, gardener and poultryman. Please state wages. R. J., Home School, Mount Hareb Road, Plainfield, New Jersey.

MANAGER AND herdsman, 36, married, two children; seeks position on modern dairy; also interested in fruit and chickens; life experience in farming, handy with machinery; able to take full charge. KURT BESSEL, Hilltop Farm, Upper Black Eddy, Pa.

WELL EDUCATED, young married farm manager, small family wishes connection on up-to-date dairy and general farming; life experience in feeding, breeding, farm accounts, good milker; take full charge. Please describe farm, etc. in first letter; able to start any time after June 1st. ADVERTISER 8955, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, FARM school graduate, experienced, reliable, best references; capable of taking full charge. E. FUNK, 510 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN, MIDDLEAGED, handy with tools, carpenter, painter, plumber, garden, lawn, poultry, wants steady position with good people. ADVERTISER 8958, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN inside and outside, wants to improve farm business for elderly woman or man who is kind and appreciative; also good cook. ADVERTISER 8973, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE TAKE charge small dairy, farm or estate; drive car, truck, tractor, horses. Some experience yachts Long Island Sound. Married, small family, age 35, Swedish descent; reasonable wages. HERBERT MOBERG, 46 Orchard St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AVAILABLE JULY, age 33, married, Cornell trained, poultry, dairy manager 12 years; about $100. ADVERTISER 8961, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Gamekeeper, single, thoroughly experienced. Production of eggs, chicks, broilers, waterfowl, turkey and pheasants. Experienced management large plants; excellent references. BOX 66, Germantown, New York.

POULTRYMAN, 29, non-smoker, sober, practical and theoretical experience, reliable, capable of taking full charge. ADVERTISER 8975, care Rural New Yorker.

WOMAN WOULD keep house for couple. ADVERTISER 8966, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, YOUNG, single, experienced, wishes steady position on poultry plant in Central New York or Syracuse vicinity. Capable, willing worker, excellent references. State wages, hours, duties, particulars. ADVERTISER 8967, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FARM manager or foreman, life time experience in scientific dairy farming; European education. Can operate all types of farm machinery. Expert at calf-raising, breeding and care of purebred animals of every kind and pasture improvement. Good at keeping farm records and accounts. Last job 2½ years, previous one six years; strictly sober. ADVERTISER 8968, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY POULTRYMAN wants job handling flock of chickens. Many years successful experience. ADVERTISER 8969, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Man 40, two children, nine years estate work; tractor, horses, electric pasteurizing, dry hand milker, no smoking, liquor; start now. State wages and give telephone number. ADVERTISER 8970, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some; liquified, five lb. pail $1.25; two $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

HONEY: LOOK! Lower prices; 60 best clover, $4.50; 28, $2.25; 60 buckwheat, $2.30; mixed, $3.90 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, clover $4.80; clover-fruit bloom $3.80; buckwheat $3.60; case, 12 5-lb. pails, clover $6; mixed $5; buckwheat $4.50; 2½ lb. cans and full line of honey in jars; 10 lb. pail delivered $1.75; mixed or buckwheat $1.40. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

VIRGINIA PEANUTS — Extra large shelled and Jumbos in the shell; five pounds $1 delivered. J. D. WOODARD, Courtland, Va.

BLACK WALNUT meats, the very best; one pound 75c; two pounds $1.40; five pounds $3.25. GLEN-DALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pennsylvania.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, five lbs. postpaid 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

FANCY CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.50. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER raspberry blend, delicious, five lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, five pounds (liquid) $1.10; two pails $2; five pounds creamed $1.25, postpaid into third zone. Children's health sweet. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

EGGS STRICTLY fresh, from the hen's nest to you. Guarantced from healthy, well fed chickens, 18c per pound, plus postage. J. E. HASELBECK, Sr., Ferndale Blvd., Central Islip, L. I.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; one 5-lb. pail 85c; two pails $1.60 and six pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP, $1.85 gallon prepaid third zone. Dark colored but pure article. OAKLAND FARM, Woodstock, Vt.

Country Board

FOR A RESTFUL vacation try Glencairn Farm in rolling hills. Reasonable rates, modern conveniences; Christian clientele; Mendham, N. J.

WOULD CARE for two children; farm; Mothers care, all Summer; girls preferred or convalescents. MRS. WM. IRMSCHER, Madison, Conn.

DESIRE SPEND Summer, farm, mountains, lake; three hours New York City. Mother, two children; swimming, boating; wholesome food. H. CASCIO, 619 81st St., Brooklyn, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED, $5 week. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vt.

BOARDERS TAKEN, children $7; adults $9 weekly. ADVERTISER 8914, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY OR COUPLE, board for Summer; pleasant, private home, improvements, home cooking; reasonable. 605 Roanoke Ave., Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

MODERN, REASONABLE, Keystone Valley Farm, Wysox, Pennsylvania.

WANTED — Spend vacation, week-ends on farm. Fresh air, good food, rest, $10 week. LAWRENCE, South Hartwick, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guests invited, beautiful private home; one mile from Fair. Write or telephone MRS. WILLIAM LEFFERTS. 3214 158th St., Flushing, N. Y. Telephone Flushing 9-2679.

ATTENTION — Good natured persons apply to Gordon Terrace, Williamsville, Vt., southerly location, 11 miles from Brattleboro. for enjoyable vacation. Modern conveniences. fishing, bathing, excellent food. Wear old clothes and a smile; $10 per week. MABELLE GORDON.

QUIET COUNTRY farm house, all conveniences; steam pressure cooking; adults; reservations $16. MARGARET KEIR, North Valley Farm, Coeymans Hollow, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet. Five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

RURAL REST home, quiet, airy, good food. beds; reasonable. J. VAN VOORHIS. Canandaigua, N. Y.

SPEND YOUR vacation in Maine. Country home, modern conveniences; own farm products; home cooking. Recreation, good fishing nearby lakes and streams. Rate $15; Gentiles only. WIL-O-LON FARM, Oxford, Maine.

WANTED — Boarders in attractive country home in the Shenandoah Valley; 60 miles from Washington, D. C. Modern improvements, comfortable beds, excellent meals. MISSES TABB, Route 2, Kearneysville, West Virginia.

WANTED—Boarders $12, children $8. Christian modern home, Middletown, N. Y. Dairy farm; convalescents taken. MRS. GEDAT. R. D. 3, Middletown, N. Y.

SPEND YOUR vacation at Delhi, N. Y., at the HYMERS FARM.

ELDERLY LADY or couple in quiet country home in Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 8957, care Rural New-Yorker.

IF YOU are in need of rest or vacation, camps and sunporches reasonable, address MRS. MAXAM, Raquette Lake, N. Y. (Adirondacks).

RIVERSIDE FARMS, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river, Sky Line Drive. $7 and $9 weekly; Christians. Woodstock, Va.

WANTED—Boarder or elderly man to assist in house few hours daily and work garden; few chores. ADVERTISER 8965, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY MAN, Christian, wishes room and board on farm for Summer. ADVERTISER 8980, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO board, three small boys on farm; former trained nurse;. $7.50 a week. Details ADVERTISER 8931, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE — One Reaper and Binder used for one year only, in perfect working condition. Will sell reasonable. TRUMBILT FARM, Monroe, N. Y.; telephone Monroe, 4581.

PERSONALIZED PRACTICAL assistance, legitimate needs. Details, stamped envelope. ADVERTISER 8910, care Rural New-Yorker.

SELECT — NORTHERN-bred Italian or Caucasian queens. 75c each; very gentle and productive. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

WANTED — Egg grader, egg cleaner. H. F. BOWLES, R. F. D. No. 2, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

BEAN ROYAL 20 G. P. M. 300 gallon steel tank, four cylinder, 12 horsepower; new, never used, without truck; with hose and two spray guns; reasonable. RUSSELL MORRISON, Springfield, N. J.

WANTED — Adult summer hotel offers free concession to party with riding horses. PINE HILL LODGE, Mt. Freedom, N. J.

I REFUSE TO TAKE CHANCES WITH MY CHICKS

"I put Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water."

A double-duty medicine, Phen-O-Sal (1) checks germ growth in drinking water; (2) medicates the digestive system. Get a package today! See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, or write direct to us.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

NO REACTORS FOUND

Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy vigorous selected stock, for May Delivery at $8.00 per 100, $38.00 per 500, $75.00 per 1000. Sexed pullets $16.00 per 100. Order from this Ad, or Write for Catalog.

Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER
Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Penna.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed P'l'ts C'k'ls

Will Ship C. O. D.	100	100	100
White or Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$12.50	$1.50
Bl. or Buff Leg. Anconas	6.50	13.50	1.50
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Grade A Chicks — From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	10.00	15.00	3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy C'k'ls. — our choice — when available..			4.95

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHICKS - PULLETS

BROOKSIDE

	100 Day Old	100 14 Days Old
Hanson Str. Wh. Leg. Bar. & Wh Rocks, N. Hamps. R.I. Reds	8c ea.	12c ea.

Also started chicks express collect. (No order accepted for less than 25.)

HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
DAY OLD...$16.50-100; 4 WEEKS OLD 30c ea.
6 WEEKS OLD 40c ea.; 8 WEEKS OLD 50c ea.
All Chicks from carefully culled Bloodtested Stock. Pullets raised on Free Farm Range. Send for Booklet and Complete Price List.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00-100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00-100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00-100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50-100
Jersey White Giants	9.00-100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00-100
Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100; Leg. Cockerels	2.00-100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
MIXED CHICKS

$6 PER 100 C. O. D.

25 for $2.00 — 50 for $3.50
100 White Leghorn Cockerels $2.00
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog.
C. E. HOCKMAN
Box 207, Mingoville, Pa.

allen's chicks

Sex and un-sexed Hatches the year 'round
ALLEN'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Box No. 1. Seaford. Delaware

Publisher's Desk

An agent called and offered us a special order to *College Years* if we would take the two orders at the special price of $5. In turn they would buy 50 gallons of gas from us every week. It seemed a good piece of business so we paid the agent $3 and told them that me would pay the other $2 the following week when they called for gas. They claimed they ran two trucks by our place delivering magazines. We have never seen the agent or receved any copies of the magazines.
New Jersey. A. P.

This was a far fetched proposition to begin with. Probably salesmen talk to sell subscriptions. It is a case of "beware of Greeks bearing gifts." Don't let all the advantage go to the other side especially when you are compelled to put up the money. Let them prove first that they are going to keep their promise. They will not refuse your money later if they have a bona fide proposition. Time taken for investigation is a good investment. Letters to *College Years* at New Haven, Conn. are returned unclaimed and they have suspended publication.

I want to say that I most certainly did appreciate your kind and patient services. They were supposed to pay $2.60 a hundred and they paid me $2 a hundred; but I am very well satisfied to get that much. If I owe you for all this trouble please send me your bill and I will pay you immediately. I have been a constant reader of your paper for a number of years and I always felt as though I could feel free to ask your advice about matters. G. T.
New York.

With letters such as this coming in we feel a new impetus to go ahead and help our readers in any way we can. As we have said so often before we have no bill to render for any work we were able to do and the confidence and friendship and spontaneous expression such as this encourages us. We want our readers to feel free to come to us for advice or information and if we can help we count it a privilege and a pleasure.

The Hillview Poultry Farms of Bethany, Mo. have sent a check for $26.54 to our reader whose complaint we published in the March 23rd issue. We did not make entirely clear that the responsibility for the delay in adjusting this complaint rested wholly with the sheriff to whom the credit slip was sent for collection. He failed to do so and to add to the complication lost the slip. He made no effort to correct his carelessness and in reply to our letters suggested a civil suit. This was wholly unnecessary as the Hillview Poultry Farms stood ready and willing to honor the credit slip when presented. We want to give them credit for adjusting the matter. Poultry concerns usually make adjustments by replacing chicks and we appreciated the consideration in making a cash refund in this case.

Having been a reader of your valuable paper for a goodly number of years and especially having noted in your Publisher's Desk the many instances where you have been of such material aid to your subscribers in their many problems, such as the reliability of private parties and firms with whom they have chanced to have dealings, I cannot help but feel that this service is invaluable. More power to the good work you are accomplishing. T. L. A.
Connecticut.

We thank our friend for this comment. We always regret having to put any concern on record as undesirable, but it has an efficacious result in many cases, but the main purpose is to let our people know of the wiles and ruses used by the unscrupulous and have them recognize the earmarks and steer clear of the schemes and attempts to part them from their hard earned products and money without an adequate return. Our good friends help us in this work by their approval and encouragement.

Fred E. Bennett of Seattle, Washington was arrested on a Chicago mail fraud indictment by a U. S. Marshal. The indictment charges that Bennett and numerous others defrauded subscribers to the cause of "plenocracy." Elliott claimed that "plenocracy" taught that persons should pool their wealth and operate farms co-operatively. Bail was set at $2,000. Some time back the Universal Order of Plenocrats of Chicago, Ill. were enjoined by the U. S. Courts from violating the registration and fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933. The courts stated that the sale of memberships constituted a sale of securities and was contrary to the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933. It was said that the organization had operated at a deficit and in 1938 was declared insolvent.

Can you give me information of a Mr. J. A. Stransky of Cos Cob, Conn., who advertises a vaporizer for cars to measure mileage. G. J. W.
Connecticut.

This device has been widely advertised by J. A. Stransky, Manufacturing Company, Pukwana, South Dakota, but the representations were criticized as greatly exaggerated and at one time a "cease and desist" order was issued against a J. A. Stransky and L. G. Stransky trading under the name of J. A. Stransky Mfg. Co., Pukwana, S. Dakota. They were prohibited from advertising that Ford cars could run 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. If the device has any practical value we would expect the auto trade to take it up.

In December 1937, a local cattle buyer Kenneth Skidmore, Bloomville, N. Y. gave me a check for stock purchased. This check for $40 was protested. He made a payment of $10 and promised to pay the whole amount if I did not have him send to jail. So far he has made no more payments, though he is employed and always promises to pay. What could I do to get my money back? P. S.
New York.

We attempted to collect these protested checks but were unsuccessful. Attorneys report judgments against him and that his wages are garnisheed. The credit reputation is not very good. It would seem to be a waste of money to bring suit. He never made any response to our letters.

I am a reader of your paper and want to find out about Bart Robar, 28 Concourse, East, Jersey City, N. J. This man sells a Numerology Book with several other things guaranteed to make a hit. G. D.
New York.

This concern was investigated by the authorities but instead of appearing as directed Bart Robar instructed return of all mail to senders, declaring he was out of business. We do not know whether any books were received by those who paid for them and there are no other complaints. The proposition was this book on numerology and some vague information about "hit numbers."

On May 8, 1939 I ordered 10 named Dahlias advertised by the Bonnie Brae Dahlia Gardens of Waltham, Mass. They were advertised for $2.49 which I paid them. I have sent them several letters asking when I would receive the Dahlias until finally it was too late to plant them so I demanded my money back which as yet I have not received, nor have I received the dahlias. I am wondering if you would be so kind as to take this matter up with these people and see what can be done. I have been a subscriber to your magazine for many years and enjoy reading it very much. I thank you very much for whatever you can do about this matter. D. L. J.
Massachusetts.

The Bonnie Brae Gardens promised delivery at several different dates and did not keep the promises. Finally in November they did send a box which was returned unopened as it was far too late to plant them in November 1939. No adjustment has been made to date. We had many similar complaints last year and as we are getting a considerable number this Spring we are publishing this experience as an indication of the method pursued by this company in filling orders.

I shipped to the Kay Egg Company, 2167 First Avenue, New York for some time and he paid promptly but now I have sent six cases and got no response to my letters and no payment. Do you know him? M. B.
New York.

There are a great many complaints piled up against the Kay Egg Company which was operated by Roy Kopstein. We traced him to New Jersey but lost track of him there. The authorities are following up the matter with no better success but are on the watch for him. If any of our readers locate him we will be very glad to have the information for the benefit of all concerned.

Can you give me any information on the Bullfrog Keystone Gold Mining Company of South Dakota I have 100 shares of capital stock issued November 24, 1906. H. M. L.
New York.

We can find no record of this stock and it evidently has no value as the company permitted its charter to expire and we have no record of a renewal. These companies at times start up again and usually they circularize the former stockholders and try to get new funds for investment. It is wise to check on all such propositions.

COTTON MOUNTAIN FARMS

NEW HAMPSHIRES

WINNER
GRAND SWEEPSTAKES
Loving Cup, Manchester, N. H.
BABY CHICK and EGG SHOW
HIGHEST COMBINED SCORE 193.88

EGGS 97.75 Points against 1040 doz. entries.
CHICKS 96.13 Points, with 8000 chicks entered.

STATE TESTED — PULLORUM CLEAN
SEXED PULLETS or STRAIGHT CHICKS
Get the BEST at No Extra Cost.
SEND FOR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST.
COTTON MOUNTAIN FARMS
Robert F. Thurrell, Box 73, East Wolfeboro, N. H.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Han. or Eng. Large Type	100	500	1000
Sex Leg. Pit's. (95% guar.)	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Han. or Eng. Large Type W. Leg.	5.50	27.50	55
Everpay Str. Brown Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55
B. & W. Rox, R. I. & N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
W. Wy. Bf. Orps. Rd.-Rock Cross	7.00	35.00	70
White Jersey Giants	9.00	45.00	90
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	9.00	18
Assorted or H. Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

From Free Range Flocks. Circular FREE.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX R, RICHFIELD, PA.

•TRUTT'S CHICKS•

	Non-sexed 100	Plts 100	Ckls 100
Leaders strain, S. C. W. Leg.	$8.50	$15.00	$2.50
N. H. Reds	9.00	14.00	7.00
Barred Rocks	9.00	14.00	7.00
Rock - Red Cross	9.00	14.00	7.00
Heavy Assorted	9.00	14.00	9.00
	7.00	12.00	7.00

All Breeders Bloodtested and State Supervised. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad.
Trutt's Poultry Farm, Box 78, Hummels Wharf, Pa.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

Largest Red Breeder in State, Pullorum Tested (Tube Agglut.)

No reactors. Big flock averages assured. R. O. P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for large orders or calling at hatchery.

DOUGLASTON
FREE BOOKLET
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM
R. D. 3 - Pulaski, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

SPECIAL PRICES ON PULLET CHICKS

for immediate delivery. White and Brown Leghorns 15c. New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Red Rocks 14c. Pullets guaranteed 95%. Pullorum clean. Free catalog and prices on other chicks.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box R, LIBERTY, N. Y.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets

(95% guar.)	100	500	1000
	$11.50	$57.50	$110
St. Run White Leghorns	6.00	30.00	55
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

H. Mix $6-100; L. Mix $5; Leghorn C'k'ls $1.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. Parcel Post. Write for Circular.
NIEMONDS POULTRY FARM HATCHERY
BOX R, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live delivery P.P. Large Type	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar.	$10.50	$52.50	$105.00
Large Type English W. Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	1.25	6.25	12.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.00	30.00	60.00

All Free Range B. W. D. Bloodtested Breeders. Order from ad or write for FREE Catalog. J. S. SPADE
POULTRY FARM, Box R, McAllsterville, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRES by GADD They're GOOD!

Yes, they ARE good—not only in production and livability, but also in quick growth, feathering, meat qualities and abundance of health. Gadds' New Hampshires are 16 years Pullorum free. N. H. State Accredited. Buy Gadd this year. Profits will follow. Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Free catalog. Write today.
THOMAS B. GADD
Box 7 Plymouth, N. H.

A. W. ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHIX

Wh. & Bar. Rox, Buff Orp., $7-100; N. H. Reds & Wh. Wy., $7.25-100; W. Leg., $6.50-100; H. Mix., $6-100. Breeders bloodtested. 100% live del. guar. Postage pd. Write for Catalog.
A.W. Ulsh's Hatchery, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BLOODTESTED N. H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox. W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Five varieties: Poults, M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt. 2, Telford, Pa.

MEADOWBROOK TOM BARRON LEGHORNS

Hens mated Direct Barron Males — We Import Direct from Tom Barron

DAY OLD PULLETS (95%) . . $13.45-100. Postage Paid.
Four WEEK OLD PULLETS . . $25-100. Express Collect
MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, R-9, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. All from Maryland U.S. Approved flocks. $7.00 per 100 postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15 years experience producing quality chicks. Write for free Circular. West Denton, Hatchery, Denton, Md.

CHICKS — S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS — EGGS
Trapnested and Pedigreed since 1912 — Bloodtested. Old Wyckoff Strain for 29 years, males from over 250 egg dams 12 years. Largo white eggs — big birds — Catalog Free.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM, CORTLAND, N. Y.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS

Barred & Wh. Rocks, W. Leghorns, $7-100; New Hampshires, $7.50; W. Giants, $9; Leghorn Pullets, $13; Leg. Ckls., $1.50; H.Mix. $6. Postpaid. Circular
M. F. MATTERN, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

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1940 Edition now ready for you. 20,000 parts (new and used) for all makes of tractors. You'll save up to 75%. Write Today. **Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill.**

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STAMP collectors! Free surprise packet with selection of stamps sent on approval. **CARLART COMPANY, Box 125, Hyde Park, Mass.**

WANTED—Old blown glass, colored paperweights, flowers or figures inside. **BOX 215, Gowanda, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE — ½ acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

WELL-KEPT 249 acre dairy farm, equipped with all modern machinery, 60 head of stock, four horses, excellent 12 room house with all modern improvements, spring water in house, barn, pastures; no agents. S. MATHIS, Meridale, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 200 acre stocked farm, tools, crops, etc.; 10 room house, improvements; $35,000, $8,000 cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

25 ACRES good farm land with dwelling and fresh water stream running through the property, situated on Montauk Highway, Bellport. THOMAS R. WRIGHT, Bellport, New York.

FARMS, HOMES, acreages, excellent bargains in the beautiful fertile Wallkill River Valley. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

HOUSE AND ¼ acre in Equinunk, Pa. Running water; $1,000, terms. HOUPERT, Clinton, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL HOME, packing plant, old established business, $6,500. Pay for itself in three years. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

TEN ACRES, dirt road, no buildings, cellar wall, well, apples, fishing. (Canajoharie); $250, $50 cash, $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 8861, care Rural New-Yorker.

HAVE GOOD selection of poultry and truck farms, all prices. Write HENRY E. SAUER, at Vanamans, 537 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—State road 348 acre dairy farm, located in Chenango County, 3½ miles from city of Norwich. Building cost more than twice what I ask. Good water, electricity, and children transported to city school from door; price $20 per acre. ADVERTISER 8885, care Rural New-Yorker.

221 ACRE dairy farm, equipment, electricity, water, good buildings, reasonable. MARY McMAHON, Westport, N. Y.

FOR SALE — New Jersey property near Shawnee-on-Delaware, ½ mile river frontage, brook. Ideal Summer home, hunting lodge, camp. JOHN MICHAEL, R. D. 1, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

BIG LIST free, Northern New Jersey farms. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275-R Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE— Gas station, diner, all modern improvements. Good house and cabins; seven acres land, fruit. Just out of town. F. FEIOCK, Wolcott, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK FARM for sale, 140 acres, eight room house, furnished. Barn, garage, spring water, two trout streams; electricity available. Two miles from Elizabethtown, N. Y.; $5,000 cash. HORTON STUDIO, Tarrytown, N. Y.

STOCKED AND equipped going grocery store, no competition, Florida Lake section. Post Office in store; furnished living quarters; nearly an acre all Florida fruits. Large buildings in good repair. Must sell a good home and assured income; $3,500; terms. ADVERTISER 8913, care Rural New-Yorker.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list. Milk route dairy farm, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit, sold on route. Nice home, good buildings, 17 cows, fine team, 200 hens, all machinery, equipment $10,000. Farms, camps, cabins, stores, hotels.

36 ACRE village farm, handy to Keuka Lake. Nine room house recently repaired and redecorated; electricity, village water, hot water heating system; 34 foot barn and poultry house; $2,700. Investigate long term payment plan. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

SALE — Farm, 70 acres, stock, tools, well watered, 10 room house, barns, good repair, slate roofs; gasoline station; adjoining cement highway, 1½ miles North Salem; large lawn, beautiful trees; good tourist home; electricity available. ANNA BRADY, R. 2, Salem, N. Y.

FOR SALE, poultry farm, new modern eight room house, two car garage, large coop, good location; reasonable price. NUNCIO DACQUA, Ocean Ave., Central Islip, L. I.

OPPORTUNITY, TWO lots, water, electricity, sell two-thirds cost. BOX 32, Yorktown, New York.

WANTED—Two to five acres brush land, 20-60 miles out, on railroad or buss line. Information first letter; pay cash. ADVERTISER 8915, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT TO buy or rent a chicken farm; good house; electricity. A. PETERSEN, 442 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, five acre farm, five room house, garage. Write for details. KARL FORSBERG, R. D. No. 1, Lakewood, N. J.

WANTED TO buy farm or part of farm for use as country home in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Describe fully in first letter including lowest price. H. L. G., Room 1812, 55 New St., New York, N. Y.

100 ACRE farm, stock and tools $8,000; 100 acre farm $3,250; 85 acres land $600; 11 acres land $350; terms. JARKOVSKY, R. D. 2, Middleburgh, N. Y.

FOR RENT — Two room bungalow in the mountains, reasonable. P. SKOWFOE, Star Route, Warnerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Virginia Blue Grass stock farm, 710 acres, large brick house, large barn; $40,000, easy terms. J. D. ADDINGTON, Charlottesville, Va.

WANTED — Farm within radius 150 miles New York City; 50-100 acres of land; house about 7-10 rooms, suitable for boarders or dairy farm. State type of income, price, taxes, etc. Photograph desired; no agents wanted. ADVERTISER 8926, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE SUMMER and guest house, acre ground, Peconic Bay, Long Island. Modern conveniences, water rights, restricted. Trade for farm with stream in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York or Pennsylvania. Must be within 1½ hours by motor from New York City. ADVERTISER 8927, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT to reliable adults, nice six room house, all improvements, screened porch, garage; nice location. MILLARD TUTTLE, Eastport, L. I., N. Y.

TEN ACRES, part woodland with brook in Catskills. Five room bungalow, heat, good spring water; also three room bungalow on state road 23-A, heated garage. Bungalows 40 feet apart, both have all improvements. Three miles from town; $4,500, $2,000 cash. Owner, LILLIAN VON ROTT, Hunter, N. Y.

FOR SALE—200 acre farm on Passaic River, Lincoln Park, N. J. Must sell to settle estate. Address inquiry ADVERTISER 8929, care Rural New-Yorker.

THREE-FOURTH ACRE and eight room house, good well, on four corners, hard road, electric line, school bus; $400 cash takes it. F. H. FOOTE, Esperance, N. Y.

FOR SALE—115 acre fruit-dairy farm; Route 32, Ulster County, New York. (75 miles to New York City). Unique 15 room Colonial homestead, all improvements, four fire places, show beams, farm buildings, 55 acres tillable land. Large orchard produced 8,000 bushels last year. Running stream through estate. ADVERTISER 8934, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT FOR season, seven room house completely furnished, modern improvements, on Allegheny River. Mt. scenery, near Allegheny State Park; $250 season. Write for details, MRS. MARTHA DUGGAN, Corydon, Warren County, Pa.

COUNTRY HOME furnished, four rooms, bathing; Long Island Sound; season $125. For details write J. H., 70 Cedar St., Brooklyn, New York.

WANTED—Rent, buy, small farmhouse within 80 miles, 1,000 elevation; responsible family, write fully. MORGAN, 1355 Shakespeare Ave., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Eight room house, about two acres in Delaware County; good location and school in town. for particulars, A. LADAGE, 8606 91st Ave., Woodhaven, L. I.

FOR SALE—Two farms, one, 100 acres, could be farmed with tractor, spring water. Forty acres of land, orchard, barn, spring water; six miles from livestock market. CLAUDE ROBERTS, R. D. 4, Coudersport, Pennsylvania.

BERKSHIRES—For sale, new roads opening hitherto inaccessible spot between Austerlitz and New Lebanon (near Stockbridge, Mass.) Colonial houses $2,000 up; land $15 acre; terms. Scenery unexcelled in all New England. SCOFIELD FARM AGENCY, Chatham, N. Y.

AUGUSTA, N. J. on sussex-Newton Road, for sale farm 1, 65 acres, poultry and dairy, 1,500 chickens and raising equipment, 24 cows, modern barn, modern dwelling. Farm 2, adjoining, 166 acres, dairy, 24 cows, modern barn, modern double dwelling and log cabin. Will sell separately or combined. Bull, young stock, team of horses each farm. ADVERTISER 8941, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Abandoned farm to rent, with option to buy. ADVERTISER 8943, care Rural New-Yorker.

EIGHTY ACRE farm, fair buildings, $700 cash. Many others; list free. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

STATE ROAD, modern farm with 15c quart milk route, or can sell at farm 7½c quart. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent, Dutchess County poultry plant; new, efficient, electrically equipped; 1,500 layers; attractive small house. Owner ill, bargain. ADVERTISER 8947, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — House and farm buildings, 10 acres of land, four miles from Sharon Springs; $500 cash. MR. LEON EDWARDS, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME in beautiful location, well built 14 room house; barn; 50 acres land, borders creek; never failing spring. Write SIDNEY SMITH, Route 1, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 10 acres; furnished house, electricity; garage, outbuildings, new chicken coop; near beach markets; $2,500, half cash. TALLON, Mill Creek Road, Manahawkin, N. J.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 33 acres, Connecticut, 55 miles from Columbus Circle, New York City. Capacity 2,000 layers, 5,000 incubator, 3,200 battery brooder, fully equipped. Tools, farm implements; 10 room dwelling furnished; three room bungalow; town market; illness. ADVERTISER 8954, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN, Bayport, L. I. Modern seven rooms, near state highway with adequate ground. HENRY STAUB.

75 ACRES, good seven room house, barn, two large henhouses, garage on Monson State Road; price $3,500. MRS. FRED E. DUDLEY, Box 122, R. F. D. 1, Stafford Springs, Conn.

WANTED — Small chicken farm or store on good road or in small town. L. CRANE, Port Gibson, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE, on Penobscot Bay, Maine; 200 acres plus; with two sets of buildings equipped; in high state of fertility; stocked with sheep, horses and cattle, to be sold with the farm. At present a paying proposition; reasonably priced. R. L. EMERY, 170 Mt. Vernon St., Winchester, Mass.

FOR SALE, lot in Saranac Lake health resort. address MRS. MAXAM, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 75 acre fruit and vegetable farm, peach, apple and pear orchards, mostly bearing age. Large asparagus patch, first year cutting. Plenty cleared land for all kinds vegetables. Situated on main highway, 1½ miles from Hightstown auction market; good condition. LEMUEL BLACK, Hightstown, New Jersey.

WANTED IN New York State, small acreage, house, electricity, good view and location. Full particulars. H. BONGARDT, 71-19 72nd St., Glendale, N. Y.

WANTED — Small poultry, dairy farm, stocked; wages or shares. ADVERTISER 8971, care Rural New-Yorker.

$2,000 CASH, secures 28 acre village farm on state highway near city of 100,000; owner. ADVERTISER 8974, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT, unstocked, attractive, completely equipped poultry farm with every modern convenience, including dwelling. Electrified; incubating capacity 15,000 eggs; hover stoves; colony houses; approximately 20 acres Westchester County within three miles of Ossining and Harmon stations on main line New York Central Railroad. None but experienced and successful poultry man need apply. Rare opportunity. ADVERTISER 8979, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE—Pennsylvania fruit and general farm. 2,000 young and bearing fruit trees, best commercial varieties. Stone house, electricity, large barn, garage, wagon sheds, silo, two acres timber, tractors, sprayer, grader, disks, automobile, etc. For details and price write ADVERTISER 8962, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN FARM home in Jersey hills, excellent meals, easy commuting; rates reasonable. ERWIN, Rippling Brooks Farm, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED — General store, East, going business; have $2,000. Request location, price, terms, etc. ADVERTISER 8963, care Rural New-Yorker.

ROOMINGHOUSE BUSINESS, sell, reasonable, all furnished; rent or exchange for business property or farm anywhere. BOX 104, White Plains, N. Y.

Help Wanted

WANTED — Men in Pennsylvania and New England to represent the Rural New-Yorker. Must have car. Steady work with good earnings. References. Write, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

WANTED COUPLE or mother and son to raise grain, chickens on shares. Monthly minimum guarantee. P. W. BABCOCK, Blairstown, N. J.

GIRL FOR general housework, cooking, baby's washing only; neat, clean in new small suburban house. Architect's family, two children; near bus and station; $40 month, own room, bath. ALBERT L. BEST, Darien, Conn.

WANTED—Strong, willing man for general work; boarding house. May-September; $30 month, room, board. P. O. BOX 316, Haines Falls, N. Y.

WANTED — Single man, good milker and teamster; $25 month, room and board. BOX 55, Hurleyville, N. Y.

ELDERLY LADY, housekeeper, light duties, even exchange for good home. One adult, no washing or cooking. ADVERTISER 8912, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL FOR restaurant kitchen, wash dishes, clean floors, help cook, long hours; $20 month, room, board. GEORGE WASHINGTON INN, Rochelle Park, N. J.

WANTED AT once, single man, first class milker and teamster; middleaged; no booze or guns; wages $45, room and board. PETER VANDERMARK, Hibernia Ave., Rockaway, N. J. Telephone Rockaway 539.

WANTED—Single man of good character for general farming. Good milker and teamster. Permanent position for right man; references required. $40 monthly, more during busy season for right man; German preferred. H. W. KATHMANN, R. F. D. No. 2, Delhi, New York.

WANTED — A couple who will live on and use a partially equipped 100 acre farm including team. Plans for earning money in addition to farm profits can be arranged. Must be industrious and thoroughly trustworthy. ADVERTISER 8911, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farmer for small farm; $20 monthly. FRED BAUERDORFF, Greentown, Penna.

FARM HAND experienced, give age; milk two cows, handle team; $25 month, room, board; steady. GREEN GABLES, Bradford, New Hampshire.

WANTED — Girl between 18-25 for waitress and general work in lunch room. HANDY'S ESSO STATION, Sangerfield, N. Y.

WANTED—Single, middleaged man, reliable, sober, experienced on dairy farm; milking machine used. Must be good teamster. WARD B. JENKINS, Halcott Center, Greene County, New York.

GARDENER WITH experience, general repairs, painting, carpentry; three acre property, 51 miles New York City. Must be sober, dependable with reliable references; do own cooking, except in Summer. $15 monthly to start. ADVERTISER 8917, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT once, experienced, single, farm hand and not over 35 years old. Good milker; room and board. State wages expected. ADVERTISER 8918, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, HOUSEWORK, must like children; references. MRS. THOMAS QUICK, Roscoe, New York.

WOMAN WHITE, Protestant, middlcaged, cooking, housework, laundry; steady position; wages $40. ANSWER BOX 526, Smithtown Branch L. I.

WANTED — Handy man. BILL JARKOVSKY'S RANCH, Middleburgh, N. Y.

COUPLE FROM middle June to middle September for Vermont Summer home. Six in family. Woman to cook and help in house; man to work around place. Give references, salary desired and snapshot if possible. ADVERTISER 8938, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, PROTESTANT, middleaged, good home, small wages; must drive. ADVERTISER 8922, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Good reliable single man, take full charge; few cows, poultry; $20 month, year round, good home assured. BOX 614, Kauneonga Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN, about 50 years old, good milker and teamster, sober. State wages wanted. PAUL KOENIG, Stamford, N. Y.

WANTED AN experienced girl to do general housework, six rooms. ADVERTISER 8928, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN on Northern New Jersey poultry farm, willing to learn, general farm experience helpful. Give particulars, wages expected with board. ADVERTISER 8937, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Working foreman at once on a 250 acre dairy farm. J. C. DREW, R. D. 1, Warwick, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted for country institution, must be able to cook. ADVERTISER 8933, care Rural New-Yorker.

RETAIL DAIRY wants general helper; able and willing to work. Experience farm, barn, dairy route. Good habits, character; $50 month, board. ADVERTISER 8935, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A good steady all around farmer to help milk 12 cows and can drive and plow with a good team of horses. Wages $25 and board. FRED HOUSMAN, Mahopac, N. Y. Telephone 687.

GIRL OR WOMAN for housework on farm; wife works. R. CULLINGS, Scottsville, New York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, single man on dairy and general farm, must be good dry hand milker, also teamster, year round job; state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 8940, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Working manager for Pennsylvania dairy farm. Must be able cow man; experienced in grass silage and scientific grassland farming; age 35 to 45. Wife must board two men. Good house, all modern conveniences. Prefer couple with no children; starting salary $100, more when ability is proved. Give full details and references first letter. Excellent future for sober, energetic worker with integrity and character; no other type considered. ADVERTISER 8942, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE FOR housework and garden, two adults; new home, every convenience. Must be honest and appreciate good home. Protestant; no drinking; references. ADAMS, Home Dairy Company, Geneva, N. Y.

HELP WANTED — Single, reliable, sober, middleaged man on dairy farm, good milker; wages in first letter. CHESTER T. CAIRNS, Roscoe, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, between 25-40, handy with tools, reliable, steady; plant in Long Island; $35 month to start, room, board. Must drive; references. ADVERTISER 8948, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE FOR dairy farm near Albany; no dependants; woman efficient housekeeper; man all around farmer, drive tractor, car; free rent, fuel, light, farm products; $60 monthly, raise if satisfactory; telephone Castleton 4962, or write or see in person on premises. JACOB GOELL, East Schodack, Rensselaer County, New York.

WANTED AT once, all around farmer, single, good teamster, dry hand milker, no liquor, $25 month, good home. Only steady, reliable, middleaged man need apply. ADVERTISER 8950, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAMBERMAID—Summer hotel, middleaged woman preferred, $25, room, board, tips. PINE HILL LODGE, Mt. Freedom, N. J.

WANTED—Couple, man capable of handling small herd of cows. Wife do housework and cook for family of two. State wages, ages, and give references. Protestant preferred. ADVERTISER 8953, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Capable young woman, housework and care of children. Reference required. DAILEY, 28 Birch St., West Orange, New Jersey.

WANTED ON commercial poultry farm in Westchester County, single man desiring poultry experience, also single young woman to assist with housework and plain cooking. Mention age, weight, height, wages and references. ADVERTISER 8956, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farm hand for general dairy farm work. MATTHEW HAEGLER, Gardiner, New York.

COUPLE WANTED, white, no children, reliable, good-natured; woman experienced cook, clean houseworker, good waitress (or man may serve); man successful vegetable and flower gardener; drive; knowledge Delco, electric pumps, handy about repairs; capable entire charge Connecticut home. State experience,. nationality, references, ages; $100. ADVERTISER 8960, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Young or middleaged man for work on poultry breeding farm. Experience not essential; must be handy, willing and sober. Opportunity to advance for right person. IRVING MASON, Milltown, N. J.

WANTED — Farm hand for general farm work. ARTHUR A. NEWMAN, Callicoon, New York.

RELIABLE COUPLE, country home, all improvements, Connecticut; woman plain cooking, general housework. Man generally handy; small garden, lawns, repairs, etc. Two children in family, eight and 11. Parents in country only week-ends; $50 month. Write ADVERTISER 8977, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middleaged sober man, good hand milker, for general farming; good home; steady job. $30 per month and board. ADVERTISER 9864, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 341.

IF YOU ARE 18 TO 25

THESE ARE THE MOST ENCOURAGING WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

WE IN DEARBORN again want to demonstrate our belief in the land. The future of America depends upon its well-being.

But *men* make the land. And it may as well be said, bluntly, that the *young men* of today have come to doubt their opportunity.

It *is* hard to believe in opportunity that hasn't come your way. Thousands of young men who read this message know exactly how that feels.

They are healthy, able, ambitious. But they cannot get started. They are asked for experience, but they are unable to obtain it. Yet they know that somehow, some way, they *could* become useful members of the community, given the chance to show their worth.

The opportunities in our America *are* greater than ever. Youth *has* the talent. And we who are responsible for the Ford tractor with Ferguson system believe that youth and opportunity *can* be brought together.

To this end, and in company with our distributors and dealers, we are establishing the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION, which will make genuine opportunity available immediately to thousands of young men in the rural communities of America.

Details of the Foundation are given elsewhere on this page, and a fuller explanation of its purpose and plan is contained in our book "A New Career for the Young Men of America."

In brief, the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION is organized to give thousands of young men the *three fundamentals* needed for a real start in life: A specialized education, a personal training, and practical experience.

The *thoroughness* with which these fundamentals will be acquired, and the very *means* by which they will be acquired, are in themselves an unusual assurance that members may more easily achieve their ambitions in farming or other permanent employment.

But in addition, the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION will reward a large number of its most diligent members with salaried jobs, or with tractors for their farms, depending on the particular talents they display.

Thus, starting right now, and during the coming months, thousands of young men will be realizing for the first time that opportunity can be real, and personal.

We look beyond these thousands of Foundation members, and see a new thing happening to the rural communities of America. We see ambitions gratified, needs filled, leadership in the making. We see young men with heads up, families with new hopes, local businesses with new inspiration. We see the land improved by better men. And all that means a better America.

The NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION has been instituted with this vision before us. It gives meaning to the words: Young Men Wanted Now.

The NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION is sponsored by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., with the co-operation of Henry Ford, Founder, and Edsel Ford, President, of the Ford Motor Company.

Ford Tractor — FERGUSON SYSTEM — WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

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NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION

Established to bring opportunity to the young men on the farms of America, and to aid them in obtaining permanent employment.

Who are eligible: Young Men 18 to 25 living or working on farms. Details in book "A New Career", obtainable from dealers who sell the Ford tractor with Ferguson system.

Education: Every member receives without any obligation whatever a course in FARM ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT specially prepared by La Salle Extension University. The price, if regularly offered, would be $136.

Training: Every member will receive local class and individual training in tractor operation and management, and in the use of implements.

Experience: Every member will be afforded opportunity to gain practical experience in demonstration and sales work.

Special awards: Every member *may* also compete for these awards:

1. 29 salaried jobs, with one-year contract at $150.00 per month with Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp. Further training suited to each man's talents will be given during this employment.
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3. 725 men will be placed upon an Honor Roll for additional jobs as they develop.
4. Still another 29 members will receive a Ford tractor with 2-bottom 14″ plow, as winners of a tractor operation competition to be held in each distributor's territory.

(In case of ties, duplicate awards will be made.)

How to enroll: See the local dealer who sells Ford tractors with Ferguson system at once. If you do not know who he is, write NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION, Box 329, Dearborn, Mich. Do not delay. Nothing has to be paid, or bought, or sold.

NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION

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THE

RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY MAY 31 1940 DEPT OF AGRICULTURE

Photo—Laurence H. Barney Jr.

Geese Around the Well in the Early Morning Sunlight

A tractor disc cutting down a sod which was permitted to grow during May.

Spring in the Cumberland

By R. D. Anthony

YOU ask about the Spring work in the orchards of the far-famed Cumberland Valley. Let's go see for ourselves. When we reach the Susquehanna at Harrisburg on our right we see a range of mountains and low foothills which will be our guide and carry us in a quarter-circle to the south, nearly to Maryland.

The main soil of the Valley is limestone and the well painted comfortable homes and generous barns tell their own story of a rich soil and a prosperous people. The over-hang of the barns and the barn decorations show that we are among the Pennsylvania "Dutch" — Germans driven out of their home land over 200 years ago to the protection of William Penn for much the same reason that thousands of others again look to Penn's people for aid and protection. The Pennsylvania Germans have been an invaluable factor in the growth of this State. Their frugality and their contribution of the "Dutch rotation"—corn, oats, wheat and clover hay — with Winter barn feeding and the resulting saving of manure have made it possible to develop what L. H. Bailey liked to call "permanent agriculture" with a very rich land, passing undepleted from generation to generation. Many of the men we pass as they hasten their Spring plowing trace an unbroken family ownership of that land to deeds directly from the Penns.

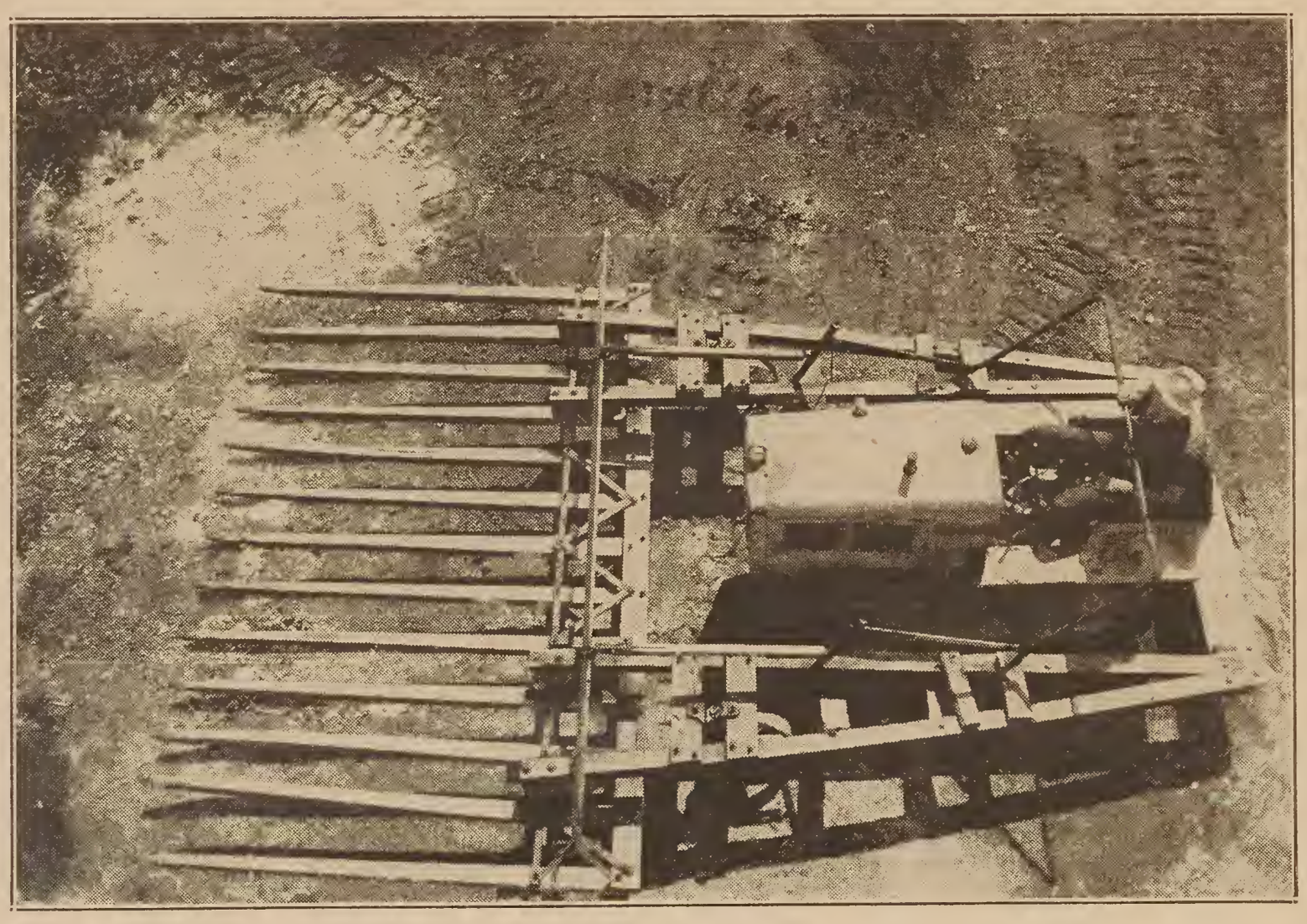
As our road swings in nearer to the mountain we find a series of ridges along the north edge of the valley where the soil is different and the road cuts show red or gray shale with a rather thin soil cover. This is the Berks shale and in its deeper phases in the eastern part of the Valley it is a favorite fruit soil producing high color and fine quality in both apples and peaches. Where the shale is too near the surface, however, fruit trees do not stand severe drought.

We shall see very few orchards on the lime stone soil. In this region Spring frosts may cause serious damage, so only the higher areas in the valleys are considered safe. This is one of the reasons so many orchards are on the shale ridges or on the benches at the foot of the hills. When an orchard on the limestone is high enough to escape frost damage it is usually very productive.

As we cross the Susquehanna and start for Carlisle on the Valley Pike, we are entering Cumberland County and the main Cumberland Valley, the rich granary for which Lee fought the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, the Valley which is the northern continuation of the Shenandoah Valley. The west bank of the Susquehanna was really the high water mark of the Confederacy's invasion of the north and at one time all the Cumberland Valley was in Lee's possession.

We had dinner in Carlisle, at one time the home of a famous Indian school. Now an army post is located here. Sign posts to Gettysburg remind us that the Adams County orchards are less than an hour's drive to the south but now we shall keep on to the west for a while longer till we leave the Pike at Shippensburg and turn left toward the foothills. Then, paralleling South Mountain, we shall enter Franklin County and continue south through Scotland, Caledonia and Mont Alto to Waynesboro. For miles along this route we shall be in sight of orchards of apples, peaches, and occasionally cherries.

Spring comes early to these orchards. The quail are whistling in the fence corners; cardinals call "what cheer! Spring's here!" from the tops of the elms; the early warblers are scattered through the hedges and the blue birds have already started housekeeping. Apple buds are swelling and a few warm days will bring out the first peach blossoms.



An efficient, tractor driven brush rake.

These are busy days for Cumberland Valley fruit growers. The last of the pruning is being hurried through. Rising columns of smoke show where brush is being pulled out of the orchard to the fires. Occasionally we will see a portable brush burner running slowly down the row. Each farm has its own particular system of disposing of brush.

Suddenly ahead of us a column of spray rises high over a tree top and we stop the car to watch a crawler tractor make the turn at the end of the row. The sprayer behind the tractor has a 200 gallon tank, a heavy duty pump driven by a power take-off and the rig is mounted on rubber tires. In this case the crew consists of the driver and a tower man only but we shall see other outfits with a trailer hose in addition. Orchard holdings are large in this region—some as much as 200 to 300 acres. It takes efficient rigs and an abundant water supply to cover them within the short time permitted for efficient spraying.

As you drive along the back roads, you will be impressed with the extent to which sods are used in the apple orchards. Many of these orchards are on hill sides or hill tops where soil erosion is a serious factor and long before the Soil Conservation Service was organized the growers learned that sods stopped erosion.

This spring tooth harrow will "crack" heavy sods; but it takes a good tractor to pull it.

They also learned that it takes extra nitrogen to grow the sod and have enough left to set the fruit and keep the trees in vigorous growth. Also, throughout most of Pennsylvania, sods and cover crops grow better when superphosphate is used abundantly, and now in certain areas peach trees are showing signs of potassium deficiency.

In some of the orchards you will see crews of men with buckets spreading fertilizer. Occasionally it will be a commercially mixed fertilizer, such as a 10-6-4, but more often the grower will make his own mixture to meet the needs of a particular block of trees and the amount used per tree will vary, depending on tree size and condition, the natural fertility of the soil and the condition of the soil cover. Since the fertilizer is used to grow a good soil cover as well as to stimulate the tree, it will be broadcast over the entire tree square. The amount of nitrogen used per tree has increased materially in this county in the last decade, partly because the orchards are older but largely because the growers are recognizing the value of high yields in cutting production costs. Eight to 10 pounds of nitrate of soda or the equivalent in sulphate of ammonia, cyanamid or urea and about the same amount of superphosphate are used per tree square in many orchards. Nearly all the orchards have received lime applications.

Such a treatment results in a heavy sod growth which would make troublesome competition for the trees if left long unchecked. If we stop at any of the larger orchards and look in the tool shed we shall find a tractor disc and a heavy spring-tooth harrow of the "weed-hog" type. Usually this will be equipped with a trip so that the tractor driver can clear the harrow of trash without stopping. Within a week or two one or both of these tools will be in the orchard breaking up the heavier sods but not destroying them. If the sods are very heavy they will be cross harrowed also; then many growers will pack these loosened sods back with a cultipacker. If weather conditions are favorable, the recovery will be so complete that the grass may have to be mowed by mid-Summer.

Franklin County has more peach trees than the entire State of Massachusetts and nearly as many as Connecticut. In a few days the foothills for miles on either side of the Valley will be splashed with pink. Formerly all these peach orchards were cultivated from Spring to mid-Summer but this has caused so much soil erosion that many growers now are seeding their cover crops shortly after the land is fitted in the Spring. In some of the orchards the

(Continued on page 344)

To Margaret, from Her Father—About Bugs

PART II

The early years of the twentieth century witnessed no important new invasions. The army of defense, much augmented, was on its toes and striking back. The alfalfa weevil appeared in 1904, the pear thrips from Bohemia in 1905 ,and the oriental fruit moth in 1913. Leland O. Howard could say, "There has grown up in these past years a beautiful spirit of co-operation among the entomologists all over the world. I doubt that such a spirit exists among the workers in any other branch of science. Each one of us has held himself in readiness to be of assistance to any one of his colleagues of whatever nationality." An international crop protection committee was talked of.

The first World War changed all that. World commerce in parasitic insects was disrupted. The decimated legions of gypsy moths in New England, for example, were allowed to recruit their strength. The insecticide situation was deranged. Imports of arsenicals stopped. Domestic production was limited because the smelters were rushed in metal production and by-products got scant attention. More than a third of actual arsenical production was drained off to the Chemical Warfare Service. Individual entomologists were given uniforms and sent to delousing stations behind the trenches, while old enemies made merry at home.

To Bordeaux went American soldiers—and potatoes. The Gironde district of France was soon infected with the Colorado potato bug. To America hastened the Japanese beetle, the pink boll worm from Egypt via Mexico, and the European corn borer.

Back from the cootie hunt in 1919, our entomologists grimly set to work. From its debarkation point at Everett, Massachusetts, the corn borer sent out its flying columns toward the rich grain lands of the Middle West. Congress made special appropriations running into the millions. Automobiles were stopped at state boundary lines. The careless farmer was taught to cut his corn stalks low or to burn them, leaving the insect no Winter home. Quarantines failed, but by education the pest was brought under a fair degree of control.

After an eight year respite, the gypsy moth fight was resumed on a large scale in 1922. No less than 47 different enemies of the moth were gathered from abroad. A barrier zone 25 miles wide was established from Canada to Long Island Sound. Female sex organs were piled in heaps to attract and trap the male. Creosote and lead arsenate were sprayed on egg clusters. Within 10 years the moth was practically snuffed out, the greatest example to date of biological control.

Man's confidence in himself was further augmented by the success of his blitzkrieg against the Mediterranean fruit fly. The fly was discovered on April 6, 1929 in Florida grapefruit. The National Guard was called out to establish a quarantine and to see that infected fruit was destroyed. Nineteen days later Congress appropriated $4,250,000. By December not a fly could be found.

For a decade after this signal triumph, there was a lull in the fighting. The European nations were arming for another suicidal human civil war; America was in the depths of a depression during which, as if insect depredations were not enough, it became meritorious to destroy food by human agency—to plow under every third row of cotton, to make bonfires of coffee and wheat, to kill millions of little pigs. I shall not expect you to understand this —it's too long a story. Perhaps discouraged by the "economy of scarcity," the insect world lay low, biding its time. Something was heard of the Dutch elm disease, carried by the elm bark beetle, and of the beetle from Japan, but these were relatively minor annoyances. Congressional appropriations had increased from $84,450 in 1904 to $17,300,000 in 1937. A highly trained nucleus of 1621 permanent employees supervised the operations of 27,000 others, based on 94 research stations and 166 stations for quarantine and control. Townsend Glover would not have believed his eyes. The British Dominions, growing raw materials in great quantities, were not far behind. In the third rank, because of small land holdings and close methods of cultivation, came the chief European countries and Japan.

Such was the situation when war broke out on September 1, 1939. Many thoughtful persons wondered at the ultimate outcome of the long series of events thus set in train. The whole world was again in flux.

The voices of a thousand entomologists deploring the rupture of their normal international relations were stifled under the thick blanket of bureaucracy. Why waste a second's time listening to the wailings of a few bug-chasers? No doubt insect depredations were bound to increase, but a war was to be won. Time enough to concentrate on peace activities later. But there was one mind of preternatural cleverness and grasp which encompassed even this apparently minor field. It directed its full attention to the Colorado potato bug!

1940 dragged to its close. It is August of 1941. No holds are barred now. The world is in a welter of blood. The West Wall holds, and so does the Maginot, Holland and Belgium have fallen before the war gods. Switzerland has disappeared. Italy is still teetering first one way, then the other.

At this moment, every nerve is strained to the utmost. Any one of a thousand minor dislocations may prove to be the straw in the balance. The fields are turning from green to brown. The women of the warring nations labor, discontented. The potato crop is short this year. Not much, only 10 per cent, but every bit counts. The weather, which no man can control, has been unfavorable, and a little beetle, never before seen in these parts, has made its appearance.

History gives no credit to the potato bug for the ultimate termination of this war. However, in the complicated web of human affairs, it may well be that the absence of a potato or two may have been at the beginning of the chain of causation resulting in the final collapse. The war ended; a few voices were raised in favor of moderation. These, however, were drowned in a vast cry of hate. Thus, while you were growing up, the world was a seething cauldron of suspicion and hate. Inflation ran its appointed course to its inevitable aftermath. The wheels of re-armament were started again as an unemployment relief measure in the face of the overshadowing might of a new menace. It seemed that the world was caught in a vicious spiral, from which it never could escape.

By 1950, 20 years had elapsed since Admiral Byrd first returned from the Antarctic Continent, bearing specimens of its minerals and its animal life. If you will turn to the 1929 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, you will see this sentence, which reads curiously in the light of modern knowledge. "There is no trace of any land animal except a few species of minute wingless insects of a degenerate type."

History repeats itself. As with Trouvelot, so with Byrd. A few specimens were allowed to escape into the tall grass of the Georgetown Experimental Station of the Department of Agriculture. What a banquet table for an insect starved for aeons of years! Breeding at the rate of six generations per annum, the now famous Antarcticus grew in size with each generation. There was apparently no organic substance it wouldn't eat. Like the gypsy moth, however, its presence was known to only a few specialists until the 20-year tidal wave in 1950. Then indeed was the world in jeopardy. American crops in that year averaged 25 per cent of normal. Despite the utmost vigilence, clipper planes carried the pest across the Atlantic. Already confronted with greatly intensified insect damage to crops as the aftermath of war, Europe was prostrated in 1951.

For your benefit, I shall here quote a document which promises to be as famous as Magna Charta. Meeting here in Geneva in December, 1951, the statesmen of the world could find no more fitting words than those of the long dead Howard:

"WHEREAS the insect type is very many millions of years older than the vertebrate type, of which the human species is the latest development.

The insect type has therefore been tried out very thorougly under world conditions, while the human species is comparatively in its merest infancy.

Many forms of life have been tried, have been found wanting, and have disappeared in the course of the ages, but the insect type has persisted in spite of all cataclysms.

The human type may be one of nature's experiments that will fail. It has not been in existence long enough to have been thoroughly tried out.

The human species has so disturbed the balance of nature as to encorage enormously the multiplication and spread of injurious insects. In its efforts to feed its increasing millions, it has fed increasing billions of insects.

It is necessary that we should understand that insects are our dangerous rivals for the food supplies of the world.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE WORLD HAVE UNION — NOW."

It is unnecessary to dwell upon what followed. Even you on the farm had your part in the extermination of Antarcticus, and you have, I am glad to say, followed with interest my efforts to represent the people of the New York Metropolitan Area in the World Federation.

When I return here for the session next year, I am bringing you with me. One of the first sights we shall see together will be the magnificent memorial to those who had a part in establishing the present world order. In an obscure corner of the vestibule, we shall pause, as is a habit of mine, before a tablet given by the citizens of Summit, N. J., in honor of two of their number who had some small part in the beginnings of the movement. Then, through the great folding doors the glorious light from three great stained glass windows will flood the nave. On the right, in the direction we are facing, is the famous "Controversy Window" to the memory of Woodrow Wilson who, though a pioneer, also unwittingly sowed dragon's teeth. On the left is Clarence Streit's memorial, while in the great rose window above the high altar can be discerned the form of Antarcticus, surrounded by the legend: "Humanity divided against itself cannot stand." Affectionately yours, your father,

GEORGE A. BOYD.

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A cooling scene on the H. C. Vosburgh farm at Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y.

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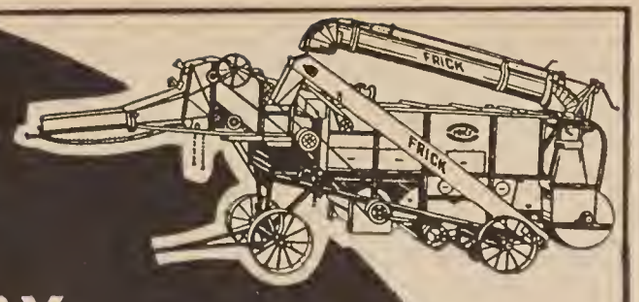

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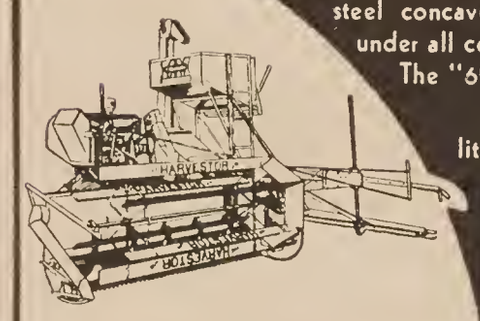

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Delmarva

We have never before seen cherries, early and late peaches, apples and pears all on the same farm showing blossom at the same time as we have this year on the peninsula. Jack Frost kept blossoms imprisoned tightly during March and relaxed his grip but slightly during early April. Only a few strawberry blossoms escaped his iron bands and they suffered black eyes for their temerity. But by the end of the month the force of the sun would not be denied. All our fruit trees flowered together. Those areas where large orchards still exist took on a delightfully dainty appearance; became varicolored fairy lands heady with delicious scents. The set of all tree fruits appears to be very heavy; what harvest time will bring is still in the laps of the gods.

Nearer earth, the strawberry beds turn innumerable white and gold eyes to the sun. There is plenty of blossom. Fear of weevil damage is slight as the chilly weather kept the insects inactive and there is now little time for much damage to be done before berries ripen. Moisture conditions are excellent. The fruiting season promises to be short in any case, as early mid-season and late varieties of strawberries all burst into full bloom together.

The low temperature which held up planting of tender things in the south of the peninsula is responsible for the fact that seed has gone into the ground from Cape Charles to Wilmington on nearly the same dates. What this will mean at harvest time is causing thoughtful farmers serious misgivings. Normally the planting of tender things in the south of Delmarva is done weeks earlier than in the north. Perhaps nowhere else is it possible, when weather is normal, to pass through so great a range of seasonal growth in so short a distance as 200 miles. But such is not the case this year.

The drought in the New England States last Fall enabled Delmarva producers of watermelons to sell all of a good crop at fair prices. Few realized that it was misfortune in the North which made our crop sell so well. A greatly increased acreage is in the ground this year. Under our conditions watermelons can be produced at very little cost, and almost everybody appears to be living up to the possibilities if fields marked off in eight foot squares are anything to go by.

The cold weather continued so long that there is little chance of our favorite Spring hay crop being a full one. Growth of scarlet clover and wheat, though sturdy and dense, is very short. A warm spell will certainly bring out the scarlet blossoms. Then the crop must be cut even if it is short. To leave it beyond the stage when the first flowers start to fade is to fill the hay mow with quantity instead of quality. No able farmer will do it unless wet weather compels him to. And it has to be very wet, for it is no uncommon thing to see mowers working in scarlet clover and wheat fields while rain is falling. C.

Spring in the Cumberland

(Continued from page 342)

ground is now green with a Winter cover of vetch, rye, crimson clover or even sweet clover. This cover will be several inches high before the discs cut it down to prepare the land for a new seeding.

This is still a young fruit region. The first big wave of planting came from 1908 to 1912 or 1913. Since then planting has continued with a fair degree of regularity. Many of the older trees, however, are past their prime for one cause or another and already the better growers are starting to replace the least profitable blocks.

The variety plantings have been unusually fortunate. York Imperial was a heavy favorite at first, with Stayman gaining favor rapidly. Grimes, Jonathan and Ben Davis, though early favorites, have been planted but lightly in recent years. Rome and Delicious have been increasingly planted. The loss of the export market was a severe blow to the York but the rapid increase in the canning industry in Adams and Franklin Counties and the favorable position of this variety for canning has largely made up for this loss.

Because of the range of varieties, pollination has not been as serious a problem as in some other locations, nevertheless, you will see bee hives around many homes and orders for package bees are probably on their way south.

Occasionally we pass a young planting of Montmorency sour cherries. Franklin County is following in the foot steps of her sister county, Adams, just over South Mountain, where the canning of sour cherries has become a very important part of the fruit industry. We spent the night in Waynesboro, only a short distance from the Maryland line to the south and the mountains to the east. Much of the industry of this prosperous city depends on apples and peaches.

Business Bits

"Profitable Poultry Management"—A new edition of this well known poultry book by Prof. C. E. Lee is now ready for free distribution. The book contains 160 pages of up-to-date information covering all phases of poultry management, from the selection of the breeding stock to the marketing of the products. Considerable space is devoted to the proper construction of the poultry house, brooding problems, sanitation, nutrition and disease. The book will prove valuable to either the amateur or professional poultryman: It will be mailed without charge to anyone who lives within the area where Beacon feeds are sold. Write to Beacon Milling Co., Box R, Cayuga, N. Y.

The Paragon Sprayer Catalog—This booklet describes the Handy Paragon Sprayer that is designed for gardens, small orchards, poultry houses and a wide variety of other uses including whitewashing. It is free. Address Campbell - Hausfeld Co., 201 State Ave., Harrison, Ohio.

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Photo—G. E. Smith

Apple Blossoms and Cows in the Pasture, Holland, Erie County, N. Y.

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Potato Migration

It was with interest that I read in the R. N.-Y. about the Maine potato growers coming over into Steuben County. This is my home county and what your correspondent has written about the 1939 success of these growers is quite true. The migration started last year when five families bought farms here and their success was so great that this Spring more than 40 other families from the potato-famous Aroostook County, have packed all their worldly possessions and followed them to this county. The success of the original five cannot be doubted. The farms which they chose were for the most part run down and practically abandoned, with what seemed little likelihood of ever being anything else. They took these farms and using only the most modern equipment, proceeded to show the native farmers how it was done in Maine. The result, they estimate, was a yield of 275 bushels for every acre that they had under cultivation. This was an increase of about 200 bushels over what these same farms had been producing in the past when in cultivation. Not content with the success that they had in the fields, they quickly set about having a profitable Winter. Storing their harvest throughout the Winter months the potatoes were brushed, put in peck bags and delivered to markets in neighboring cities on their own trucks, thus eliminating the middleman's profit.

This Spring, Maine farmers are in every town in the northern part of Steuben. In this part of the country, cows have been considered the best way of being certain of an income in case of crop failure. Potato farming here for the past few years has not on the whole been too great a success and many of the native farmers have taken advantage of crop control programs that have been offered them. These same farmers view with great uneasiness this great increase in the potato acreage, for it is known that none of these men expect to plant less than 50 acres and as the land which they purchase is for the most part uncultivated today, it will, to say the least, put a much larger supply on the already crowded market next Fall.

What will become of the farms that have been abandoned in Maine? Whether they too will be in cultivation is a matter of speculation. These people say that transportation of the potatoes to the markets makes growing them there unprofitable. They cite the difference: 61 cents per hundred, which they claim it costs to market them in Aroostook County, and 10 to 13 cents per hundred which they have found it costs to market potatoes here, as the chief reason for their moving here.

Practically all of the abandoned farms have been taken up and the land prices here are steadily on the rise. M. B.B.

North Cohocton, N. Y.

Field Day at New Brunswick

Farm and Field Day exercises were held the first week in May at the State College, New Brunswick. A large attendance of farmers and visitors from every part of New Jersey was on hand. Field Day is always one of the big Spring events for Jersey. Exhibits featured the marvels of scientific agriculture and ranged from plant and animal breeding to new industrial uses of farm products. The latter was typified by a suit made from milk casein and modeled by one of the students of the New Jersey College for Women.

A variety of contests and stunts was also provided. Features were a livestock cavalcade, a cooking competition between Aggies and N. J. C. girls, milking and milk drinking contests, and a log birling test in the campus lake. Prizes were presented by the Field Day Queen, Miss Eugenia Jorel of Paramus, N. J. C. sophomore.

The exhibit arranged by the students of vegetable gardening, which included a miniature muck farm and exhibits of water solutions for plant cultures, a miniature mushroom bed, the effect of nutrient deficiencies on plants, an herb display and other features of modern vegetable production, took first prize and a cup as the most outstanding exhibit. Ray F. Daniels, a senior from Hackettstown, was chairman of the committee in charge. Landscape gardening and forestry exhibits received honorable mentions.

J. W. W.

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We would be pleased to have the itinerary. From the card it sounds very thrilling. I would so like to see Lake Louise. G. A. D.

Please mail me an itinerary. I am interested in such a trip for this Summer. I have conversed with several friends who have taken the tour and they have been delighted with the trips. J. D. M.

Letters are pouring in with requests for the itinerary and many who have been with us on other trips are indicating that they are going to be among those present this Summer. That is our best advertising — the satisfied friends who go again and again.

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Send the coupon on page 352 and an itinerary will be sent you.—M. G. KEYES, Tour Director.

Western N. Y. Apple Blossom Festival

Miss Doris Falke, of Romulus, Seneca County, ruled over the 1940 Western New York Apple Blossom Festival, which was held in Batavia on Saturday, May 18, attracting more than 25,000 persons. Miss Falke was selected "Queen of the Festival" from among eight other young queens representing various Western New York Counties.

The Western New York Apple Blossom Festival is designed as a tribute to beauty — the graceful beauty of blossoms, the precise beauty of rolling acres set with fruit trees and the surpassing beauty of the region's prettiest girls. Nine counties took part in the annual fete: Yates, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, and Livingston, and each was represented by a float in a two mile parade.

P. J. Parrott, director of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, and who has keen interest in the growth of the Apple Blossom Festival movement, says it embodies effective sectional promotional advertising of an important New York State product, and also community co-operation. But he cites an even deeper significance to the celebration — one that reaches back beyond the memory of man. The apple, according to Dr. Parrott, seems to have had the widest and most mystical history. It was associated with great religious festivals of seed and harvest times from their very beginnings. It was undoubtedly worshipped in early days as a divine provider of food. Its blossoms were surely among those most welcome in the pagan festivities of the pre-Christian eras. With all the magic of birth and death, love and health and illness, of hope and expectation, of abundance and fertility, the apple has been associated. P. B. OAKLEY.

Miss Pierce on the Wayne Co. Float.

The Dundee Rotary Club Float.

The Ontario County Float.

The Monroe County Float.

Photos—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

A big basket of apples depicted Seneca County's float in the Apple Blossom Parade. Sitting on the throne is Miss Dorothy Falke, Romulus, selected as Queen of the Apple Blossom Festival.

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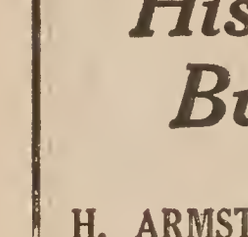

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News From New Jersey

The farm situation in the Garden State has shown marked improvement in the last two weeks and farmers are using every hour of daylight to catch up in their program of Spring work. Weather conditions have been excellent with plenty of sunshine and intermittent rains. Light frosts occurred several mornings but little damage resulted.

More Ducks Urged

Although numerous Jersey farms raise poultry, ducks seem to be an often overlooked opportunity. Yet they prove profitable with exceptionally small losses from disease compared with other fowls. This is especially true of Indian Runner ducks, which are valuable not only for meat but for their eggs. They produce eggs all during the year, often laying more than some of our barnyard hens. They do not absolutely require ponds or running water. Many people prefer their eggs to those of hens.

Sudan Grass for Summer Pasturage

Where hot dry Summer weather destroys a pasture's value for grazing, many New Jersey farmers last year tried Sudan grass as a supplementary crop for late Summer grazing and found it very satisfactory. Seed may be planted from May until mid-July with good results. Successive plantings every two weeks for one or two months are recommended. This grass is drouth resistant and affords excellent pasturage all through dry hot Summers for cattle and hogs. Horses and mules, however, do not take to this grass readily.

Unusual Oak Disease

Oak trees on the farm of Adam Eisenbeil, of Stockton, Hunterdon County, were found to be affected by shoe string fungus by Extension Forester Earl Scovell of New Brunswick. This disease is rather rare in Jersey. It attacks the roots and grows up the trunk under the bark. Trees affected die quickly and the timber soon deteriorates. The disease spreads rapidly through the woodlot. The only known control is to destroy the fungus growth which appears on the ground above the roots in the nature of toad stools.

Locusts Make Good Fence Posts

Eight acres of Black Locust planted on the farm now operated as the estate of J. Emmett Rinehart, of Oldwick, Hunterdon County, about 10 years ago have now grown to fence post size and are being considered by the operators of the estate farm as a valuable source of fence posts, not only for use on the farm but also for sale. Many farmers who have planted Black Locust for this purpose find that it makes rapid growth and gives a long lasting fence post. With the coming of electric fences, demand for permanent fence posts is off, but many farmers still feel the need for durable posts for line fences..

New Wilt Resistant Watermelons

The new watermelon varieties will be tried by a number of Jersey growers this year in an effort to determine their resistance to the wilt under conditions here and also to compare them with more commonly grown varieties. The three varieties are Leesburg, developed by the Florida Experiment Station; the Hawkesbury by the Norfolk Station; and the Klondike by the University of California.

Greens for Chickens

When planting your garden, don't forget your chickens also like their salad. In these days of balanced feed, we have gotten away from the green feed idea somewhat. Crops especially suited to chickens are lettuce, chard, Chinese lettuce, kale, tomatoes, cabbage, etc. Many picking outbreaks can be averted by feeding green foods as often as possible.

Summer Egg Storage

Summer storage of eggs on Jersey poultry farms between marketing periods represents a real problem where high quality is to maintained. The necessary high relative humidity of 70 to 75 per cent is easier to maintain in Summer than during the Winter months but the desirable low temperature is the elusive partner to the temperature-humidity team that insures high grades.

Underground rooms are preferred for year around storage, although insulated rooms provided with fan ventilation systems are satisfactory and often handier. Such rooms can be cooled by evaporation from drip sheets of muslin using a fan to accelerate evaporation, or small refrigerators can be used. In some cases ice bunkers with fan circulation of air have been found entirely satisfactory and reasonable in operation cost.

Farmers Use Electric Brooders

The advantage of electric brooding is appreciated by poultrymen practicing May and late season brooding when days are hot and nights require warmth for the chicks. Brooders that are insulated do not heat the house. They shut off entirely when sun heat is adequate, yet they are instantly on the job when the temperature in the house drops. Thus they help produce a better chick by preventing chilling and over-heating. The use of well constructed electric brooders has proved entirely satisfactory on a rapidly increasing number of poultry farms.

Farm Meeting in Camden County

Farmers in Camden County have already held several meetings to plan and promote their farm activities for the year. The regular meeting of the County Board of Agriculture to outline marketing plans was scheduled for May 7 at which time the Executive Committee of the Camden Farmers Market Association held an interesting session. The regular meeting of the full board of the Camden County Farmers Organization was scheduled for May 14. Farmers in this part of New Jersey report an estimated vegetable acreage of 8,000 and potato acreage of 600. They also report no damage to fruit and vegetable crops from cold April weather. The president of the Camden Farmers Market Association, is Reuben H. Dobbs of Glendale; secretary is Walter E. Templeton of Waterford.

Warren County Fights Soil Erosion

The Warren County Board of Agriculture at its April meeting had President Andrew W. Cummins of Vienna presiding. Soil erosion was discussed and the group thought it advisable to petition the State Committee to have the whole county added to the Morris-Warren Soil Conservation District rather than go to the expense and trouble of adding each township separately.

Soy Beans

With partial or complete failure of grass, clover and alfalfa seedlings last year on some Jersey farms, there appears to be more need than usual this year for emergency hay crops. It is suggested that soy beans be planted not only because they make one of the best quick hay crops but also because they may be used for silage when properly supplemented with molasses.

Hunterdon Cattlemen Meet

The Jersey Cattle Association of New Jersey held a regional meeting at the Washington Township School at Port Golden on Friday evening, May 17th, at 8 o'clock for dairymen interested in Jerseys to help these dairymen become more familiar with the policy, program and various activities of the American Jersey Cattle Club. New registration requirements recently adopted by the American Jersey Cattle Club which will become effective January 1, 1942, were given consideration.

War's Effects

Britain's loss of Danish supplies of pork and dairy products may eventually benefit American and Jersey farmers. On the other hand truck farmers may soon be paying higher prices for cabbage, cauliflower, spinach and other seeds because of the war's effects on present sources of supply.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

A New Dress for The R. N.-Y.

"DRESS does not make the man" is a familiar country maxim. At the same time most farm mothers have had occasion to admonish the boys that "cleanliness is next to Godliness." The boys and workmen are expected to clean up for meal-time and put on clean jackets. Every member of the family is expected to discard their worn and soiled garments for church services on Sunday.

We are resorting to this homely philosophy and custom as an excuse for calling our readers' attention to the fact that THE RURAL NEW-YORKER appears this week in an entire dress of new type, and to excuse our little vanity. Every parent looks with pride on the child's bright appearance in the new Spring dress. If anyone failed to notice it, Rosemary would timidly say, "How do you like my dress?" or, "Father, don't you think I look swell?" Well, the R. N.-Y. is our baby and we do not want anyone to overlook its new dress.

Sixty years ago, when the writer began his newspaper work, all copy was written by hand. Every letter formed a crown on a short piece of metal, called a type. The type was distributed in compartments in an inclined case. The type setter learned to pick the letter he wanted out of the small box on the inclined case and put it in a steel receptacle called a stick, held in his left hand. It took 30 such letters, or what is technically known as 13 ems, to make a line for one of our narrow columns. The stick held about 15 lines. The type was then put into columns and pages, and the paper was printed directly from this type. Now and then, the type grew dull and worn and had to be renewed.

Today, the typewriter prepares most of the copy. The type setter sits by his linotype machines equipped with a key board. He touches one key after another and the machine casts the letters and makes a slug with letters enough to make a line of type. These lines are set into columns, the columns are then locked into forms, one for each page, and a metal plate is made from each form. The printing is made from these plates.

Virtually a new type is made every issue by this process but the parts of the machine that produce the letters on the slug wear out in time and the letters begin to look like a worn garment. New molds must then be put in the machine to make a new dress of type. This we have just done and at the same time we have selected a larger type and one which we think is particularly legible.

We trust our friends will indulge us in our little vanity and hope they too will share our thrill in the new dress of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HAY making will soon be here. In fact some persons, in normal seasons, harvest considerable of the crop in late June. It is often hard to decide just when to cut hay, but there is no doubt about too early being better than too late, as it drops rapidly in feeding value when past is best. Livestock will eat poor hay if they have to, but they do not like it, and the silent protest in production result is more striking than we may realize.

A good many persons are now cutting green grass into silage, which works well when treated with molasses in the standard way. With others judgment, quick work and long days in hay weather are essential. A new and rather simple device to hasten drying of the stems by running though a crusher as the grass drops from the knives is being tried out with some promise, though not yet commercial. The idea is that the stems will cure as quickly as the leaves.

*

COWS and hogs have some unusual food propositions put before them at times. One of the latest is the feeding of unsalable prunes, pits and all.

California has at times a surplus of prunes and the Station, to test their possible value to livestock, fed 30 tons of whole prunes to cattle, hogs and sheep in their herds. The animals liked them, and there were no unfavorable results. The sheep rejected most of the seeds, although some were swallowed whole. Hogs cracked the pits, and thus consumed the entire prune. The cows in chewing their cuds rejected some of the pits, but many learned to crack and reswallow them. In total digestible nutrients the prunes were found to have a value of about 85 per cent that of barley.

*

THE late season in our northern country will make it necessary to encourage the corn in all practical ways. Our grandfathers knew how to do this and practiced it every year, whether the season was early or late.

Cultivation was started as soon as the rows could be seen, accompanied by a side-dressing of something the corn liked. At least three cultivations both ways were not considered too much, accompanied by two hoeings. Under present conditions field corn hoeing is absolete. Perhaps it was never necessary, but the corn enjoyed it.

Corn is easily the busiest farm crop during its growing season of about 100 days, loading the earth with roots, and a wide-spreading top growth six or eight feet tall. It will pay its owner well for any cultivation given.

*

FAITH is one of the greatest virtues—faith in your country, faith in your friends, faith in yourself, and faith in God. This is the virtue that builds up ideals and principles without which life could have no zest or sparkle. America is still, today, a land of ideals, a land of faith, but there are few who seem to have courage enough either to believe this or to give it voice. Cynical materialism has battened down the hatches.

It is therefore with real interest that we will watch the "planning for the future" program that has just been inaugurated by Henry Ford. While in the nature of a contest for farm youth, the plan goes a great deal further and can and should at the same time be regarded as a keystone for a live, vibrant and forward-looking American agriculture. Faith in the future and belief in the land and the abilities of our young men of the farm are worthy motives. They inspire and demand active participation.

Good luck to the National Farm Youth Foundation!

"Approved Milk"

AFTER September 1, 1940, all milk in New York City will be designated as "Approved Milk." Grade A and Grade B will not be legal designations after that date. The new brand must contain at least 3.3 per cent fat and not less than 11.5 per cent total solids. When delivered, its bacterial count shall not exceed 30,000 per cubic centimeter and 150,000 when delivered at the country plant before pasteurization. The time allowed for sale after pasteurizing is 48 hours. The bottle or container must have a cap to prevent contamination in pouring. Dealers may sell milk with a butterfat containing 4.2 per cent fat and may make a special notation of the content on the bottle cap.

Dr. John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health, said that all milk meeting the new standards will be safe and wholesome and may be used confidently for infant feeding, and that he could not see why the new requirements, which are now being met by actual performance should increase the price of milk to consumers.

What Farmers Say

A ONE-WAY TICKET FOR BUREAUCRATS

I have just read the editorial in your May 4 issue, "Profits in Some Farms." Don't you think farmers would benefit 100 per cent more if the government would mind its own business and forget these crazy programs that pay such big sums to farmers who are not bona fide farmers? A few years ago, some $3,000,000 were paid under the same excuse to three concerns, two of which were not even American. I took part in two programs and was actually out of pocket each time; the last time I was in debt to the tune of $27.

The way the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture are ridden by the Big-3 in the milk business and by others in other branches of farming, I feel that if both Departments would move to China and forget their way back, we might get somewhere in the right direction all by ourselves. I believe I read in the free sheet published by the Bargaining Agency that over 50 co-ops (???) voted as a unit in the recent referendum. They call that "making headway." It certainly is, for the Big-3, but it is "tailway" for the milk producers. Thus the law protects and defends deceit and falsehood. I did not vote. It is of no use. In fact, I would not walk three steps to vote when false co-ops. like the Dairymen's League vote as a unit. I know that what is beneficial to the League management and its like is detrimental to the real milk producer.

Oneida County. A. N. M.

CITY MAN LIKES THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

Although not actively engaged in agriculture, I find THE RURAL NEW-YORKER decidedly useful in giving an insight into fields not generally covered by city papers. Your paper maintains a standard of ethics and honesty found, unfortunately, in but very few papers. I do not know, nor care, what particular religious faith may be responsible for the high ideals toward which you strive, or whether they were instilled by a home life to which you often respectfully refer, but whatever the source, it deserves considerable credit.

Your editorial reference in the April 6 issue to the ethics involved in appointing of Mr. Russell of questionable moral character to instruct our adolescent scholars is well taken. I would not be surprised if this practice were more common than is generally supposed. I do not care how smart or how good an instructor may be; these qualities are secondary to ability to instill high moral ideals in the students. Education is not primarily an assimilation of facts by the student, these are easily and often forgotten, but is rather a development of brain and character to cope with conditions as they are met; it should aim to build up, not tear down, the social structure that has been developed only after centuries of effort.

New York. JOHN A. KUELLING

The information and ideas in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, May 4, on "Character Bespeaks the Man" is the most clear, honest and unbiased article on this present condition I have seen, since the League officials joined up with Borden and created the pool deduction plan against farmers. Those named have been and are active, and THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S comments on them are right to the point. FRED M. JONES.

New York.

April Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of April are as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.	Per. qt.
Lehigh Valley Co.-op. Farmers	$2.23	$0.0474
Crowley's Milk Co.	1.83	.0389
M. H. Renken Dairy Co.	1.81	.0384
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	1.80	.0382
Sheffield Producers	1.80	.0382
Dairymen's League	1.70	.036

These are basic prices. Fat, freight and other differentials and charges vary and the actual return may be more or less.

Brevities

FOUR-H means "Head, Heart, Hands and Health." Not a bad motto for all of us grown-ups.

WE exported 26,000,000 pounds of lard to Latin America during the first three months of this year.

"OH THAT men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" Psa. 107:21.

FOR early crop, John Bushnell, potato specialist at the Ohio Station, recommends 6-8-6 fertilizer, about 1,000 pounds per acre.

FARMERS cooperating with the government in soil aid projects are this year receiving 1,000,000 tons of lime and 100,000 tons of superphosphate.

TENT caterpillars are an active pest in New York State this year. Where the nests cannot be wiped out, lead arsenate, 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water, is the remedy.

CABBAGE maggot is controlled by use of corrosive sublimate, one ounce dissolved in 10 gallons of water, about three ounces being applied around each plant when setting. The stuff is very poisonous.

WHAT is known as the "fire ant" is making trouble in the house telephone equipment in Texas. In one month the telephone companies reported 100 cases. The ants get into the working parts of the telephone sets, drag in nest-making material and chew off insulation.

The Farm Credit Issue

THE plain truth should be known about the Farm Loan System.

Before the act creating the System was passed, farmers were paying from six to 12 per cent for the use of money borrowed on farm mortgages. The only competition for farm mortgage loans that the insurance companies had, were small private lenders in local communities who loaned as low as at five per cent. The National Banks were permitted to loan only a limited amount and rarely made any farm loans.

The act was promoted as a farm co-operative project, but in the form it was passed, it was nothing of the kind. The Farm Associations have a farm membership for the purpose mainly of requiring the borrower to invest five per cent of his loan in the loan bank. The Association originally had the privilege of nominating the commissioners of the Land Bank Boards, but the law was soon changed to deny them that privilege. The power of management is delegated to the Board by Congress. The President appoints the commissioners and designates the chairman, and the System has been politically controlled from the start.

Under authority of the recent reorganization law, President Roosevelt put the Farm Loan System in the Agricultural Department and Secretary Wallace has made some changes in the personnel. The change was from a commission created by Congress to a Department created by Congress. In both cases, the heads are appointed by the President and administered under his authority. Both are political.

Cliques and rings benefiting themselves by political activities have been favored by the System in the past. Exclusive discrimination granted to such combinations in the past which they yet enjoy, reached the proportions of a scandal. The political ring in New York State had an interest in one of the officials removed by Secretary Wallace. Consequently, it shouts "politics" at the Agricultural Department and accuses it of a purpose to destroy the Farm Loan System. It persists in claiming that previously the System was co-operative, but admits that it consented to the placing of the Farm Loan System in the Agricultural Department with the understanding that its protege was to remain in his former position. The members of the ring saw no peril in politics so long as they had control of the high office, and had power to stop others from getting loans without their consent.

Now Congress is drafting a bill to improve the law by eliminating the five per cent reinvestment by farm borrowers, reducing the rate of interest, and otherwise favoring the borrower. The American Bankers Association objects to the proposed reduced interest rate of three per cent to farmers, though the bankers themselves are now making commercial loans at two per cent and less. The members of the New York ring join the bankers in opposition to the bill being prepared in Congress to make the law more helpful to farm borrowers.

These are facts farmers are entitled to know. We would be glad to see the Farm Loan Banks in a real co-operative system; but while the Government advances money and becomes wholly or partly responsible for the bonds issued by the System, the Government is likely to insist on control. But Congress is in a mood to be liberal, and the farmer's best interest as we see it, is to eliminate the five per cent kickback, and get a three per cent interest rate on the loans. No borrowers or group of borrowers should have influence enough to block a loan to another qualified borrower.

All Gains to the Milk Dealers

ACCORDING to most recent figures, the average 1910-1933 price paid to Pennsylvania dairy farmers for milk was $2.227 for 3.5 per cent milk. The same report reveals that the average price paid to Pennsylvania farmers for milk during the six year Milk Control period was $1.979, an average of 24.8 cents per cwt. less during Milk Control than before.

Estimated milk sales amounted to 2,744,488,290 pounds a year. With an average price reduction of 24.8 cents a cwt., Keystone dairymen have suffered a loss in round numbers of $6,800,000 every year for the past six years—a total of $40,800,000.

Instead of conditions improving, they have gotten progressively worse. During the first five years of Milk Control, the average farmer price was $2 per cwt, or 22.7 cents less than the average price received during the 24 years prior to Milk Control, or an average price reduction of $6,229,000 annually. However, in 1939, the farmer's average price was $1.875 per cwt., 35.2 cents less, a loss of $9,659,000 for that one year alone.

Have these farm underpayments been passed on to Pennsylvania milk consumers under the Milk Control regime? Decidedly not. Milk prices as fixed by the first Milk Control general order issued in April, 1934, have been increased in every price bracket. The price increase per quart has ranged from one cent to five cents, depending on the marketing areas. An average consumer price increase of two and one-third cents per quart has generally prevailed in Pennsylvania during the past three and one-half years.

Control Board officials have estimated that about 867,000,000 quarts are sold each year in fluid form. At a price increase of two and one-third cents a quart, consumers have been forced to pay out an extra $20,230,000 a year; $70,860,000 in three and one-half years.

This figure is an absolute minimum. In the first place, it does not take into account any consumer price increases prior to October, 1936. Nor do the figures include any consumer price increase on fluid cream. Besides, the fluid milk consumption in Pennsylvania is greater than 867,000, 000 quarts a year. That figure would mean a daily per capita consumption of only one-half a pint according to the 1930 census figures, or 90 quarts per person per year. However, the average annual consumption per capita in the northeastern states is placed at 156 quarts a year. On such a basis, Milk Control has cost Pennsylvania not $70,860,000 in three and one-half years, but over $115,000,000.

Here we have a milk steal of over $155,000,000 in a comparatively short space of time. For the past three and one-half years, it figures at an average of $27,000,000 a year. Perhaps the magnitude of the thievery is the reason why the milk investigation in Pennsylvaniia which was begun last year was finally strangled by the milk monopoly and their political stooges.

Farmers Sue for Milk Losses

FOR the past three years, Lotz Bros., milk dealers of Clifton, N. J., have been buying close to 4,000 cwts. of milk a month from dairy farmers in Monroe County Pennsylvania. The milk is reported to have been sold by Lotz in various Jersey markets. The price paid to these producers has averaged less than $2 a cwt. over the entire period, although practically all of the milk, except in the flush season, was sold in fluid form.

Until the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Eisenberg case in February, 1939, there was serious doubt as to the enforceability of local milk control laws on dealers who purchased within the State and sold outside the State. The ruling in the Seelig case barred fixing a price on milk bought from out-of-State and sold within a State. In the Eisenberg decision, which case dealt with a reverse situation, the Supreme Court held that Pennsylvania could, through its Milk Control Board, enforce its price-fixing orders in respect of all milk bought from Pennsylvania producers, irrespective of where it was eventually sold.

The situation in the case of these Monroe County farmers and Lotz Bros. was similar to the Eisenberg case. Yet, Lotz refused to recognize the court's decision, gambling, of course, that the producers, for fear of loss of market, would hesitate to take action.

But Lotz was wrong. The farmers knew that they were entitled to many thousands of dollars in underpayments and consulted the Control Board. The Board officials hesitated to take any action, stating that it might be better for the producers to take what they were getting instead of nothing at all, which might well happen if the dealer became antagonized and closed the market altogether. Still, the farmers were not deterred and Russell Mervine, a Stroudsburg attorney, was engaged to represent them. Lotz decided to abandon his Pennsylvania plant but before he could move out all his equipment, the sheriff made a levy on it and suit was then started against Lotz on behalf of seven of the producers.

This suit is in the nature of a test case. It is based on Order No. B-1 of the Pennsylvania Control Board, which provides in section six that where milk is purchased within the State and resold by the dealer outside the State the minimum price shall be either the prevailing price in the market where sold, or if the market is subject to a Control Law, the price fixed by the Control Law in the other State. Claim is therefore being made for the difference between the New Jersey Control Board price and the price actually received from Lotz for the period from August, 1937, to January, 1940. If the claim is sustained, this group of Monroe County producers will be entitled to recover close to $100,000 from Lotz Bros. The trial is not expected to come up until early Fall.

United farm action will produce results and these dairymen are determined to obtain what is rightfully theirs. Their dealer has been skinning them for years. Their Control Board has been straddling the fence. They were faced, soft-soaped and threatened with the old bugaboo, loss of market. Yet, they knew that if they did not decide for themslves and act independently by themselves, they would be worse off in the long run.

They have decided to act for themselves and the fight is on. They have the support of all dairymen for their courage and determination.

Sense of Justice Stressed

CHIEF Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court, speaking at the American Law Institute on May 16, said:

> "If democratic constitutions are to survive, it will not be simply maintaining majority rule and by swift adaptations to the demands of the moment, but by the dominance of a sense of justice which will not long survive if judicial processes do not conserve it."

This is a significant warning at this time, when democracy is being threatened by the brutal force of totalitarian power in the world and threatened in America by the selfish greed of government encouraged monopolies.

Harlem Valley Notes

May 13 — Dutchess County 4-H Club members planted 15,000 trees, delivered from the state nurseries at Saratoga Springs. The county agent made the arrangements for the shipment of these trees.

O. H. Murray of Rhinebeck purchased a registered Jersey cow from Richard C. Eames of Clinton Corners. She is Pogis Duchess Sophie 968175, from records of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The April Dairy Herd Testing and Record Summary of the Roeliff Jansen Aggies shows that the Robert Dawson herd of North Hillsdale was in the lead with an average of 29.8 lbs. of fat per cow, for the 31 cows in this herd. The cow producing the most butterfat in April was also from this same herd. She produced 1,230 lbs. of milk and 49.2 lbs. of butterfat. The highest milk production cow owned by Dawson produced 1,380 lbs. of milk and 48.3 lbs. of butterfat.

Shad are more plentiful than for the past few years, and shad peddlers are numerous. One of them also collects junk as he peddles; he will pay cash for junk or give shad in exchange; and he will sell the shad for cash to those who have no junk to trade. The "shad blossoms" are out in full force; the very first day the flowers opened, along came a shad peddler. They have various prices for their shad. One asked 50 cents for a roe shad and 25 cents for a buck. Another wanted 90 cents for two roe shad. One sold a fine roe shad for 45 cents.

Antique dealers are also busy. A pair called at a small place where an old lady was taking a nap in her chair. She suddenly awoke and found that one man had gone upstairs, and the other was about to go. She had a hard time driving them out and it was then done by threat of a shot gun near at hand. One lady collecting bottles called at a home where the children showed her several kinds of bottles. None seemed to please her fancy, but after she had left, it was found that one particular bottle was missing. A lady looking for old books, slipped one up her blouse; this happened to be an old Godey's book too. An Indian relic collector slipped some arrowheads into his pocket as another instance. It is the best plan not to allow antique or other buyers inside one's house. Small articles could be taken out of the house and shown them on a porch. Somebody else should be there to watch them unless they are persons whom we know personally, or who come recommended by some person that we know. There are honest and dishonest people in all sorts of lines of trades and business.

E. A. H.

Live Stock and Dairy

Feeding Farm Horses

By R. W. Duck

With considerable roughage shortage in some Eastern areas during the past Winter and consequent high prices for hay there may have been some tendency to over economize on idle farm-horse rations. Where oat, rye or barley straw is available horses are sometimes wintered around such stacks with little other feed. It is true that if so wintered they will live, but come through in thin condition. However, experimental work has demonstrated, especially that conducted at the South Dakota Station, that horses wintered in this manner may be and usually are damaged permanently from a deficiency of nutrients, vitamins and minerals.

Results From Roughage

In the interest of economy it is desirable to make maximum utilization of available roughage for idle mature horses. Hudson's work at the Michigan Station has shown conclusively the advisability of feeding colts some grain supplement, preferably a medium ration, to keep them healthy and growing.

The quality of hay fed is more important than the kind. If good quality legume hay is used horses may be fed up to one pound per head daily for each 100 pounds liveweight, preferably such hay to be fed in the morning, then feeding straw at evening. Bean and pea vines and pods are usually very dusty, and if fed for long continuous periods may cause horses so fed to develop heaves. This common ailment is due to accumulated fine dust particles producing a partial paralysis of the lungs. When the breath is expelled it may be accompanied by a local spasm, which can be noticed near the last rib and flank. Heaves may not seem to be serious, but horses so affected tend to tire easily and have a greatly lowered working efficiency. If dusty hay is dampened before feeding it will help prevent possible excessive breathing of dust.

If straw or corn-stalks only are available, and it is imperative that they be fed, then idle horses should be fed small amounts of a suitable protein supplement beside having constant access to a mineral mixture. Horses often will not touch any material or feed which has an unusual odor. For this reason steamed bone meal may be replaced in their mineral mixture by spent bone black or dicalcium phosphate. A suitable mineral mixture for horses would consist of iodized stock salt 50 lbs., ground limestone 25 lbs., dicalcium phosphate or spent bone black 25 lbs., commercial iron oxide 3 lbs., flowers of sulphur 2 lbs. This should be kept in a clean dry container where the horses can eat it as desired.

If protein and mineral needs are regularly supplied from supplemental sources the results from straw or other inferior roughage need not be so adverse. The idle horse has a relatively low digestible protein requirement; most authorities agree this is somewhere between 0.5 and 1.0 pounds daily per 1,000 pounds bodyweight. Twelve pounds of good quality legume hay and six pounds of oat straw will on the average supply sufficient digestible protein and other needed nutrients in proper ratio to keep an idle horse, weighing about 1,000 pounds, in condition and health. Based on the digestible protein content of oat straw of slightly less than one per cent it is seen that an idle horse weighing 1,000 pounds would need to consume an average of 100 pounds daily to meet its digestible protein requirements. While no doubt idle horses wintered around straw stacks as the exclusive source of nutrients do devour enormous amounts of such roughage daily, as is later attested by their protruding abnormal bellies, it is doubtful if even they continuously eat more than half to one-third this amount. The addition of one pound daily of linseed oil meal (old process) would just about meet their requirements as far as protein is concerned.

Work and Ration Ratios

Dairy cows should be fed in proportion to production, fattening animals in proportion to desired gains, growing animals in ratio to rate of growth and gain desired, and horses in proportion to work being performed. On idle days and over the week-end it is in the interest of economy as well as the health of the horses to allow them access to a paddock or field, and to reduce their grain ration materially; it may be discontinued entirely on the evening preceding an idle day. In its place many good horseman feed a bran mash. A mixture of one-third wheat bran and two-thirds oats is an excellent light nutritious feed for horses doing light work or for idle horses.

Each of this team of six year old Belgian geldings weighs almost one ton. They combine size with necessary quality, bone and action to make them a great show and work team. Owned by McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

Experimental tests show that if horses doing heavy work receive a daily ration of one to one and one-half pounds of suitable grain and one pound of good quality hay per 100 pounds liveweight, it will be sufficient to keep them in good condition and working thrift. For light work the hay may be increased about one-half pound per 100 pounds weight and the grain reduced approximately 50 per cent. For medium work the general requirements are one pound of gain and one pound of hay for each 100 pounds bodyweight.

If the manger is piled full of hay at each feeding horses will usually eat more than needed or desired for best returns in health and work. They will do better and perform more efficiently if the total hay allowance is fed at the rate of one-half at the evening feed, the other half being equally divided for the morning and noon feeds. The grain ration allowed is best distributed at the rate of one-fourth at the evening feed, and equally dividing the remaining three-fourths into the morning and noon feeds.

Available grains will always be the most important determining factor relative to their use and proportion in which fed. Wheatbran and oats are especially desirable and suitable for horses, and if not continuously fed should be used occasionally as previously mentioned.

This Tennesee walking horse, a son of Roan Allen, Miss Jessie B. Grant, up, is owned by Dr. S. M. Burns, Oswego, N. Y.

Manner of Feeding

The longer I live the more convinced I become that in feeding livestock the feeding quality and manner of feeding are far more important than kind of feed. As an illustration, my grandfather's family horse was a mare called, "Old Mary." She was the most important animal on the farm, as ranked first for livestock in his affections. The standing order was that her feed box and manger were never to be empty. The manger was kept constantly running-over with best quality clover hay, and the feed box was always filled with yellow ear corn. She lived to be almost 30 years of age, and was never sick a day in her life. She finally became so old and stiff she was chloroformed to put her out of misery. The point is she was continuously fed best quality feed in the same manner without any variation. Such a system is not economical or practical, but it shows the extreme possibilities of feeding with good results if proper methods are used. The reason this mare never gorged or had colic was because she was worked very little and had constant access to best quality feed, consequently she never allowed herself to become really hungry at anytime without satisfying her appetite. She was a self-fed horse.

Sudden change in the horse ration is especially dangerous, but it is even more important that a regular manner of feeding and watering be continuously followed. It is sometimes argued that if horses are watered soon following feeding they wash the best feed out of the stomach and do not get the good of it. Some also state they should not be watered on return from work because they are too hot and over drinking may cause an intestinal chill, with possible resulting cramp-colic. Experimental tests relative to this question show that time and manner of watering are not as important as regularity. If the horse is continuously allowed to drink on return from work, possibly using some restraint to make it drink slowly, then such a practice will cause no bad results. A good system is to offer water both before and on returning from work.

Probably one of the most frequent nutritional causes of cramp-colic is the manner of salting horses. Both digestion and assimilation are assisted by a proper and constant supply of sodium and chlorine. Common salt, sodium-chloride (NaCl) is the least expensive and gives the greatest nutritional returns of any supplement. The amount needed will vary with the kind of work performed, weather conditions, chemical content of the feeds consumed, age and size of the animals. Therefore, it is advisable to have a constant supply of salt available so that livestock may adjust their intake to suit their own physical requirements. If allowed constant access to salt mature horses will consume an average of about one ounce daily per 100 pounds liveweight. If goiter, navel or joint-ill is occuring it has been found that iodized stock salt acts as a corrective and preventive. The continuous use of iodized stock salt for stallions, colts and brood mares has been found to be especially beneficial. Salt should be kept available in a clean, dry container, separate from the rest of the feed.

Standard Grain Mixtures

Based on the considerations mentioned some common feed mixtures suitable for work horses with different kinds of hay as indicated are: (1.) Corn, oats and barley, equal parts, suitable for feeding with mixed hay. (2.) Corn, two parts, oats three parts, with clover hay. (3.) Corn, three parts, oats two parts, with alfalfa hay. (4.) Corn three parts, oats three parts, wheat-bran three parts, linseed oil meal (Old Process) one part, with timothy hay. (5.) Corn and oats, equal parts, with legume hays. (6.) Chopped straw or shredded corn stalks (over which is poured one pint of cane molasses each feed, diluted with an equal volume of warm water) grain, corn or oats eight parts, soybean meal one part.

Brood mares and stallions need a light, nutritious concentrate feed without too much roughage or they may develop a hay-belly, become too heavy in the middle, and produce foals which lack sufficient stamina, strength and bone development. A 1,200 pound brood mare carrying a foal can utilize up to about 16 pounds of good quality legume hay and six pounds of oats to good advantage daily. If prairie, mixed or timothy is used for mares of this weight con-

Jess Meade is cutting this field of timothy for Raymond Niver near Smithville Flats, Chenango County, N. Y. This team of Percherons has the size, conformation, quality and bone necessary to perform an efficient job.

suming 16 pounds daily, a good grain mixture is corn five, oats three, wheat-bran two, and linseed meal one part, by weight, fed at the rate of six pounds daily.

STARTING IN THE SPRING

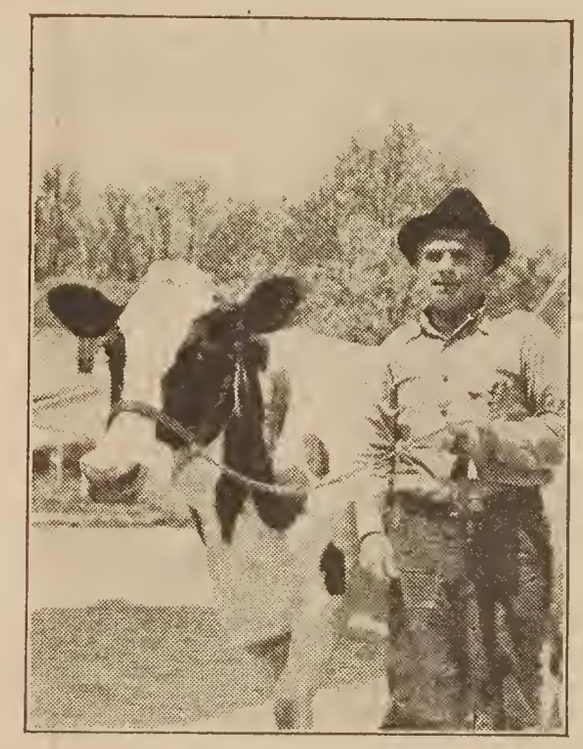
In Spring a young man's fancy may lightly turn to thoughts of love, but the farm work horse soon realizes its days of leisure are over. If the horses have been allowed to run out in stalk fields, in orchard, pasture or paddock, with a clean dry shed, plenty of bedding, and have been fed sufficient and proper nutrients, vitamins and minerals they come into Spring work in a physical condition which soon permits them to toughen up and perform maximum work at top efficiency. However, in a high percentage of cases farm horses are rather thin and run down when Spring work arrives; it will pay to have them gaining for from four to six weeks prior to starting on Spring work. The corn, oats, bran, linseed meal mixture is good to get them fitted and will help them shed their long hair. If they are stabled for two or three weeks in late Winter or early Spring it will also assist in shedding.

If the shoulders of horses or mules which have not shed are clipped it will be of help in preventing sore shoulders. Most horsemen are not advocates of complete clipping in the Spring, as it may cause chilling and cold infections. When first started to work in the Spring it will be of help in hardening the shoulders to bathe them at night with strong salt water solution. They should then be thoroughly dried. The fit of the collar is another important factor in working efficiency and sore shoulder prevention. If the collar is extended about two inches below the throat it will permit proper breathing on a hard pull. If the fingers can be easily inserted between the neck and collar it is approximately correct for fit. Care relative to these factors for the prevention of sore shoulders should be observed when first starting Spring work. Keep hair and dirt scraped from the collar, and wash with saddle soap and water; a properly fitted collar needs no padding. If necessary to pad a collar which is too large a light pad with smooth surface is preferable.

Dairy Day in Ohio

Ohio's statehouse lawn at Columbus will be turned into a cow pasture on June 12, when several of the state's most distinguished bovine citizens will take up residence there in celebration of National Dairy Month.

The cows have national distinction through high records. One Jersey comes from the herd of Floyd Schleppi, who has 13 years of cow testing with herd average each year above 400 pounds of butterfat; while others will come from the herd of Ray Van Schoyck, whose Holstein herd averaged in 1937, for 35 head, 571 pounds of fat, and one seven year old cow will finish in June with more than 100,000 pounds of milk. Penshurst Charming Kalley, an Ayrshire from Ohio State University with more than 130,000 pounds of milk on test, along with some Guernseys and Brown Swiss, will complete the "All Ohio" herd.



Vaniard Mercedes Pontiac, with her owner, Ray Van Schoyck. This seven year old Holstein is a 100,000 lb. cow.

No "League" in the Grange

I was very much provoked by a letter, entitled "The Grange and the League," which was published on page 277 of your issue of April 20. Either Mr. New York State Granger is subject to hallucinations or conditions in Chenango County are entirely different, than anywhere else in New York State.

New York State Granger claims that the Dairymen's League has control of the Granges and that nearly all of the Masters and Overseers are or were League members. I know of no such condition.

I am the Master of Greece Grange No. 311 and know very little about the Dairymen's League. I am a civil engineer and own a small fruit and poultry farm. My Overseer is a florist. Our last two past Masters are farmers who own no cows. The past Master previous to them is an insurance salesman (Grange insurance).

Perhaps you will say, "very well, but how about the rest of Monroe County?" My reply is that I often visit the other Granges and am very well acquainted with their members. Take for instance Webster Grange, reputed to be the largest Grange in the world, with over a thousand members from which to choose their officers. The last past Master was the proprietor of an electrical business and the man who preceeded him was a rural mail carrier. Certainly no Dairymen's League ties there.

I am an active member of our Pomona Grange and have been a delegate to sessions of the New York State Grange. I have seen no such condition as New York State Granger mentions. Could it be possible that he is thinking of the G. L. F., which was organized by the Grange, the Dairymen's League and the Farm Bureau Federation?

MONROE COUNTY GRANGER.

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(Above) A view from Going-to-the-Sun Highway in Glacier Park.

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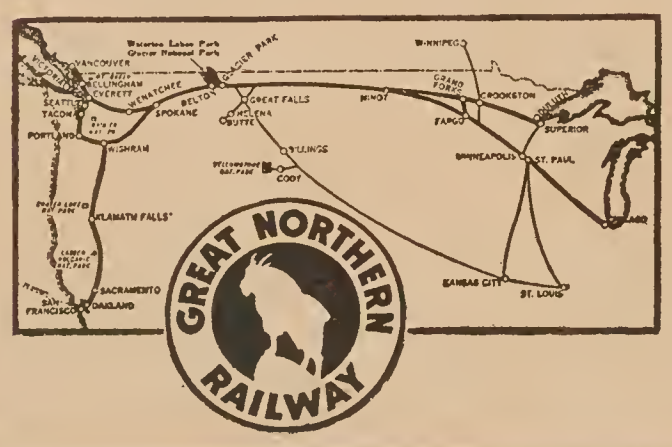

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WOMAN AND HOME

Any Gardener

I wonder as I spade and dig,
Why buds are small and beetles big.

Why mice eat tulip bulbs and why
Snails nibble lupins till they die.

Why grubs munch holes in iris roots,
And inchworms drop from parachutes,

And aphis and the black rot come
On roses and delphinium,

And if in Eden there were slugs
And scales and other kinds of bugs,

And why we make a garden sweet
For such disgusting things to eat.

SARA KING CARLETON.

This and That

Our Visiting Nurse and I went to a meeting recently where much of the discussion was about children's clothes, with attractive little models to show them off. Modern science surely has done a great deal to make it possible for the small folk to be attractively and sensibly dressed for little money and little effort. The new versions of old standby fabrics, chambray, gingham and dotted swiss need no starch, are non-shrinkable and color fast and all facts about them are given on the labels.

The "little green car" expects to "go visiting" again this Summer and I hope to meet many more of the friendly folk who write to us and to each other through the Woman and Home department.

Those pioneer oil stoves, welcome as they were on hot days, look strange enough beside the modern oil range, which the average person cannot tell from a gas or electric one, at first glance. They are made in the same styles, high oven or table top, with all the latest gadgets and with the newest models the housewife doesn't have to handle the oil at all.

Who ever said city people are not garden conscious? I look across from my rear window, over my own window boxes and plants, to roofs made into garden spots and down through tree tops on to a neighbor's lovely rock garden and outdoor living room. World's Fair visitors will see Gardens on Parade and the plantings in parks but few of them will guess what spots of real beauty lie behind "brown stone fronts" and even in the courtyards and on the roofs of large apartment houses. Trees are being planted along the streets wherever it is possible for them to get a foothold and little garden clubs are active in promoting the good work.

C. B. W.

Using Fresh Asparagus

ASPARAGUS OMELET—Spread tender tips or short pieces which have been cooked and reheated in butter, on the omelet before folding it.

CREAM OF ASPARAGUS SOUP — One cup medium white sauce, one cup water in which asparagus was cooked, one cup or more chopped cooked asparagus, salt and pepper to taste.

CRAB AND ASPARAGUS SALAD — Mix a small can crabmeat, one half cup finely cut raw celery, two cups cooked asparagus tips cut in small pieces, two hard cooked eggs chopped, and one half cup mayonnaise. Add a tablespoon chopped green pepper or pimiento if you have it on hand. Serve on lettuce.

ASPARAGUS AU GRATIN — Arrange creamed asparagus in buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs which have been mixed with grated cheese. Bake till crumbs are brown.

EGGS AND ASPARAGUS IN GELATINE—Soak one tablespoon gelatine in one-half cup cold water. Add one and a half cups hot liquid which may be water from cooked peas or asparagus, or strained tomato juice in any proportion. Add two hard cooked eggs chopped, one-half cup cooked peas, and one cup chopped cooked asparagus tips. Chill and serve with mayonnaise.

SCALLOPED ASPARAGUS, SPAGHETTI, AND CHEESE — Combine three-fourths cup cooked spaghetti, two cups cooked diced asparagus, and two cups seasoned white sauce to which one-half cup of grated cheese has been added. Put in greased baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in medium oven till brown.

Connecticut. MRS. A. W. P.

Planning the Canning

My method of labeling my cans, keeping a canning chart and notebook has made my canning routine much simpler and so much more interesting

I tack a large piece of white pasteboard on my canned food cupboard door with a pencil tied to a string nearby. This chart I have ruled into lines leaving a line for each product I can. I write the name of the product but I have symbols for the size of jars, Q for quart cans, P for pints, B for bottles and so forth. When I store a quantity of canned food I have only to enter the sizes and quantities of each product in its proper place. For example, if I stored five quarts, two pints of peas, six glasses of raspberry jelly my record would look like this:

Peas — Q Q Q Q Q P P
Raspberry Jelly — J J J J J J

Using this method of symbols when a can is taken out of the cupboard the symbol for that size can of the particular product is just crossed off

From the farm gardens and orchards the farm wife can store up a most appetizing array of canned foods for Winter or future use.

the list. This way eliminates all counting over and handling of jars as the chart is always kept up to date.

I keep these charts from year to year as they make a valuable record of my canning activities also forming a guide for me to use in determining the amount of the different canned foods needed for the next year.

Of course the same varieties are stored together and any old canned foods carried over are placed on a special shelf to be used first.

All old favorite methods and the new recipes I use in canning are copied in a loose leaf notebook and given a number. When I label the product, I also give the date and the number of the method or recipe used. This is noted when the jars are opened and the family is encouraged to discuss the product particularly when a new recipe is used. Their verdict is entered in a blank space left under the recipe in my notebook. By referring to my 1939 notebook I find my family were extra enthusiastic over the "peach honey," voted the "Ruby red" catsup the best they had tasted, but found the mustard pickles made by a new recipe "too hot to handle!"

The canned food cupboard contains such a vitally important part of a healthful balanced food supply; I feel that anything which tends to make canning more pleasing and inspiring is definitely worthwhile. Yes, successful canning is my hobby, too!

New York H. R.

To the Farm Bride and Groom

Dear Children. — I mailed your wedding present this morning. Now I am going to supplement that gift with a letter of advice. You have always said Uncle John and I were the happiest married couple you knew. If I can tell you of some of the lessons we have learned through experience, it may help you to start building your success on a more solid foundation.

The first principles of successful married life are the same everywhere —respect, faith, fair play, etc. But there are other rules that seem peculiarly applicable to rural homes. I am going to tell you of the five most important things in making a success of marriage on the farm.

The first will perhaps apply to you, Anne, more than to David, since you are a city girl, and rural ways are strange to you. You must learn to share your interests. Successful marriages are comparatively simple on the farm because there are so many interests to draw you together. A normal woman does not find it hard to love wobbly little calves and gangling, long-legged colts. Many an embryo quarrel or misunderstanding has been dissolved in the making as a young husband and wife hurried baby chicks or turkeys to cover in a Summer shower. The sharing of such simple, homely interests promotes good fellowship.

The second thing, David, is more your responsibility than Anne's. When laying your plans for your farming adventure, arrange to have sidelines that will assure you of a steady income for living expenses. Weekly cream checks or full egg cases are an insurance against an empty larder. It is difficult for a wife to remain the sweet tempered girl you married, while trying to be as good a cook as Mother used to be, if she does not have the necessary materials for good cooking. At the same time, an empty flour bin and no available funds may make you wonder if Anne isn't a bit extravagant; else why should it be so difficult to keep the pantry stocked?

Third: Do not shirk parenthood. A home is not complete without babies. If you are not blessed with children of your own, remember that joy untold has been found in giving a home to a foundling.

Fourth: Make your home something to be proud of. The planting of shrubs and flowers and trees need not be expensive, and even though the place is a rented one; such adventures prove it is more than a stopping place to you. The passersby will know it as a place where love abides.

Fifth: Take an active interest in the affairs of the community. Join the Grange or the Farm Bureau. Become acquainted with your County Agent. Lend your aid to the 4-H Clubs. Subscribe to good farm papers and know what other farmers of your state are doing. These things help your community, and help you to be better neighbors.

This advice is taken from my book of experience, and the ink is faded, but it has brought peace and contentment to

AUNT MARY AND UNCLE JOHN.

Food Shower for the Bride

Not long ago I attended a shower for a bride, and I thought it one of the most sensible I've ever been to. Each of the guests brought foods to stock the bride's emergency shelf, and I am sure she appreciated these much more than linen tablecloths, crystal water sets, and other things which are many times put away and never used.

There were glasses of lovely jelly, pint jars of peaches, raspberries, rhubarb and plum butter; tins of vegetables for salads, spaghetti dinners, pimientoes, rice (you can buy it now already cooked, in tins); canned meats, soups, etc.

It was a kitchen party with crepe paper aprons for each guest, and the menu was creamed chicken, a salad, coffee and an icebox pudding.

Besides the foods there were other gifts, such as aprons, hot pot holders, recipe books, and little gadgets for the kitchen that every bride likes to have around her, and which are prized more highly when her friends have given them to her. J. C.

Daisies in the Perennial Border

About two years ago I read in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER of one woman's experience with the common field daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum) in the perennial border. My unknown friend was of the opinion that this wayside weed, given the same care as the rest of the flower border, made a most handsome and satisfactory perennial. Ever since I have been meaning to write and say that I heartily agree with her, as, by a coincidence, I had just discovered the merits of this plant for myself.

Daisies tell a lovely story here.

More for "fond memory's sake" than anything else (as a child, I used to love to make daisy chains) I dug up a husky clump of daisies out of the pasture and set it in the garden near some German Iris. The mound of dark green leaves was a pleasing contrast to the gray-green blades of Iris. In the Fall I divided the clump, which was quite large, putting three of the plants together and a fourth farther away among the Iris, and the next Summer that section of the garden was a sheet of white, set off by glossy green. The Iris had finished blooming, thus making an ideal companion-plant for succession of bloom, and its leaves remained for several weeks as a foil to the darker green of the daisy foliage. The flower heads were larger than I had ever seen them, and the leaves were an attractive deep green. By cutting the plants back I got a second blooming out of them. Here, then, is a handsome white flower for the garden—sturdy, disease-resistant, long-lasting, which, without any expense and very little trouble, can be had by anyone living in or near the country. It has all the merits of a hybrid and none of the ills to which hybrids are apt to be heir. When not in flower the foliage makes an attractive background for other flowers. It is neat and compact, thus making a valuable filler plant. No doubt there are other field flowers with as much to contribute to the garden. English catalogs list our Goldenrod, that bane of hay fever sufferers, as a "handsome, showy plant," which of course it is if we could only see it as a rare flower instead of an obnoxious weed. Not being subject to hay fever myself, I intend to try it in my garden someday. I tried Buttercups but they are too straggly. However, the daisies have proved more than satisfactory. C. L.

Massachusetts.

Let's Eat Strawberries

Strawberry Pie. — Fill baked glazed crust with berries. Bring to a boil one-half cup strawberries, two cups boiling water; strain. Add one tablespoon cornstarch which has been mixed with a little cold water. Cook over hot flame for a minute or two, stirring constantly. Remove and beat hard. Return to slow fire and cook very gently until thick. Pour while hot over strawberries in crust. Serve either hot or cold.

When you bake cup cakes during strawberry season hollow out the centres and fill with slightly crushed, sweetened berries and top with whipped cream. Here is a strawberry dessert that you will not find too rich after a heavy dinner.

Strawberry Dessert.—Beat one egg white stiff and add a half cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, and a half tablespoon of lemon juice, combined with a half cupful of crushed berries. Beat altogether with egg beater. Chill in individual glasses. This serves six.

MRS. J. E.

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New England Notes

News From Maine

The Field Day of the Maine Dairymen's Association will be held at Highmoor Farm, the State Farm at Monmouth. There is an excellent herd of Jerseys on the farm. The date for the Summer meeting is August 3rd. Last year, some 5,000 people were in attendance with 190 dairy cows being shown; these animals were judged for type and quality and the year's records computed so that each counted "half and half." This is the big meeting of the year for Maine dairymen.

Maine has just held its Apple Spray Day at the orchards of Wilson Conant and Virgil Smith in Buckfield. The chief speaker was W. H. Darrow of Vermont, a grower of 30,000 bushels of apples last year. Manufacturers displayed spray and dusting machines.

Four Guernsey meetings will be held in June in Maine: at Farmington on the 17th; Gardiner on the 18th; East Corinth on the 19th and at Skowhegan the 20th.

The Maine 4-H Club State Camp will be held on the campus at the University of Maine at Orono June 26-30. Miss Pauline Budge is the new State assistent leader.

In Maine last year 57 farmers put up 3,000 tons of grass silage. According to reports this Winter they got good results.

The 1940 Maine Fair season will open on July 29th at the New Bangor Fair. The Fair dates for Maine are: Bangor, July 29-Aug. 5; Gorham, Aug. 5-10; Skowhegan, Aug. 11-17; Exeter, Aug. 20-22; Union, Aug. 20-23; Acton, Aug. 20-24; Presque Isle, Aug. 26-29; Damariscotta, Aug. 27-29; Phillips, not set; South Windsor, Aug. 30-Sept. 2; Bluehill, Aug. 31-Sept. 3; Dover-Foxcroft, Aug. 31; Springfield, Sept. 2-4; Lewiston, Sept. 2-7; Monroe, Sept. 6-7; Guilford, Sept. 7; South Paris, Sept. 10-14; Unity, Sept. 10-11; Machias, Sept. 10-12; Emden, Sept. 14; Cumberland, Sept. 16-21; Cherryfield, Sept. 17-19; Farmington, Sept. 17-19; Cornish, Sept. 24-27; Athens, Sept. 24-25; Monmouth, Sept. 25; Andover, Sept. 25-26; Pembroke, Sept. 27-28; North Waterford, Sept. 27-28; Litchfield, Oct. 1-2; Fryeburg, Oct. 1-3; Leeds Center, Oct. 3; Topsham, Oct. 8-10. v. w. c.

Maine.

Countryman's Journal

Spading in the garden, raking, planting, spraying, what a marvellous thing it is to enjoy Spring, in a peaceful country. As some one said, in a recent issue of the R. N.-Y., it is poor business to start working heavy soil until it is ready. Some of the farmers succumb to the temptation to get started, and clayey fields are lumpy all Summer. It is common sense to wait until the harrow can pulverize all the dried out lumps. It's the only way to get a decent seed bed.

The first cutting of asparagus was May 5, and it tasted mighty good. The "permanent garden" here at Windleswisp has three 80 foot rows. When it gets really going, we cook it in a huge kettle for friends who come out from the city for a meal. Two of the rows have been fertilized with 5-8-7 fertilizer, 80 pounds to a row, divided into three applications, one very early in the Spring, one in May, and one late in June. The other row has been fertilized with nitrate of soda. So far, the general fertilizer is producing bigger, plumper stalks. Each year a generous application of hydrated lime is spread over the area.

Immediately behind the kitchen gardens is a swampy, woodland area. This three acre section we call "The Sanctuary." The wild birds love it, the pheasants and partridges are there. Each year we try to discover a partridge nest, but so far have been unsuccessful. However, the Sanctuary has a problem. The rabbits love to come into the garden! And rabbits like many of the tender, growing shoots, especially lettuce. There's one way of overcoming this, if you are inclined to be soft-hearted toward wildlife. That is, plant more lettuce! Plant enough for the rabbits and yourself too. If this isn't practical, do what I saw in a garden in western Massachusetts. Make a frame, cover it with half inch mesh wire, and set the frame over the row.

On medium to heavy soils, we grow more and more convinced each year of the value of lime. We use hydrated lime. Where we raise beets, carrots, Swiss chard, parsnips, tomatoes, stringbeans, lima beans and horticultural beans, the lime is spread on very thickly. Lime not only counteracts acidity in the soil, but it seems to have the power to liberate food values for the tiny feeding rootlets of plants. We have used the lime on perennials and around shrubs. The part of the long perennial border that has had lime now for several successive seasons has more vigorous plants and throws better blooms.

On Arbor Day we set out a pine each year. It is a ritual with us. We go into the woods, leisurely and carefully select our tree, and bring it back to the prepared spot. We have found that it is comparatively easy to transplant white pines, when they are between three and five feet tall. The secret is, dig down deep and get the main roots. Last year we set a 10 root red maple and now it is in bloom. It made over a foot growth on most of its branches last season.

We enjoyed Mr. Reber's article. What he says is not only on the subject of making a living, it is also learning how to live, so as to gain happiness and make a worthwhile contribution to society, as we go through this experience, called life. There is so much loveliness and beauty in the world that it is doubly discouraging to read of the hatred and violence across the ocean on either side of us. Then, is one of the times we need the grand literature of the Bible. It is a haven of refuge for men if they could but see it. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my strength." Of this we may be certain, the great and eternal verities do not change. God is beyond time and human comprehension. If we seek His truths, all men may be brothers and live in peace, by the tenet of the Golden Rule. H. S. P.

Massachusetts.

Jersey calf on the Putney, Vt. farm of Governor Aiken. L. Oliver Wood, farm manager.

From Esteyvale Farm

April was not very Spring-like, but very similar to other Aprils. The Winter rye and wheat seem to be coming along fine but I noticed the wheat, where shaded, had Winter killed almost to the ground.

These rains will hold back work on heavy loam soils but on our sand loam after a sunshiny day or so the land can be worked easily.

The dozen shotes went at six cents a pound. We have thought some of getting several for breeding stock of a purebred bacon type, as lard hogs are not moving very fast. Thinking of hogs brings to mind the lady whose engine burned out near our place when she was carrying a load of shoats through to the Brighton, Mass. market. Having met us once before she decided to come for aid. The team and truck which were about to go to the woods were kept from work to help her out as follows. My husband and son towed her truck six miles to a garage, loaded the hogs on our truck, son took the hogs to the market 40 miles away, returned to the garage to find her truck needed a new engine, towed the truck 40 miles north of here to a garage in her city. Our son got in at supper time, hadn't had a mouth full of dinner, had driven 180 miles, 40 of it towing and had the promise of something more substantial than thank you for the days work. That was a year ago last November and he is still waiting.

We cut the herd of cattle down to 29 as a buyer who wanted heifers bought all but two of those which had not yet freshened. Time saved on chores, the boys have used building two heavy farm tractors. My husband, a little more old-fashioned, has been building wagon bodies and dump cart bodies, not yet intending to get along without the faithful farm team.

Time has been found twice a week evenings for Bible study and do we enjoy it and find ourselves making such study a topic of our daily lives and quite easy to discuss it with other people, who also desire to learn of God's wonderful work. His tender mercies, His loving care.

New Hampshire. C. H. E.

A farmer-owned milk plant at Bellows Falls, Vermont. This cooperative, known as the Bellows Falls Cooperative Creamery, opened its plant in 1921 with 148 members. There are now 1,300 members drawing milk, which is shipped into Boston. The Federal Order price for that milk in April was $1.975. This cooperative paid its members $2.183. (Both prices on a 3.7% basis). Mr. A. F. Wood is president of the cooperative; L. M. Baker, vice-president; H. F. O'Brien, treasurer; C. H. Bowen, manager; and George H. Thompson, clerk. Members of the Board of Directors in addition to these officers are: J. F. Frohock, R. W. Forristall, P. W. Adams, H. J. Smith, L. S. Ballam, and F. W. Weeden.

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White Eggs—Prices May 16, 1940.

Fancy, extra	$0.28¼	@	$0.21¾
Fancy, medium	.19¾	@	.18¼
Grade A, extra	.25	@	.21
Grade A, medium	.19¾	@	.17¾
Producers, extra	.20	@	.19½
Producers, medium	.18¾	@	.16½
Pullets	.17½	@	.16
Pee Wees	.16	@	.15
Ducks	.19½	@	.18
Brown Eggs—			
Fancy, extra	.22	@	.20¾
Fancy, medium	.19	@	.17½
Grade A, extra	.20½	@	.19¾
Grade A, medium	.19½	@	.17
Producers, extra	.19½	@	.18¾
Producers, medium	.18	@	.16¼
Pullets	.16¼	@	.15
Pee Wees	.16	@	.13¾

BUTLER, PA.

White Eggs—Prices May 17, 1940.

Fancy, large	.23	@	.21½
Fancy, medium	.18¼	@	.16½
Extras, large	.21½	@	.19½
Extras, medium	.17½	@	.16
Standard, large	.19¼	@	.18
Standard, medium	.15½	@	.15½
Producers, large	.19½	@	.16½
Producers medium	.15¼	@	.15
Pullets, select	.15¼	@	.15¼
Pullets	.15¾	@	.15
Checks	.14¾	@	.14
Brown Eggs—			
Fancy, large	.19½	@	.19½
Fancy, medium	.15½	@	.15½
Extras, large	.19	@	.18½
Extras, medium	.15¾	@	.15½
Standard, large	.17¼	@	.17¼
Producers, large	.16	@	.16
Producers medium	.15½	@	.15½

BETHLEHEM, PA.

White Eggs—Prices May 17, 1940.

Fancy, large	.23¾	@	.21
Fancy, medium	.20	@	.17
Extras, large	.23	@	.20½
Extras, medium	.20	@	.17
Standard, large	.18¼	@	.18
Standard medium	.17½	@	.17¼
Producers large	.18¾	@	.17
Producers, medium	.16¼	@	.14¼
Pullets	.15¾	@	.14
Pee Wees	.13¼	@	
Jumbos	.28	@	.26
Crax	.14¾	@	.12½
Brown Eggs—			
Fancy, large	.20¾	@	.20½
Fancy medium	.17	@	.16
Extras, large	.20¾	@	.20
Extras, medium	.16¼	@	.16
Pullets	.15¾	@	.15
Pee Wees	.12¾	@	.12½

More Praise of the New Hampshires

They are a wonderful breed. The quality of their meat is unsurpassed for eating and I do not know of any breed, not even excepting the leghorns, that can beat them in the steady, all year production of eggs. Their gentleness and lack of fear, make them easy to handle and work among.

I told previously how my own small flock survived the past unusually hard Winter, but since then I believe the real test of their remarkable endurance was shown with the breaking up of Winter, when the dirt floor of their small house was nothing more or less than a mud hole, with water pouring through. For a few days they walked in mud and water up to their feathers and still they continued to lay, the eggs looking just like balls of mud. Evidently I felt worse about it than the hens did for they came through without even a cold, and with no drop in egg production. Next Winter my hens are going to have a good tight floor to walk on so I won't have to worry.

New York. L. B.

The Cannibal Chief Discovered

I have been reading about cannibalism in poultry. Here is my experience with a flock of 50 White Leghorns. They were five weeks old when they started picking the tail feathers out and it caused them to bleed so badly I had to take out two or three every day. I washed them and painted with iodine and kept them separate in a dark place. They had sods to work on and I darkened the windows, but that didn't help much so I sat and watched them and found out it was one nervous acting rooster that broke the feathers off and was eating feathers from anywhere he could pull them. He would grab them around their oil sacks when they started to clean their feathers. I took him out and my trouble is over. I am wondering if it is only one that starts the picking in large flocks. W. B.

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS

ELMER H. WENE

PRICES HIT NEW BOTTOM — QUALITY AT HIGHEST PEAK

The mighty WENE chick producing plant—200,000 Blood-Tested Breeders; 1,800,000 Incubator Capacity—is operating at season's lowest costs. And WENE is once more reducing prices on EXTRA-Profit Chicks.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND UP TO JULY 1st. Prices per 100 In Lots of 100 to 999	Utility Matings	Select Matings	Super Matings
WH. LEGHORNS (not sexed)	$7.40	$8.40	$9.40
WH. LEGHORN PULLETS, Guar. 95% True	13.90	15.90	16.90
B. or W. ROCKS, R. I. or N. H. REDS	7.40	8.40	9.40

For lots of 1,000 or more deduct ½c per chick; for 25 to 99, add 2c per chick. . .For Immediate Delivery send full amount; for Future Delivery, send deposit of 1c per chick, balance 10 days before delivery. . .Postpaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

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WENE CHICK FARMS BOX A 71 VINELAND, N. J.

JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $5.50 per 100; Pullets, $11-100; Cockerels, $2.00-100.

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Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED from PROVEN STRAINS
20 YEARS Forging Ahead
PULLORUM TESTED SINCE 1921
New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wh. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Cross-Breeds, Broiler Chicks.

BABY CHICKS HATCHES EVERY WEEK
DAY-OLD, SEX-SORTED, STARTED
95% Livability Guaranteed up to 3 Wks.
This livability Guarantee is only the beginning. Our hardy, Northern-grown stock will give you low mortality throughout. Early maturity and high average flock production are other qualities that have been bred into Sunnybrook strains. Write today for 20th Anniversary Catalog and Special Prices.

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CHRISTIE'S *New Hampshires* Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM

IN ANY CLIMATE — ANY WEATHER Christie's SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks.
Mature Early and Give You the Heavy, Steady Production for Preparedness, to meet the promised upswings of 1940-41. Rush your Orders Now! SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires and CHRIS-Cross Barred Hybrids. 35,000 Breeders, Pullorum Passed—No Reactors! 1940 Reduced Prices afford substantial savings, boosting your Profits. Write Now, for New Illustrated Catalog & Price List.
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BRONZE POULTS
From Maryland's Bronze Turkey Belt
June-July Prices Lower. Breeding flocks all blood-tested. Catalogue.
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10,000 STARTED TURKEY POULTS
Bronze, W. Holland, Bourbon Reds, Narragansett & Black Spanish, 3 weeks to 8 weeks old. Past Brooding stage & ready for range. 50c to $1. ea. F.O.B. Farm. Also day old Poults. CIRCULAR.
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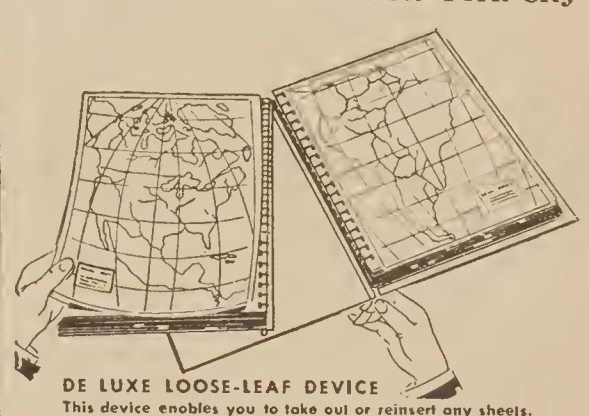

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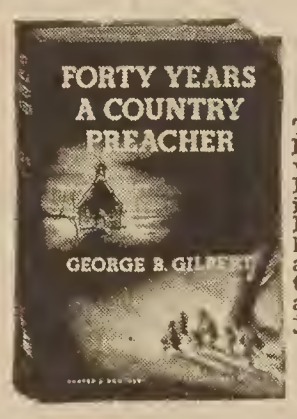

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"The Pastoral Parson"

Thousands of people who have enjoyed the writings of the Pastoral Parson in the R. N.-Y. over a period of years will want a copy of his new 319 page book that is just off the press. It is attractively printed, well bound, and contains many illustrations. The book, entitled "Forty Years a Country Preacher," relates many of his unusual experiences during his years of work as a country parson. It is the story of a man who has lived a useful life and given a helpful hand to hundreds of needy families — a mixture of humor, pathos and tragedy. It is an unusual book and one that will be enjoyed by all members of the family.

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Enclosed find $2.75 for which please send me a copy of the new book "Forty Years a Country Preacher."

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"We Advise Every Poultryman to give B-B FEEDS an honest try"

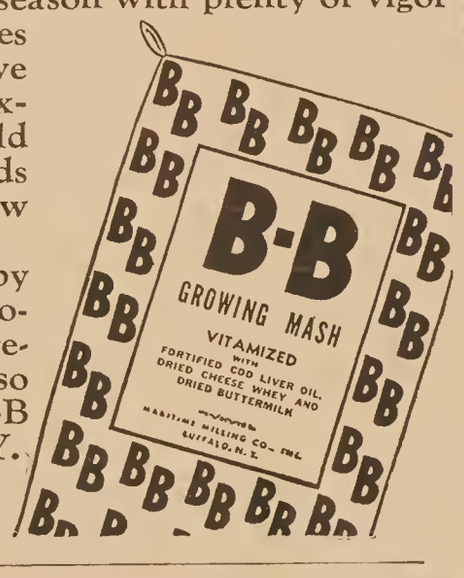
J. EARL PLANK - GETTYSBURG, PA.

Shown above are J. Earl Plank (left) and one of his helpers; a flock of his husky 6-weeks-old birds and a corner of one of his brooder houses that has a capacity of 5000 chicks.

J. Earl Plank, Gettysburg, Pa., with over 25 years of poultry experience and who raises 8000 birds each year says: "I have been feeding B-B Feeds for over 8 years. Again this year my eggs test 97% fertility, chick livability is 98% and we never had better feathering or better, more uniform growth.

"At the age of six weeks I change over to B-B Vitamized Growing Mash because I have found this excellent feed builds big, strong birds capable of going thru a hard laying season with plenty of vigor to keep their production up where it makes a profit. I can truthfully say that since we started to "Feed the B-B Way" we have experienced very fine results and we would advise every poultryman to give B-B Feeds an honest try. Then they, too, will know why we stick to B-B Feeds."

Ask us or your B-B dealer for a free copy of the B-B Complete Poultry Feeding Program and follow its proved and sensible recommendations. Then you'll realize why so many successful poultrymen "Feed the B-B Way." Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



FEED THE B-B WAY!

Quality Eggs Wanted

Good care on the farm means better egg prices. At this time with warmer weather coming on and all the additional work, the farmer finds it easy to let the proper care of the eggs slide. One of the first rules for egg production is to keep the roosters out of the flock except during the hatching season. It only takes a few hours at a temperature of only 68 degrees to start the germ development and then the damage has been done. An ordinary Summer day is sufficient to take an egg from the quality grade to a second grade. This is the reason for the sudden increase in heat spots and blood rings at the first spell of warm weather. Put the males in a range shelter away from the layers until they are needed.

During the next few months gather the eggs at least three times and preferably four times daily. Most of the eggs will be laid in the morning so divide your collection periods so that the morning hours receive the preference. The longer the egg is allowed to remain in the nest the more chance there is for another hen to occupy the same nest and thus keep the egg at body heat for a still longer period of time.

As soon as the eggs have been gathered, remove them to a reasonably moist, cool place. Usually on most farms the basement is a good place to store the eggs until they are marketed. Be sure that the storeroom is free of odors. Eggs are like milk in absorbing strong odors very easily. The eggs can best be stored in wire baskets that allow the circulation of air and thus quick cooling. The quicker that the eggs are cooled the better. The temperature in the storeroom should never go over 60 degrees F. Never let the eggs stand in the feed rooms until it is convenient to take them to the storeroom. That may be several hours later and by that time damage will be done that cannot be overcome.

The usual method on most modern poultry farms is to market their products at least twice a week. This serves to bring the eggs to the market in the best possible condition. Before taking or shipping the eggs to market, each egg should be candled and graded. Do not wash eggs that are to be shipped. Washing removes the protective coating on the shell and allows the rapid evaporation of the liquid contents, thus lowering quality. Eggs that are to be sold and used immediately can be washed but the practice is not to be recommended. The best way is to produce clean eggs by proper flock management and to use a dry brush when needed. The shell is not helped by the addition of water.

A high quality egg cannot be produced with the use of a low quality, poorly adapted feed or where the birds are allowed to shift for themselves. Green feed to an excess will produce a dark colored yolk that is not wanted by the modern trade. If confinement of the flock is not practical all day, keep them in until two or three o'clock in the afternoon. This will limit the amount of green feed that they will eat and also produce cleaner eggs. The dirt and mud from the range will not be carried on their feet to the nests as it would be in the morning hours when most of the eggs are laid.

Provide at least one nest for every five layers to prevent crowding on one nest and the breaking and soiling of the product. Another menace at this time of the year and during the next few weeks is the broody hen. Keep her off the nest. The longer she sets on the eggs the greater the damage. The body heat is enough during a few hours to spoil a quality product. E. C.

Eastern Shore Potato Day

The Maryland and Virginia Potato Tour and Field Day, will be held on Tuesday, June 18, 1940. It will assemble at the Pilchard Farm, Pocomoke, Maryland, at 8:30 A. M., and after inspecting the work there will enter the Eastern Shore of Virginia at 10:00 A. M., and visit several farms en route to the Eastern Shore Branch of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, at Onley, reaching Onley at 12:00 noon, where lunch will be served on the Experiment Station lawn, cafeteria style, by members of a local civic organization. The afternoon will be devoted to inspection of the experimental work being conducted by the Station with Irish and sweet potatoes and other truck crops. W. O. STRONG.

BROILER CHICKS OF CONTROLLED BREEDING

If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are the lowest in our history. Write.

Hubbard Farms
Box 12, WALPOLE, N.H.

HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
REDUCTION IN PRICE
BABY CHICKS $8 Per 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING, SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. F ROCKLAND MASS.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

NO REACTORS FOUND

Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

Buy LANTZ Rapid Growth CHICKS

Actual tests now being conducted by us have proven the ability of our chicks to mature faster than others tried to date.

PRICES: Wh. Legs., Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyns., S. C. Reds, Buff Orps., Bl. Giants. $6.50 per 100—$31.50 per 500. (8c per chick for less than 100). Sexed Chicks—W. Leg. pullets $13.00 per 100. W. Leg. Cockerels $2.00 per hundred. All heavy breed pullets $9.00 per hundred. All heavy breed Cockerels $8.25 per hundred.

ALL FLOCKS B. W. D. TESTED. LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD. POSTAGE PREPAID.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box 74, TIFFIN, OHIO

ULSH FARMS CHICKS PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100	100
Will Ship C. O. D.			
White or Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$12.50	$1.50
Bl. or Buff Leg. Anconas	6.50	13.50	1.50
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Grade A Chicks — From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	10.00	15.00	3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy C'k'ls. — our choice — when available..			4.95

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy vigorous selected stock. For June Delivery at $7.00 per 100; $33.00 per 500; $65.00 per 1000. Sexed pullets $14.00 per 100; Cockerels $1.50 per 100. Order from this Ad. or write for Catalog.

Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER
Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Penna.

MEADOWBROOK (TOM BARRON) LEGHORNS
Hens mated Direct Barron Males — We Import Direct from Tom Barron

MAY SOLD PULLETS (95%) . . $13.45-100. Postage Paid.
Four WEEK OLD PULLETS . . $25-100. Express Collect.
MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, R-9, RICHFIELD, PA.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS
Barred & Wh. Rocks, W. Leghorns, $7-100; New Hampshires, $7.50; W. Giants, $9; Leghorn Pullets, $13; Leg. Ckls., $1.50; H.Mix. $6. Postpaid. Circular
M. F. MATTERN, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BABY & STARTED CHICKS Blood tested & U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wed. through year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Cir. & Prices. Kenyon Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.

•TRUTT'S CHICKS•

	Non-sexed 100	Plts 100	Ckls 100
Leaders strain, S. C. W. Leg.	$8.50	$15.00	$2.50
N. H. Reds	9.00	14.00	7.00
Barred Rocks	9.00	14.00	7.00
Rock - Red Cross	9.00	14.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted	7.00	12.00	7.00

All Breeders Bloodtested and State Supervised. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad.
Trutt's Poultry Farm, Box 78, Hummels Wharf, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% GUAR. PULLETS / 100% Live Delivery	Str. 100	Pullts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	5.50
N. H. Reds	7.00	11.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	11.00	7.50
White & Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	2.50
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog, 30 years. Breeding Exp.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live del. Postpaid	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95
B.&W.Rock, R.I.Red Plts. 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks & R.I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80
Day Old Leg. Cockerels, $2-100; H. Ckls, $5.50-100.			

H. Mix, $6-100; L. Mix, $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English

Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	100	500	1000
	$11.00	$55.00	$110
St. Run White Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	60

H. Mix $6-100; L. Mix $5; Leghorn C'k'ls $1.50-100.
Breeders Bloodtested: Parcel Post. Write for Circular.
NIEMONDS POULTRY FARM HATCHERY
BOX R. McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS BARRED ROCKS
Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Mako good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W.Brattleboro, Vt.

A. W. ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHIX
Wh. & Bar. Rox, Buff Orp., $7-100; N. H. Reds & Wh. Wy., $7.25-100; W. Leg., $6.50-100; H. Mix., $6-100. Breeders bloodtested. 100% live del. guar. Postage pd. Write for Catalog.
A.W.Ulsh's Hatchery, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WOLF LOW PRICES

NOW you can get WOLF "Farmers' Friend" Baby Chicks at new low prices. They're from A. P. A. Registered Flocks. All breeders bloodtested and bred for large egg production. Order from this ad. or send for FREE Wolf "Guide Book." Only $1.00 books order, balance C. O. D., plus postage and C. O. D. fee.

	"A" MATING	"AA" MATING	"AAA" MATING
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$7.00	$8.00
Leghorn Pullets	12.00	14.00	16.00
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	3.00	4.00
White and Barred Rocks White Wyandottes and S. C. Black Minorcas	6.50	7.50	8.50
New Hampshires, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons White Australorps	6.50	7.50	8.50
White and Black Giants	7.50	8.50	9.50
Assorted Heavies	6.00	6.50	
Assorted odds-ends	5.75	6.00	

APA-Registered FLOCKS AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Prices are for 100 chicks. For less than 100 add 50 cents to price. WRITE TODAY for FREE Guide Book.

WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" HATCHERY, Box 5, Gibsonburg, Ohio

SIEB'S FOUNDATION CHICKS INSURE PROFITABLE FLOCKS!

BIG SUMMER BARGAINS HYBRIDS, PULLETS, MALES or UNSEXED

PRICES—$2.90 $3.40 $4.40 $5.40 PER 100 UP!

Our Foundation Chicks are One Quality Only, THE BEST! Backed by 30 years Scientific Breeding for High Egg Records and Big, Fast Growing Broilers, makes them second to none for profitable commercial poultry regardless of price. Our chicks come from 186,000 Purebred Bloodtested Breeders, all Super-Culled and Hogan Tested. Our large capacity and One Quality Only cuts production cost and saves our customers up to 3 to 5c per chick for Best Quality. Write today for Catalog and Big Summer Bargain Prices. Immediate Shipment.

SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 195, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 27¾ to 28½c; 90 to 92 score, 27 to 27½c; unsalted, best, 28¼ to 29c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-western, extra specials and premium marks, 20 to 21½c; Specials, 19½c; Standards, 18¼c; Firsts, 17¼ to 17½c; Exchange mediums, 17 to 17¼c. Pacific Coast: Specials, 24¼ to 26½c; Standards, 21 to 22¾c; Mediums, 20 to 20½c. Browns: Specials, 19½c; Standards, 18¼c; Mediums, 16½c. Duck eggs, 17 to 19c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered, The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls 16 to 19c; chickens, 23 to 25c. Prices a year ago, chickens, 16 to 22c, fowls, 17 to 19.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 22c; chickens, 18 to 23½c; turkeys, 18 to 25c; ducks, 14 to 15c; squabs, lb. 30 to 40c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $9 to $10.75; bulls, $6.50 to $7.50; cows, $5.50 to $6.50; calves, $9 to $12.50; hogse, $4.50 to $6.35; sheep, $5 to $6; lambs, $10 to $13.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Pa., doz. bchs. 75c to $4.50; Jy., doz. bchs., 75c to $3.50; Beans, bu., 25c to $1.75; Beets, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; 5-peck bskt., $1 to $1.38; Cabbage, Fla., white, bskt., $1.13 to $1.25; S. C. Wakefield, bskt., 60 to 85c; Carrots, bu. 35c to $1.15; Celery, Fla., crate, $2 to $4.25; Cal., crate, $3.75 to $4. Corn, Tex., 50-lb. bag, $2.50; Cucumbers, bu. 40c to $2.25; Dandelion Greens, bu. 25 to 35c; Eggplants, bu., $1 to $3.50; Kale, bu. 15 to 35c; Lettuce, N. C., Boston, 5-peck bskt., 75c to $1.50; Iceberg, 5-peck bskt., 75c to $1.75; Lima Beans, bu., $1.25 to $2.50; Onions, 50-lb. bag, $2.50 to $2.90; Peas, bu., $1 to $1.75; Peppers, bu., $2 to $2.25; Radishes, bu., 65 to 85c; Spinach, bu., 40 to 65c; Squash, Fla., yellow, bu., 50c to $1.25; S. C. green, bu. $1 to $1.75; Tomatoes, Fla., lug, $1.25 to $3.50; Turnips, white, bu., 40 to 50c; Canada, rutabaga, 50-lb. bag, 60 to 75c; Watercress, bunch, 1 to 3½c. Potatoes, Fla., No.1 A, 100-lb bag, $1.25 to $2; Maine, No. 1 $1.90 to $2.25; Idaho Russet, $2.70 to 3.25; Sweet potatoes, New Jersey, No. 1, basket, $1.50 to 2.10..

FRUITS

Apples, bu., $1 to $2; strawberries, pt., 10 to 17c.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1.01¼; corn, No. 2 yellow, 76⅛c; oats, No. 2, white, 48c; rye, 61½c; barley 68c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 30 to 35c; butter, 33 to 37c; stringbeans, lb., 10 to 15c; peas, lb., 15 to 20c; potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; sweets, lb. 5c; spinach lb. 5 to 10c; apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter. — Creamery in ash tubs higher, scoring, 28¾ to 29¼c; extras, 28¼c; creamery firsts, not quoted.

Eggs. — Nearby specials, 23c; mediums, 19c; pullets, 15c; western, extra firsts, 20c; first, 18c; dirties, 16¾c; checks, 16c.

Apples. — McIntosh, $1.25 to $1.75 box; Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.75 box; odd varieties, 60c to $1 box.

Dressed Poultry. — Native fowl, 17 to 18c; broilers, 18 to 20c; ducklings, 15 to 16c; western fowl, 30-35 lbs., 17½c; 36-42 lbs., 18c; 43-47 lbs., 20c; 48-54 lbs., 21c; 55-59 lbs., 21c; 60-65 lbs., 21c; 66-71 lbs., 20c; 72 lbs. up, 20c; turkeys, northwestern, 22 to 24½c; southwestern, 19½ to 22½c.

Live Poultry.—Fowl, 6 lbs. up, 17 to 18c; under 6 lbs. 18 to 18½c; chickens, roasters, 4 lbs. up, 20 to 21c; under 4 lbs., 17 to 18c; broilers, 17 to 18c; roosters, 10 to 11c.

Potatoes.—Green Mountain, 100-lb. bags, U. S. No. 1 grade, $1.85 to $1.95; extra large, $2.10 to $2.25; commercials, $1.17 to $1.80; sweet, $1.85 to $2.10 bskt.

Vegetables.—Beets, cutoffs, 75 to 90c box; best greens, $1.65 to $1.75 box; carrots, cutoffs, 75 to 90c box; cucumbers, hothouse, (2 doz.), $1 to $2; dandelions, 30 to 50c box; lettuce (18), $1 to $1.50; mushrooms, 40 to 75c bskt; parsnips, 90c to $1 ½ box; radishes, hothouse, (60 bunches), $1.50 to $1.75 box; rhubarb, outdoor, 75c to $1.25 ½ box; scallions, 65 to 90c box; squash, Turban and Blue Hubbard, $2.25 to $2.75 bbl., bulk, 2½ to 3c lb.; turnips, purple tops, 40 to 50c bu; tomatoes, hothouse, 25 to 28c.

Pittsburgh Markets

Butter, 27 to 28c; eggs, 15 to 17c; hens, 15 to 19c; chickens, 20 to 24c; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $1.85; apples, bu., $1.25 to $2; fat cows, $6.50 to $7; bulls, $6.75 to $7.75; wethers, $4.50 to 5; lambs, $7 to $8.50; hogs, $4.50 to $6.25.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery prints, 30½ to 31½c; tubs, 29½ to 30½c; firsts, 27½ to 28½c; country rolls, 28½ to 29½c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorns, 17 to 18c; old, 26 to 27c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 26c; grade A., 20 to 24c; grade B., 20 to. 21c; grade C., 16 to 17c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 23c; broilers, 24 to 28c; roasters, 29 to 30c; fryers, 20 to 24c; ducks, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 21 to 25. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 23c; roosters, 11 to 13c; broilers, 18 to 22c; pullets, 20 to 22c; ducks, 15 to 16c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, higher; Wealthy, bu., 60 to 90c; Starks, 50c to $1.10; Baldwin, 65c to $1.50; Rome Beauty, $1.25 to $1.50; Northern Spy, $1.50 to $1.75; McIntosh, $1.75 to $1.85; Red Delicious, $2 to $2.25. Potatoes, steady; homegrown, bu., 60c to $1.35; Fla. bbl., $4.50; sweets, N. J., bu. $2.50.

Andy, nine months old collie, owned by Clara Stark, R. D. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

N. Y. Maple Production

Agricultural statistician R. L. Gillett makes the following statement about this year's maple crop in New York State:

New York had the latest maple season in 1940 in the 14 years of record, though it was of about average length. With the highest production per tree since 1935, the reduced number of trees tapped in 1940 gave a production of 734,000 gallons of syrup and 212,000 pounds of sugar, totalling in terms of equivalent sugar approximately the same as in 1939. Quality in 1940 measured up to high standards.

Deep snow in many bushes prevented early tapping, and some trees were not tapped at all, while much of the work was rendered unusually difficult on account of snow.

Prices at end of season at the farm were at about the same level as a year earlier, syrup sold at retail averaging about $1.82 per gallon and at wholesale $1.42, with sugar 29 cents at retail and 25 cents at wholesale. Because of wide variations in different sections of the State in type of package and method of sale, considerable quantities were sold at higher prices and at lower prices than those noted.

Producers reported about 10 per cent of syrup production to be kept for home use, 42 per cent to be sold at retail and 48 per cent to be sold at wholesale.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 359.

Situations Wanted

AN ELDERLY Protestant American lady, good character, unencumbered, wishes housekeepers position in refined elderly gentlemans modern home; farm or village. ADVERTISER 8983, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER — Middleaged widow, educated, capable, in home; no other woman in charge, or elderly couple. Country, village or seashore. ADVERTISER 8986, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, CARETAKER, German, small family, desires position, estate or country home. Will consider only position where change of employee not frequent; excellent references. ADVERTISER 8987, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOREMAN ON estate or farm; married no children. Experienced fine cattle, all farm equipment. Desire furnished cottage; best references and pictures; now employed. Satisfactory reason for change. ADVERTISER 8988, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER with 14 year old son, experienced, capable, dependable. Refined home; late June. ADVERTISER 8993, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPERS' POSITION wanted. ADVERTISER 8994, care Rural New-Yorker.

STEADY WORK on private place with house; all round handyman; sober and reliable; references furnished. E. SLOAN, Star Route, Hunter, N. Y.

ACTIVE EXPERIENCED elderly man, for peace of mind, wants to be of use to someone in need, care of property, estate, farm or personal service, with or without remuneration according to circumstances; kindly give particulars. ADVERTISER 8995, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER single, desires position, general farming and poultry; best references. ADVERTISER 8991, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOOKKEEPER—Hotel and camp experience; accountancy graduate. ADVERTISER 8992, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Job, stationary boiler fireman, seven years experience. Write CLIFFORD FERRIS, Schenevus, N. Y.

WIDOW 38, son 18, need work together; mother cook or housekeeper, son garden or drive. Both intelligent, capable, no bad habits. P. O. BOX 83, Malden, Mass.

IRISHMAN, 26, chauffeur, companion, handyman, gardening, poultry, trucking experience, mechanic, salesman; good home. ADVERTISER 8997, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, age 60, country home or club. ADVERTISER 8996, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED HORSEMAN, wishes position on private estate or club, good rider, excellent references. ADVERTISER 8999, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER EXPERIENCED, married, wants equipped farm, salary or shares; references. L. J. GETTEMY, R. D. 1, New Stanton, Pa.

MAN 28, desires work as chauffeur, caretaker, houseworker; experienced; references; no liquor, no tobacco. GLENN GRAY, Black River, N. Y.

MAN, MIDDLEAGED, partly recovered from complete nervous breakdown wants place to work for maintenance. Experienced vegetable gardening or could take caretakers small place; quiet surroundings and small workmans house for private living essential. ADVERTISER 9001, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER EXPERIENCED in all kinds general farming, desires permanent position. Can milk cows, drive team or truck, etc. Excellent references; married, no children; $75 per month in last job. ADVERTISER 9003, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN 25, experienced, single, white, reliable; desires work in private home as chauffeur. Handy, can do most any kind of work. Dial 4114 Federalsburg or write JAMES T. ENGLISH, R. F. D. No. 2, Federalsburg, Md.

RELIABLE COUPLE, caretakers, cook, serve, housekeeping, garden, lawn, repairs; reference. ADVERTISER 9005, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, housekeeper, capable, country preferred. CARRIE TAYLOR, R. D. 1. Piedmont, Ohio.

CARETAKER, HANDY helper, male; Bronx or Queens; must furnish board. ADVERTISER 9010, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM POSITION wanted, some experience in making dairy products; also herdsman. ADVERTISER 9014, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, experienced, middleaged, single, sober, excellent references; state wages. CHAPMAN, 57 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.

STEADY JOB for 16 year old tall boy; to help and learn on combination poultry-vegetable farm or gas station. ADVERTISER 9015, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, FARMER, gardener, good driver, honest, reliable, desires position. Wife good cook, perfect housekeeper, willing to work part time. Small family; references. ADVERTISER 9020, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN, wants farm work; one years experience; low salary. ADVERTISER 9022, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, nine years last position; married, no children. Wife to help in house; looking for steady position; good driver. ADVERTISER 9023, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 35, honest and sober; good dry hand and machine milker, drive team and tractor, good mechanic, can work alonc. FRITZ KLENOW, Gilboa, N. Y.

A GROUP of high school students seek Summer farm work, reasonable wages, room and board. ADVERTISER 9024, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 45, excellent teamster, drives car or tractor; all around handy. Can do all general farm work. Understands poultry and dairying, guaranteed satisfactory. Good home preferred; state wages; temperate. O. S., care Pastime Restaurant, 137 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, REFINED young American, Protestant, unencumbered, in respectable motherless home, elderly couple, not servant type. Good plain cook, immaculate; no laundry; country conveniences. Three year reference, full particulars. ADVERTISER 9027, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as farm manager, 48, married, life experience, modern methods, purebred cattle, A. R. testing, general farming, fruit, vegetables. North Eastern or New England States. ADVERTISER 9030, care Rural New-Yorker.

JOB WANTED as herdsman, all details of purebred management, A. R. testing, good calf raiser, good feeder; Graham breeding school course. ADVERTISER 9031, care Rural New-Yorker.

WELL EXPERIENCED farm manager, married, two children, life time experience in up-to-date farming; good machine man; dairy farm preferred, not afraid of work. Able to take full charge; good references. ADVERTISER 9032, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN DESIRES a position on a poultry farm, college graduate; battery and floor birds. Eight years experience; single. ADVERTISER 9048, care Rural New-Yorker.

REPAIRMAN, PAINTING, garden, licensed chauffeur. ADVERTISER 9034, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FARM manager's position wanted, married, Scotsman, wide experience stock raising and all branches dairy farming; highest references. ADVERTISER 9035, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER SINGLE, 50, desires position on small place or caretakers job; experienced all around, field, team and garden work; milk few cows; dependable, sober. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York.

MARRIED MAN, 35, no children, experienced general farming, interested poultry and fruit, no smoking or drinking, available July 1st. ADVERTISER 9037, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE — Brother and sister, middleaged, good health, honest, sober, dependable; vegetables, livestock, flowers, shrubs, mechanically handy, repairs, etc.; all round farmer. Woman, excellent cook and houseworker, canning, country; go anywhere; moderate salary. REYNOLDS, Box No. 15, Roosevelt, L. I., N. Y..

GARDENER, CARETAKER, experienced, single, wishes position estate or institution, good milker, poultryman, capable take charge small gentleman's farm; please state wages. BOX 29, Far Hills, N. J.

DAIRY COLLEGE student, good milker, milk testing, bacteria count, etc., desires Summer work; available July 1st. ADVERTISER 9042, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some; liquified, five lb. pail $1.25; two $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL. Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

HONEY: LOOK! Lower prices; 60 best clover, $4.50; 28, $2.25; 60 buckwheat, ; mixed, $3.90 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, clover $4.80; clover-fruit bloom $3.80; buckwheat $3.60; case, 12 5-lb. pails clover $6; mixed $5; buckwheat $4.50; 2½-lb. cans and full line of honey in jars; 10-lb. pail delivered $1.75; mixed or buckwheat $1.40. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

VIRGINIA PEANUTS — Extra large shelled and Jumbos in the shell; five pounds $1 delivered. J. D. WOODARD, Courtland, Va.

FANCY CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.50. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER raspberry blend, delicious, five lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone, one 5-lb. pail 85c; two pails $1.60 and six pails $4. Write for wholesales prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, five lbs. postpaid 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, five pounds (liquid) $1.10; two pails $2; five pounds creamed $1.25, postpaid into third zone. Healthy sweet. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

Country Board

FOR A RESTFUL vacation try Glencairn Farm in rolling hills. Reasonable rates, modern conveniences; Christian clientele; Mendham, N. J.

IF YOU are in need of rest or vacation, camps and sunporches reasonable, address MRS. MAXAM, Raquette Lake, N. Y. (Adirondacks).

RIVERSIDE FARMS, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river, Sky Line Drive, $7 and $9 weekly; Christians; Woodstock, Va.

PLEASANT, FURNISHED room in modern country home; all privileges; $5 weekly. Or will board congenial lady, $30 monthly. ADVERTISER 8985, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE home, modern conveniences, wants two permanent boarders. Large front room, $7 week, $25 month. ADVERTISER 8990, care Rural New-Yorker.

THE MOST beautiful view in the Catskills! Furnished bungalows and housekeeping rooms for rent by week or season; No smoking or intoxicating liquors tolerated on grounds. A quiet and pleasant place to spend Summer or vacation; prices moderate. BOX 264, R. No. 1 Stone Ridge, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guest! Private home, breakfast and guides; make reservations. 168 Midwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPEND A WEEK in the Catskills. MISS HELEN HYZER, Andes, N. Y.

YOU WILL find needed rest and recreation in Vacationland, Maine. Our home farm borders beautiful lake, two minutes walk for bathing, boating and fishing; own farm products, home cooking and conveniences. Write for folder; views. ADVERTISER 9000, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD BOARD, electricity, bath in nice country home; $30 a month. BOX 10, Waterfall, Va.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet, Five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

MODERN FARM home in Jersey hills, excellcnt meals, easy commuting, reasonable rates. ERWIN, Rippling Brook Farm, Morristown, N. J.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, two large rooms, bath adjoining, quiet, refined home. Free parking, five minutes to Fair, reasonable. PHOEBE GOEPFERT, 121-29 11th Ave., College Point L. I. Telephone Indep. 3-0948.

WILL BOARD by month, Christian mother with child; farm. ADVERTISER 9011, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED— Boarders $10, children $8; dairy farm, modern Christian home. MRS. L. THOMSON, Deposit, N. Y.

WANTED — Old ladies to board; $1 a day, nice rooms, ideal location. EMMA CLEMENS, Wellsboro, Pa.

SPEND YOUR vacation, week-ends on farm. Fresh air, good food, rest; $10 week. LAWRENCE, South Hartwick, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home; $1 person; five minutes Fair. Make reservations. H. GRAUL, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

TRAINED NURSE will take boys to board on farm; $7.50 a week. MRS. LAWRENCE LOVELAND, Greenwich, N. Y.

LARGE, QUIET farmhouse; conveniences; elevation 2,000 feet. $12 week. THE OLD HOMESTEAD, Mansfield, Pa.

WORLD'S FAIR tourists, 10 minutes bus ride to Fair. Comfortable beds, 75 cents to July 15. MRS. HOLMAN, 159-10 Grand Central Parkway, Jamaica, N. Y.

FARM HOME, quiet, restful, good food; also week-end guests. MRS. G. HERMANDORFER, Kintnersville, Pa.

18 MINUTES to Fair, nurses lovely home, fine beds, $1.50 each; parties accommodated. 90-11 169th St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

FARM HOME, excellent food, reasonable rates. SPENCER'S, Crooked Creek, Penna.

TWO SMALL children wanted to board, Protestant private home. 914 North Corona Ave., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.

Miscellaneous

SELECT — Northern-bred Italian or Caucasian queens, 75c each; very gentle and productive. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

WANTED—Used two unit milker complete, Surge or DeLaval preferred. State age, condition and price. JOSEPH WARGO, Pennington, N. J.

PRIVATE PARTY wants to buy Grand piano, Steinway or other good make. ADVERTISER 9002, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL BUY handtame young crow, full particulars, age, price. MARTINET, 123 West 44th St., New York City.

WANTED — Cauliflower transplanter in O K condition. CHARLES STEWART, Callicoon, New York.

FORDSON TRACTOR, Fergurson plows, one horse mower wagon plow drag, 50 steel posts, 300 feet galvenized wire. G. ENGLISH, Aliendale, N. J. Telephone Saddle River 1488-J.

BRIGGS-STRATTON gasoline motor; Aeroil weed burner, sell reasonable. SIMMS, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Magic cooking range, good condition for antique, dated 1840. SAMUEL STRAW, Hamden, Conn.

SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, barn timbers sawed to order. BUCK MOUNTAIN FARM, Indian Lake, N. Y.

WANTED — $5 worth live toads; send offer to ADVERTISER 9039, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Fruit duster, state make, capacity, condition, price ADVERTISER 9045, care Rural New-Yorker.

LOW SUMMER PRICES!
NEUHAUSER'S
"GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

Order now at these low prices. Get "Good Luck" Chicks from blood-tested, balanced, vitamin-fed proven breeding stock. Order with confidence from this ad.

	AA Mating	AAA Mating
White Leghorns, Anconas, Brown and Buff Leghorns....	$6.95	$7.95
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes....	7.95	8.95
Black, Buff and White Minorcas.....	8.25	9.50
Buff Orpingtons, New Hampshire Reds, Partridge Rocks.....	8.25	9.50

Leghorn PULLETS, $14.00 per 100
Hatches year around every Monday & Thursday
Write for low prices on Ducklings and Mammouth Bronze Turkey Poults. FREE Folder explains all breeds.
NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Inc.
Box 104 : : Napoleon, Ohio
or Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Write for Catalog on Special Matings. Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns.....	$6.50	$32.50	$65
LARGE HANSON WH. LEGHORN PULLETS 95% ACCURATE.....	12.50	62.50	125
Bar. & W. Rox. R. I. Reds.....	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds.....	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed.....	6.00	30.00	60
Leghorn Cockerels.....	2.00	10.00	20

All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D. by Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on Request. Order Now.
Smith's Electric Hatchery. Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS - PULLETS
BROOKSIDE

	100 Day Old	100 14 Days Old
Hanson Str. Wh. Leg. Bar. & Wh. Rocks, N. Hamps. R.I. Reds	7c ea.	10c ea.

Also started chicks express collect. (No order accepted for less than 25.)

HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
DAY OLD...$16.50-100; 4 WEEKS OLD 30c ea. 6 WEEKS OLD 40c ea.; 8 WEEKS OLD 50c ea. All Chicks from carefully culled Bloodtested Stock. Pullets raised on Free Farm Range. Send for Booklet and Complete Price List.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non Sexed	P'l'ts	C'k'ls
	100	100	100
Large Type Hanson			
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds..	6.50	10.00	6.00
New Hampshire Reds.....	7.00	11.00	7.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross.....	7.00	10.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed.....	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. P. P. Pullets guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for Frec cat.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D.

Prompt Service & Live del. guar. Per 100	100 unsexed	100 Plts.	Ckls.
Pullets guar. 95% accurate			
Large Type White Leghorns.....	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns..	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks.....	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds..	7.00	12.00	4.00

Less than 100 add 1 cent per chick. Also started Chicks. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

ELSASSER'S
QUALITY CHICKS FOR PROFIT

(100% live arrival guaranteed).	Str. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type W. Leg.....	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Wh. & Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds..	6.00	9.00	5.50
New Hampshire Reds.....	6.50	9.00	5.50
Heavy Mixed.....	5.50	9.00	5.00
Mixed	5.00	9.00	...

All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully culled. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM. Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

100% del. guar. Postpaid. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	Str. 100	Pullets 100	Ckls 100
English White Leghorns.....	$5.50	$10.00	$1.50
Barred Rocks.....	6.00	8.50	5.00
Wh. Rox & R. I. Reds.....	6.50	8.50	5.00

Mixed $5; H. Mixed $5.50-100. CATALOG FREE.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

CASH OR C. O. D.	Str. 100	Pullets 100	Ckls 100
100% live del. Postpaid.			
Eng. W. Leg. (Plts. 95% guar.)..	$5.00	$10.00	$1.50
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. & N. H. Reds	6.50	8.50	5.00

H. Mixed $5.50; Leg. Mixed $5-100. CATALOG FREE.
Lehman Strawser Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

BIG CHICK BARGAINS
BLOOD TESTED SELECTED
White & Black Giants, Lt. Brahmas, N. H. Reds, White & Barred Rocks..... $6.95 PER 100
Dark Cornish, 12c ea. Mixed above Breeds, $5.95-100
Send no Money. Chicks & Postage C.O.D. 100% Alive.
EWING'S HATCHERY, BOX 2, McCLURE, PA

CLOVERDALE CHICKS

Lg.Type W. Leg. $5.50; Br. & Buff Lg.	$6.00-100
Lg.Type W., Br. & Buff Leg. Sex. Plts.	11.00-100
B.&W. Rocks, R.I. Reds, $6.00; H.Ckls.	4.90-100
N.H.Reds, W.Wyan., $7.-100. H. Plts.	9.00-100

Breeders Blood-Tested. 100% Del. P.P. Free Cat.
Cloverdale Hatchery, Dept. R, McAlisterville, Pa.

HANSON OR HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS
Hollywood Strain from 2to3 year old hen breeders, Chicks $6.50-100; Pullets $12.-100. Hanson Strain Chicks $6.50-100; Pullets $12-100. 95% guarantee. Day Old Cockerels $2.-100. FREE CATALOG.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 34, - Richfield, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Live, Lay, Pay, Healthy, Hardy, Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs. Free of disease and cannibalism. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box R. Pittstown, N. J.

Publisher's Desk

Don't stop my paper. If I don't send the money all at one time I will send it along for I want the paper. I thank you for sending it along. I have a check for $16.22 from the Jantha Plantation. It is dated 1929. This man got more than a thousand dollars from me and now he does not answer at all. S. S.
Maryland

The Jantha Plantation Company proposition is an old enterprise that had many developments under way. They had banana plantations and sold land on the orchard plan to develop the citrus fruit industry. The promoters were C. J. Webb and C. H. Kennedy and they were located at Pittsburgh, Pa. They were indicted on charges of using the mail to defraud and later both were sentenced to serve penitentiary terms and pay fines. They furnished notice of appeal. However, mail to the Jantha Plantation is retuned by the Post Office Department marked "fraudulent." There is no way of getting the check cashed at this time nor is there any prospect of a return of the amount invested. As a matter of fact this was not an investment but a speculation pure and simple. We advised our people to have nothing to do with it and regret that some were unfortunate enough to lose money in the proposition.

Yesterday a man drove in here with a very nice car, and represented he was from the *Automobile Bonding Association* and claimed it was approved by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of Connecticut. For 25 cents a week or $13 per year on a pleasure car and truck I could get free towing, garage service, legal fees, as well as liability. When I told him I did not have the money he said I could pay in June. Before he went he wanted me to pay $6 and just before leaving he asked if he could borrow $2. This sounds fishy to me and I would like to know if you could find out anything about this. He said he would be back in two weeks. E. S. E.
Connecticut.

This, we are advised, is an automobile service association and we have denounced these contracts as worthless and essentially easy money schemes. In many cases the salesmen for these associations lead the automobile owner to believe that he is purchasing automobile insurance even though the contract specifically states that it is not insurance. If any one who purchased these service contracts, or purchased membership in a so-called automobile club, ever considered he got value received, we still have to hear of it. We have warned against these service contracts many times. In this case the salesman's methods would kill any proposition.

A. Kraus was running the White Bridge Diner at Liberty, N. Y. and I sent them seven cases of eggs. They gave a check for three cases but did not pay for the four other cases. After he received the last four cases the diner closed its doors. I understand the family went back to Brooklyn, N. Y. The wife signed the check for the three cases of eggs but it came back from the bank because there were insufficient funds in the bank to pay it. Now we cannot get any trace of Mr. and Mrs Kraus. I have had hard luck the last few months and that money would do wonders just now. C. W.
New York.

We could not locate Mr. Kraus. It was said he was traced to New York City but there the clue is lost. We are giving the record and his method of operation so that our readers will avoid him or if they have any solicitation from him in any section, insist on money in advance. We would like to have his address if he is located.

I will be very glad to get the money on this policy and thank you for your help. Also please advise me what your fee is for your trouble. I will be only too glad to make it right with you. C. H. G.
New York.

As we have said before there is no bill for what we can do for our readers and it is always a pleasure to know we have been successful in helping them over a difficulty.

I am considering taking out for myself accident insurance with the North American Accident Insurance Company. Would you please advise me if this is a reliable concern?
Pennsylvania. M. B.

We cannot advise anyone to take out an accident policy with the North American Accident Insurance Company. The record of our experience with this company has been bad. It specializes in the issuance of cheap accident policies which are necessarily very limited in scope and cover only a few types of accidents. The company's record of paying claims under its policies is likewise bad and there are hundreds of letters in our files coming from disappointed persons who believed they had accident protection, only to find upon having an accident, which they believed to be within the provisions of the policy, that their claims were not covered and were therefore rejected.

The North American Accident Insurance Company indulges in the practice of selling its policies in combination with subscriptions to magazines and periodicals. Under the new insurance law of New York State, such a practice constitutes a misdemeanor and a case is now under investigation by the New York State Insurance Department. If it is found by the Department that the insurance company is violating the provisions of the law, it may lose its license to sell insurance in New York State. This, of course, would have an affect on insurance transactions in neighboring states and if simliar action were taken by such neighboring states, policyholders might find themselves without any legal remedy in case of an accident or a death.

I am writing you to let you know what was done about that money we had in the Whiskey Warehouse receipts. I thank you for your recommendations. If it hadn't been for your paper we would not have gotten anything. They were charging me for storage and interest and were never paying anything and the man who was here said I'd get my interest every six months and I never got anything. Out of all my money I got $42 and if I had not been getting your paper I wouldn't have gotten that; many thanks for everything.
Pennsylvania. C. D.

This party exchanged utility bonds for whiskey warehouse receipts at the urgent suggestion of a salesman finding to her sorrow that the transaction meant a loss to her. These receipts are issued on liquor in storage and it is claimed when it has aged a sufficient time it is sold at an advance and nets a profit to the holders of the receipts. We would urge our readers to hesitate before turning in one stock for another or some thing about which they have no information.

I am enclosing this sales contract for some plumbing work which I received in March, 1939. This sales man, W. L. Popplewell, was after me for a year to make these installations and he said he would start right away. After I got the signed contract back, I never saw or heard from him again. As I had made a down payment of $12, I kept writing him to start work or refund my money; no reply. C. N.
New Hampshire.

There is no indication on the sales contract who Popplewell was representing so the inference is that he was an independent contractor. We wrote to him several times but he did not answer. Our last letter was returned marked "moved, left no address."

We caution our readers about dealing with this man in case he may turn up again. His name is W. L. Popplewell, last known address, 1302 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The company has sent me $385.50. I would never have gotten it without your help. Send me your bill and I will settle with you. I am enclosing $2 for subscription and again thank you for your wonderful help.
New York. A. J. E.

A complicated matter was finally adjusted. Our feeling is that these companies would do themselves more credit by cutting the red tape in advance, but we are always glad to help unravel the difficulties. We are especially appreciative of the subscription.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D 100% live delivery guaranteed Postage Paid

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$ 6.00 100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets.....	12.00 100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds.....	6.50-100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps..	7.00-100
Jersey White Giants.....	8.00-100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed).....	10.00-100
Heavy Mixed, $5.50-100. Leg. Cockorels...	1.50-100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
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SHADEL POULTRY FARM
CHICKS
Pedigreed R. O. P. foundation, 250 to 300 Egg Records per Year. Breeders bloodtested.

100% live Arrival postpaid. Large ENGLISH type	Unsexed 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
N. H. or R. I. REDS.....	6.50	9.00	6.00
BARRED ROCKS.....	6.00	8.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed 80% Heavies Gt'd	5.00	6.50	5.00

Pullets Guar. 95%. Free Catalog of Farm & Stock.
Shadel Poultry Farm. Rt. 5. McAllisterville, Pa.

HERBSTER Quality CHICKS

Wh. Leghorns & Heavy Mixed....	$5.95-100
S. L. Wy., Buff Orp., R. I. Reds..	6.50-100
B. & W. Rocks, Wh. Wy., N. H. Reds....	6.50-100
L. Brahma, White & Black Giants.....	7.50-100
Mammoth Bronze Poults.....	30.00-100

All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D. Hatches Mon. & Thur. Postage Paid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Order from ad. or write for Catalog.
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From Blood Tested Breeders. 95% PULLETS GUAR. Will ship Cash or C.O.D.	Electric Hatched. Unsex. 100	Pults. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds....	7.00	10.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross.....	7.00	10.00	6.50
Rock-Red Cross.....	8.00	10.00	8.00
New Hampshire Reds.....	8.00	12.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed.....	6.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad. or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery.
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H. C. SHIRK, Prop., Box 52, McAllisterville, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sex W. Leg.			
Pullets, 95% guar...	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Sex H. Pls. 95% guar.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs	6.00	30.00	60
B. & W. Rks., R I. Reds	6:50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed.....	5.00	25.00	50
Lt. Mix $5.00; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $1.50			

Heavy Cockerels $5. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P'paid.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

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	100	500	1000
Large Type Eug. or Han.			
S. C. W. Leg. Pullets.....	$11.00	$54.00	$108
W. Leghorns (Str. run).....	5.50	26.50	53
New Hampshire Reds.....	8.00	39.00	78
Bar. & White Rocks.....	6.00	29.00	58
Heavy Breed Assorted Special....	5.00	24.00	48
White Leghorn Cockerels.....	1.50	7.00	13

Elec. Hatched. From Bloodtested Breeders. 100% live postpaid arrival. Cash or C.O.D. Large Type S.C.W. Leghorn Pullets (Express collect) 4 weeks 25c each.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Hatchery, Box I, Cocolamus, Penna.

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SPECIAL QUALITY — All breeders carefully culled & blood-tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed. Will ship C.O.D. if desired.

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leg.	$6.00	$30.00	$60
White & Barred Plymouth Rocks....	6.00	30.00	60
New Hampshire Reds.....	6.50	32.50	65
Quality Heavy Mixed.....	5.50	27.50	55
Large Type Sex Leg. Plts. (95% guar.)	12.00	60.00	120

Leg. Cockerels $2-100. 31 Yrs. Hatching experience.
W. A. LAUVER, Prop., Box R, McAllsterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS
We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

	100	500	1000
Han. or Eng Large Type			
Sex Leg. Plt's. (95% guar.).....	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Han. or Eng. Large Type W. Leg...	5.50	27.50	55
Everpay Str. Brown Leghorns.....	5.50	27.50	55
B. & W. Rox, R I. & N. H Reds	7.00	35.00	70
W. Wy. Bf. Orps. Rd.-Rock Cross	7.00	35.00	70
White Jersey Giants.....	9.00	45.00	90
Leghorn Cockerels.....	2.00	9.00	18
Assorted or H Mixed.....	6.00	30.00	60

From Free Range Flocks. Circular FREE.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX R, - RICHFIELD, PA.

STUCK'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
L'ge Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Large Type White Leghorns.....	5.50	27.50	55
H. Mix $5; Bar. & Wh. Rox.....	6.00	30.00	60
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels.....	1.50	7.50	15
N. H. Reds—Special.....	8.00	40.00	80

(4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c ea. Ship express collect).
We Pay Postage. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for Free Cir. giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery. Elec. Hatched. Stuck's Poultry Farm, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

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. . will mean higher egg production for you. 8000 Pullorum Clean Breeders. 10,000 Red Cockerels weekly.
CHESTER PILCH, Box 101, FEEDING HILLS, MASS.

DR. ROMIG'S PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS
Barred or White Rocks $7.00-100
New Hampshire Reds $7.50-100; W. Giants $9.00-100
W. Leg. (Large type) $7; Pullets $13; Ckls. $2.50; H. Mix $6. 100% live arrival postage paid. CIRCULAR.
F. C. Romig, Veterinarian, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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CHICKS Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. All from Maryland U.S. Approved flocks. $7.00 per 100 postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15 years experience producing quality chicks. Write for free Circular. West Denton, Hatchery, Denton, Md.

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Steadily raised in ONLY 25 DAYS. Why breed for ordinary trade when luxury markets want all the squabs you can ship, every day in year? Go after this desirable profitable poultry now. Write postcard, get eye-opening free poultry business guide.
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SALESMAN: For Rural Mail Subscriptions, with premium, in New Jersey. Morning and Sunday publication. Salary and commission. Give full details as to experience and references. Excellent opportunity. ADVERTISER 9046, care Rural New-Yorker.

STAMP collectors! Free surprise packet with selection of stamps sent on approval. CARLART COMPANY, Box 125, Hyde Park, Mass.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE — ½ acre plot in city of Miami, among nice homes; price $1,000, all cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 200 acre stocked farm, tools, crops, etc.; 10 room house, improvements; $35.000, $8,000 cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

FARMS, HOMES, acreages, excellent bargains in the beautiful fertile Wallkill River Valley. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

HOUSE AND ¼ acre in Equinunk, Pa. Running water; $1,000, terms. HOUPERT, Clinton, Conn.

BIG LIST free, Northern New Jersey farms. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275-R Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

BERKSHIRES—For sale, new roads opening hitherto inaccessible spot between Austerlitz and New Lebanon (near Stockbridge, Mass.); Colonial houses, $2,000 up; land $15 acre; terms. Scenery unexcelled in all New England. SCOFIELD FARM AGENCY, Chatham, N. Y.

EIGHTY ACRE farm, fair buildings, $700 cash. Many others; list free. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

FOUR ROOM pine cottage on farm, furnished electric. MRS. BAMBER, Apply Box 92, R. F. D. No. 1, North Scituate, R. I.

180 ACRE farm, wood, timber; prospects good for oil; full details, write O. W. BLISS, R. D. 1, Youngsville, Pa.

GARAGE, CABIN, roadstand site, 20 acres on state road; no buildings; $800, $50 cash, $10 monthly. (Cobleskill). ADVERTISER 8982, care Rural New-Yorker.

RIVERTON, MARYLAND, 1½ acres, four room house furnished, garage, outbuildings, $1,000. Write MRS. REUBEN EDWARDS, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL POULTRY farm, Green County, New York. 150 acres, 110 productive tillage, fruits and wood for farm needs. Nine room house, excellent view, electricity, bath; 64 ft. three story modern concrete block poultry house, another 40 ft. and a 48 ft. brooder house. Office and storeroom. $5,500, terms. Information on long-term financing. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

DAIRY AND fruit farm, 200 acres, modern dairy barn for 24 cows; tile silo; 1,500 apple trees, large vineyard; five room house, all improvements; macadam road, ½ mile route 9; price $11,500. Old Colonial house, six rooms and bath, lovely maple trees, barn, poultry house, three acres, macadam road; price $4,950. A. F. GREAVES, 50 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SIX ROOMS and sunroom, bath, laundry, garage, hot air heating. Well built with beautiful view. Plenty land for vegetable and flower gardens; many extras. 45 minutes from Hartford. Small down payment, balance monthly. Long term mortgage; no reasonable offer refused for quick sale. BOX 103, South Willington, Conn.

FOR SALE—New modern Summer cottage, furnished, $1,000; mountain valley, fishing and hunting; state road. R. H. McCLARY, East Jamacia, Vt.

SMALL COUNTRY home, chicken or fruit; 1¼ acres. beautiful trees, brook, semi-bungalow; $2.300, $300 cash. R. WALLACE, R. F. R. 1 Bayshore, N. Y.

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER, 30 acres, five zoned for business, service station, small tea room, a few tourist cabins and Summer bungalows; $8,500, terms. NELLIGAN REALTY, Valhalla, N. Y.

SACRIFICE 50x150 corner, Babylon, L. I. Near school and stores, all improvements. Terms or cash. MAURO 1567 57th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dwelling, general store, filling station. two car garage, filled ice house. (Adirondacks). BERT BATES, Garnet, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT, small farm acreage, woodland. brook, house four to six rooms, good condition, improvements, near state highway, within 150 miles New York; full particulars first letter. ARTHUR MORRELL, 412 Undercliff Ave., Edgewater, N .J.

EIGHT ACRE Hillsdale Columbia County farm, seven room house, electricity; telephone available; $2,500. ADVERTISER 8998, care Rural New-Yorker.

RESIDENTIAL-BUSINESS, six acres, wonderful buildings, all improvements; beautiful grounds, no better location for transients or high class boarding house. Low price, terms. Owner, SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

17 ACRES of timber land near Elmer near Harding Highway; clear title; suitable for chicken or duck farm; stream of water; part suitable for blueberry farm; price $14 per acre; will divide. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, owner, Elmer, N. J.

FOR RENT, cabin, fishing, bathing; by season. MRS. IRENE ALBERTA, Deposit, N. Y.

OWNERS SACRIFICE, home, gas station, repair shop, general merchandise; 15 years established. May consider trade up state; highway cabins. BILL'S GARAGE, Carle Place, L. I.

FOR SALE — 73 acres land, barn, cows and cottage; 56 miles to New York City; cheap; no agents. MAT DUMBLEWSKI, King St., District, Danbury, Conn.

FOR RENT — Furnished bungalow on fruit farm, Westchester County. ADVERTISER 9008, care Rural New-Yorker.

EQUIPPED POULTRY farm, 400 Leghorns, six acres, good home, conveniences, poultry houses, 1,200 capacity. Price $3,200, easy terms; free farm catalog. BROTMAN AGENCY, Realtors, 518-R Landis, Vineland, New Jersey.

SALE OR RENT, good large house in Delaware County village, electricity, baths, garage, ¼ acre. Train and bus service; cheap. ADVERTISER 9013, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 10 acres, $4,750. Brooding accommodations for 7,500 chicks; laying house with capacity of 3,300 hens. Garage for two cars, workshop and wood shed. 1½ story newly renovated and re-roofed house, eight rooms and pantry, with electricity. Three-tenths of mile from Route 12 between Keene, N. H. and Bellows Falls, Vt. Elevation of 1,100 ft. with fine view of Connecticut River Valley and numerous mountains and peaks in State of Vermont. An ideal spot for a real poultryman. Apply to WARREN SPROUL, care Farm Service Co., Keene, N. H.

FOR SALE—93 acre farm, seven room house, electricity, stock 16 head, two horses; stone quarry; one mile from village. ANDREW KERO, Hankins, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifty acre farm near Route 202, large house, bath, steam and cottage; southern exposure, never failing water, large barn, high elevation. Ideal Summer home, near lake, bathing, excellent location, tourist home or any branch of farming; near market. American neighborhood; death cause of selling; no reasonable offer refused, opportunity, particulars. MRS. GEORGE HASKELL, So. Road, Orange, Mass.

FOR SALE—Virginia Blue Grass stock farm, 710 acres, large brick house, large barn; $40,000. easy terms. J. D. ADDINGTON, Charlottesville, Va.

BARGAIN—150 acre farm, milk route, good buildings, 15 head stock, farm implements, wood, timber, only $4,000, half cash. R. S. ARMSTRONG, Winchendon, Mass.

VILLAGE—One-half acre, eight room house, barn, electricity, maple shade, fruit, desirable location, 25 foot bay shore; good fishing boat. Price $1,700, half down. WILLIAM KOON, Fair Haven, N. Y.

FOR SALE in Adirondacks, 13 acres, five room house, garage, electricity, brook. ADVERTISER 9018, care Rural New-Yorker.

140 ACRES. 90 clear, balance timber; buildings in excellent condition. Price $2.300 $600 down. CHAS. STUCHLIK, Milton Del.

FOR SALE—Lot on state road near popular night club. suitable for cabins or home. JENNIE B. BATES, 73 Bay St., Glens Falls, New York.

58 ACRES, two miles village, good road, good buildings, five cows, horses, tools; $1,800, cash $900. Many others. EARL HAY Agency, Oneonta, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE, 109 acres, 35 miles west of Albany; nice location on highway; 30 head of stock. MRS. SCHMIDT, Box 75, Middleburg, N. Y.

WANTED FARM New York or Pennsylvania; suitable for boarders. not over 115 miles New York City. Bathing facilities. ADVERTISER 9025, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Must be sold to settle estate; $6,500; four acres, 22 room house equipped with furniture, cooking utensils, kitchen range, linen, silver, dish washer, steam heat, electricity, village water; five room cottage; outside laundry, washing machine; four car garage. 55 miles from New York City. MARION L. HUBBARD, Carmel, N. Y. Telephone 909.

COUNTRY AND seashore, artistic, better-built, four room cottage, bath, fireplace, porch, garage, cellar, furnace, gas, electricity, water; ideal for retired couple. Ten minutes walk to ocean, stores, station; $3,800. DUTCHER, Ocean Road, (opposite school), Point Pleasant, N. J.

DUTCHESS COUNTY, New York, 38 acres of rich tillable land, water, woods and distant views; terms. CHAUNCEY GOLD, Lagrangeville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—240 acres, good buildings, cultivation; bargain for quick sale; sickness. SILAS GRAVES, West Burke, Vt.

FARMS — $1,000 up; country stores, hotels, gas-cabin, tourist stations, etc. Catalogs. HENDRICKSON AGENCY, Cobleskill, N. Y.

AUGUSTA, N. J., (on Sussex-Newton Road) for sale farm 1, 65 acres, poultry and dairy, 1,500 chickens and raising equipment, 24 cows, modern barn, modern dwelling. Farm 2 adjoining, 166 acres, dairy, 24 cows, modern barn, modern double dwelling and log cabin. Will sell separately or combined. Bull, young stock, team of horses each farm. ADVERTISER 9033, care Rural New-Yorker.

VILLAGE INCOME property, six apartments, two stores, all conveniences; fully rented; price $12,000, half cash; owner leaving for Florida, BOX 134 Walden, N. Y.

Help Wanted

HOUSEWORKER — Young, healthy, cheerful, small country place; modern. Send full description, experience; $25 monthly. ADVERTISER 8989, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted for country institution, must be able to cook. ADVERTISER 8933, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middleaged sober man, good hand milker, for general farming; good home; steady job; $30 per month and board. ADVERTISER 9864, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE — $40; woman for housework, no washing or cooking; family four adults. Man care for grounds in suburb. ADVERTISER 8984, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, single man on dairy farm; good milker and teamster; $40 a month, room and board with raise. LEONARD LEWIS, Warners, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK—Woman or girl, small family, plain cooking; state salary. MRS. GRAZIADIO, North Branch, N. Y.

WANTED — A young woman for general housework; no heavy cleaning or heavy laundry. Must have good references and some experience in cooking. Reply to BOX 274, Woodbury, Conn.

GIRL, GENERAL housework, experienced with children; references; $35 month, own room. KNIGHT, 46 Walnut Ave., Rockville Center, L. I.

WANTED—First class milker, married, capable feeding purebred herd for milk production. Knowledge general farming; $50 to start, privileges, permanent. BOX 456, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED — Single farmhand, first class milker; $35; board, room, washing. BOX 247, Cobleskill, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN, dependable, sober, milker; on small dairy farm, good home, permanent position. HAROLD DRURY, Athol, Mass.

CHAMBERWORK WITH sewing, intelligent, refined, active young woman with good judgment and interest in household; matters wanted for position of trust and responsibility. References essential. ADVERTISER 9004, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, WHITE, 20-30 years old, no smoking, plain cooking, clean worker. Modern home, two children, own room. Write full particulars. BOX NO. 10, Nyack, New York.

COUPLE—Middleaged man outside chores; woman general housework. ADVERTISER 9006, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY MANAGER, 20 years experience in California and New Jersey. Thorough and scientific knowledge. Compensation in addition to board and room, moderate. Address, JOHN JEFFRIES BEASLEY, Tuckerton, New Jersey

FARM BOY or elderly man to help in terrier kennel, do chores, milk one cow; $25 monthly; write fully. ADVERTISER 9007, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE DAIRYMAN, 30 to 40 years; general farming, honest, competent. ADVERTISER 9009, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MEN wanted on trucking farm, milking cows, $25 per month and board. ADVERTISER 9012, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL FOR mother's helper; neat, reliable. Write NOLLER, Chappequa, N. Y.

WANTED — Middleaged, sober, good hand milker, for general farming; good home, steady job. $30 per month and board. P. O. BOX 65, Baldwin Place, N. Y.

WANTED—Man by the month, year around job; no liquor; must be good milker. ADVERTISER 9016, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Man familiar with registered cows to operate farm in Central Pennsylvania on salary basis with rent, wood, meat, milk and farm produce furnished. State age, experience, references, number in family, and salary expected. Also farmer helper wanted. Address ADVERTISER 9029, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Married man to work on vegetable and berry farm in Northern New Jersey. Tenant cottage with all improvements. State age and experience for past five years in detail; must be able to drive. MILLBROOK FARM, R. F. D. No. 1, Port Jervis, N. Y.

COUPLE, PROTESTANT, without children; woman general housework, good plain cook, serve, personal laundry. Man all around handy man, knowledge of gardening, poultry; two children in family, nine and 11; state wages. BOX 247, Chappaqua, New York.

WANTED—Three middleaged single men for farm work, fruit and vegetables. $30 a month and board. Address, SEBASTIAN KRUG, Castleton, N. Y.

WANTED—Well experienced farm hand; $30 per month, room and board. ADVERTISER 9017, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL WANTED, Long Island poultry farm; grading, packing of eggs; assist with dressing chickens, experience not necessary. Age 18 to 25. Good board, room; modern conveniences; state wages. ADVERTISER 9019, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single experienced man on farm, dry hand milker, teamster; $35 monthly, board. WARD WELCH, Jefferson, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy over 14, handy; $10 monthly and board. ADVERTISER 9021, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE WOMAN, care small new home, two children, ages three and two. Plain cooking, no weekly laundry, work light, permanent home, own room, $5 weekly; mother employed. MRS. HAROLD MACY, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

WOMAN, GIRL, housework; good home in New York City; must like children. State salary. ADVERTISER 9026, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to machine milk and care for herd of 15 cows and help with general farm work; $30 per month room and board; chance for advancement. ANDREW DOLBY, Seaford, Del.

GIRL — General housework, cooking, light laundry; own room and bath; $35 per month. STEWART DUNN, Springfield, N. J.

COUPLE FOR small estate, 50 miles from New York City. Handy man, gardener, light cooking, general housework; $50 a month and board and lodging. State ages and qualifications. ADVERTISER 9028, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Men in Pennsylvania and New England to represent the Rural New-Yorker. Must have car. Steady work with good earnings. References. Write THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

MAN WANTED, experience pasteurizing and bottling milk. BEYERDALE DAIRY INC., 70-23 57th Drive, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER—In family of young professional man, two small children, pleasant surroundings. Experience with children desirable; neat, willing, responsible. Reply enclosing recent photograph, character references, etc. $35 month and maintenance. MRS. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, 157-19 Quince Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable middleaged man on small farm, room and board; $10 per month, good home. W. A. DICKINSON, Route 3, Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED—General farm hand who is not afraid of hard work and long hours. E. MAGNANO, Durham, Conn.

GIRL FOR general housework, good home, Long Island; small house, family of four; own room; must be clean, cheerful, willing; fond of children. State age, all qualifications in letter. ADVERTISER 9036, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm hand, small place; understand milking one cow and vegetable gardening. $30 per month to start. BOX 125, Green Village, N. J.

LIVESTOCK DEALER wants young man who is capable and ambitious. Write experience, full information. ADVERTISER 9038, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED COUPLE, proven thoroughly responsible and absolutely trustworthy, for Putnam County place used week-ends throughout the year. Man, vegetables, flowers, dogs, general maintenance, drive truck and many odd jobs. One helper in Summer only. Woman, cook, serve, clean, laundry. Separate furnished house with all modern conveniences, heat and light. Will interview only those stating completely past five years experience, giving full references and wages desired. ADVERTISER 9040, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A young girl to assist with housework in a farm home; wages $30 monthly, room and board. ADVERTISER 9041, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN ON dairy farm, $50 per month, house, milk. Wife part time housework, 20 cents per hour. ADVERTISER 9043, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, HOUSEWORK, one child in family, $15 monthly. ADVERTISER 9044, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Jobs for high school pupils studying agriculture, on farm, estates, and care of grounds and gardens for the Summer. Ages from 15 to 18 years; wages from $5 to $20 a month and carfare. Young men can report from June 10th to June 28th. Give references with inquiry. Address R. P. ARMSTRONG. Agricultural Department, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, N. Y.

OPERATOR - CARETAKER, nine years experience poultry and cattle; background-construction, maintenance, accounting, age 46, single. ADVERTISER 8981, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, good milker, all round farm hand, sober, steady. Wages not less than $40; room, board. BERNARD McGUIRE, 8 Bank St., Morristown, N. J.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 357.

THE HAND OF THIS FRIEND IS THE HAND OF OPPORTUNITY

PERHAPS at this very moment a responsible, friendly businessman in your community is shaking hands with a young man you know.

He is the local man who sells the Ford Tractor with Ferguson system, and he is marking one more ambitious young man for a career, in the name of, and as a part of, the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION.

This Foundation was established to make genuine opportunity for young men, wherever the mails can reach, something real and personal, here and now.

The plan of the Foundation goes to the heart of the real problem that faces young men in rural communities: getting a start in life.

It meets that problem with the three fundamentals which are necessary equipment for every young man whatever his ambitions or talents. These are: Specialized education, personal training, and practical experience.

Diligence in acquiring these three fundamentals, particularly because of the manner in which the Foundation makes them available, will reward every qualified Member of the Foundation with such added ability and with such esteem and respect in his own community that employment is sure to be more easily found.

But the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION also has established a large number of Special Awards for those who are most diligent in their training. A glance at the complete details given elsewhere on this page will show that 58 of the awards are actual salaried jobs.

Several thousand young men have already been accepted as Members of the Foundation. They are ready to begin the very wonderful correspondence course with La Salle Extension University. They are ready also to receive the personal training and business experience under the friendly guidance of a successful and respected businessman in their own community.

Additional young men can still be accepted for membership.

We who are responsible for the Ford tractor with Ferguson system have established the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION because we believe in the land and in the men on the land.

The future of the land is in the hands of the *young* men, of our rural communities. It is our hope that the aims and the plans embodied in the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION will open the floodgates of opportunity to farm youth everywhere.

The NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION is sponsored by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., with the co-operation of Henry Ford, Founder, and Edsel Ford, President, of the Ford Motor Company.

Ford Tractor — FERGUSON SYSTEM — WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

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NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION

Established to bring opportunity to the young men on the farms of Ameriea, and to aid them in obtaining permanent employment.

Who are eligible: Young Men 18 to 25 living or working on farms. Details in book "A New Carecr", obtainable from dealers who sell the Ford tractor with Ferguson system.

Education: Every member receives without any obligation whatever a course in FARM ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT specially prepared by La Salle Extension University. The price, if regularly offered, would be $136.

Training: Every member will receive local elass and individual training in tractor operation and management, and in the use of implements.

Experience: Every member will be afforded opportunity to gain praetical experience in demonstration and sales work.

Special awards: Every member *may* also eompete for these awards:

1. 29 salaried jobs, with one-year contract, at $150.00 per month with Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp. Further training suited to each man's talents will be given during this employment.
2. 29 salaried jobs, with one-year contract at $125.00 per month, with Ferguson-Sherman distributors.
3. 725 men will be plaeed upon an Honor Roll for additional jobs as they develop.
4. Still another 29 members will receeive a Ford tractor with 2-bottom 14″ plow, as winners of a tractor operation competition to be held in each distributor's territory.

(In case of ties, duplicate awards will be made.)

How to enroll: The local dealer who sells Ford tractors with Ferguson system will take your application if his local class is not filled. If you do not know who he is, write NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION, Box 329, Dearborn, Mich. Nothing has to be paid, or bought, or sold.

NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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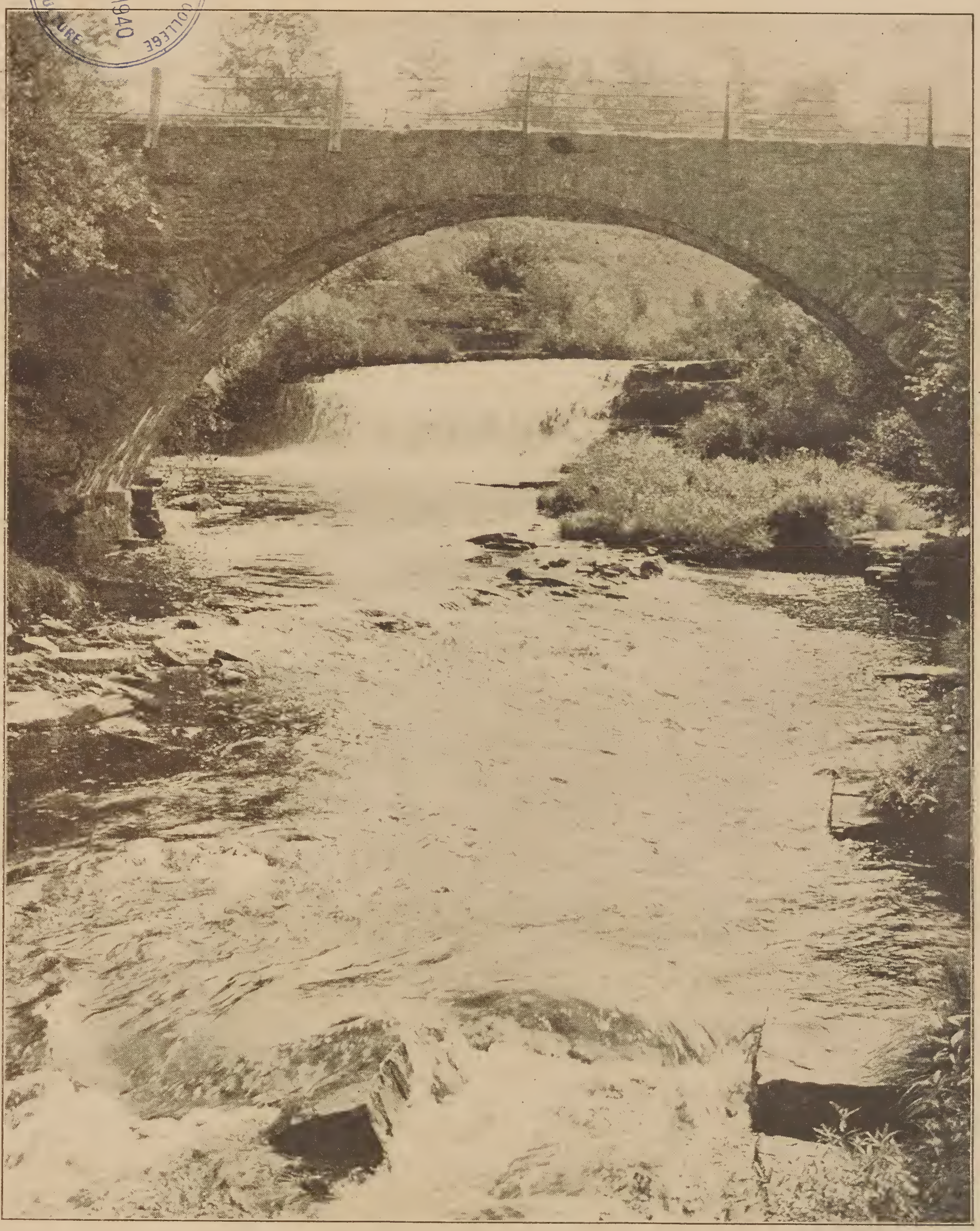


Photo by H. E. Gilbert

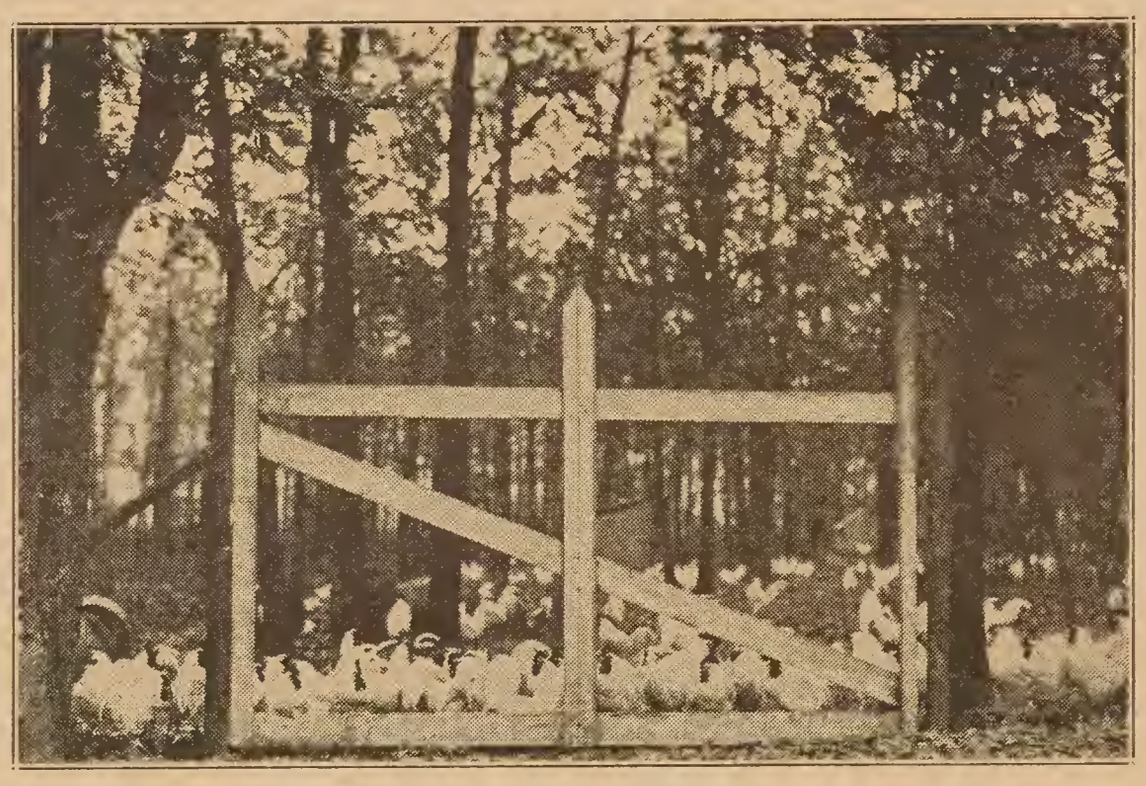
Arch Bridge and Waterfall in Clinton County, New York

Importance of Good Poultry Male Birds

By Willard C. Thompson

ALMOST every paper, during the Spring and Summer months, has much to say about ways and means of growing more and better pullets, and it is well that this is so, for much of next year's money, in the poultry business, is to come from the young pullets now being put out on green pastures to spend their growing season. But, on every farm, also, there is need for growing some good, strong, vigorous, healthy cockerels, young male birds to have at hand for breeding purposes early next Spring. And they must be grown right, too!

On most poultry farms and general farms, where table eggs are an important crop, the greater proportion of the young male chicks must be looked upon as surplus. Nature does insist on producing the sexes about fifty-fifty, and man cannot do much about that. He will continue to have just about as many male chicks in every flock as he has little pullets, unless he follows present day trends and buys 'sexed' chicks, that is female chicks only. Most of these surplus male chicks must find their way to market just as soon as it may be possible to get them into condition wherein they will furnish a quality of meat for which the public will be willing to pay. This means, usually, that the bulk of cockerels are sold as broilers. while some are grown, either as roasters or capons. It is not concerning these surplus males, that we write about now. It is concerning those little males which are to be grown for future use as breeding stock. Like their sister pullets, these young males, with splendid pedigrees and a good start in the brooders, may be ruined, or almost ruined, by wrong management during the Summer season on range. One has to remember that they are young males, and treat them accordingly.



It is near grain feeding time in the late afternoon on a September day in this White Leghorn 'Cockerel City.' Big, strong, well-bodied males are shown here, the kind that will be great assets in the breeding season.

Small Colonies do Best

Cockerels are active, restless little fellows. They mature, sexually, somewhat more rapidly than do their sisters, and that maturity brings with it a vigor, stamina, and activity which must be reckoned with, if they are to be carried through the Summer season safely and well. One must remember the differences between young pullets and young cockerels. In the early Summer, as the chick colonies are being made up and placed out in the fields or ranges for the Summer season, the first steps toward successful cockerel growing must be taken.

1. Never rear pullet and cockerel chicks together. Separate the sexes as soon as possible after the chicks are a few weeks old. In the Leghorn, and similar breeds, this may be done with practically 100 per cent accuracy at the end of the third week, but in the heavier breeds it may be toward the end of the fifth or even the sixth week before one may be sure. At any rate, when the youngsters are put out in colony houses on range, or under Summer shelters, as is common practice, divide the flocks, and put the cockerels on a separate field or range, and in colonies by themselves. Both pullets and cockerels will do better when separate.

2. Do not put more than 30 young cockerels in one colony or flock. This is about half the size of an average pullet flock.

3. Do not count on handling more than about 200 cockerels on an acre of range, whereas 300 young pullets constitute an acre's allotment, ordinarily. The cockerels need more room, and their colony houses or range shelters should be farther apart than those for their sisters.

4. Each lot of 30 cockerels should have a colony house or shelter approximately 10x12 feet in size, provided with roosts sufficient so that at night each cockerel has a space of nearly 18 inches linear roost space. This may seem like too much, but the weather will be hot, and the nights sultry and disagreeable oftentimes, and then the cockerels must not be crowded in too close together. Err on the side of providing too much rather than not quite enough roosting space.

Outside Perching Bleachers

Our best cockerels last Summer spent a great deal of their time during hot Summer days, on the 'bleachers,' which consisted of simple, out-of-door perches, built on frames up about three feet off the ground, with perches about two feet apart. These outdoors perches were cheap to build, easy to transport from place to place, and comfortable to the cockerels, for they used them continuously. Put them under the shade of kindly trees, where the birds will like to be during hot Summer days. Preferably put them not too far from the feed and water supply too. Move the perch frames occasionally, to prevent the ground underneath from becoming too much contaminated with their droppings.

Green Food is an Essential Supplement

In the ordinary American poultry breeds one wants to see cockerels enter the Fall season, nearing maturity, with bright yellow legs, indicative of a good reserve of pigmentation in their skin and shanks. Cockerels will eat quite a large amount of young, green, juicy alfalfa or clover range crop, if given the chance.

Mentioning fresh green food as a supplement infers that there must be given along with it a well balanced, nutritious growing ration. The same forcing ration which will grow good pullets will grow good cockerels too. Many excellent growing rations are available nowadays. We like our own pen formula ration, consisting of two parts, growing mash, and growing scratch grain mixture. The former, the mash, consists of 100 pounds each of yellow cornmeal, pulverized oats, wheat bran, flour wheat middlings, and (55 per cent) meat scrap, with five pounds of salt added to that 500 pounds of mash. Now, this is the old, well-known 'big five' mash, which some claim will not grow either pullets or cockerels fast enough, but our experience is to the contrary. We still like it, and find it economical. This mash mixture is easily made up on the farm. It will grow good cockerels. With it use a grain mixture consisting of 40 pounds of cracked yellow corn, 40 pounds of wheat, and 20 pounds of good grade feeding oats. If clipped oats are available, so much the better.

Keep the open, range dry-mash hoppers for the cockerel city filled with this mash at all times, and arrange the hoppers so that cockerels, with rapidly enlarging combs and head parts can eat mash easily, safely, and conveniently. Many otherwise good cockerels fail to grow right because they cannot eat from the hoppers which have been made for the pullets. Again remember that cockerels are a little different. Make it easy for them to eat mash. Furnish twice as much mash hopper space as for pullets, because cockerels are 'fighty' and tend to chase each other away from the feed hoppers at times. Give them added eating space.

Feed the grain mixture morning and afternoon, about as much as they will eat up cleanly in about 20 minutes, which will mean grain at the rate of about 10 pounds per day per hundred birds, as they reach mid-Summer. Cockerels must be kept in good flesh, but not over-fat, throughout the growing period.

Never Let the Water Supply Run Dry

In hot weather it is easy to forget to watch the water supply for both cockerels and pullets, and both need a constant, unfailing supply of clean, fresh, cool water at all times during daylight hours. They cannot grow normally without a lot of water.

Good Habits Must be Taught

Cockerels are unruly, willful, and harder to manage than pullets. They reach virtual maturity about mid-Summer. They are vigorous and active, and, unless well trained and carefully watched, may come to grief, that is, many of them. Cockerels must be kept, if possible, under ideal range conditions, which includes green food, long grass or crop growth to hide in or run in, trees, bushes, and the like, all of which tend to break up boredom and consequent trouble. Cockerels do less satisfactorily on the open field.

Police the cockerel ranges daily, at grain feeding time. Look for (1) those cockerels which are weaker and more timid and which are not coming up for their share of food and water. Sometimes it is best to remove such timid cockerels from the flocks before the bigger, more aggressive birds ruin them, or even kill them. Do not let them remain to become total losses later on. (2) Search the tall weeds and in the nooks and corners for any which may have died. Decayed carcasses, in hot weather, may cause poisoning very quickly.

How Many Cockerels?

It is always a moot question as to how many young cockerels should be saved for breeders for another year. It will vary on different farms, but, generally, one may figure about as follows:

(Continued on page 376)

White Leghorn Cockerels on a Vineland, N. J. egg farm, where the open woods furnish ample range over which these maturing cockerels have been roaming during the growing season. The colony houses, in amongst the trees, were never uncomfortable.

What's Wrong with the Apple Industry?

The subject is an interesting one. It infers that there may be some things about the apple industry which could be improved. Other industries have their problems and as the groups get better organized, they are gradually solving them.

The Vermont apple industry has had several hard blows in the last six or seven years. The severe Winter of 1933 killed thousands of apple trees in Vermont. The worst catastrophe of all, to my mind, was the freeze at blossom time in 1936. This freeze, on May 14 and 15, 1936, was disastrous to perhaps 90 per cent of the Vermont growers—not so much to the loss of the crop of that year—but chiefly because it threw thousands of Vermont McIntosh trees into biennial bearing. When the biennial habit is once established in an orchard it is often a long, difficult and expensive job to bring it back to annual production. Vermont's crop in 1936 was very small, probably not over 10 per cent of the growers having large enough crops to meet expenses. The 1937 crop was large but it was a bad year for apple scab. With a large crop and poor quality many growers failed to pay expenses. 1938 was another off-year for production. The crop was light in about 80 to 90 per cent of the Vermont orchards. Then the hurricane blew off most of the apples in many orchards.

1939 was a big crop year with better quality than in 1937. Prices have been rather low, however, and I think many growers will no more then pay expenses. So, I repeat, I think the freeze at blossom time in May, 1936 was the worst disaster the Vermont apple industry, as a whole, has suffered at least in recent years. It's meant simply this; in the last four years the Vermont growers had little fruit to sell in the off-years when the prices were good; they had big crops in the alternate years when the prices were low.

Southern New England and Southern New York have been much better off in the last four years. They escaped the worst of the freeze in 1936. The Connecticut crop was of about equal size in 1938 and 1939. I know Connecticut growers who paid substantial amounts on their indebtedness in both 1936 and 1938—two very short crop years in Vermont.

Vermont will have another very light crop this year but I am looking for a considerably larger crop than we had in 1936 or 1938. Many orchards have more fruit buds than in 1938 and this is an encouraging sign.

The troubles affecting the apple industry generally are certainly not caused by any heavy plantings of apple trees in the United States. Nor are they caused, to any large degree, by the fact that we have lost our export market. I believe they are caused mostly because competing fruits have taken our markets away from us.

Apple production in the United States declined from 90 pounds per capita in 1900 to 40 pounds in 1920 and to 27 pounds in 1935. During this same time the total production of all fruits has largely increased. The production of citrus fruits has more than doubled during the last 25 years and a continued heavy increase can be expected for at least 15 years to come—so we are told—unless some freeze or other catastrophe occurs to change the situation. A moderate increase in the production of peaches, pears and cherries is in prospect.

These competing fruits have been sold in gradually increasing quantities to the replacement of apples until we have now reached the point when there are more apples than can be marketed at satisfactory prices, even with this decreased production, considering our present methods of distribution and marketing. The great need at the present time therefore is for some adjustment within the industry which will permit the better apple growers, well located, to operate their orchards at a profit.

Of course there are some growers who are kicking about apple prices when their yields are only 150 to 200 bushels per acre. These growers should be thinking about ways of doubling their yields. Apple yields of 400 to 600 bushels per acre are obtained in some of the best orchards. High yields are absolutely necessary to meet the competition we are now facing on our markets.

Federal and State agencies have done a lot to stimulate production but relatively little to stimulate consumption. It is certainly true that for years and years apple growers have tried to increase their production and to grow better fruit but they have given very little thought to the marketing of their product. I know one Vermont grower who went to New York City this past Winter and lived there for several weeks, and looked after the selling of his apples. If I am not mistaken, he is now several thousand dollars better off than he otherwise would have been.

With the tremendous increase in citrus production, as well as other competitive fruits and fruit products, including tomato and pineapple juice, it is high time the apple growers realized that there is something else besides the growing of their fruit. I can think of three possible ways of meeting the present situation in the apple industry:

1. Go on as at Present. — Let competition gradually eliminate more and more growers until the time is reached when those who are left will be able to operate at a profit. In plain language, let the bank and the sheriff gradually put out of business the less efficient growers. After all, we came into this business of our own accord and if we can not show a profit, why should we expect anyone to subsidize us?

2. Decrease Production. — At least reduce the quantity of apples offered for sale as fresh fruit. (a) We could have campaigns to cut down undesirable varieties. (After all Ohio sold over 50 varieties to F. S. C. C. and Vermont sold 35). (b) We could urge the removal of marginal orchards. (The New Hampshire growers were told in December that 20 per cent of their orchards were on a poor site and soil and that no amount of money spent on such orchards was worth while. (c) We could promote national or at least sectional agreements not to sell culls or inferior grades of apples. (d) We should do all possible to promote the sale of apple juice, apple syrups, apple sauce and other by-products of the apple in order to use more of the poorer grades.

If we do not want to go on as we are or find other markets for our poorer grades then, it seems to me that the third alternative is to: (Continued on page 364)

At Housatonic Farms

In Southbury, Connecticut, the Graupners, father and son, operate this 700 acre farm. Adapted for general farming, as these pictures show, the crops are silage corn, hay and winter rye. Their cash crop is Grade A raw milk from a Guernsey herd, and sold in the Bridgeport area.

The Farmstead at Housatonic Farms

Buff Minorca Chicks at the feedbox

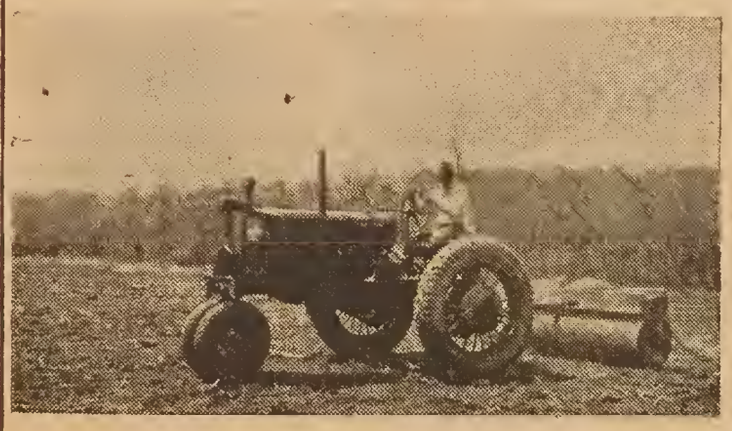
English Setter, "Pay Day at Stagboro"

Sturdy team of farm horses

Purebred Guernsey herd sire

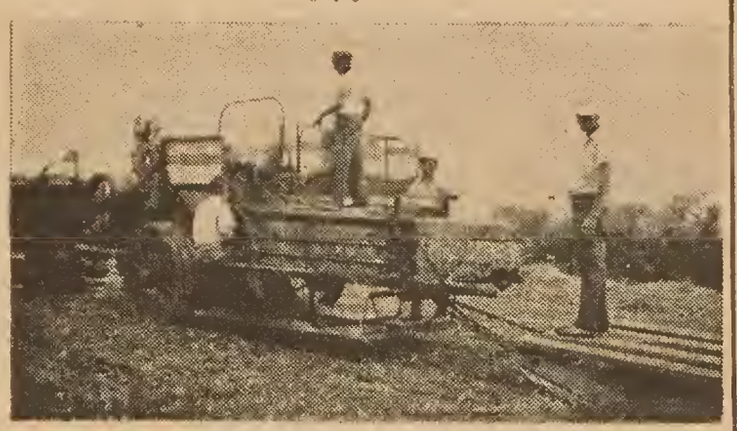
Yearling heifers in pasture

White King pigeons near kennel



Land roller hitched to tractor

Pick-up hay baler in operation



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OK Champion POTATO DIGGERS — two and one row power diggers. Exclusive side hill steering and side hitch control. Ask for Potato Digger circular.

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The Rural New-Yorker Tour

The enclosed $20 check covers reservations for Mrs. J. and myself for the 11th Rural New-Yorker Tour.

We so thoroughly enjoyed the 9th tour that we have been looking forward to another—and this seems to be the one that we hope to take. We could ask nothing better than for as congenial a company as in 1938 and we are looking forward to August 6th.

New York O. A. J.

We cordially welcome these friends of 1938. Who else will join them?

Please send me an itinerary and rates. Also what kind of clothing would one need? S. T.

New York

This trip sounds interesting and so many of my friends have told me how much they enjoyed it, I would like to go this Summer. F. H.

Massachusetts

For a Summer vacation trip and a memorable one you will be pleased with the one we have planned. For unusual scenes and beauty and grandeur no itinerary examined can approach this trip. We have mountains, lakes, valleys, rivers, glaciers, plains, falls and really every kind of scenery nature can produce. Waterton Lakes Park combined with Glacier is outstanding. Skagit River Valley is not so well known but the variety it offers is unsurpased. The description leads one to wonder if two days will be long enough. Diabolo Dam and Canyon are wonderful experiences and thrilling. Lake Louise—Banff and the Columbia Icefield are among the wonders of our trip. It is impossible to describe all the features of the trip in a brief article but if you will join us, you will have a fine vacation.

As for clothes, a top coat and a sweater are necessary. Then two or three silk or other suitable material dresses will be enough. One dress may be a little more "dressy" for dinner at some hotels and the captain's party on the boat. Really what you would take for any vacation where you will strike warm and cool weather will be all you will need. Extra shoes are necessary. It is possible to get laundry done at Seattle. For the men the overcoat and sweater will be needed and shirts and hose to keep you neat and comfortable. More details will be given on request. The main point is to take as little as possible consistent with comfort. Travel light is a good motto. An ordinary suitcase 9x30 inches will fit under a Pullman seat and a smaller one for over night and toilet things is helpful. This is going to be a wonderful trip and I would urge you to send in your reservation early and enjoy a Summer vacation such as you have dreamed of and that will linger in your memory for a lifetime. Send in the coupon on page 373 and be one of the friends on the *Eleventh Rural Trip.*—M. G. KEYES, Tour Director.

Getting Acquainted With Spring Woodlands

The irresistible Spring call to the woodlands came much later this season in Ulster County, N. Y. Snowy and frosty April turned over a new leaf on the 28th and the warmth of the sun radiated from the rocky hillsides as we trudged to their tops eagerly seeking Trailing Arbutus. On a narrow unused wood road, occasionally barricaded by uprooted trees, we found an abundance of clustered starry beauties, their delicious aroma fairly flooding the air. Heavenly blue Hepaticas in glorious clumps brightened the sere brown carpet of leaves which rustled tantalizingly as we crept cautiously through the scrub oak in an endeavor to observe more closely a pair of hermit thrushes. Their conspicious reddish brown tails make identification easy. We have never heard them sing on their northern migration, but far in the heart of the Catskills one June day we caught their sweet elusive song floating among the hemlocks.

A pair of mourning doves flew with gentle grace from a nearby pitch pine to a remote chubby white pine. These doves are the gentlefolk of the woodland, their every movement suggestive of innate beauty of spirit. The ruffed grouse boomed from the branches of a lordly pine, his boisterous flight telling us of his presence. How we should miss this strutting, boastful fellow if he were not here! He is so thoroughly a part of a hemlock or pine forest. Several mourning cloak butterflies danced vivaciously above our heads.

Eventually we sought the lowland to see what it had to offer. Following the course of a turbulent stream whose saucy riffles and wild cascades were music to the ear we beheld moist banks embossed with exquisite white bloodroot jealously guarded by broad pretty leaves while dainty green Polypodiusm clung from rocky clefts nearby. Promises of adder's tongue and Dutchman's breeches were obvious as their attractive foliage was scattered generously among the bloodroot. Colonies of coltsfoot, whose yellow blossoms have no protecting cloak of leaves huddled companionably. Later in the season-coarse leaves appear. Marsh marigolds imparted sunshine to many a murky inlet. These young plants when cooked offer a healthful and delectable addition to the Spring menu. A frequent lowly companion to this gay flower is the watercress which, uncooked, makes a spicy palatable salad.

The supreme moment was reached when we arrived at the last and largest tossing, foaming waterfall. The rising mist caught the rays of the sun imprisoning them in a strongly-hued rainbow, a miniature Niagara Falls. A water thrush caught the spirit of the moment and added his gift of song. It is one of the finest singers in the warbler family.

As we retraced our steps several ducks flew silently upstream. We had been informed by a neighbor of the whereabouts of a black duck's nest located near this stream. Seeking it, we found 10 eggs reposing underneath a tangled clump of laurels in the depths of the bordering hemlock forest. We observed the ruinous work of pileated woodpecker and heard his wild cry as though objecting to our presence. In former years he was hunted as a game bird but is now protected.

On outdoor trips let a kodak be your companion and through this medium preserve the inspiring scenes, leaving the flowers and wild life in general undisturbed for others to enjoy.

M. CATHERINE VAN RENSSELAER.

Our Cover Page

The old arch bridge and waterfall on this week's cover page are located at Woods Falls, which is the site of the first saw mill (Tripps mill) in the town of Mooers, Clinton County, N. Y. This waterfall is on the West branch of the Big Chazy River and the old settlers used to tell of the Indians getting a supply of salmon just by wading in the water at the foot of this fall and throwing the fish out on the river bank.

Bee Shipments Late

Because of the very late season which prevented the flight of queens to mate, shippers of bees to customers have been delayed. The New Jersey State bee inspector P. L. Holcombe says that shipments of package bees from the south are as much as three weeks late, and even more delayed in the north.

What's Wrong with the Apple Industry?

(Continued from page 363)

3. THINK OUT SOME WAY TO GREATLY INCREASE APPLE SALES.—If apple sales could be doubled, let us say, we would not be worrying about the cull problem. Has the cull apple ever been much of a problem in years when apples have sold readily?

I believe that the best solution to most of the apple industry's troubles is to increase the consumption of apples and apple by-products through a national advertising and merchandising program. If anything worthwhile is to be accomplished along this line, it must be done over a wide area. The New York and New England Apple Institute and the National Apple Institute are the proper agencies to work through. Without a good sized budget they cannot do many of the things they would like to do, and should do and would do if they had the money to do with.

The citrus growers are spending over $3,000,000 a year in advertising and selling their product. The apple growers are spending about $300,000, and over one-half of this in advertising Western apples. The New York and New England Apple Institute has done a wonderful job considering what it has had to do it with. Every grower should support this and other cooperative projects that may be developed to help the apple industry.

Vermont WILLIAM H. DARROW.

A SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER!

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER aims to furnish the most reliable information available on all branches of agriculture and country life. It prints only what is believed to be the truth, and only what is believed to be for the benefit of the farmer.

It costs many thousands of dollars to get the information published in each issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. With our circulation of more than a quarter of a million readers, however, we can gather this information and send it to you for less than a penny a week.

Many of our old friends often express a desire to co-operate with us by introducing THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to their friends and neighbors. We always appreciate such favors. This co-operation not only helps to increase the circulation but it enables us to render more effective service to farm interest.

For the purpose of introducing THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to new readers we make a special short-time offer of—Six Months for 25 Cents.

If you have a friend whom you believe would find THE RURAL NEW-YORKER helpful, write his name and address in the blank below and mail it to us with 25 cents in stamps or coin for a six-month trial period. If you prefer, send $1 for a three-year subscription.

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Ruralisms

PLANNING FOR SUMMER.—This has been a late cold Spring, and early work in the flower garden has been much delayed. However, we usually find that things catch up later, and that by June everything seems on time even where there has been a delayed start. When the early bulbs are over there are a good many places to fill in, and it is necessary to consider plants that may be used to fill in places left vacant, or to edge borders where Crocuses, squills and snowdrops have given early bloom. Verbenas are excellent for the latter use; they give abundant bloom from June until frost, and include so many brilliant colors. If the shoots are pegged down loosely as they grow they form a mat of flowers and foliage; this plan used to be popular in the old days of carpet bedding. The natural habit is semi-trailing, and the shoots root quite readily at the joints. The Verbena is sometimes used to form a carpet in a bed of Gladiolus or the garden Amaryllis, which throws up its showy flower clusters after the leaves have died down. Verbenas are easily grown from seed, either sown in the window or greenhouse. Seed may also be sown outside after danger of frost is over, though these outdoor seedlings will be later coming into bloom than when started inside. A solid mass of Verbenas makes a very showy bed, some of the flowers being solid colors, some with white eye, and others striped. Some of them are fragrant. As they are not likely to come true from seed, one may get considerable variety from a single packet. Commercially they are grown from cuttings taken in Fall, thus insuring the separate colors desired. One sunny old-fashioned flower bed we used to know was planted year after year with lemon Verbena and heliotrope in the center, surrounded by a broad band of gay Verbenas. It was pretty and fragrant. Lemon Verbena is not a true Verbena, but belongs to the same family. Sometimes during a damp humid period in Summer Verbenas suffer from mildew, but this is easily controlled by dusting with sulphur. Sometimes tender shoots suddenly wither, the result of a budworm boring through the shoot, which should be clipped off and burned. The woolly bear caterpillar sometimes attacks Verbenas in late Summer not only feeding on the shoots, but also spinning its cocoon on the lower side of the plant, but it is controlled by picking off—not very difficult with a few plants. Our garden Verbenas are multiple hybrids whose original identity is somewhat obscure, but their early forms were native to South America, and though there are European and Asiatic Verbenas, our horticultural varieties are derived from American ancestry. The European Verbena officinalis commonly called vervain, used to be credited with magical powers, and was used in some forms of pagan worship; it is rather a weedy-looking plant, of no interest to the gardener. There are also some insignificant Verbenas growing wild throughout the United States. While we have to treat the garden Verbenas as annuals in the North, they are grown as perennials in the South, where they flower well in the Spring. There is, however, one native northern variety, Verbena Canadensis, which is perfectly hardy. It is a creeping plant, desirable for the rock garden; the flowers are bluish lavender, and are produced profusely all Summer. It likes a sunny, well-drained situation and a sandy soil.

EDGING GARDEN BORDERS.—We are asked what can be used to take the place of box to edge perennial borders. To tell the truth nothing else takes the place of box where a closely clipped evergreen edging is desired. Its disadvantages are that it is not always hardy in the North, and if one wants a good deal of it it will be quite expensive in first cost. However it becomes cheap when we consider its permanence. Perhaps some of the purchasers in Colonial times complained that the box cost too much, but they were planting for a century or two. As to hardiness, our own box planting, about 15 years old, has never been killed back; its chief Winter protection is a burlap screen to protect it from Winter sun and wind. However, we have seen some very pretty edgings like miniature hedges about eight inches high formed by planting Japanese variegated honeysuckle, running it along a wire. It makes a quick growth, can be trimmed as desired and will root at every joint, this thickening the edging. It is almost evergreen and the foliage is prettily mottled in green and yellow. A pretty low-growing plant for an edging is the evergreen candytuft, Iberis sempervirens. It is very hardy, and has the further advantage of producing charming spikes of white flowers. The golden variegated thyme is another suitable plant for edging; if it gets too rampant one can always cut and dry it for the kitchen shelf. We like to dry and bunch the woody stems of thyme, together with sage and savory, to burn on the open fire in Winter; the pungent fragrance is so pleasant. The Japanese spurge is used for a low edging, planted in a row, though we usually see it massed to form a ground cover. This is a member of the boxwood family, botanically Pachysandra terminalis; the leaves are much larger than box, bright in color, remaining green all Winter and enduring very severe weather. It is at its best in shade, and is often used as a ground cover in shrubberies, or to cover rough, rocky shaded ground. However, a perennial border may well be edged with low-growing flowering plants. One of the best of these is bugle, Ajuga Genevensis, which only grows six or eight inches high, and spreads rapidly by creeping stolons. In May and June it bears erect spikes of bright blue flowers, that suggest miniature hyacinths. The flat rosettes of foliage are almost evergreen, and the plant grows well in either sun or shade. It is easier to keep under control as an edging than in the rockery, where it spreads so persistently that it is likely to choke out other less ambitious plants. Thrift or sea pink (Armeria) is another perennial that is desirable for edging; it makes a close mass of grass-like leaves, with pretty globular flower heads, white, pink or rosy red, from May until the end of July. Thrift likes a dry, sandy soil and an open sunny location. The little double English daisy Bellis perennis, makes a neat and pretty edging in Spring, but does not last well through hot weather. It prefers a moist soil. Some of the perennial Alyssums are excellent edging plants; some of them grow 12 to 15 inches tall, but Alyssum serpyllifolium is under six inches high, with rough grayish leaves and racemes of pretty yellow flowers. The most familiar perennial Alyssum is A. saxatile, sometimes called basket of gold; this produces large clusters of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. The annual Alyssums are excellent edging plants, and they usually self-sow freely, though one gets better bloom from selected seed. The newer garden varieties have been carefully bred to give compact plants with large flower heads, and there are some particularly pretty lilac-flowered sorts. The old-fashioned hardy pinks make a pretty edging, as their cushions of glaucous foliage are attractive all through the season, and their flowers are always admired. An edging of low-growing plants adds a finish to any flower bed, but entails a certain amount of work in the way of weeding and trimming—but at least such plants do not require staking—a part of the garden work we always dislike. E. T. ROYLE.

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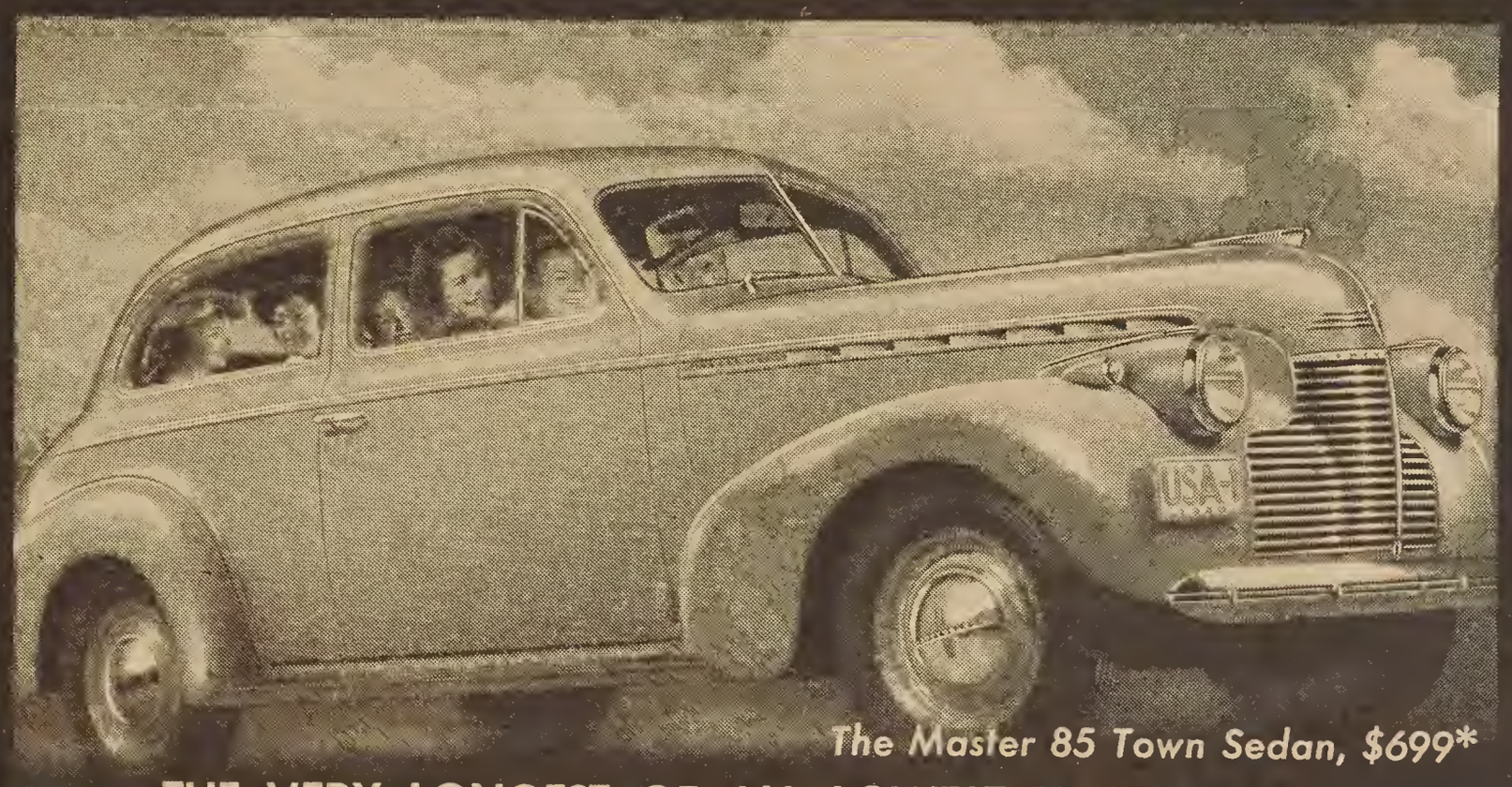

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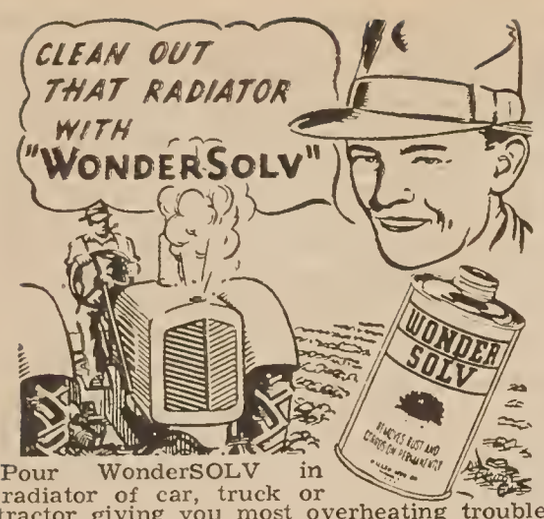

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Typical Farm Family to Visit the N. Y. World's Fair

The selection of the Typical Farm Family for a one week's "all expenses paid" vacation at the New York World's Fair begins with this issue. The family chosen will be transported free of charge to the Fair and back home again in a car with a driver furnished by the Ford Motor Company. They will be entertained at the Fair for one week without any cost whatever to themselves. Families will have complete freedom of action as to what they want to do and see, and will, in fact, live each day as they would any normal holiday period. Everything at the Fair will be free to them and in addition the World's Fair has agreed to arrange sight seeing trips and entertainment for them in New York City if the families desire it.

The family chosen will live in a newly constructed and completely furnished home on the Fair grounds. No cooking or housekeeping will be necessary since these chores will all be attended to by a competent maid. No food need be purchased.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The contest is open to all farm families who are R. N.-Y. readers, consisting of a father, mother, and two children, ages 8 to 18. A family with more than two children may enter the contest but only two children within the ages specified may accompany their parents to the Fair.

To be eligible for this RURAL NEW-YORKER contest, a farm family must be living on a farm of not less than 50 acres and deriving at least 75 per cent of their annual income from the farm on which they live; also the farm family must live in any one of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware or Maryland. All entries in the contest must be submitted on the official R. N.-Y. entry blank which appears on this page and will be published in the next three issues of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. A signed entry blank must be accompanied by a recent snapshot of the family of four (any size picture up to 2¼x3¼ inches). Also, there must be a letter of not more than 300 words describing the family nominated and outlining its characteristics and qualifications for the Typical Farm Family. The letter may be written and sent in by any relative or friend of the family nominated but the entry must be signed by the father of the nominated family.

A family can only be nominated once. Additional nominations will not be considered. All nominating entries and letters with photographs must be sent to the Rural New-Yorker World's Fair Editor not later than Monday, July 29, 1940. Entries must be postmarked not later midnight, July 29, in order to be eligible.

There will be a board of five judges who will select from the contestants the five farm families who most nearly, in their opinion, represent the Typical Farm Family of the Northeast.

The photographs of these five Typical Farm Families, with descriptive sketches, will then be published in a later issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. At that time and for a few following issues, ballots will be printed in these columns and readers can vote for their first choice of the five families. Any reader can cast all the ballots printed in the later issues of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for the one family; but only one person can vote on a ballot. In case of a tie, a majority decision of the five judges will be final.

Dutch Elm Disease

Is the Chinese elm subject to the Dutch elm disease? J. B.

The Chinese elm is definitely susceptible to the Dutch elm disease, but in general it is more resistant or tolerant of the disease than is the American elm. We find that there is apparently quite a variation in susceptibility between species of elms and even between elms of the same species. As far as we know, however, all elms are susceptible.. The American elm seems ordinarily to be the most susceptible to the disease.

It may be that some of these resistant trees that have the disease, but which are slow to show its effects, will later present a problem in eradication, as they may be a reservoir for the disease, though they themselves may be only slowly killed by it. A. B. BUCHHOLZ.

Director, N. Y. State Plant Industry Bureau.

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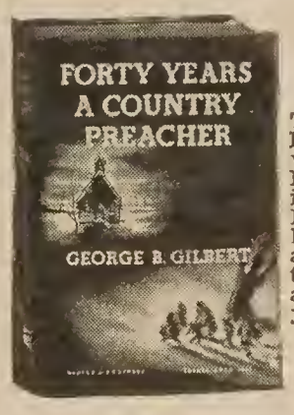

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OFFICIAL R. N.-Y. ENTRY FORM

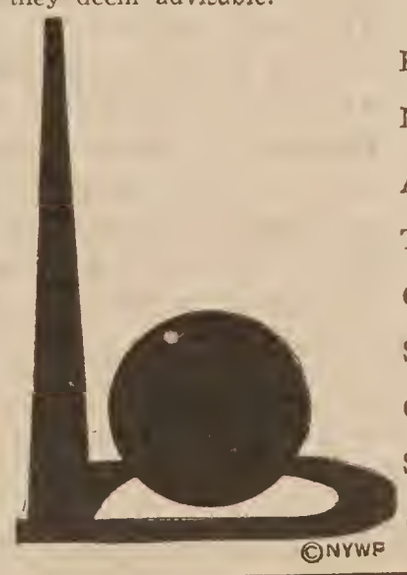
For Typical Farm Family

To Be Filled Out and Mailed or Delivered to The R. N.-Y. World's Fair Editor, The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City. All entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, July 29.

Read Carefully

With this entry blank, include a letter of not more than 300 words about the family entered; also include a recent snapshot of the family (not larger than 2¼ x 3¼).

This entry form must be signed by the father of the family. In signing this form, the father of a family entered in the Typical Farm Family contest agrees that he, his wife and two children will attend the World's Fair of 1940 in New York City from October 14 to 20 as guests of and at the expense of (all travel expenses included) the Fair. Permission is hereby granted The Rural New-Yorker and the Fair Corporation to publish such pictures and data of the family as they deem advisable.



Father's Name .....

Mother's Name .....

Address .....

Type of Farm .....

Child's Name ..... Age ....

School ..... Grade ....

Child's Name ..... Age ....

School ..... Grade ....

(Signature of Parent) .....

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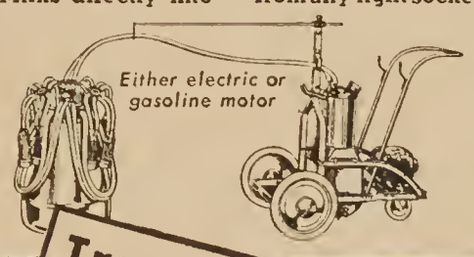

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Live Stock and Dairy

Ayrshire News

A top price of $875 and a general average of $265.14 on 72 head made the Royal Ayrshire Sale, held recently at Springfield, Mass. one of the most satisfactory events of the season. No less than 12 head sold for $400 or over, 21 realized $300 or over, while 47 sold for more than $200. The top 10 head in the auction averaged $535.50, while the high 20 made $410.25.

Penshurst Becky L, a bred heifer by the well known sire, Penshurst Last Man, sold at $875 to Elias Sellers for the Whitpain herd of Ralph Beaver Strassburger at Norristown, Pa. She was consigned by Neshaminy Farms, Newtown, Pa. Second high price of the sale was $760, paid by Professor S. J. Chagnon, representing the Department of Agriculture of the Providence of Quebec, for Strathglass Double Bo, a September bull calf consigned by Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y. This calf is a son of Strathglass Buster Douglas, by the internationally famous sire, Lyonston Douglas, while his dam is a 100,000 pound cow. Professor Chagnon also paid $585 for a heifer by Lyonston Douglas.

Increased interest in the breed marked the 65th annual session of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Providence, R. I., at which time J. W. Alsop, owner of Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn., was elected president of the association to succeed Robert L. Knight of Providence. After the business session, guests at the meeting were entertained by Mr. Knight, in cooperation with the Rhode Island Ayrshire Club, at a clambake held at his Lippitt Farm in Hope, R. I.

Other officers elected at the meeting were vice-presidents: James S. Dennis, Bennington, Vt.; E. W. Van Tassell, Wenatchee, Wash.; Earl Voeller, Grove City, Ohio; and Cornell Green, Greensboro, N. C. Directors elected for three years are Cuthbert Nairn, Ellicott City, Md.; C. M. Rodriguez, Cropseyville, N. Y.; Richard M. Sears, Grinnell, Iowa; J. L. Atwood, Plattsburg, N. Y.; A. H. Tryon, Port Chester, N. Y.; R. L. Knight, Providence, R. I.; L. M. Hutchison, Mt. Union, Pa.; and John C. Knifton, Sterling, Colorado.

Transfers during the past year were the highest ever recorded, while with the exception of one year when a moratorium fee was in effect, registrations have never been exceeded. New York State ranked first in both registrations and transfers, while Pennsylvania was second and Ohio third.

Soybean Hay

Can soybean hay be fed to horses? If so how should it be fed? Will soybean hay keep over a period of years like alfalfa without spoiling?

New Jersey. F. J. G.

Soybean hay will usually have more waste due to woody stems than other hays. It keeps well, but tends to shatter with drying, it may also be dusty, and cause heaves. This may be overcome by slightly dampening the hay at time of feeding. In feeding tests at some of the Southern Experiment Stations it has been proven to be more valuable from a nutritive consideration than Johnson grass hay.

Experiments in both dairy and beef cattle feeding show that for the actual amount consumed soybean hay compares favorably with alfalfa and clover hay. If heavy in beans it has some tendency to be laxative. For feeding to cattle the hay may be ground and they will then consume the more woody parts. R. W. D.

White Scours

I lost four calves when they were three or four days old. Our veterinary said it was white scours and nothing could be done only give a serum. We will have no more fresh cows until Fall and want to know if this will be in the herd yet. If we buy from a herd that is free from it will they get it when put in our barn? H. A.

Pennsylvania.

If the barn and all stalls are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with lye water and five per cent disinfectant, such as creoline, new calves would not be likely to pick up the ailment. The serum treatment is good. It is best to thoroughly disinfect the stall before calving, remove the after-birth, disinfect the navel cord by dipping it in fresh tincture of iodine. Do not use the same iodine from one calf to another, but throw it away and use a fresh amount for each calf. R. W. D.

Feeding Pigs

How much corn, oats and wheat chop will it take to make 100 pounds of pork, starting with pigs seven weeks old? A. F.

A good pig starter, self-fed, or all they will consume by hand feeding, consists of corn, 70 lbs., ground wheat 20 lbs., tankage 10 lbs. After about the fourth week or when they are about three months old the ration may be changed to corn 90 lbs., tankage 10 lbs. If you desire to just use the grains mentioned a good combination would be corn 60 lbs, oats 20 lbs., wheat chop 20 lbs., plus all the skim milk they will drink, if same is available. On good forage or pasture pigs will require about 350 to 375 lbs. of pork. It will require about 10 per cent more grain if not on pasture or forage. It is advisable to keep a mineral mixture before them at all times; one which is used with success consists of equal parts, iodized stock salt, ground limestone and steamed bone meal. R. W. D.

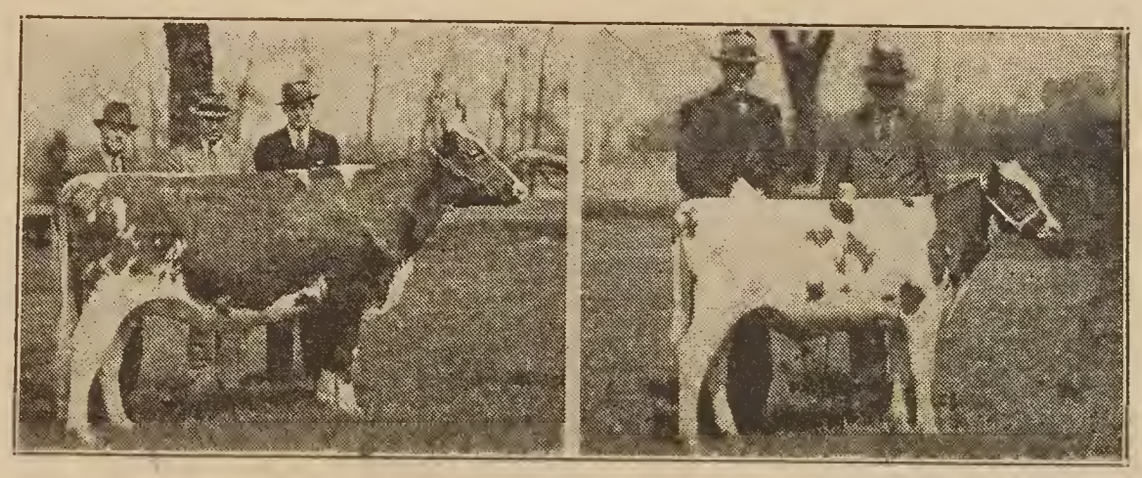
Levy on Milk Check? Court Says "No"

A recent case before the Delaware County Supreme Court involved the attempt of a creditor to secure a garnishee execution against his debtor's milk check.

The creditor claimed that the proceeds of a dairy were "earnings" within the meaning of the law and that since the weekly return from the herd was over $12, he could levy on the check.

The Court ruled that a garnishee could not be issued in such a case since earnings cannot be said to accrue to the debtor until after he has deducted his expenses of production. The Court pointed out however that the creditor could levy against the herd itself. The farmer's motion to vacate the garnishee execution was therefore granted with the specific ruling that:

"the proceeds of the milk produced by the dairy do not come within the provisions relative to the issuance of garnishee executions."



Left to right: Penshurst Becky L, at $875, was the top selling animal in the Royal Ayrshire Sale; purchased by Elias Sellers, (left) for the Whitpain herd of Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Norristown, Pa., and consigned by Neshaminy Farms, Newtown, Pa., represented by Dr. E. C. Deubler (center) and R. W. Porter (right). Second highest price of $760 was paid for the bull calf, Strathglass Double Bo, at the Royal Ayrshire Sale. Prof. S. J. Chagnon (left) represented the buyer, the Department of Agriculture of the Providence of Quebec. This calf was consigned by Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y., represented by A. H. Tryon (right).

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One Week at the N. Y. World's Fair—Free!

THE New York World's Fair has asked THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to select a Typical Farm Family to be the guests of the Fair management for one week, beginning Monday, October 14. We are happy to cooperate in the undertaking because we believe the World's Fair must be seen to be understood and appreciated. Assembled together in a comparatively small area, are the most complete industrial, agricultural, art, and architectural exhibits. The pageantry of all the nations of the world is picturesquely depicted. The formal landscaping of lawns, hedges, and shrubs, the various garden exhibits, and the colorful fountain displays make the Fair grounds a spectacle of rare beauty. Our generation will probably never again have the opportunity to see, hear, and learn as much of man's achievements in the interest of world peace and progressive civilization as are portrayed at the 1940 New York World's Fair.

It is for this reason that we gladly contribute our small service to make this World's Fair trip possible for one of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER family. The contest is open to all farm families who are readers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. After the nominating entries have been completed, a board of judges will select five families from the group who in their opinion are most representative of the Typical Farm Family. All RURAL NEW-YORKER readers will then have an opportunity to vote for their first choice of these five families and the family receiving the greatest number of votes will be the official winner and will make the trip to the New York World's Fair. The management of the Fair has agreed to furnish all transportation and living expenses for this family for one week.

The first of the series of entry blanks is printed on page 366 in this issue. On that page also are set forth the rules of the contest and additional data on the trip itself.

Racketeers Convicted

TWENTY-SIX members of a teamsters' union were convicted in the United States District Court on May 24, under the Federal anti-racket act, also of violating the Sherman anti-trust act. The convicted members of Local 807 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, preyed on trucks entering the city with perishable foods and merchandise. At times, farm trucks from across the Hudson River and other sections of the State, from New Jersey and Maryland were met at or near the city line by racketeers who demanded a fee for conducting the truck to the market. At other times they forbade the unloading of trucks until a fee of $10 was paid for alleged supervision of the handling of food supplies. The testimony in court included intimidation, violence and extortion. The annual levy was estimated at $1,000,000 a year. This was collected in the first instance from the truck owners. It no doubt increased the cost of food in the city, but basically it was a tax on delivery, and the producer, under our system of distribution, pays the transportation cost. The bulk of it, if not more besides, was paid in one way or another by farmers.

This gang of twenty-six racketeers will probably spend a term in a Federal prison. But their conviction will not stop the racket so long as extortion in small and large amounts is encouraged and sanctioned by official authority. A million dollars is not a flea bite compared with the total cost of racketeering in the food supply of New York City alone. This is a fact known to the official authorities, including the Legislature, the Executives, the Attorney Generals and the courts. They all know that no rackets or monopolies could exist, if the basic laws which they are sworn to enforce were conscientiously enforced.

Our Inalienable Rights

PART IX

UNDER our democratic form of government, the people are sovereign. Individual citizens have the power and the responsibility to make laws, to enforce them and to administer justice. Obviously, 130 million people could not directly as a body perform these three functions of government. Food, clothing and housing must be provided. It is necessary that the individuals performing these services delegate their authority to others and authorize these personal representatives to perform the functions of government. The individual citizen does this when he selects candidates and votes for them for office. When elected, the officer represents the sovereign power of all the people during his term of office, not alone his own friends, or his own party, but all citizens including those who voted against him as well as those who voted for him. The officer takes an oath to perform his official duties and to uphold the Constitution. For willful violation of his oath the officer may be impeached or removed. It is the duty of the individual citizen to keep himself informed as to how well his representatives perform their duties and to advise them as to what he wants them to do. It is also his duty to consult other citizens and by consultation, help form public opinion so that the weak or corrupt representatives shall not be reelected.

It is quite generally admitted that, if the voters did their full duty as citizens, there would be few official violations of the basic law of the Constitution or of statute law. It is also believed that most of our economic and civil ills are due to violations of the principles of the Constitution, and that a correction of the violations would correct the abuses, and make us the most prosperous, the noblest and the happiest people in the world.

Court Frees Sit-down Strikers

DURING 1937, when this country was able, temporarily, to pull one foot out of the depression's mire, a few labor racketeers decided to capitalize on the situation for themselves and sponsored a technique new to labor circles known as the sit-down strike. The motor industry was the hardest hit by this innovation but the high peak of violence was reached at the Apex Hosiery Mills outside of Philadelphia. In a riot that lasted seven weeks, several strikers and agitators took possession of the mills and wantonly demolished thousands of dollars worth of machinery. Apex brought suit against the labor union involved, a C. I. O. unit, to recover damages, and the court awarded the company $711,932. The United States Supreme Court has reversed this damage judgment and rules that the union cannot be held accountable under the Sherman Act.

While admitting that there had been violence on the part of the strikers, that the methods adopted were illegal, and that the effect was to stop Apex's manufacturing operations, the majority of the Court, speaking through Justice Stone, distinguished between a case where labor disorders were directed at restraining sales and shipments in interstate commerce, and a case where similar conduct had for its purpose the prevention of production of goods to be shipped in interstate commerce. Since the Apex case fell in the latter class, the Court refused to intervene and sent the company back to the State Courts for relief.

The three dissenting judges, led by Chief Justice Hughes, argued that if employers are bound under the Wagner Act because their unfair labor practices may indirectly affect the current of their products in interstate commerce, it seems plain that intentional obstruction of such shipments by employees are equally restraints upon interstate commerce and hence subject to the Sherman Act.

The reasoning of the majority is specious. For a group of men who have proudly advocated their ability to be guided by substance rather than form, and have demonstrated their willingness to disregard legal precedents in the light of changing conditions, their Apex decision is a setback to their own purposes. During the past two years they have been constantly broadening the commerce clause in the Constitution and have sanctioned more and greater governmental interference. Only last year the Court declared that milk was subject to Federal regulation because, even though drawn from a cow's four quarters at five in the morning, in a barn on a farm in central New York, with neither the cow nor the milker having the slightest thought or idea about interstate commerce, that milk might possibly find its way into a can on a grocer's shelf in Florida. Yet, when these judges come up against an issue heavy with political dynamite, they battle around with distinctions without differences, suddenly exhibit a great respect for their forebears, and incidentally cast their decision in favor of a well organized group that can deliver votes.

The decision can therefore be regarded as political rather than judicial. While the majority opinion was written by a respected and able jurist, his five associates are all New Deal appointees; one of whom was Governor of Michigan during the motor sit-down strikes, another of whom was U. S. Solicitor-General at the same time, and neither of whom had the courage to intervene in a situation which they now agree was illegal. Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Supreme Court with his own favorites met with a resounding defeat at the hands of public opinion. Yet, he has now achieved his goal just as effectively through the quiet method of appointing his own political friends to fill the places made vacant by retiring judges. The New Deal bureaucracy now controls the Supreme Court. The Apex decision proves it.

THE most serious disease of white pine is blister rust. The disease is as destructive as chestnut blight, though it works more slowly. There is no known cure for it, but prevention is possible.

The disease has two hosts. One is the pine, where the damage is done. The alternate host is the Ribes family—currant and gooseberry bushes. Spores from diseased pines are blown to these bushes during Summer, where they grow and are carried to the pine needles. The pine trees do not infect each other. Destruction of these Ribes bushes will save the nearby pine. The State authorities have power to destroy any menacing currant or gooseberry plants. Black currants are particularly pernicious, and on this account have been dropped from nursery lists.

Brevities

TEN million maple trees were tapped this year in 10 northern producing states.

"GREAT peace have they that love thy law; and nothing shall offend them." Psa. 119:165.

COOL weather at blossom time (under 60 degrees) may deter flight of bees, with resultant poor pollination.

DRY sulphur is the standard treatment for dusting rose bushes affected with mildew. It is also useful on delphiniums and hollyhocks.

EEL worms and other "grubs" can often be controlled by injections of liquid carbon bi-sulphid around the roots, from an oil can with strong spring bottom.

A "HYDROBIOLOGY" meet will be held at the University of Wisconsin, September 4-6. Papers will be read by 55 scientists on all types of water studies and problems.

RECENT wholesale prices of various metals in this country were: zinc, lb., 6c; tin, lb., 55c; lead, lb., 5c; chromium, lb., 84c; aluminum, lb., 19c; molybdenum, lb., $2.60.

LAST year 120 Ohio farmers made grass silage in quantity. Practically all had good results. They used from 35 to 65 pounds of molasses per ton. Most of them believe the larger amounts are safer.

SHARP sections ground with a long bevel, and a smooth-running cutter bar, are necessities for economical grass cutting. The machine runs with a pleasant sounding "chipper" under such conditions.

Removed, No Reason Given

ERSKINE M. HARMON was released from his services as Milk Administrator in New York on May 28. N. J. Cladakis, formerly head of the Chicago marketing agreement, is now in the New York post. A place is found for Mr. Harmon in the Department of Agriculture in Washington. There is much speculation but no definite information as to the reason for Mr. Harmon's removal. In Washington it is generally regarded as a victory for Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, because the Mayor has been in conflict with the milk monopolists ever since the dispute as to the milk price fixed with the dealers in settlement of the milk strike last August, and also over the proposal for one grade of milk, discontinuing grades A and B after September 1. But Mr. Harmon made no public protest of the change in grades and agreed with the Mayor as to the price fixed in the strike conference. Others have said that Governor Lehman and Commissioner Holton V. Noyes were dissatisfied with the milk administration in New York and that they demanded that Secretary Wallace remove the administrator. But again, Commissioner Noyes supported the Big-3 in their repudiation of the strike settlement against the Mayor.

We have no definite facts to account for the removal of Mr. Harmon. It was asserted by the promotors of the Order that nothing would be left to the discretion of the administrator but that everything would be expressed in the agreement, and that the administrator would have no alternative but to follow his written instructions. Accordingly the Order stated how the prices were to be fixed, just how the extortion fund was to be collected from some producers, and how it was to be paid to others. It described how producers in some counties shall get bonuses and it is clear enough how other producers in other counties must help pay the gratuities and receive less. It makes plain how alleged service payments are to be paid to some handlers and to some cooperatives, but nothing is said about the discriminating injustices of these payments to other handlers and other cooperatives. There has been no enlightening accounting to producers for their milk or money nor any information as to just who got the bonuses and the amount each received. But the administrator cannot in all fairness be held responsible for complying with his written instructions in the Order.

We have, however, some general information on the subject. We receive letters from farmers in every nook and corner of the marketing area expressing their disappointment, disgust and disapproval of the Milk Order and its policies and results. And farm criticisms seem mild compared with the denunciations of the system by store distributors, institutions and consumers generally. Many of our correspondents tell us they have protested to Albany, to Washington and to the trust magnates. From all this, it is fair to assume that the authorities have information of the general and accumulating disgust with the misleading propaganda and the false pretenses of the system. In this situation it is quite natural that the proponents of the racket would look for a sacrifice to appease the rising wrath of dairymen and that Mr. Harmon was the most available victim.

Safeguard Our Government

ALEX ROSE, state secretary of the American Labor Party has publicly charged that the Communist party is acting in the United States as Hitler's parachute troops acted in Europe, and he asks that the Communist party be outlawed. He said that the Communists constituted a political movement with criminal intent, and that the United States, in its effort to preserve democracy, should segregate them.

Mr. Rose ought to know. Communistic influences have been strong within his political household in the not distant past. No doubt some individuals in America have been mislead as to the subversive purposes of Stalin's propaganda in this country, but with the information now available no one should be deceived as to its criminal intent. Our government should not tolerate treason.

New Hope for Dairymen

AN announcement has come from Washington that the Department of Justice in co-operation with Mayor LaGuardia will make an investigation to find a solution of the milk problem. It is stated that complaints from responsible sources indicate that there is a monopolistic control of milk and milk products, including an attempt by milk dealers to exact unreasonable prices from the consumers, and a combination to coerce retail distributors of milk in various ways.

These complaints indicate a concerted action by large corporations to exact high prices from consumers and exert joint powers unfairly against the dairy farmer.

Commissioner William H. Herlands of the Department of Investigation, and Commissioner William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., of the Department of Markets of the city, have been designated by the Mayor to supervise the city's participation in the investigation. Assistant Attorney-General Arnold stated that the work of the Department would be under the supervision of Fowler Hamilton and Christopher Del Sesto, both assistants to the Attorney-General.

Thomas H. McInnerney, President of National Dairy Products Corporation, decried the necessity of the investigation, alleging that there is no monopoly in New York and that profits are not excessive. J. O. Eastlack, president of the Distributors' Bargaining Agency, and representing the Borden Company, also made a statement opposing the investigation.

There is hope for the dairy industry in the prospect of a sincere investigation. Mr. Arnold is building a record for himself in trust-busting and restraint of price-fixing monopolies. His Chicago investigation resulted in the indictment of something over 100 organizations and individuals in the milk industry in that territory. Mayor LaGuardia has already challenged the monopoly's power over dairymen in New York State.

The most hopeful thing however is the national interest of the people in this dairy problem. Heretofore, the general public had little or no information or concern about milk and other dairy products, nor the avarice and tyranny of the racketeers in the business. Today business men, professional men and citizens generally, male and female, are milk conscious. They think of it, talk of it and write of it. The change is marvelous when we realize that the publications exposing the monopoly scarcely number a dozen and that only one of them has a national audience.

The Federal Trade Commission revealed some startling facts but nothing was done about it. The power of the monopoly remained unchallenged. In New York State we have had investigations under monopoly influence but they did reveal that milk dealers dominated the industry and fixed their own prices to pay producers, and the cost to consumers. Two State attorney-generals found dealers' milk exchanges illegal and fraudulent. The Supreme Court annulled one of their charters in the 80's.

In 1910 Attorney-General O'Malley repeated the performance in the prosecution of another illegal and fraudulent exchange.

In 1937 the audit of the dealers' books by Ernst and Ernst and the report of the investigation made the same year by Attorney-General John J. Bennett, Jr., had in them dynamite enough to blow the whole monopolistic milk structure into atoms and yet nothing was done about it. Instead, the power of the milk barons was so strong that the worst features of the monopoly were legalized and the monopoly control itself sanctioned.

The redeeming feature of the record is that the people began to think about it. They are ready to act in the cause of justice, and, if dairymen learn the facts as they are revealed, and act before the racketeers get a new grasp on their throats, the cost of prodction and a reasonable profit will be within their power.

If the Department of Justice and the City of New York will make a thorough investigation of the milk industry here and reveal the truth publicly, we do not believe that there is any power in the milk trust that will prevent, at this time, a correction of the abuses of the dairy industry, a fair price for the consumer and the restoration of the inalienable rights of dairy farmers.

What Farmers Say

COMMENTS ON THE R. N.-Y.'S NEW DRESS

Congratulations on the new dress of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, so much in evidence and so attractive in your June 1 issue. Your editorial page, or I should better say editorial pages, are the most original and thought provoking farm paper within the range of my limited reading. While I may or may not always agree with the viewpoints of your very able publication, I must, at all points, recognize your sincerity, constructiveness, and intelligence.

The Publisher's Desk is a page that certainly must be worth more in dollars and cents on the average to your readers than the annual subscription price. I do not know of a consistently all-year-round page in any publication that renders anything like the practical service that Publisher's Desk does. J. M.
Missouri

Congratulations on your new dress. The minute I opened my paper I realized the wonderful change that it made. The whole issue looks mighty fine in the new type and we are sharing your thrill. I. B.
New York.

Congratulations on the fine new appearance of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER which has just been received. I enjoy the clean-cut stand your paper takes on matters of importance to us all. C. F. H.
New Jersey.

I sure was surprised when my RURAL NEW-YORKER arrived in its new costume. I will be one of the many who will appreciate its new dress.
New York L. T.

Your new dress is fine, and looks like like it was made to measure a long and successful life for the R. N.-Y. G. B. S.
Maryland.

WHAT THE REAL DEMOCRATS STOOD FOR

High ideals inspired Jefferson's policy of localized self-government, Jackson's determination to pay off the National debt, and Cleveland's dictum that the function of government was not to take from one man to give to another. These statesmen and patriots stood out boldly against a centralized form of government. They did not believe in a bureaucracy—government by bureaus—that creates laws unto itself and against the laws of the land.

In contrast the New Deal has given us regimentation (dictators), multiplied debt and taxes, counted now only in billions, and set up a government competition with business in both agriculture and industry which has paralyzed the small and middle-sized business, just about forced the averaged sized farmer out of business, and threatened the farms with a state of peasantry.
FREDERICK C. MACY.

Having been a farmer most of my life, I note with regret the milk conditions brought about by the monopoly and forced upon the dairy farmer.

Since 1921, with the possible exception of 1929; we have been fast approaching the level of peasants and unless something sensible is brought about soon, it seems the most of us face bankruptcy and the relief rolls. Those bedtime stories and false promises have failed to pay the feed bill and the grocer, and have increased the pain of the consumer to a great extent. O. E. R.
Allegany County, N. Y.

The Chicago Milk Strike

We have just completed a milk strike in Chicago which interests the farmer hereabouts very much since he stands to lose thousands of dollars by it. The strike lasted for 10 days. What was the cause? The unfairness of the big dairy companies such as Borden's and Bowman's. An independent dairy known as Meadowmore Dairies that has always undersold the big dealers delivered its milk during the strike under police protection. The so-called "one horse" dairies signed up with the union and traveled around unmolested. The big fellows threatened the smaller dealers who were willing to sign up with the drivers' union that if they did sign up, the big fellows would undersell them for three cents a quart and, of course, this would put the smaller ones out of business except for Borden's and Bowman's who have the capital to carry out such a strike.

Now, to my mind comes this: Why don't the farmers form a cooperative system with their own pasteurization plant and sell what they produce? I know it would be a battle but it could be done. Why let the producer always be at the mercy of the monopoly? Oh, I know the drawback. I was once a farmer too. I worked a farm in Frewsburgh, Chautauqua County, N. Y. some 30 years ago. We had 30 cows that we milked by hand. Every morning the wagon came, collected the milk from the platform, took it to the powdered milk factory where it was tested and at the end of the month my boss got his check. In later years in Michigan I had a farm and sold cream. As I had Jersey cows it tested very high and the milk was always very rich. When I think of it now, the kind of milk we get here in Chicago, I could be arrested for my thoughts. But to get back to my original point—I don't see why the farmers don't get together. These big monopolies in the cities must be broken some day, not only in the milk industry but in many others as well. Today, the independent merchant is as much at the mercy of the monopolies as the farmer is. E. O. SEABLOM, EX-FARMER.
Chicago, Ill.

Live Stock and Dairy

Jacks or Better

By R. W. Duck

Numerous breeds and types of donkeys, burros and jack stock have evolved and been produced by selective breeding from the early strains descended from the wild ass. In discussing jack stock it should be noted that mention is made in the Bible of their use as beasts of burden; Christ rode into Jerusalem mounted on an ass, and King David is recorded as a breeder of jacks.

The male of the species is known as a jack; the female is called a jennet. Jacks, when crossed on mares, produce a hybrid mule, which is sterile. A few instances of fertile mare mules have been recorded. When I visited the Texas A. and M. college a few years ago, I reported in The Rural New-Yorker the case

This mammoth jack, Sunflower King, stands 15½ hands high, weighs 1,150 pounds, and is well suited for crossing on small mares or those that are light boned. He is owned by Mr. John E. Wallace, Liberty, Missouri.

of a fertile mare mule owned at that institution. You may be interested to know that her mare mule foal by a jack was sterile, while her son sired by a saddle stallion has proven fertile. It is possible to breed jennets to small stallions; the resultant hybrid offspring, called a hinnie, lacks commercial value, and is also sterile.

Jack Stock

The American or Mammoth Jack is a breed produced by careful constructive selective breeding from the jack stock imported in earlier times, and representing amalgamation of the five principal foreign breeds. These include, (1) the Catalonian from the Pyrenees of Spain and France. They have contributed considerably to the desirable American type. (2) the Poitou or hairy jacks from France have long been noted as sires of good mules. (3) the Maltese jack, first imported from the Island of Malta, traces its ancestry back to Arabian foundation. The first known American importation was of this breed, when General LaFayette presented General Washington a jack called Knight of Malta. (4) the Andalusian originated in southern Spain, is usually gray in color, the other breeds being principally black with white points. (5) the Majorca from the Island of the same name has proven very popular in America due to its superior size and breeding ability.

Relative to color and type considerations, Secretary William E. Morton, Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri, states that color has no place in the consideration of jack type, the reason being that on mule markets steel gray mules are given preference and the red sorrel mule receives as much consideration as the black. These facts discount the theory advanced by many, giving substantial preference to black for color of jack stock. He also stresses the important fact that there are many details of more or less importance, such as length of ear, breadth of forehead, size of head, etc., that are frequently permitted to cloud the judgment and cause breeders to lose sight of the more important matter of general fitness for producing the kind of offspring that is desired.

American jack breeders have successfully combined and concentrated many of the strong points from each of the breeds mentioned, at the same time eliminating most of their undesirable characteristics. The standard height of the American jack at maturity is 15 to 16 hands, weight 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, heart girth from 65 to 72 inches, and cannon bone at smallest circumference eight to 10½ inches.

Mule Matters

With the advent of World War the price of mules advanced materially, with consequent demand and favorable prices for good jacks. At its termination local markets were considerably overstocked with total numbers in the United States of over five and one half million head. Consequently average farm value per head dropped from $148.25 in 1920 to $88.99 two years later. The average low spot of $60.42 was reached in 1933, for a total of 5,046,000 head. Since then numbers steadily declined and prices have advanced. The present estimated number of mules in the United States is approximately 4,321,000 head; this is a decline of about 1½ per cent from the previous year. However, due to increased domestic and foreign demand incident to World War II and general economic improvement, the number of mule colts foaled in 1939 was the largest since 1927.

In discussing mule and jack stock market considerations Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, Horse and Mule Association of America, Chicago, Ill., states that the average life of mules is 18 years, under favorable conditions; but so few have been raised since 1924, that the advanced age of mules now living, and the poor care, feed and management many mules in

These jennets with some jack and jennet colts standing near them are owned by Mr. John W. Carpenter, Dallas, Texas.

southern states receive, makes it reasonably certain that at least one-tenth of the total die each year, in most southern states. War purchases and replacements are, of course, subject to heavy casualties during hostile engagements. Figuring from the census data on mule colts under two years of age it is found that where we need 52 mules coming for replacements, we have but 11.

Due to the economic factors mentioned jack and jennet breeders between the years 1920 and 1932 found themselves without a market. Secretary Dinsmore mentions the fact that these animals, seldom worked because of little use for work, became a bill of expense. Eventually, thousands of them were shot and fed to the hogs to stop further expense. The inevitable result was that only five years later, after the low point of 1931, when good jacks were sold for $5 each and used for hog feed, jacks that are no better are bringing from $500 and up, and jennets are so scarce there is no chance of producing as many jacks as we need for several years.

A good quality mare which stands 15½ to 16 hands high, weighs 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, preferably carrying some standard bred or saddle horse blood, will, if settled to a good registered American jack be capable of producing a mule colt which at maturity will stand from 15 to 16 hands high, weigh from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, and carry the necessary style, action and quality to sell readily at top market price. Based on young mules and present breeding operations the following 10 states lead in the production of mules: Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kansas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Illinois, Nebraska and Mississippi.

Indicative of the upward trend in jack stock prices was the purchase in 1938 of the great jack, Limestone Valley Gold Dust 29619, for $5,000, by Mr. J. C. Penney from Col. L. M. Monsees of the Limestone Valley Farms, Smithton, Missouri. This jack is now in stud service at Hamilton, Missouri.

Mule and Jennet Jacks

It is necessary for young jacks to be properly handled and trained or they will not serve mares when of breeding age. Such jacks which will cover only their own female species are sometimes referred to as "jennet jacks," while those properly broke and trained for mare service are called "mule jacks." Due to the jack stock depression previously discussed many breeders neglected to properly train and handle their young jacks. This situation is also a contributing factor to the present shortage of good "mule jacks." Matters relative to care, breeding, management and handling of jack stock are so important in order to make a success of this business that both Secretary Dinsmore and Secretary Morton conducted surveys concerning these practical questions.

Breeders' replies indicated agreement on most important points. Among the numerous answers received, of which the Secretaries mentioned kindly sent me copies for study, that of the prominent and successful veteran breeder Col. L. M. Monsees is of special interest and value. He mentions in part: "To produce good jack stock is much the same task as breeding and raising any other kind of livestock. Best results may be expected if one can find and buy good individual jennets and breed to good individual registered jacks.

Jennets should not be bred until three years old. They have to be tried with a jack, by leading him around in the lot or paddock among them and if any of them are "in season" it becomes evident. A jennet "in heat" should be separated from the rest, put in a safe box stall, left there for a day or night, then bred and kept in the box stall or in a separate pasture where there are no other jennets, until she is out of "heat." She may then be turned back with the jennet herd. She should be tried again in 18 or 21 days and if "in heat," should be bred as before. Jennets should be handled in this way through the season, from the first of April until November. After they all seem to be in foal, trying every 10 days or two weeks is sufficient. Jennets are harder to settle than mares and only careful attention will prevent a light foal crop. Jennets carry their young 12 months and sometimes longer, so when a jennet foals late in the Fall it is best not to breed her until the next Spring.

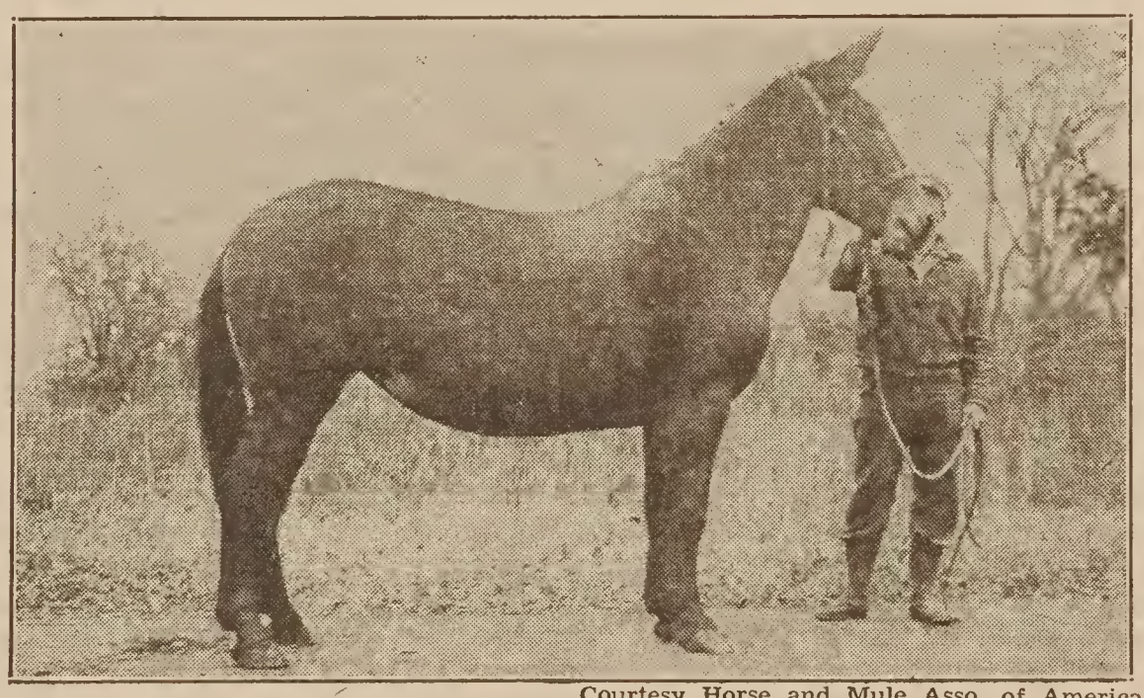
Among the many valuable considerations discussed by breeders the following seem especially important in jack stock and mule production. The same general rules relative to foaling and care of the new born colt must be observed as with horses. Good pasture and oats for the jennets nursing foals, with a creep for the foals is desirable. At weaning time it is especially important to separate the jack from the jennet colts. Jack colts should never be permitted to associate with jennets or mules after being weaned. Just after being weaned breeders recommended that a stud colt of good disposition be placed with the jack colts, and kept continuously with them until they are about two years old. At this age jacks become rough in their play and should be separated, each being allowed a separate box stall and paddock. They should be fed oats, wheat bran, good hay or fodder, but little or no corn.

The young jack is now ready for service and if properly handled and trained will become a good mule jack. Without exception successful jack breeders recommend that his first service be to a very gentle mare, preferably of small stature or that a pit be dug, and that the mare be positively "in heat." If the mare is shy or fights the jack she may injure him and thus cause him to become afraid of trying to breed mares. There is no species affinity between jacks and mares; in fact in many instances there is considerable repulsion. Some breeders find it facilitates matters and helps to break in the jack to rub jennet urine on the tail of the mare which is to be bred. It is desirable to breed the jack back after this initial service in a day or two to the same mare.

It has been found that jacks serve mares much more readily if they are not allowed to tease mares prior to service. A stallion should be used for this and then taken away; the jack is then brought out and held back from the mare until ready for service.

It was also mentioned by several breeders that strong, flat, hard, flinty bone is a necessary requirement with jack stock as well as mules. To attain its maximum possibilities the breeding as well as growing jack should receive from two to three per cent of ground limestone in his grain feed. It is important to keep their feet properly trimmed at frequent intervals or they will become turned and cause crooked legs to develop. Due to the fact that jack and jennet colts have heavy coats of hair they may become lousy; they should be examined frequently to see if such a condition exists, and if so receive proper treatment and preventive measures.

Where it is desired to raise mules



Courtesy Horse and Mule Asso. of America

Farm mules vary considerably in height, size, weight and quality. This one is a good representative of this class of mules. It is owned by Dr. J. R. MacElroy, Birch Brae Farms, Jonesville, Saratoga County, New York.

on rather an extensive scale, or to follow the practice of range breeding mares, the practical problem of getting the mares in foal to a jack from pasture breeding presents some real difficulties. If a jack is placed with a band of range mares which have not been properly prepared and trained he will get few if any colts, and may receive injuries of a serious nature from the mares. Breeders' have found the solution to this problem is to raise a good stud mule to the age of about two years and then turn him in first with the range or pasture mares. A stud mule as previously mentioned is sterile and will not get the mares with foal; however, he is more active than a jack and a certain and postive performer. The mares thus become used to such service from an animal of the same general appearance as the jack. If the stud mule is turned with the mares early in the season and removed in about 12 weeks, to be replaced by a jack, a high percentage of mule colts may be obtained. In about eight or 10 weeks the jack should be replaced with a stallion, so that mares still open may conceive and thus produce a horse foal.

Penobscot County News

Farmers are now, after the 10th of May, offering to sell, loan, or exchange a cold backward Spring which has been occupying the weather man's attention in this county since the first of March, for some warm weather. Roads are very rough yet, crews have been at work on W.P.A. projects for several weeks, and patrolmen have been kept busy smoothing the roads, as well as the dispositions of those who were obliged to travel over them.

Many farmers are cutting out sweet corn from their operations, on account of the low price offered. Potato acreage will continue about normal in this vicinity. There will probably be little change in other activities; many of the farmers are holding their last year's crop of beans for a better price.

It is reported by shearers that sheep wintered rather poorly resulting with less lambs than when feed is better. Ours however have produced us a bountiful crop of lambs and a good crop of wool. I believe it pays to feed the best if we are to expect best returns, and 41 lambs from 24 sheep prove it, with only two casualties.

Pulp peeling season is now at hand. Many farmers have had to resort to their woodlots to span the tide while agriculture is drifting off shore. The dangers which lurk about these operations are being called to our attention daily. They are often left by heedless cutters. I was talking one day recently with a friend who works with another fellow in the woods a greater part of the pulp season each year. "We had been working hard and the weather was hot," he said, "We heard it thunder, but as thunder showers were as apt to go around as to come up over, and we were in a hurry hoping to finish this job that day, we paid little or no attention until presently a tremendous crash brought us to our feet. We would have run but it was too late. It wasn't safe to go through that tall old growth with a ripping shower going on. The situation was not exactly what we liked, expecting every minute to be stabbed to death by one of those flying dead stubs with which the wind was playing havoc; so worthless but so equal to this task should God see fit. As soon as the clouds parted, and the rain stopped, we tore ourselves from the mass of tangled brush and pulp, cut ourselves out, picked up our tools, and it was cooler when we returned."

Never before had I stopped to realize the dangers of these cuttings, but this experience told me how very unsafe such old unsound trees are left standing. All owners of such operations should insist before the job is opened that everything be cut clean, for where else do our wives and children flock berrying but into such cuttings, and how easy showers could trap, and meet them there? Also our stock would be in continual danger if allowed to pasture in these places, for feed is usually green among the berry bushes, and cows like it.

Play safe, pay a little more, and have everything cut clean. It might be cheaper in the end. F. L. P.

Maine.

The Child Waxed Strong

I have enjoyed reading your article on raw and pasteurized milk. I liked it and believe every word of what you have published.

My youngest child was on the verge of starvation. Pasteurized milk would not stay on her stomach. She grew smaller and smaller. At one month she weighed less than at birth. Just at that time we took over the old homestead where there was plenty of good Jersey milk. So I said to myself that if the child must die, she would die on a full stomach. I milked, made sure it was clean and pure. I took two ounces of milk and two ounces of boiled and chilled water and gave it to our baby. That was the end of our trouble.

From then on the child grew and was soon the picture of health. She has been in perfect health ever since and I know that the pure whole milk saved her life.

We still live on the farm and use plenty of milk straight from the cow. If the proper care is taken after the milk comes from the cow, no one can improve on its purity. J. B. D.

Ohio.

Grange News

The Youth Movement is fast becoming one of the leading features of Grange work. "The Youth of Today" are the men and women of tomorrow. Youth is receptive to the influence of those around them; it is then highly important that the leadership of those who are now in the harness should be of the best, and worthy of leading youth in safe channels.

As the result of the Youth Achievement contest in New York State, two Juvenile members have won first place, Beverly Sisson, of Sherburne, Chenango County., and John Huntley, of Prairie Mills, St. Lawrence County. They have been officially designated as the "Outstanding Boy and Girl" in Juvenile work in the State.

Next to rural free mail delivery, comes rural electrification. Prior to five years ago, it was practically impossible for any rural community to secure electric conveniences, except at exhorbitant prices. Then after a careful survey of the situation, the Grange became active, with the result that today thousands of rural communities are enjoying electricity in all its branches, and at a minimum of cost.

The oldest Grange in the world, Potomac Grange No. 1 at Washington, D. C., is putting on a unique series of entertainments, with the various presidential candidates speaking, one at each meeting. These addresses have been broadcast over the national hook-up. A good way to advertise presidential timber.

New York. GEORGE. M. MORE.

Mothballs as Rabbit Repellent

I noticed that someone wanted to know how to prevent rabbits from damaging vegetation, tomatoes, etc. Mothballs just on top of the ground will keep them away 100 per cent and will last a long time. G. T.

Pennsylvania.

WOOL WANTED. Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

Guernsey Sale

SILVER FOREST DISPERSAL

Wednesday, June 26, 1940

(10:55 A. M. DAYLIGHT SAVING)

SILVER CREEK, NEW YORK

(At the Farm 5 Miles South of Silver Creek, 35 Miles Southwest of Buffalo)

82 HEAD REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

The Entire Herd - L. A. Hawkins, Owner

6 Bulls 41 Cows

(30 AR or on AR test)

10 Bred Heifers 25 Open Heifers

Federal Accredited for T.B. No. 221033. State Bang's Free 1019.

The Silver Forest Herd is a heavy producing one. Their AR tests have been most creditable. FARM FOR SALE at the same time the Silver Forest Fruit and Stock Farms will be offered at auction (terms to be announced Sale day). 150 acres, four modern dwellings, completely equipped new barns for 90 head of dairy cattle, excellent local milk markets. In the heart of the beautiful Lake Erie fruit country. Land raises 6 tons of alfalfa to the acre and particularly adapted to the growing of small fruits. The dairy equipment including milking machines, electric cooler and separator will also be sold. For catalogues and information address:

HERRICK MERRYMAN SALES CO.

SPARKS, MARYLAND

TAKE YOUR PICK OF

High Class Registered Guernsey Heifers from A. R. dams, at reasonable prices. Also a few splendid young bulls. We have been breeding Guernseys over thirty years.

NO ABORTION - NO TUBERCULOSIS

GEORGE N. BARRIE

Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts

Herd located at Center Harbor, New Hampshire

Chedco Guernseys

Chedco Farm offers for sale: Chedco Delightful 523612; dropped July 6, 1937. Due to calf November 16, 1940 to Chedco Coronation King 241118. Sire: Langwater Dreadnaught 211731. Dam: Chedco Chancery 324899; 10,811.0 lbs. milk, 566.6 lbs. B. F. Class G. *Inquires Invited.*

C. E. COTTING

50 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Accredited Herd 100024

Negative to Agglutination Test Certificate No. 20

GUERNSEY BREEDERS

If you are interested in breeding better Guernsey cattle, come to McDonald Farms and talk over your bull problem.

Young Bulls from $100 up.

McDONALD FARMS - CORTLAND, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

340 HEAD—Accredited. Negative. Bulls from proved sires and high record dams, reasonably priced. Also a few choice A. R. cows and well bred heifers. Write for pedigrees and full information. Visitors welcome.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, Chenango Co., N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS

DELHI - NEW YORK

Have several Reg. Cows and Heifers for sale. Price reasonable. Herd fully accredited and bloodtested. Have several Heifers six months and over. Write for particulars.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

HORSES AND JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Registered Belgian stallion, grand champion New York Stato Fair, color chestnut, weight 2100 pounds. One registered three year old mare due to foal. Two saddle horses, one is five gaited.

Seventy-five Jersey cattle, Sybil and imported bred, from calves to milking cows with milk and butter fat records. Certified free from Bang's disease and T. B., eligible for shipment to any State. SPOT FARMS,

JOHN C. REAGAN, Owner, TULLY, N. Y.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

110 Registered Holstein Cattle

at Auction, 118th Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

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Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.

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Chester Whites, Yorkshire and Chester cross or Berkshire-Chester cross, all large type pigs sold as feeders or breeders. Send in your order no delay.

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Will ship any number C.O.D. and in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense.

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Gilts bred to Happy Medium (442549) Grand Champion Trenton. Also boars, sows and 8 week pigs.

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• REGISTERED TAMWORTH HOGS •

the world's best bacon breed. All ages for sale from early maturing, prolific sows. Tel. Wheatley Hills 271.

WHITNEY FARM, Old Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS Some extra nice bred gilts. Also some spring gilts and boars. Priced right. IDEAL GUERNSEY FARMS, AUGUSTA, SUSSEX CO., NEW JERSEY

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COLLIES Sable; exeellent breeding; all ages, $15.00 up. COL'LOVER KENNELS, 1606 Erie Blvd., E. Syracuse, New York

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COLLIES Excellent breeding. Reasonable prices. Reg. TWEEDON Kennels, Phoenix, New York

COLLIES Sable, beauties, pedigreed. $5.00 and up. HILLCREST FARM, Altmar, New York

SHEPHERD-COLLIE PUPS, with herding instinct, make heel-drivers, beauties. Wilmot, East Thetford, Vt.

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***Farm Raised* SHEPHERDS** ARTHUR GILSON Lisbon, New York

GREAT DANES Beautiful Registered Puppies, $35 up. FARMHOLM, New Paltz, N. Y.

RAT TERRIER PUPS—Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kansas.

REG. NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS—The Best of Blood. LEVI M. WEAVER, R. D. No. 3, Lancaster, Penna.

Fox Terrier Pups $3. to $6. JONAS PETERSHEIM Salisbury, Pennsylvania

AIREDALES Champion stock, wonderful hunters and companions. $10. up. H. N. Conner, Stockton, N. J.

PUPPIES—Irish Terriers and Beagles. Registered. GATES, Richard Street, Elmira, New York

This and That

Our Visiting Nurse sends this urgent message to all nurses in New York State.

"In order to practice nursing in the State of New York after July 1st, 1941, you must apply for a license right away! Your application has to have been received by the State before July 1st of this year—1940!

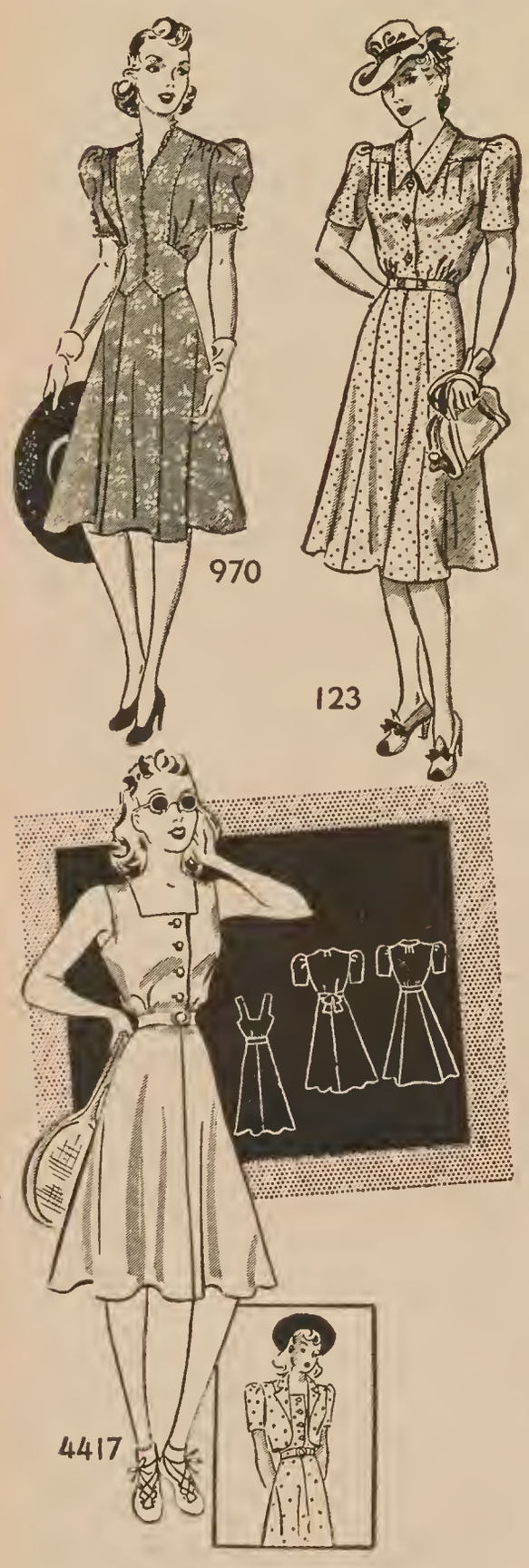
Write immediately either to Miss Stella Hawkins, Secretary of Board of Nurse Examiners, State Education Building, Albany, New York, or to the New York State Nursing Association, 152 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y. Ask for an application blank. Fill it out at once and send it in, thus applying for a license to practice either as a registered professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse. Remember! July 1st is the dead line!"

We are glad to print this item because the licensing of all nurses is for the protection of the public.

Cape Codders are producing something of interest to women beside cranberries and sea food these days. They are making hair nets from their regular sardine nets, though no fish would recognize them in their new shapes and rainbow colors. These nets will stand a lot of hard wear, indoors and out, as I have proved by my own and that's why I'm passing the news along.

A subscriber asks us for an old recipe for chocolate (black) cake with white icing, which she thinks was called "Mounch" or "Munch" cake.

Summer Fashions



970 — Here is your "good time" frock for Summer with long torso waist. Choose a cool cotton! Designed for sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards 35 inch fabric.

123 — For day-long wear. This favorite shirtwaist style. Chambray, cotton shirting and seersucker would be ideal fabrics. Designed for sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yards 35 inch fabric.

4417 — Jaunty suntan frock and bolero jacket. Crisp in white pique. Designed for sizes 12 to 20. Size 16, dress, requires 3½ yards 35 inch fabric; bolero, 1½ yards.

Price of patterns 15 cents (in coins) each, with pattern book 25 cents. Price of patterns 16 cents if you are a resident of New York City (one cent sales tax included). Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME

Where Weeds Were

I have strewn flower seeds here.
Here in this barren spot
Where only tall weeds grew
I have planted a garden plot.

And if the sun be gentle,
And the Summer raindrops too,
There will be loveliness here
Where only wild weeds grew.

—Edith Shaw Butler.

Farmers Become Houseparents to Youth

American farmers and their wives form part of the backbone structure of the American Youth Hostel movement growing at an ever-increasing rate in the United States as well as in Canada, Mexico, and South America.

Because Hostelers travel on secondary roads in the back country of the nation, farmers are important to them. Many of the country's 209 Hostels are located on farms, on an average of 15 miles apart so that hikers or cyclists may comfortably travel from one to another within a day's time.

The organization is a non-profit one, founded by Isabel and Monroe Smith in 1934 at Northfield, Mass., where National Headquarters now are located. Each Hostel is part of a loop so that travelers may complete a planned trip within a certain locality, and each one is opened and run by individuals who have the required facilities for bunkrooms, cooking, and sanitation. These must be approved and chartered by Headquarters. The Hostel proper must be separate from the family's living quarters and can be converted or remodeled from extra cottages, barns, or other buildings. Separate quarters for girls and boys, kitchen and "commons" room for reading, writing, and evening recreation are necessary. These may be of the most simple sort as Hostelers aim to travel light and live ruggedly. Blankets and heavy cooking ware are supplied by the houseparents (farmer and wife) but Hostelers bring their own sleeping sheet bag and plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon. There are very modest over-night (25 cents) and fuel (5 or 10 cents) fees to pay bare expenses, and sometimes in the case of a very popular and much-used Hostel enough cash is cleared above costs to pay also a share of taxes or other expense. This however is not to be expected or planned upon.

A small source of income for the farmer running a Hostel is the possible sale of eggs, butter, milk, or fruit and vegetables to Hostelers, who prepare and cook their own meals upon the premises, and clean up afterward. They are early to bed and up soon after dawn to be on their way again, cleaning the Hostel quarters before they leave so that the houseparents have little or nothing to do in that direction.

After a proposed Hostel has been approved by Headquarters the houseparents may request or invite a working group of Hostelers to stay at the farm and make improvements or additions—in other words, to fit up the quarters.

Each Hostel is sponsored by a community committee representing local schools, churches, and civic organizations. Each Hosteler holds a year's pass obtained from Headquarters by mail or from the nearest Hostel houseparents, at a cost of $1 for those under 21, $2 for adults over that age, entitling him to over night lodging at any Hostel.

Greater than any material reward to houseparents running a Youth Hostel is the satisfaction gained from helping young people to learn about the world and its people in a wholesome, inexpensive manner. Hostelers allow an average of $1 a day for expenses. They may travel alone or in groups, but must go under their own power, by foot, bicycle, horseback or flatboat. There is no drinking and there is no smoking among Hostelers; they live wholesomely and need all their vitality for travelling. Houseparents may revoke the passes of those who misbehave in any way, but this has not happened more than once or twice in the five years of Hosteling in this country.

New England is at present richest in Hostels, but many localities have yet to be included in the loops. Europe now is closed to American Hostelers on account of the war so this means that an even greater rate of growth is due in the United States this year. E. V. D.

Commencement Time in the Garden Spot

Graduation time is here! It seems so short a time since we stood on the platform, received our diplomas and stepped off feeling altogether capable of righting all wrongs and of unlatching the door to any opportunity. Now sitting back in our reserved seats and seeing our children on the platform giving their orations so boldly and with so much wisdom, we feel again the renewing of that young spirit of courage in our hearts. We know now that our own dreams and aspirations were too high to materialize. But, no indeed, we would not disillusion these boys and girls or dull the ardor of their youth, for are they not right and we only forgetful? Isn't it that onward, upward look, that reaching to the stars that brings us things and takes us places?

As the class marched in to the strain of voices singing, "Lead on, O King Eternal;" as we listened to a stirring sermon, "The Dignity of Great Conviction," we could not help but feel thankful that the youth of our land can go forth into life with a Godly admonition and a prayer sent to the throne for them. As the war news vies with the graduation news these days we shudder to think of the youth of other lands. What a challenge is ours, who are parents and teachers, to teach and direct and guide so that the children of our land may be imbued with the spirit of peace and the brotherhood of man; that they may be real followers of the Prince of Peace.

In Lancaster County alone there are 34 high schools and 2,000 graduating this year. In this one county there are 29,000 school children. How many graduates? How many school children in our United States? May we remember that we have a charge to keep. May we work to that end that our country shall remain safe from the rigors of war, so there can be a haven in a war torn world; not only for our own children but for the children of the world.

Pennsylvania. MRS. R. C.

As We Grow Old

I've heard it said that growing old is like drowning—doesn't hurt after you cease struggling. The other day I read where one woman said she deliberately thought of herself as 50, three or four years before her 50th birthday, and I realized that I had, unconciously, been doing the same thing since before my 30th birthday. But honestly I don't think I mind growing old at all. After all there is always something gained for every thing we lose. We lose youth, a fleeting thing. With years we have acquired, to a greater or lesser extent, experience, more tolerance, a better understanding of others.

Some bemoan their greying hair, I wonder why, because I know of nothing more beautiful and dignified than a crown of soft white hair, and how much more suitable and becoming to an ageing face than the original brown, black or gold. And so I am content to grow old, and can still enjoy the worthwhile things of life, my garden, books, a few friends, the visits of my children and their little ones.

We all know women who refuse to tell their age. What is there in greying hair, or the number of years one has lived, to be ashamed of! L. B.

Favorite Summer Recipes

Cold Meat Aspic. — Two tablespoons gelatine, one cup cold water, two cups meat stock, one onion, finely chopped, one tablespoon lemon juice, two cups cold cooked meat, ¼ cup canned pimento and 1½ teaspoons chopped parsley. Soften gelatine in cold water. Combine meat stock and onion and bring to boiling point; boil three minutes, strain; add softened gelatine and stir until dissolved. Cool. Add lemon juice. When mixture begins to thicken, add chopped meat, pimentos and chopped parsley. Chill in wet mold.

Lamb Refrigerator Loaf. — One package aspic gelatin, 1½ cups cooked diced lamb, ½ cup cooked peas, mint leaves and pimento. Prepare gelatin according to directions on package. Pour thin layer in wet mold. Arrange decoration of mint leaves and pimento; let set. Add lamb and peas and cover with remaining aspic liquid. Chill.

Potato Ice Box Rolls. — One cup milk, ½ cup shortening, ¼ cup honey, one teaspoon salt, one cup mashed potatoes, one cake compressed yeast, ½ cup lukewarm water, two eggs and about four cups sifted flour. Scald milk; add shortening, honey, salt and mashed potatoes; mix well; cool to lukewarm. Add yeast dissolved in water and well-beaten eggs; mix well. Add 1½ cups sifted flour; beat until smooth. Let rise until light. Add flour to make a moderately stiff dough; knead until smooth. Place in well-oiled bowl; oil top of dough; cover; let rise until double in bulk. Punch down, cover with wax paper and store in refrigerator. Punch down daily until used. When ready to bake, pinch off dough, shape into rolls, let rise until double in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 400 degrees F., about 20 minutes. Dough will keep two weeks. MRS. B. N.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I would like to correspond with friends in the English and German language. Am a great nature and animal lover. I have traveled much in Europe and Northern Africa.

New York. MRS. B. P.

"Would like to exchange hand painted articles for crochet, embroidery, etc.' MRS. F. C.

Massachusetts.

"I would like to hear from anyone interested in writing, crocheting, rug making, scrapbooks, flowers and books." MRS. L. N. K.

New Jersey.

"Who will exchange patchwork quilt pieces with me?" MRS. G. F. O.

Connecticut.

Garden Tips

When the garden hose develops a leak, cut the worn part away with a small saw. Then fasten the two pieces of hose together with a "splicer," which can be bought at any hardware store. This is easy to do, and will make the hose last twice as long.

—

To keep the iron wheels of heavily-loaded wheelbarrows from sinking in muddy soil, bind the wheel with a section of an old rubber tire. This makes a broader rim which will roll over the surface more easily.

—

A good way to use the lawn mower grass catcher is to mix your special soil for potting plants in it. It is easy to mix the soil on the metal bottom, and it's not wasted nor scattered.

—

Put small pieces of shingle near the squash plants, then in the morning go out and "harvest" your bugs. Turn over the shingles and you will find them.

—

Mint will not spread all over the garden if one good-sized root is planted in a large flower pot.

—

For any plants that have a habit of sprawling, lay a barrel hoop on the ground around the plant. As the plant grows, pull the hoop up around it and in most cases a stake is not necessary.

—

It is easy to locate daffodil and tulip bulbs if planted inside discarded barrel hoops sunk into the ground. No hunting is necessary when it is time to dig them in Fall.

—

GARDENER.

The Visiting Nurse

Tonic via Books

Remember when our grandmothers gave us Spring tonics? Bitter herbs or sulphur and molasses were among the popular ones. Nowadays, though, we read and learn how to keep well by much more pleasant means such as standing and walking correctly or eating the right type of food.

Dr. Armitage Whitman, a professor at Columbia University, in New York, has just written a book which he called, "From Head to Foot." Farrar and Rinehart, also of New York, published it the last of April.

As a specialist on bones of the body, he talks about posture, care of feet, avoidance and correction of bowlegs and knock-knees, injury to the joints, the cause of backache and the treatment of infantile paralysis. He also talks about such subjects as Workmen's Compensation, World War Veterans and new types of operations. Dr. Whitman is witty and uses many amusing stories to illustrate points which he makes.

"You Can Stay Young," is the title of a little book by Daniel W. Josselyn, published by Frederick A. Stokes. Are you dreading old age? then read this and learn how to retain or prolong your youth through such simple methods as proper food and rest. Oh yes, and by keeping cheerful for happiness is a youth secret, too.

These same publishers have brought out another book which you will find interesting; "You and Heredity," by Amran Scheinfeld. This is such a simply fascinating work that you, your husband, and all the children who have reached their 'teens will love it! Boys and girls really ought all to read it for it gives the latest scientific facts in a readable, chatty style and is replete with pictures and charts which make the text even clearer.

Several months ago we reviewed in this column a book by Winfred Rhoades entitled: "The Self You Have to Live With." Now the same author and publisher, J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia have brought out "Meeting the Challenge of Life."

Surely during times such as these we all do find life to be a real challenge. As the author emphasizes, learning to live is a never-ended task. It calls for daily practice along the right lines of thinking and behavior.

Can you accept this? "When life drives you on into hard experience it is treating you well." Can you "learn to look upon your daily task in a big way?" Do you "appreciate your essential significance and live up to it?" Do you receive from religion the power it has to offer? If not, let Winfred Rhoades help you meet "the challenge of life."

"How To Live" is also a challenge. In its 20th edition, it has been published by Funk and Wagnalls Company, New Work City and contains "Rules for Healthful Living Based on Modern Science." Irving Fisher of Yale and Haven Emerson, M. D. of Columbia University are the principle authors. It is just what its title indicates; a guidebook to happiness through health.

Some diseases and their prevention with the avoidance of common handicaps, such as deafness and overweight; the affect of tobacco and alcohol on the body; overcoming constipation; meat versus vegetables; worry, infection and health habits, are among the many topics discussed.

"Designing Women" is the title which Margaretta Byers chose for a fascinating work published by Simon and Schuster, New York. She shows you through pictures and tells you through words how to dress for your particular type of figure.

What colors should you choose? How to fix your hair? How to make yourself distinctive? And—ah! How to get your money's worth? Let Miss Byers and Consuelo Kamholz, who is co-author, tell you.

Making the most of one's looks is a definite challenge. It is every woman's duty "to put her best foot forward" and the desire to do so is especially keen in the Spring and Summer months when weather invites increased social life and when covering coats are left off:

A woman physician, Dr. Mary MacFadyen, wrote a book called "Beauty Plus." Maybe drug and cosmetic manufacturers wish that Emerson Books, Incorporated, New York City, had never published it. For it is filled with money-saving ideas and recipes for homemade shampoos, deodorants, skin-correctiveness, wrinkle creams, etc. Exercises are given (illustrated) for improvement of appearance and health. Even birth control is not forgotten. Vacations, charm, vitamins and sleep—well almost everything you will want to know about beauty aids — are discussed in this book. (And isn't beauty really a Spring tonic?)

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

Company Will Relish Your Simple Country Dishes

In the olden days when country hospitality was a matter of pride, almost of religion, to the substantial country dweller, conditions were far different from what they are at present. There was plenty of help indoors and out. I do not remember my grandmother ever going outside her kitchen door to work and it was the pride of her life as a housekeeper to be always in readiness to greet guests in serene preparedness. But now, when the man of the house is trying to do a dozen pressing and necessary things at once and without help, grandmother's grand-daughter spends many busy hours outside her house raising chickens, making garden, driving off for parts of tools, and countless other things. And when grand-daughter, dusty and weary and troubled with visions of her own neglected domain returns to the house to find unexpected guests parked on her front porch, it does prove rather a severe test to her hospitality. Theories are not much help. What can we actually do under such circumstances?

I have learned to keep my meals simple. Guests from town find our simple, ordinary fare a treat, fresh milk and cream, homemade bread, fresh fruit and vegetables, green applesauce, cottage cheese. Try it and see if my plan doesn't work well in nine cases out of 10. It takes me exactly five minutes to get a baked custard ready for the oven. Yet almost invariably it is received with enthusiasm as a dessert to either dinner or supper. It was once having some city friends reject an elaborate salad over which I had toiled, to eat literally quarts of fresh green applesauce, that first opened my eyes. Now I serve honey instead of cake, fresh fruit or applesauce instead of pie, cottage cheese or eggs or stew instead of roast beef. It cuts the dread of company in the busy season in the packing house seven to nine hours just in two. MRS. C. A. U.

Canned New Potatoes

Scrub or scrape to lightly remove skin from new potatoes, about uniform in size for most attractive results. We used those about the size of a large hen's egg.

Pack in sterillized jars (wide mouthed if possible for ease of packing and removal) dust with salt and pepper if liked. Add boiling water to depth of one-half inch in bottom of can. Completely seal, process in hot water bath for two hours, or in pressure cooker 45 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

I sometimes heat can in hot water, just remove potatoes carefully and serve with gravy. I also remove potatoes from jar then heat in melted butter or savory drippings, dusting with chooped parsley or paprika sometimes for variety and color.

Cans aren't filled with liquid as I'm afraid a soggy product would result. H. R.

For Late Strawberries

Strawberry Mousse.—Beat 1½ cups cream and add gradually six table spoons sugar, pinch of salt and 1½ teaspoons vanilla. Pour into tray and freeze to a mush. Sprinkle strawberries with sugar and let stand 15 minutes. Mash slightly. Fold in 1½ cups of the crushed fruit to the partially frozen cream and freeze without stirring.

Canned Strawberries.—Cover each quart of berries with ¾ cup of sugar. Let stand two or three hours in a warm place, melting the sugar. Boil five minutes and seal hot in sterilized, tested jars. MRS. J. E. S.

Massachusetts.

Vacation in GLACIER PARK

250 LAKES ★ 60 GLACIERS ★ MAJESTIC MOUNTAIN SCENERY

(Left) Many Glacier Hotel — one of Glacier Park's numberless beauty spots.

A more complete vacation awaits you in glorious Glacier National Park. You can swing over the skyline on high-winding trails or modern highways to the very crest of America. View mile-high glaciers, glamorous alpine lakes and majestic peaks of unequaled variety and charm. Stay at big luxurious hotels or cozy chalets. Journey on into the great Pacific Northwest on the EMPIRE BUILDER to visit Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Mt. Baker, Mt. Rainier, Seattle, Vancouver. See Glacier Park and the Pacific Northwest this Summer!

See your local railway ticket agent or write F. M. Schnell, General Agent, Great Northern Railway, 595 Fifth Avenue, at 48th Street, New York City for full details.

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During the campaign cash prizes awarded for best pictures submitted.
Weekly Prizes: First $5.00; Second $3.00; Third $2.00.
Requirements are that your pictures must be finished in our studio.
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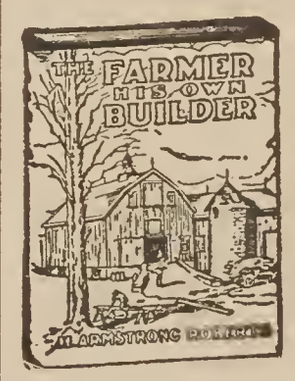

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street :—: New York City

Drawn by Barbara Marshall, Massachusetts

MEMORY VERSE

THE DAISY

Oh, saw I there—
Under bleak shadow of a towering wall,
From its great height let fall,
Dense-historied, and echoing from its stone,
Ruinous, mossed and lone,
The crying fowls of the air—
Set in a smooth, cool flood of agelong green,
Reared up one inch high stalk, to see, be seen,
A pygmy daisy, with a silver face,
Shining in that dark place.
—By Walter de la Mare.
Taken from "Memory and Other Poems."

Lines From Our Letters

Dear Boys and Girls.—Last month I related in a very crude manner an episode in which my pony, should I say "shared the leading role with the lad, Douglass?" He will laugh when he sees this and toss all the glory over to Beauty.

Confidentially I have a hunch that Doug sort of idolized the beast in a vague unconcious way. Uh—huh, and I'm trying to persuade him to tell the boys and girls of "Our Page" about his pet turtle and his newly made turtle trap! It's quite the thing, and the way it works it————

There I go off the subject again! I musn't forget that the real purpose of this letter is to give Beauty and "Our Pagers" a formal introduction. She is determined to become an active member of "Our Page." Are there any objections? Although she is old, I am sure that she has not quite seen her 20th birthday. As a member of this Page, she promises to do her part by submitting such portions of her daily dairy as I, her mistress, shall deem worthy of the slightest consideration.

Of her origin I know next to nothing. I only assume that she had parents in the belief that every normal creature has! Her younger days were spent in a home where she was loved and petted by two jolly brothers. However the day came when the boys were no longer carefree boys at home but had become busy men in the world. Beauty was neglected but happy memories of her were not so easily forgotten. They could never bear to sell her to a cruel, abusive master, so they boarded her here and there among friends who's children loved her.

Years passed. One September day the old master chanced to stop at the farm where he had left her last. The astonished gentleman found his childhood pet standing alone and forlorn in an empty stable — without food—without water. A great lump swelled up in his throat to see her so, to hear her nickering and to feel her nosing him in happy recognition.

The place was deserted, the inhabitants had left three days earlier! Then and there the man determined that the best thing he could do for his Beauty, was to send her to the place where all are treated well, where there is never sorrow nor cruelty. Thus with head bowed low, he led the bedraggled pinto from the stable, away from her unhappy home. As he passed our place, my Dad hailed him—his old friend! When he heard the sad story of Beauty told to him in such sad tones, his kind old heart just melted away and he agreed to adopt her. The man's eyes really brightened at that! He asked only that Dad would never pass her on to anyone else but would send her on to the place where the pastures would be forever green!

Beauty is happy here—at least I try to make her so.

This, my friends, is the life story of my pony Beauty. If she were black instead of calico I would be tempted to connect her with that heart-rending tale for children called "Black Beauty." — Barbara Marshall, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends. — You can't imagine how thrilled I was to see something I had written published in "Our Page." I shall do my best to write something interesting for "Our Page" as often as possible. I can't expect to find something of mine published every time. because of so many contributions. I imagine it is quite a task to pick out what is to be published.

I have been a reader of "Our Page" so long that to be a part of it makes me feel important. You are doing a fine Page every month, so keep up the good work.

I second the advice of Jacob Lawrence to those who are a bit timid about writing to this Page. With "if at first you don't succeed try, try again as my motto, I finally was successful in getting something printed. If you will take that motto I'm sure you wil succeed and be glad you wrote. The first time something I had written was published in "Our Page," my mother was sure I would frame it.

Well, my school days are almost over. At school we are getting ready for our annual Fashion Show. I am to be dressed as a girl of 10, with a bright red dess which I made and a big red ribbon in my hair. Imagine a girl of 17 being dressed like that! But I am only four feet nine so I shall probably pass as a 10-year-old.—Florence Herr, Penna.

Dear Contributors. — I am 16 and live in Virginia. I always read the Boys and Girls Page and wish to say that I enjoy it a great deal. I am a junior in high school and I like all sports and stamp collecting is my hobby. This is my first letter and I hope to get a lot of letters from you boys and girls, so please write.—Handenia Click, Virginia.

Dear Our Pagers.—I wonder how many of you live on farms and know the joys of farm life? I am one of these people. We have a very small farm but it affords me very mueh pleasure. I raisc rabbits as one of my hobbies. They're New Zealand Whites. My particular pet is David Rubinoff, a big white boy, who knows his name and comes when I call him. I tint his fat, fluffy cheeks with rouge and every one says that he looks nice. Have any of you tried that? I wonder.

Well. I'll save some for another time as I have a lot to tell you. — Isobel Reynolds, New York.

Dear Friends.—I have read "Our Page" for two years now and find it great. I am 18 and live in New York City. My hobbics are gardening collected Cacti and the collection of farm magazines. I would appreciate it if you would all write me a letter and I promise to answer them all. — Robert Mueller, New York.

Dear "Our Page." — The other morning when my father brought "The Rural New-Yorker" home from the postoffice and laid it down on the table, I decided that I would look at it. You can easily guess that I was greatly surprised to find a boys and girls page. I immediately sat down and read the page and then sat down to write you a letter of my discovery.

I am 14 years old and a freshman in high school. One of my hobbies is writing letters to pen-pals so I will be glad to hear from any readers of "Our Page" around my own age. I wish to be a private secretary when I graduate from high school.

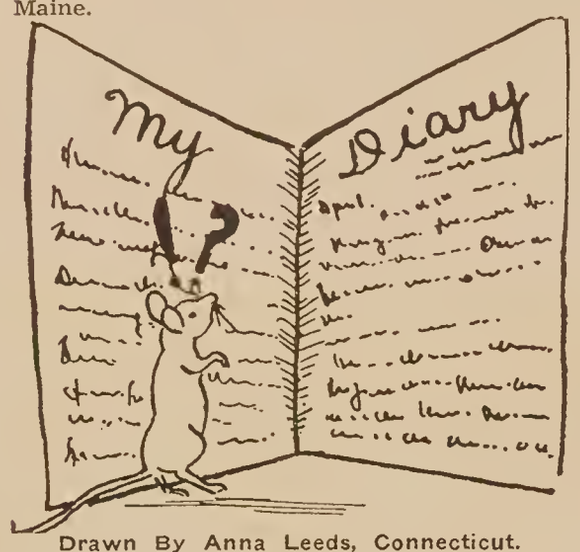
I hope that other boys and girls will make the same discovery that I did, and I know that they will enjoy the page as much as I do.—Virginia Miklon, New Hampshire.

Dear Friends. — I enjoy contributing to "Our Page," and like Jacob Lawrence, I see nothing to frighten the timid boys and girls who would like to write. Rather, it is fun to see the contributions come out in print. So I would say to new comers. "to try is to succeed."—Lillian Morrow, Massachusetts.

Dear "Our Page."—The Mayflowers are out and the birds are fast arriving from the southland. I guess Mistress Spring is really going to visit us.

Graduation time is drawing near and I'm rather sorry. Still, I wouldn't like to stop "keeping on." I've been chosen to write the class poem, and I've also been told that I have to play the piano for commencement. All those who can play are asked to do so.

"Our Page" has encouraged me and brought me new friends. It seems that I can't say "thank you" enough. The best of luck to all the new members!—Ruth Jackson. Maine.



Drawn By Anna Leeds, Connecticut.

April 22.—This wet weather! Dad and the other farmers around here can't get their crops in because of it.

April 23: "In the Spring a young man's thoughts turn to love," so they say and it sure looks like it at school. But what is wrong with our school "Romeo and Juliet?" They are seldom seen together anymore.

April 24: What will Richard, my one year old brother, do next? Today we caught him bumping noses with the eat.

April 25: At school we had the annual Field Day. Did I ever get a sunburn? It was a great day with the sun shining for onee. Then the rain came just as a baseball game was starting.—"Brown Eyes."

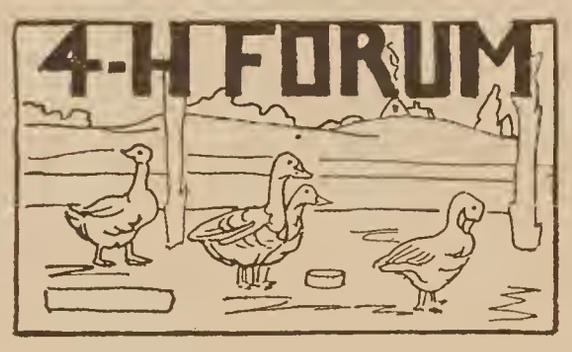
April 9—What fun is it to go into the woods for cocoons found on the bushes and on the underside of branches or fence rails.

If they are found in the Fall and taken into the house where it is warm, the moth will emerge in the Winter while snow covers the ground and the trees are bare. What thoughts they bring of Spring with their cheerful colors.

The moth that emerged from the first cocoon I ever kept was a Polyphemus. When it came it had wings and found a place where it could hang and then, like magic, its wings began to grow. In about an hour they were full grown.

This February two moths emerged from cocoons I had hung on the edge of a shelf. They were both Ccropia moths, and hung on the shelf cloth while their wings grew, which were very soft about an inch long when they came out of the cocoon. All three moths were six inches across. It is interesting to open the cocoons to see how they are constructed.

This is a good way to start a collection of moths and their cocoons.—"The Naturalist."



Drawn By Margaret Deckert, Connecticut

Dear Readers of "Our Page" — Ever since my family has taken "The Rural New-Yorker" I have read "Our Page" but have never written before.

I am president of the Four Leaf Clover 4-H Club of Herkimer County which has been recently organized and consists of nine members all of which range from 12 to 17 years of age. I am 16 ycars old and a junior in high school.

I would like to hear from members of other 4-H Clubs. We are now doing demonstrations on cookies. I have a sister who bclongs to the same club. So boys and girls, won't you write to me? — Sophia Popka, New York.

Dear Friends.—I was very glad to see my letter in "Our Page."

Our 4-H meeting is next Friday at the home of our leader. We have our meetings in alphabetical order. At our next meeting we are going to learn to cook. I have a dress and apron already started. We learn tools and fabrics, dressmaking and cooking at our club meetings. After the business and working on our projects is completed we play games. At our last meeting we had an amateur hour where everybody played an instrument or sang a song. We had lots of fun.

I would like very much to have other boys and girls around my age write to me. I am 13.

We have had thre new girls join our club and I am going to see if some of the girls will write to "Our Page" too. I hope it lives for many years yet.—Catherine Haight, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls.—I have read several of your letters in "Our Page." I am 12 years old and belong to a 4-H Club. We call our club "The Sunrays of the Valley." I think it is a lot of fun as we learn how to sew and cook. I have belonged to a 4-H Club for four years.

We gave the play "Red Wing" at the high school and now we are going to have a dinner for the leaders at the home of Mrs. Field.—Mildred Lewis, New York.

Reunion News for Our Page

Since Spring has come after a long siege of cold weather and snow drifts, it is time to think about Summer vacationing. Why not plan on spending it at the sixth annual "Our Page Reunion," where old friends meet and new acquaintances are made?

The reports from the five previous reunions were "a very worthwhile week-end and a good time was had by all." That goes for thist year's reunion too. The time —August 24-25. The place is my home in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Welcome—come one, come all!

If interested please write for information to Alice Miller, Oakley Manor, Route No. 7, Chambersburg, Penna.

Drawn By Ada Boutilier, Maine

MY FISH

My fish swim through the silvery water
And throw back their fins in glee.
They are glad they have no feathers
But just their skin, you see.
They come up to the top for bugs
And crumbs, insects and worms,
There are no chairs, tables nor rugs—
Instead there grow sweet ferns.
I'd like to be one of my fish
Just for a few brief days;
There's nothing I'd like better,
Than to learn their fishy ways!
—Marion Gardinier, New York.

INSPIRATION WANTED

Can't get an inspiration,
Ideas have flown away.
Guess I wasn't made to think
On such a wonderful day.
Can't get an inspiration—
Mind wanders far and near.
Only robins and Mayflowers
In my mind are clear.
Hung a sign out, very plain;
"Inspiration Wanted"
Yet no inspiration came.—
And now I'm almost daunted!
—Lillian Morrow, Massachusetts.

THE HOME IN THE FLOWERS

Climbing the mountain one day I found
The nest of a bird built on the ground;
The bird was gone, and the eggs were three.
And the nest was round and built near a tree.
A fern hung over the little bird's nest
And a poppy next to her stood;
And not far from her were some lillies
All in this beautiful wood.
The poppy sang the most wonderful song,
And the lillies whispered the whole day long;
But the fern seemed not to care at all,
She just seemed drooping and ready to fall.
I watched and waited — it seemed to me hours—
When the bird came back to her home in the flowers.
—Mary Nussbaum, Oregon.

Drawn By Bob Lydecker, New York

Springtime seems to have set imaginations at work. Thc outcome has been some really good newcomers and the regular contributors secm to have done high grade work. Even Beauty has wanted to become an active member and we shall be glad to welcome her. Ada Boutilier has offered her minds eye picture of the little pinto.

We can picture Beauty writing in her dairy each night chewing her wisp of hay as wc can the little mouse reading the dairy in the caption done by Anna Leeds. Robert Lydecker promises to be a runner up for Rufus Quinn. By the way Rufus, are you still with us? Frances Baker, we see, is another horse lover and lets hope she finds her ideal some day.

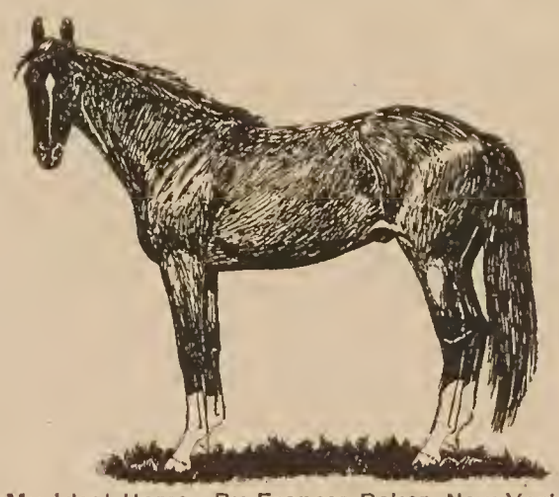
We are proud to welcome all you new members and hope that you have a pleasant time on "Our Page."

Alice Miller, the Reunion secretary, has mentioned the fact that it is a good idea to plan on your vacations early. Her idea is to come to the sixth annual "Our Page Reunion" in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. It would be time well spent as every one has always a very good time in the past.

Send all contributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., before the fifth of the month, if intended for that month. Letters received later than this date must be held over until the next issue.

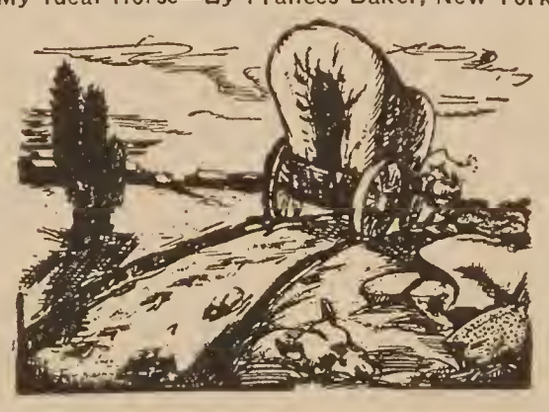
Pen and Ink — By Bob Lydecker, New York

Just a Shower — By Weaver Martin, Penna.



My Ideal Horse—By Frances Baker, New York

Beauty — By Ada Boutilier, Maine



Westward Ho!—By Bob Lydecker, New York

LETTERS WANTED

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading are to be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., with the name and state of the person for whom the letter is intended on the outside of the envelope. We shall complete the forwarding address. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

Handenia Click (16), Virginia; Irene Lessun (16), Pennsylvania; Marguerette Montclair (12), New York; Sophia Popka (16), New York; Mary Best, New York; Julia Ezersky (12), Pennsylvania; Lucille Flannelly (12), Pennsylvania; Glenna Morgan (10), Pennsylvania; Olga Ezersky (14), Pennsylvania; Robert Mueller, (18), New York; Marcelline Duell (15), New York; Marjorie Goodwin (18), New York.

Market News and Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 27 to 27¾c; 90 to 92 score, 26 to 26¾c; unsalted, best, 27½ to 28¼c.

EGGS

Nearby and midwestern, extra specials and premium marks, 20 to 21½c; Specials, 19½c; Standards, 17½c; Firsts, 17¼c; Exchange mediums, 16½c. Pacific Coast, Specials, 24 to 26½c; Standards, 20¾ to 22¾c; Mediums. 20 to 20½c. Browns, Extra fancy, 20 to 21½c; Specials, 19½c; Standards, 17½c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small sizes proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls 15 to 17½c; chickens, 23 to 26c. Prices a year ago, chickens, 16 to 22c; fowls, 15 to 17½.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 21c; chickens, 20 to 30c; turkeys, 18 to 26c; ducks, 14 to 15c; squabs, lb. 30 to 38c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $9 to $10.50; bulls, $6.50 to $7.50; cows, $5.50 to $6.50; calves, $9 to $12; hogs, $4.50 to $6.35; sheep, $5 to $6; lambs, $10 to $13.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, bchs., $1 to $2; dozen bchs., 75c to $4.50; beans, bsk. 5-peck, 50c to $3; cabbage, En. Shore, Wakefield, bskt. 35 to 65c; carrots, bu., 75 to 85c; celery, Fla., crt. $1.50 to $4.75; collard greens, bu. 25 to 35c; sweet corn, Tex., wh., 50-lb. bag, $1.25 to $2; cucumbers, bu. 50c to $3.75; kale, bu., 20 to 35c; lettuce, Cal., iceberg, crate, $2.50 to $6; nearby, Boston, crate, 60 to 90c; onions, Tex., white, boilers, 25-lb. bag, $1.40 to $1.60; yellow, 50-lb. bag, $2.40 to $3; peas Cal., bsk., $1.80 to $2.10; peppers, bu., $1.65 to $3; radishes, bu., 75c to $1.25; spinach, bu., 35 to 50c; tomatoes, Fla., lug, 75c to $1.75; turnips, white, cut, bu., 50 to 60c; Canada, rutabaga, 50-lb. bag, 65 to 95c; watercress, bunch, 2 to 3½c; potatoes, new crop, Cal., No. 1, 50-lb. bag, $1.60; old crop, 100-lb. bags, Maine, No. 1 $2.40 to $2.75; sweet potatoes, N. J., No. 1, bskt., $1.50 to $2.10.

FRUITS

Apples, bu, $1.50 to $2; strawberries, qt., 8 to 15c.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1.01¼; corn, No. 2 yellow, 76⅛c; oats, No. 2, white, 48c; rye, 61½c; barley, 68c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 30 to 33c; butter, 33 to 37c; stringbeans, lb., 10 to 15c; peas, lb., 15 to 20c; potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; sweets, lb. 5c; spinach, lb. 5 to 10c; apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Pennsylvania Markets

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 26 to 27½c; eggs, 15 to 19c; live fowls, 14 to 17c; chickens, 16 to 18c; steers, $8.75 to $10.50; bulls, $7.25 to $7.75; cows, $5.50 to $7; calves, $9 to $10.50; wethers, $4 to $4.75; lambs, $8 to $13; hogs, $5 to $5.75.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 27 to 31c; eggs, 18 to 20c; live fowls, 16 to 18c; chickens, 20 to 25c; dressed fowls, 20 to 21c; chickens, 24 to 28c; apples, bu., $1.25 to $2; asparagus, doz., $1. to $1.75; cabbage, 1½ bu., 40 to 70c; onions, 50 lbs., $2.50 to $3; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 10 to 60c; spinach, bu., 25 to 40c; potatoes, new, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2.75; strawberries, 24-qt. crate, $1 to $2.75; collards, bu., 30 to 35c.

LANCASTER

Steers: Choice, 900-1100 lbs., $10 to $10.50; good, $9.25 to $9.75; medium, $8.25 to $9; common, $7.50 to $8; choice, 1100-1300 lbs., $10 to $10.50; good, $9.25 to $10; medium, $8.50 to $9.25; choice, 1300-1500 lbs., $10 to $10.50; good, $9.50 to $10. Heifers: Choice, $8.50 to $9.25; good, $7.50 to $8.25; medium, $7 to $7.50; common, $6 to $7. Cows: $7 to $7.50; good, $6.25 to $7; medium, $5.75 to $6.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6. Bulls: Good and Choice, $7.50 to $8.50, fair to good, $6.50 to $7.25; cutter, common and medium, $5 to $6.25. Vealers: Good and Choice, $12 to $12.50; medium, $9.50 to $11; cull and common, $7 to $9. Feeder and stocker cattle: good and choice. $10.50 to $11.50; fair to good, $9.25 to $10; medium to fair, $8.25 to $9.25; common and medium, $7 to $8.

Hogs: Good and Choice, 160-180 lbs., $5.25 to $6; 180-200 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 200-220 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 220-250 lbs.. $5.75 to $6; 250-290 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; 290-350 lbs., $4.75 to $5; medium and good, 350-500 lbs., $4.75 to $5; good and choice roughs, $4.75 to $5.

Sheep: Choice lambs, $11.50 to $12.50; medium and good lambs, $11 to $12; common lambs, $9.50 to $10; ewes, all weights, $2 to $4.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter. — Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring, 27¾ to 28¼c; extras, 27¼c; creamery firsts not quoted.

Eggs. — Nearby specials, 22½c; medium, 19c; pullets, 15½c; peewees, 13c; western extra firsts, 17½c; firsts, 17½c; dirties, 14¾c; checks, 14c.

Apples.—Baldwins, $1.60 to $2.25 bov; Gaynos, $1.10 to $1.40 box; odd varieties, $1.25 to $1.50 box.

Dressed Poultry. — Native fowl, 21 to 22c; broilers, 22 to 23c; ducklings, 15 to 16c; western fowl, 30-35 lbs., 18c; 36-42 lbs., 20c; 43-47 lbs., 20c; 48-54 lbs., 20c; 55-59 lbs., 20c; 60-65 lbs., 20c; 66-71 lbs., 20c; 72 lbs. up 19 to 19½c; turkeys, northwestern, 20 to 24c; southwestern, 18 to 21c.

Live Poultry. — Fowl. 6 lbs. up 17½ to 18½c; under 6 lbs. 18 to 19c; chickens, roasters, 4 lbs. up, 22 to 23c; under 4 lbs. 20 to 21c; broilers, 19 to 20c; roosters, 10 to 11c.

Fruit. — Cantaloupes. $3.50 to $3.75 crt.; lemons, $4.50 to $5 box; oranges, navels, $3.25 to $4 box;valencias, $3.25 to $4.75 box; raspberries, cups, 13 to 15c; strawberries, 5 to 12c.

Potatoes. — Green Mountain 100-lb. bags U. S. No. 1 grade, $2.25 to $2.40; extra large, $2.60 to $2.75; sweets, $1.50 to $1.75 bskt.

Vegetables. — Asparagus. $1.50 to $2.15; ordinary, $1.10 to $1.40; beet greens, 50 to 75c box; broccoli, $2.10 to $2.40 box; carrots, cutoffs, $1.10 to $1.25; cucumbers, hothouse (2 doz.), $1.35 to $2.15; dandelions, 50 to 65c box; escarole, 65 to 85c box; kale, 65 to 75c; lettuce (18) 65 to 85c; iceberg, $1.10 to $1.25 box; mushrooms, 60 to 75c bskt; radishes (60 bunches), 30 to 60c box: romaine, 50 to 65c box; scallions, 45 to 65c box; spinach, 40 to 60c box; Swiss chard, 75 to 90c box; tomatoes, hothouse, 12 to 14c lb.; turnips, purple tops, $1 to $1.10 box.

Wool. — Graded combing three-eights and quarter-blood bright-fleece wools brought 37 to 38 cents in the grease for each grade and country-packed lots of these two grades, mixed, brought 35 to 37 cents in the grease delivered to users.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Leading feeds have had a recent decline of several dollars. More home grown vegetables are now coming into the market.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter steady; creamery prints, 30 to 31c; tubs, 29 to 30c; firsts, 27 to 28c; country rolls, 28 to 29c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorns, 17 to 18c; old, 26 to 27c. Eggs steady; nearby fancy, 26c; grade A., 21 to 24c; grade B., 20 to 21c; grade C., 16 to 17c.

Poultry. — Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 23c; broilers, 24 to 28c; roasters, 29 to 30c; fryers, 20 to 24c; ducks, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 18 to 20c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 18c; roosters, 11 to 12c; broilers, 18 to 21c; ducks, 12 to 15c; turkeys 18 to 20c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, steady; Stark, bu., $1 to $1.10; Rome beauty, $1.25 to $1.50; Baldwin, $1.50 to $1.75; McIntosh, $1.75 to $1.85; Northern Spy, $1.75 to $2; Red Delicious, $2 to$2.25. Potatoes, steady; homegrown, bu., 70c to $1; Ala., red, 100-lb. bag, $2.85; sweets, N. J., bu., $2.50.

Cross-breds for Broilers

It is common practice on many specialized broiler plants to raise nothing but cross-bred chicks for the live broiler trade. Most of the chicks used on these plants are the Rock-Red cross, which involves the use of Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels on Rhode Island or New Hampshire pullets or hens. All of the chicks from this cross carry the barred feather pattern; that is both males and females are barred. If, however, the cross is made the other way, that is, the Red or New Hampshire male on the Barred Rock females, the cockerel chicks are Barred, but the pullet chicks are black. In the wholesale live poultry market in New York City in January 1940, the average price for Barred Rock broilers was 17.3c per pound, while "crosses" brought 15.3c per pound. The straight Rocks brought a slightly better price, but the "crosses" grew faster and ate less feed.

When is comes to the matter of cross-breds for the dressed trade, there is not uniformity in recommendations as to the best breeds to cross. Prof. Horlacher and Prof. Smith of the Arkansas Station, studied the result of several crosses and found that when White Wyandotte males were mated with Rhode Island Red females, the offspring exhibited hybrid vigor and proved to be superior to either parent for commercial broiler production. At 12 weeks of age purebred R. I. Reds averaged 2.27 lbs. each and the purebred White Wyandottes averaged 2.53 lbs. per bird. However the chicks from the cross mentioned above averaged three pounds each at 12 weeks of age.

In addition, the cross-breds required less feed to produce a given amount of gain. An important factor to those who dress broilers is the absence of bare backs in this cross. In appearance the birds were white with a few black feathers and some black flecks in the white feathers. If one is producing brown eggs, the pullets make good layers.

The same investigators crossed White Plymouth Rock Males on Barred Plymouth Rock females and found that the offspring grew about one-fourth of a pound heavier than the pure Barred Rocks, but they were not heavier than the pure White Rocks. However, the cross-breds ate 91 per cent as much feed as the purebreds.

The results with the White Wyandottes-White Plymouth Rock cross are of interest. Such a cross, regardless of whether the male was Rock or Wyandotte did not produce heavier chicks than either purebred. When the Rock male was mated with the Wyandotte hen, the offspring showed the same feed requirement as the purebred parents, but the offspring from the Wyandotte male and the Rock female required 13 per cent more feed to produce a pound of gain, in comparison with the purebred parents. On a basis of this evidence it would seem better, in crossing Wyandottes and Rocks to use White Rock males on White Wyandotte females.

D. H. HORTON.

Seasonable Poultry Thoughts

June is the time when the laying flock begins to fall off in production due principally to the fact that individual hens cease to produce, start an early molt and become boarders or culls, usually continuing in that condition throughout the Summer. Weed these birds out of the flock as soon as they cease producing and dispose of them immediately for meat. They will usually be found to be in good flesh and well pigmented and excellent poultry for market.

Every two weeks is none too often to go through the flock, usually at night when the birds are on the perch, and remove the culls. This reduces the flock and the feed consumed, without decreasing the egg production. Systematic culling beginning in June and extending throughout the Summer automatically leaves in the flock in the Fall the persistent laying hens, which the poultryman will hold over for breeding purposes the following year.

The use of A-shaped shelters as protection for growing birds during the Summer has become general. Cheap and efficient, they protect the birds from storm, yet insure an abundance of fresh air. They should be as light as possible so as to be easily moved and should be built fairly low to the ground. Have them set up on a wire floor. Half-inch cellar-window wire, or hardware cloth, stretched over the frame about eight or 10 inches above the ground will keep the birds off the ground and away from their droppings, which accumulate in large quantities. Every two or three weeks the house can be moved, the droppings cleaned up and the wire floor returned to its former location, thus insuring strict sanitation.

I have seen a lot of failures in the clean-grounds system of raising chicks in the Corn Belt, due to lack of proper care of the Summer range.

Sometimes in June there is abnormal rainfall, sometimes very dry weather. Either extreme holds dangers. Excessive rainfall may push so rapidly oats or other annual crops which have been seeded in the range that the chicks cannot utilize the crop as green feed. In that situation it may become necessary to plow up all or a good share of the crop and reseed before hot weather arrives, in order to have green feed.

If one uses alfalfa as a range, sometimes the chicks may be turned on too early—before the crop gets a good start — with the result that the birds will pick off the young shoots so rapidly that the crop may be killed out, weakened or thinned. Here again abnormal rainfall may push alfalfa so rapidly that it gets away from the chicks. If alfalfa thus grows too fast, the procedure is to cut the crop. Be sure to cut it high and after the new shoots are well started. If alfalfa is mowed before the young shoots get a good start, and the chicks are left on the range, it is possible for them to pick off these young, tender shoots so fast that the life of the plants may be endangered.

E. R. G.

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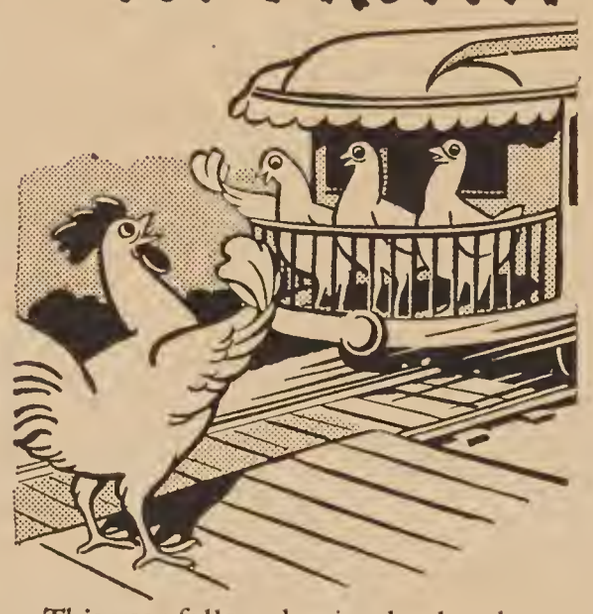

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When Egg Prices are High

Poultrymen who have watched the egg market closely for years have long known that August and September are the two outstanding months of high egg prices. The normal trend of egg prices is upward during the latter part of July, with still advancing prices through August and far into September, when it generally reaches its peak and maintains a level well along in the Winter months, or drops to lower levels with the influx of eggs from the new pullet crop.

The natural trend in egg prices is a direct result of supply and demand. At this season, the old layers are drawing near the finishing line in the year's egg-laying race. They are normally fast losing endurance; hence are falling off in egg production, and the new pullets have not yet come into full production. So the egg market feels this falling-off in supply and its price trend is upward. This is all very advantageous to the poultrymen who maintain high egg production in their old laying flocks at this season, and is certainly a worth-while incentive to keep the layers doing their best at this time of high prices.

With this object in view, the alert poultryman will keep close watch over his laying flock during the latter part of Summer, giving particular attention to the intake of feeds in relation to body weight. Should any tendency toward falling off in weight be noticed, increased grain consumption will be encouraged, with the view of maintaining weight, promoting vigor, and thus preventing molt. It is extremely important to keep the layers at their highest vigor at this season, for the tendency toward a let-down in stamina is something every poultryman must guard against if he would keep his fowls at the peak of production.

Everything should be done to encourage the layers to drink more water. When we consider the amount of water necessary to maintain a fowl in health and vigor, not including the amount needed for the production of eggs which are themselves made up very largely of water, we can readily appreciate the necessity of keeping clean fresh water before the layers at all times. It is highly desirable that the water be kept cool, especially during the hot weather of mid-Summer and early Fall. Such fountains should be used as will permit free access of thirsty fowls, and, at the same time, be easily cleaned and sterilized. During extremely hot weather, frequent changing of drinking water is imperative to keep it cool and fresh, especially when the ordinary type of fountain is used.

Birds brought in off the range need most careful feeding, particularly as regards the green feeds in their daily diet. Range fowls commonly have an abundance of green feeds, except only when the natural supply is low or has been used up. So it should be kept in mind that a sudden change from a diet with abundance of green stuff to a diet of dry mash feeding is not best for the layers. Green feeds are needed as conditioners and appetizers, as well as for necessary vitamin requirements. Daily cuttings are to be preferred when possible, as this gives one a constant supply of fresh, succulent green feeds at all times.

Sometimes egg production will fall off in mid-Summer, no matter how consistently the layers are handled in regard to feeding and general care. Something comes up to interfere with their daily feeding habits, or their appetite grows stale for some unaccountable reason, or feed consumption falls off because of the restlessness of the flock engendered by extreme heat. Whatever the cause, it becomes advisable to stimulate the appetite of the fowls and get them to consuming more feed. Of the several ways of doing this, none is better than giving a moist mash feeding near the middle of each day. This moist mash is best made of semi-solid buttermilk and dry laying mash, proportioning the mixture so that it will crumble nicely when squeezed into a ball and lightly tapped with the forefinger. A little cod liver oil should be added to the moist mash, say one to two per cent; and feeding should be done in separate shallow troughs, at or near the noon hour each day. Only very small amounts should be fed daily, as the mash is given for stimulating and appetizing purposes only, not as a direct body builder or egg producer.

Some poultrymen use artificial lights in the poultry house to increase egg production. Surprising results often follow this procedure; and while this is usually more effective in late Fall and Winter management, it no doubt would be worth a trial in late Summer or early Autumn, particularly when other methods of boosting egg production have been tried without success. By lengthening the daily period of activity of the fowls and thereby increasing food consumption, artificial lighting should be of considerable value in helping to bring a low-producing flock into better production. Morning lighting is to be recommended — enough to make a 15 hour day.

One of the most fruitful causes of low egg production in late Summer and early Autumn is intestinal worms. Nowadays experienced poultrymen worm their pullets at the time they are housed for Winter laying; but the great danger lies with the old layers, which have been in production for almost a year. It is so easy to neglect regular worming. Be sure to keep the flock free of both round worms and tape worms at all times. When a layer dies from any cause, or when one becomes scrubby and unproductive, open its body and examine for worms. Intestinal worms do more to keep the egg basket light than all other causes combined, unless it is lice and mites, which should also be combatted vigorously at all times.

To realize the most from eggs, one must handle them properly after they have been produced. Eggs must be clean, fresh, and attractively packaged if they are to bring top prices. They must be gathered frequently—two or three times a day—from clean nests, kept in a cool basement or cellar where humidity is controlled by frequent sprinkling of the floor and walls, and marketed regularly before they lose that priceless freshness the market demands. When selling direct to the consumer it pays to grade eggs carefully as to color and size, have them spotlessly clean, and see that they go out in attractive packages. Nothing detracts more from the selling value of eggs than to have them all sizes and of variable color shades, and put them out dirty or stained in unattractive packages. W. S. C.

Importance in Good Poultry Male Birds

(Continued from page 362)

(1) Allow for a culling of fully 50 per cent. One cannot know, when the cockerels are just a few weeks old, just out of the brooders, which will develop well and which will not turn out right. (2) Figure on a mortality rate of 15 per cent during the growing season on range, from various nad sundry causes. (3) Figure on raising twice as many good ones as you will expect to need for matings next Winter or early Spring. The surplus, if any, will, perhaps, come in very well for sale to others who need more cockerels; or it may be well to have liberal choice when making up flocks, and not have to use every one which was raised. (4) Figure, then, on growing two cockerels for every 10 hens which will be in the breeding flocks next season.

As the season advances, and specially good individuals are spotted, catch them and place a blue celluloid leg band on the right leg. Let this mean that such a cockerel exhibited good size, quality, standard points, health, strength, and vigor during the developing stages on range.

If the cockerels are pedigreed individuals, watch the bands as Summer advances. See that all bands, leg or wing, are comfortable and safe at all times. If bands are lost, perhaps the individual should be marketed, or placed with the unpedigreed lot later on.

There is not much else which can be done to promote cockerel growth and development. It is a matter of time. Give them time, and clean, open spaces, with comfort and food and water. Nature will do the rest.

Books for the Handyman

The Farmer, His Own Builder, H. Armstrong Roberts $1.50
First Aid for Ailing Houses, H. B. Whitman 2.50
For Sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City. (N. Y. City Sales, add 2% Sales Tax)

Strawberries in Delmarva

Our Spring dry spell ended with a good rain which was followed by a week of overcast and showery weather. This moisture made the strawberry crop, though the absence of accompanying sunshine caused rotten spots to develop and spoil about ten per cent of the berries. Since Blakemores have been so widely grown there has been an increasing tendency to let the plants stand too thickly in the bedded rows. Undersized berries which sold for poor prices resulted when rains were not ample. This year ample rains proved over thick beds to be poor policy anyhow; where growth was rank rot spots were found on a very large proportion of the crop.

When Delmarva first started growing strawberries for central markets about 60 years ago, the crates used contained 60 quart cups. As backs became weaker, the large crates were displaced by ones which held 36 quarts. These satisfied everybody until the bad 30's made 36 quarts too large a number for a city retailer to handle at a time. Now the crates hold 24 quarts of berries and cost growers 40 cents apiece. Pickers are getting from two to three cents a quart and auction block fee is two cents a crate. Packing and hauling comes to about one cent a quart so harvesting costs of strawberries here may be reckoned at not less than $1.14 for the 24 quart crate. Skilled growers can produce quality fruit in the patch for about three cents a quart. That places our cost at local points at $1.86 a crate. It is a long time since a crop sold at an average as high as that.

This year the United States Department of Agriculture Marketing Service released a forecast of our berry crop which placed the crop at 22 million quarts; an increase over last year of 14 per cent. The report was published just as berries were about to move and did its big bit towards depressing prices at local auction blocks. Many growers bitterly resent these forecasts of perishables. In the nature of things they can never be other than guesses as weather conditions can alter supplies tremendously over night. They are given wide publicity by press and radio and when they forecast heavy supplies—as they usually do—they cause housewives to look for low prices. The buyers feel this and act accordingly.

Excellent growth characterized all crops during May. It was so good that by the end of the month most things were almost as far advanced as is usual at that time. Our early Irish potato crop looks excellent. Tops have made such good growth that the gaps so obvious earlier are now hardly noticeable. Blossoms were showing by Decoration Day. c.

Scab on Seed Potatoes

I ordered 300 bushels of Chippewa potato seed of Reed Bros., Inc., Ft. Fairfield, Maine. The attached tag has a State of Maine seal, and is labeled "crop of 1939, State of Maine Division of Plant Industry, variety Chippewa, and final inspection signed C. L. Sloat." The seed potatoes are all scabby. Reed Bros. claim it is not scab. I am sending you samples. Please tell me if they are scabby or not. F. R. O.

Middletown, N. Y.

The eight tubers sent us were badly infected with scab and of a very irregular size and poor quality. The accompanying pictures were taken of two of the samples. We have no way of knowing how or why this certificate of inspection was issued for this particular shipment, but it is evident that the experience involves an expense to this farmer for which somebody should be held responsible.

Seed potatoes passed by the Maine Authorities.

Albany County Notes

The frequent rains are filling the brooks and wells with an abundance of water that was lacking in many sections of the state and county last season. Pasture, grass lands, grain and gardens have a promising outlook for a normal harvest. Owing to the fact that quite uniform low temperatures prevailed throughout the Winter months, fruit and shrub buds were not prematurely forced and have been blooming in profusion. Less dead wood, too, found among the rose bushes and other shrubs.

Among the Summer boarding houses, carpenters have been busily engaged enlarging accommodations and recreational facilities, one popular resort installing bath with each sleeping room in addition to a concrete swimming pool.

The display of tulips in Albany city park, between May 20-30, attracted wide spread attention. Thousands of bulbs arranged in separate colors forming beds, large and small, including various shades and tints found throughout the color scale, have been developed in these gay Spring blossoms.

The Grange has been active throughout the county with get-together meetings, presenting programs that included demonstrations of the organization's work, lectures, music and plays, thus acquainting one group with the activities of others.

One of the 4-H Clubs in this locality entertained their parents at a supper, on Mother's Day, prepared and served by the girls who repeated the Fifth Commandment at the table. A. E. M.

Views on Soil Conservation

In the April 20 issue of the R. N.-Y., I read the article on welfare in Orange County and noticed it was written by a farmer and it somewhat aroused my ire. I would like to ask C. O. W. if he has considered other projects that refer to farmers.

I am a farmer, pay taxes, but have no mother or father to be on relief so as I see it the article does not apply to me. But I believe that everybody should get an even break, even the old people, who in most cases by no fault of their own are forced on relief and must be taken care of.

I would like to ask one question, is there more money spent for old age relief than for the conservation program which, to my way of thinking, is nothing more or less than farmers' relief? If you ask farmers in this locality what they think of conservation, nine out of every 10 will tell you it is all bunk, but if the other farmers are getting theirs I am going to get my share. And as to the conserving of the fertility of the soil, they tell you they have always done it and I guess we can do it now. D. F. B.

Cayuga County, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 379.

Situations Wanted

GRADUATE OF AGRICULTURAL School, wants position on stock farm, excellent experience. ADVERTISER 9069, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM or estate or camp working manager, 46, married, son 23; own repairing. Wish permanent job, excellent reference, honest, respectful, educated, American; like personal interview, available immediately. BOX 451, Oxford, N. H.

WOMAN, 54, with girl 13, wants housekeepers job. ADVERTISER 9073, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY 16, inexperienced, would like to help on farm in exchange for board and lodging, July 10 to August 20. Must be able to get to Catholic church. Answer to 26 Terrill Ave., Rockville Centre, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, AMERICAN, married, trained and thoroughly experienced in all branches, wishes position on commercial egg or breeding farm. Best references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 9076, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN, (unencumbered) desires housekeeper's position; 1-3 Christian adults; travel. ADVERTISER 9077, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, with Park's nationally known poultry farm, desires position, private estate or commercial; shares preferred; pheasantman, turkeyman, caretaker. Jack is alright Joe Parks. JACK, care Joe Parks, Altoona, Pa.

WANTED JOBS for boys with agricultural training, 17-19 years old, available July 1. S. FISCH, 108 53rd Ave., Corona, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED FARMER, manage all kinds farm work; dependable, excellent references. ADVERTISER 9081, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, REPAIRS, painting, help farm. ADVERTISER 9084, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER 42, desires position, experienced in all branches of farming. Sober, honest reliable; Connecticut preferred. ADVERTISER 9085, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER WISHES to work for nice family; lawns, flowers, vegetables, cow, chickens; reference, reliable. McNAMARA, 5 Liberty St., Newburgh, N. Y.

CARETAKER OR herdsman's position, married, two children, references, life experience. ADVERTISER 9087, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, MARRIED, caretaker, 36, experienced; (no couple work) wishes position as chauffeur, gardener, handyman, (horses); year around, trustworthy; own car, beds, kitchen, best references. Westchester County, interview possible only evenings, or Sunday afternoons. Write W. TEMPELMAN, Albany Post Road, Croton on the Hudson, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED, EXPERIENCED, poultry, gardening, caretaking, willing, reliable; good home preferred to large wages. ADVERTISER 9093, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER DESIRES to develop vegetable, poultry farm; establish roadstands, cabins, chicken houses; wife willing helper. FRED BECK, Cape May, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, forestry graduate, desires work, greenhouse or nursery; salary secondary. ADVERTISER 9106, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN MIDDLEAGED, farm bred, dependable, sober and experienced, wishes position; prefer batchelors farm or city. All around handy; first class reference. Give particulars and wages first letter. ADVERTISER 9107, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN 29, theoretical and practical experience, reliable, capable of taking full charge, wants steady position. ADVERTISER 9109, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY MANAGER, 20 years experience in California and New Jersey. Thorough and scientific knowledge. Compensation in addition to board and room, moderate. Address, JOHN JEFFERIES BEASLEY, Tuckerton, New Jersey.

WOMAN MIDDLEAGED, native American, Protestant, with long years of unusual experience in the printing and publishing industry, would like to assist someone who needs part time help in the conduct of business. Any locality, excellent credentials, small remuneration. ADVERTISER 9097, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN 53, experienced caretaker, houseman, handyman, painting, repairing, some gardening; private place; no liquor or tobacco. Board, room, $5.50 weekly. ADVERTISER 9101, care Rural New-Yorker.

STURDY YOUNG man seeks employment on farm for the Summer; willing, though inexperienced. Age 19, salary secondary. STAN LEHRFELD, 35-30 73rd St., Jackson Heights, L. I.

FARMER SINGLE, 50, desires position on small place or caretakers job, self worker. Experienced all around farmer, dependable, sober. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN WANTS to work plant on a profit sharing basis; must be an A-1 proposition offering good prospects to a responsible man. ADVERTISER 9102, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

FROZEN SOUR cherries for cherry pies the year around. Best size, color and flavor anyone can produce. We pack in 30 lb. and 10 lb. tins. Cherries all pitted and sugar with them. All necessary after thawed out is to cook them, put into cans and seal while hot. Express prepaid within 400 miles. Cheapest and best way to get sour cherries for home use, for anyone outside of the heavy cherry growing sections. We start shipping July 30 and every Tuesday till Case Farm stock is exhausted. If interested in having the finest of cherries next Winter, write for details. B. J. CASE, Sodus, N. Y.

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

WILD RASPBERRY honey has a mild delightful flavor, try some; liquified, five lb. pail $1.25; two $2.25 postpaid. HARRY MERRILL, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

VIRGINIA PEANUTS — Extra large shelled and Jumbos in the shell; five pounds $1 delivered. J. D. WOODARD, Courtland, Va.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone, one 5-lb. pail 85c; two pails $1.60 and six pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

FANCY CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.50. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER raspberry blend, delicious, five lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, five lbs. postpaid 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

HONEY: LOOK! Lower prices. 60 best clover $4.50; 28, $2.25; 60 buckwheat $3.30; mixed $3.90 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

EGGS STRICTLY fresh, neatly packed in baking boxes. Save your steps when baking cake, muffins, etc. 18c per pound, plus postage; free delivery; five pounds $1.10. J. E. HASELBECK, Sr., Ferndale Blvd., Central Islip, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, five pounds $1.10; two pails $2; five pounds creamed $1.25 postpaid into third zone. Nature flavored. FRANK MANCHESTER Middlebury, Vt.

Country Board

OFFERING COUNTRY home at moderate rates to elderly men, willing, able do chores as partial pay. ADVERTISER 9082, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR A RESTFUL vacation try Glencairn Farm in rolling hills. Reasonable rates, modern conveniences; Christian clientele; Mendham, N. J.

SPEND A WEEK in the Catskills. MISS HELEN HYZER, Andes, N. Y.

18 MINUTES to Fair, nurses lovely home, fine beds, $1.50 each; parties accommodated. 90-11 169th St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

FARM HOME, excellent food, reasonable rates. SPENCER'S, Crooked Creek, Penna.

WANTED—Boarders, elderly man or couple for Summer farm. FLORA WHITE, 12 Railroad Ave., Brandon, Vt.

ROOMS FOR World's Fair guests, $1 per night per person. Private home, clean and comfortable; near Fair. MRS. BETTY KENNEDY, 64-62 184th St., off World's Fair Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

QUIET COUNTRY farm house, all conveniences, steam pressure cooking; adults; reservations $16. MARGARET KEIR, North Valley Farm, Coeymans Hollow, N. Y.

SPEND YOUR vacation in Maine, country home, modern conveniences; own farm products; home cooking. Recreation, good fishing, nearby lakes and streams. Rates $15; Gentiles only. WIL-O-LON FARM, Oxford, Maine.

VACATION ON farm, modern conveniences, housekeeping rooms; rates reasonable. R. M. FERRIS, Medina, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders $10, children $8; dairy farm, modern, Christian home. MRS. L. THOMPSON, Deposit, N. Y.

SPEND YOUR vacation in the heart of Maine. Old Colonial country home now open for Summer guests. Rates $15 per week. MRS. DAY, Litchfield, Maine.

BOARDERS WANTED, $5 week. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vermont.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet; five miuntes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED BOARDERS—Spend your vacation in a country-rest home, large porch, comfortable beds, excellent meals; Christians; $14. E. OMAN ROSE, Stony Point, N. Y.

GUESTS — Fairvue Farm, Delhi, N. Y.; private, restful, modern, home cooking, farm products; $12 weekly.

WORLD'S FAIR guest, $1 person; quiet, residential; 10 minutes Fair all transportation. THE TERRACE, 4138 75th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home, $1 person, five minutes Fair; make reservations. H. GRAUL, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

QUIET FARM house, all conveniences. Gentiles. Near Watkins Glen, MRS. VARY, Alpine, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE FARMS, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river, Sky Line Drive, $7 and $9 weekly; Christians; Woodstock, Va.

COUNTRY BOARD, new house, Gentile; Woman and child $12, woman and two children under age 10, $16. Write HELEN SAPKO, Ghent, N. Y.

SPEND YOUR vacation, week-ends on modern farm; 100 miles from New York. T. THOMPSON, Kunkletown, Penna.

LARGE, QUIET farmhome, conveniences; elevation 2,000 feet; $12 week. THE OLD HOMESTEAD, Mansfield, Pa.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE, Delco plant, pump, motor. De Laval separator and brooder stove. ALEX MOORE, Rio, N. Y.

JOHN DEERE tractor, model A, on rubber, good condition. KOHLER, Bullville, N. Y.

YOUNG LAYING leather colored Italian queen bees, 50c. Immediate shipments. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FOR SALE—Frick tractor 12x25, model 525-A, good running condition. R. SIDNEY SMITH, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE, DeLaval milking machine with three pail outfit or trade for Surge. JOHN VANDERMEULEN, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

SPRUCE, HEMLOCK barn timbers sawed to order. Stumpage wanted. BUCK MOUNTAIN FARM, Indian Lake, N. Y.

60 QUILTS, $3.50-$25; photos 6cts.; crib quilts, goosefeather pillows, rugs, aprons, quilting done. VERA FULTON, Gallipolis, Ohio.

BRIGGS AND STRATTON gasoline motor, power motor row boat. Special wooden egg shipping boxes. SIMMS, Warwick, N. Y.

WATCH 21 jewels, runs fine, bargain, cheap. SIMMS, Warwick, N. Y.

SELECT — Northern bred Italian or Caucasian queens, 75c each; very gentle and productive. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS - PULLETS

Hanson Str. Wh. Leg. Bar. & Wh. Rocks, N. Hamps. R.I. Reds — 100 Day Old 7c ea. — 100 14 Days Old 10c ea.

Also started chicks express collect. (No order accepted for less than 25.)

HANSON WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
8 WEEKS OLD 60c; 10 WEEKS OLD 70c; 12 WEEKS OLD 80c.

All Chicks from carefully culled Bloodtested Stock. Pullets raised on Free Farm Range. Send for Booklet and Complete Price List.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Cat. Free. Cash or C. O. D.	Str. 100	Plt's 100	Ckl's 100
Large Hanson Str. W. Leghorns	$5.00	$10.00	$2.00
Bar. & W. Rox	6.00	9.00	6.50
R. I. & New Hampshire Reds	7.00	9.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed	5.00	7.00	5.50

All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D. by Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Heavy Breeds sexed on Request. Order Now.
Smith's Electric Hatchery. Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non Sexed 100	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
Large Type Hanson			
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	6.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	7.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	7.00	10.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. P. P. Pullets guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for Free cat.
Chester Valley Hatchery. Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D.

Prompt Service & Live del. guar. Pullets guar. 95% accurate	Per 100 unsexed	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
White or Brown Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
White or Barred Rocks	6.00	8.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds	6.50	9.00	5.00

Less than 100 add 1 cent per chick. Also started Chicks. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

ELSASSER'S
QUALITY CHICKS FOR PROFIT

(100% live arrival guaranteed).	Str. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type W. Leg.	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Wh. & Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	9.00	5.50
New Hampshire Reds	6.50	9.00	5.50
Heavy Mixed	5.50	9.00	5.00
Mixed	5.00	9.00	.. .

All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully culled. Order direct from ad. or write for FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM. Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

CASH OR C. O. D.	Str. 100	Pullets 100	Ckls 100
100% live del. Postpaid.			
Eng. W. Leg. (Plts. 95% guar.)	$5.00	$10.00	$1.50
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. & N. H. Reds	6.50	8.50	5.00

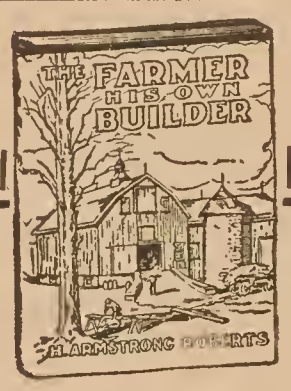
H. Mixed $5.50; Leg. Mixed $5-100. CATALOG FREE.
Lehman Strawser Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS! OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

100% del. guar. Postpaid. (Pullets Guar. 95%)	Str. 100	Pullets 100	Ckls 100
English White Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$1.50
Barred Rocks	6.00	8.50	5.00
Wh. Rox & R. I. Reds	6.50	8.50	5.00

Mixed $5; H. Mixed $5.50-100. CATALOG FREE.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

BIG CHICK BARGAINS
BLOOD TESTED SELECTED
White & Black Giants, Lt. Brahmas, N. H. Reds, White & Barred Rocks..... $6.95 PER 100
Dark Cornish, 12c ea. Mixed above Breeds, $5.95-100
Send no Money. Chicks & Postage C.O.D. 100% Alive.
EWING'S HATCHERY, BOX 2, McCLURE, PA



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H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry.

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NEW YORK CITY RESIDENTS ADD 2% SALES TAX
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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
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Publisher's Desk

E. R. Wilson of the Pine Tree Hatchery does not keep promises and does not like to answer letters or attend to complaints. Late in the Fall I bought 340 pullets from him but his shipment did not come up to promises and the chickens arrived with colds that spread to the flock and I lost about half of my flock. I wrote him about it and expected him to make good for some 60 pullets that were culls. After a long time he wrote a very nice suave letter but that was all. I could not follow it up as vigorously as I should as I had my hands full with colds that went through the flock after arrival of his pullets. It has finally cost me half of my flock of over 1,600 chickens not counting waste of feed aggravation and labor. I must ask you for your intervention. I paid $374 and $20 for hauling the pullets.
New York. S. A. K.

The pullets were to be selected chickens, inspected by a veterinarian for health. They were shipped in an open truck and were on the road four hours and arrived with heavy colds and the infection spread through the flock with the loss reported above. A request was made to adjust and reimburse with new birds fully developed and healthy. Mr. Wilson terms this demand "absurd and impossible." He makes no explanation as to why the birds were sent in an open truck which was inappropriate for the time of the year. To our inquiry as to whether he is willing to make any adjustment of any kind in connection with the complaint, Mr. Wilson makes no response whatever. At no time has he offered any adjustment although the record clearly shows the birds were ill when received and our reader lost the entire 340 lot together with some 500 other pullets. There is nothing left but suit in order to get a settlement. The neglect of adjustment and of correspondence in a complaint of this kind leaves us no recourse but to place the entire matter on the records for the judgment of our readers.

A friend took out a policy with an insurance company that he understood covered any accident he might have. He is paid up until May 1940. He had to have an operation because of injury received while at his work and the company refuse to honor the claim. Will you advise if he is entitled to payment. J. W.
New York.

The policy was a typical limited policy and only those accidents specifically enumerated in the policy were covered. The accident referred to did not come under any of the terms of the policy which the party held although the company states that it "is designed to cover many of those every-day accidents to which all of us are exposed." Agents seldom mention that the policy is limited but stress that it will cover accidents which leads the purchaser to believe it means all accidents. The policies are marked limited by law and we urge our readers to examine a policy carefully and understand it and the terms of it before signing it because only those accidents and conditions stated on the face of a policy will be covered.

The old Spanish prisoner scheme is again being worked from Mexico and has reached such proportions that the Government took cognizance of it and over the radio warned people to beware of letters urging aid in recovery of $280,000 and offering one-third for the aid. All letters were to be sent by air mail. We have referred to this scheme for years back and only in our April 6 1940 issue had a reference because of a letter received by a subscriber at that time. It is a fake, pure and simple—leave it alone.

I thank you for your kindness in trying to collect some money for me from Manuel Champagne, Oakland Beach, R. I., which he owes but he is just another trying to live on the other fellow. Please give this bill to an attorney as I need the money very bad and would be glad to get some of it. MRS. J. O'N.
Massachusetts.

Mr. Champagne has been shifting around from one address to another and it has been impossible to locate him. We regret not to have been able to collect this just account.

Two of us bought a unit in the Marlowe Avenue Corporation, 500 Fifth Avenue New York and have paid our interest, taxes and fees, amounting to $26 twice a year. Recently this corporation claims to have turned over the unpaid dues and units to the Thornycroft Development and the units have been shifted to form a group. A different policy has been adopted and if a number of units are sold the money is divided among all the unit holders and this is done until all the units are sold. We begin to think we can pay and pay as not one unit has been sold to date and we cannot understand why a larger price is asked. We would like to know if it is advisable to keep up our dues or drop it. M. I. B.
New York.

Our investigation reveals that the Marlowe Avenue Corporation was originally owned by what is called the Thorneycroft Development. Joseph B. Young, Inc. is said to have bought parcels at Thorneycroft, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y. and laid them out in apartment house plots. Joseph B. Young, Inc. are said to be in default in interest and taxes. The Marlowe Avenue Corporation which holds title to the properties in trust for all the owners is about to take over the Joseph B. Young, Inc. purchase either by default or foreclosure and this will wipe out the individual investors. There is a suggestion to give a gratis interest in two blocks called A and B subject to mortgage, and probably require a continuance of management, taxes and interest payments. This is a familiar means of keeping payments coming from the wiped-out investors to the original promotor. Our judgment is that the longer payments are continued the greater will be the losses. There has been depreciation in all land values in real estate properties the last few years and as a whole that depreciation has been 40 to 50 per cent. In one holding that we checked in this company the whole plot was 12,000 feet and the individual held 460 square feet, for which his taxes were $3.73. This meant that the city's assessed valuation of the whole lot was $121. These people, we believe, were speculating with other people's money. We have had many complaints from years back that investments in this company failed to yield any income.

We have been shipping eggs to the Farmers Egg Distributors, Inc., 321-A Greenwich St., New York City, later called the Jersey Farmers Egg Distributors, Inc. and removed to 344 Greenwich St., and we have a check here dated May 7, 1940. It is no good, the banks won't take it. However, their previous checks of which I got a few, were good. I believe they have gone into bankruptcy. The check is for $6, for one case of eggs. Could you let me know what is wrong with this company or whether you could collect this amount or at least some of it? My father is a subscriber to your magazine he also lost money on two cases of eggs. Any information you can give me will be very much appreciated. J. H.
New York.

Inquiries at the Greenwich Street address developed that the proprietors of the Jersey Farmers Egg Distributors had not been seen around there for two weeks previous. Letters to the address are returned with the notation that they removed and left no address. We have been unable to trace them. We would like to locate them. It is a misdemeanor to issue checks when there are no funds in the bank to meet them and several of our country readers have shipped to this concern with the same result as indicated in the above letter. It is a favorite trick of some of these small egg dealers to establish confidence by paying for first shipments promptly and then holding up payments a little and finally disappearing with a good amount of the shipper's money. It was this kind of treatment of shippers that was responsible for the establishment of the Publisher's Desk department. It was more flagrant years ago but it still crops up and we urge readers to investigate responsibility before making shipments.

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
REDUCTION IN PRICE
BABY CHICKS $8 Per 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING, SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular

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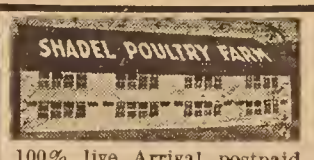

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S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
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Large Type Sex W. Leg.	100	500	1000
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B. & W. Rks., R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
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S. C. W. Leg. Pullets 95% Guar.	$11.00	$54.00	$108
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White Jersey Giants	9.00	45.00	90
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DAY OLD PULLETS (95%) . . $11.45-100. Postage Paid.
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Barred & Wh. Rocks, W. Leghorns, New Hampshires, $6.50-100; W. Giants, $8; Leghorn Pullets, $12; Leg. Ckls., $1.50; H. Mix, $5.50. Postpaid. Circular.
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Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARMS, HOMES, acreages, excellent bargains in the beautiful fertile Wallkill River Valley. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

GARAGE, CABIN, roadstand site, 20 acres on state road; no buildings; $800, $50 cash, $10 monthly. (Cobleskill). ADVERTISER 8982, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE in Adirondacks, 13 acres, five room house, garage, electricity, brook. ADVERTISER 9018, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FARM, New York or Pennsylvania; suitable for boarders, not over 115 miles New York City. Bathing facilities. ADVERTISER 9025, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT once, commuting farms, any size. Jersey and New York; buyers on hand. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

WANT TO buy or rent, a business, general store or what have you? ADVERTISER 9052, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, Long Island, 20 acres, seven room house, all modern improvements; rent or sell; reasonable. BOX 39, Mattituck, N. Y.

113 ACRE dairy and sugar farm, electricity and water; price $2,350. FRED KUTTLER, Lancaster, N. H.

FOR RENT — Seven rooms, bath; two acres on state road. $50 a month. MARY TAYLOR, West St., Harrison, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Furnished camp, 50 miles from New York; accommodate 12. Fifty foot screened porch, two car garage; on good fishing lake. $3,200. V. G. DREW, Cresskill, New Jersey.

FOUR ACRES for sale, vicinity Lake Hiawatha; ground level, all clear; 30 miles from New York. JESSIE Y. IVERSON, Boonton, N. J.

NINE ROOM house, 100x150 foot lot, garage, six chicken houses, accommodate 800; water; cheap for cash. Some furniture if desired, cheap; near Summit, N. J. ADVERTISER 9058, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—18 acre poultry farm on paved road, five miles from Milford, Del. Six room bungalow, three well-equipped poultry houses, garage, shed, corn crib, electricity. HATTIE WATERHOUSE, Farmington, Del.

FOR SALE or exchange, attractive 10 room house, suitable for tourists. Lawn, shade, garden, all improvements. BOX 218, Kinderhook, New York.

WANTED—Abandoned farm in mountains, $50 down. ADVERTISER 9064, care Rural New-Yorker.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, Orange County, N. Y. Country bargains. See "Doc" first to buy farms, homes, camps, cabins, stores, bars and grills.

HOUSE, MAIN road, 84th St., High Point; five rooms and bath; $2,500, no agents. STEPHEN WORZART, Manahawkin, N. J.

180 ACRE, 40 cow dairy farm, seven miles from Greenfield, Mass. High elevation; successfully operated by one family for more than a century. Comparatively new two family house, modern improvements. Spring water. Spacious barn, storage sheds and other buildings. Fruits and poultry would enhance income; $8,500. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—100 acres, house and barn, Potter County, Pennsylvania, bargain. ADVERTISER 9070, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEN ROOM house for rent; also want good steady farm hand. CHAS. STEWART, Callicoon, N. Y.

$800 BUYS 100 acre Maine farm, along small lake. House, barn, garage, great camp possibilities. ALSON ADAMS, East Moriches, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Furnished bungalows on a fruit farm in Westchester County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 9089, care Rural New-Yorker.

20 ACRE poultry, truck farm; hard surfaced state highway. City limits, city water, electricity, telephone, gas, bus. Large good frame house, barn. Houses for 1,000 layers; $3,500. LOUIS CURTIS, Millville, N. J.

WANTED TO rent year round, small unfurnished house, country. Within 70 miles New York; quiet, secluded; improvements unnecessary; about $100 year; Christian adults. ADVERTISER 9078, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY home about 100 acres, 2,000 feet frontage on highway, modern 11 room house with fireplace, tile bath, hot water heat, oil burner. Artesian water to the house and outbuildings, three streams, beautiful location, outside of Moorestown, N. J. Price $14,000; terms can be arranged; if interested write to G. PERAINER, Moorestown, N. J.

20 ACRE Long Island farm, 60 miles from New York City; near two large villages. House, modern five rooms but no improvements, also barn. Electricity available. Small amount cash required, balance long term low interest mortgage. Ideal for chickens or fruit. ADVERTISER 9092, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — General store on prominent state road in village in Orange County, N. Y. Income besides store. ADVERTISER 9083, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Five airy rooms with kitchen privilege; write or call on MRS. CAROLINE HAHN, Box 54, Callicoon Center, N. Y.

TO RENT—Three furnished rooms, kitchen, living-room, bedroom. Farm house near Hudson, N. Y. $6 per week. ADVERTISER 9086, care Rural New-Yorker.

TREMENDOUS BARGAIN, 200 acres Board-in-Dairy Farm. 15 acre private lake, 40 rooms, all furniture, three baths, barns, silo; tenant house, eight rooms, all improvements. Both sides state highway route number 23, Delaware County, N. Y. Widow sacrifices everything; $12,000. Details, photos. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

VILLAGE PROPERTY, two family house, four acres land, excellent location. MRS. CATHERINE VEEN, 37 Meridith St., Delhi, New York.

FOR SALE — Gas station, electric pumps, lunch stand, six room bungalow, all conveniences including Delco oil heat; two car garage, three acres land, corner property on state highway; $3,500. NELSON BEEBE, owner, Petersburg, N. J.

FOR SALE—72 acre farm, one mile to Bethel; nice road; abundance wood and spring water; nice buildings. JOSEPH REGAN, Bethel, Vt.

288 ACRE farm in first election district, Kent County, Maryland; in good farming section, one mile to town, schools, churches and railroad station, 2½ miles to waterfront on concrete road. Complete dairy barn, grainery and all out buildings, large frame house in good condition; (selling to settle estate). Price $16,000. ADVERTISER 9103, care Rural New-Yorker.

100 ACRE farm $2,500. Small farm and homes. CHAS. WITMER, Crewe, Va.

FOR SALE—Farm 75 miles New York City, new buildings, fully equipped, 35 head stock, crops planted, 500-quart retail milk route; $35,000. ADVERTISER 9094, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY FARM, 180 acres, eight room house, equipped, $8,500; part cash; no brokers. ADVERTISER 9095, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARAGE, CABINS, roadstand site, 20 acres on state road, no buildings. $800, $50 cash, $10 monthly, (Cobleskill). ADVERTISER 9104, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—200 acre stocked farm, tools, crops, etc., 10 room house, improvements; $35,000, $8,000 cash. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, Orange County, New York.

FOR SALE—Virginia Blue Grass stock farm, 710 acres, large brick house, large barn; $40,000, easy terms. J. D. ADDINGTON, Charlottesville, Va.

100 ACRES good productive land, nicely located; telephone and electricity available, nice orchard, poor buildings, $2,500; terms. Owner, SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, New York.

EXCHANGE — Tourist house, gas station, roadstand acreage for farm. For sale, exceptionally nice farm with 15c quart milk route. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Massachusetts.

192 ACRES, 25 miles east of Buffalo on Route 5, beautiful home, rich soil, good buildings. Income annually over $6,000; $8,000 cash required; leaving state. BOX 245, Corfu, N. Y.

WANTED — Tenant farmer, or shares; low rental; 50 acres developed farm land in Morris County, New Jersey. Peach and apple orchard, strawberry and raspberry fields, asparagus; all modern equipment, tractors and trucks. Wonderful business opportunity for the right party and willing worker. ADVERTISER 9098, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARGAIN, 12 acre chicken farm, for particulars write ADVERTISER 9099, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPING COTTAGE on Lake Thompson, vacant June 15-July 27, August 10-17; three rooms, two bedrooms. Completely furnished except bedding; electricity, boat, garage. $55 month, $15 week. RALPH LAMB, Route 2, Oxford Maine.

AUGUSTA, N. J. (on Sussex-Newton Road). For sale, farm 1, 65 acres, poultry and dairy, 1,500 chickens and raising equipment, 24 cows, modern barn, modern dwelling. Farm 2 adjoining, 166 acres, dairy, 24 cows, modern barn, modern double dwelling and log cabin. Will sell separately or combined. Bull, young stock, team of horses each farm. ADVERTISER 9111, care Rural New-Yorker.

Help Wanted

HOUSEWORKER, WHITE, 20-30 years old, no smoking, plain cooking, clean worker. Modern home, two children, own room. Write full particulars. BOX No. 10, Nyack, New York.

WANTED — Single man or strong boy to work on a truck farm; $30 monthly with room, board and washing. ADVERTISER 9049, care Rural New-Yorker.

INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE girl or woman for cooking, downstairs work. Two adults, beautiful country home, excellent room, wages. Write qualifications. BOX 332, Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

AN OLD and well established firm offers a field position to an experienced salesman and organizer to direct and oversee present selling force. Must be qualified to select, instruct and train new men for the selling force. Need to have enthusiasm, initiative and ambition; preferably about 35 years of age, and able to furnish high character references. Position permanent for successful service. It will expedite negotiations to state experiences, salary and a reference in letter of application. Address ADVERTISER 9090, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Two single men, one married man. BURMAN FARM, Delhi, N. Y.

HANDYMAN, MIDDLEAGED, of good habits, to keep the house clean, and vegetable garden; $15 per a month, room and board; a good home. EASTPORT HOTEL, Eastport, New York.

COUPLE FOR small farm, Summer boarding house; woman for general housework; good tips. Man must be experienced farmer, able drive car, sober, honest; state wages. ALFRED POLSTER, Callicoon, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED DAIRY maid for small model goat dairy; good references required. ADVERTISER 9056, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, good milker, teamster, drive tractor; no booze. Wages $40 month, room and board. M. Y. CRAIG, Oldwick, N. J.

SINGLE, GOOD milker and good around machinery; $50 monthly wanted. BOX 94, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

MAN WANTED, good milker, general farming. FRANKLIN OSBORN, Sea Girt, N. J.

ELDERLY MAN or couple, good home with couple. Gardening, handy with tools. Brooklyn suburbs. ADVERTISER 9059, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man to work vegetable farm. Wife to board two men at times. Must be willing to work farm hours and have good eyesight. Give experience, size of family and nationality. Wages $60 month, house, vegetables, fuel. JACOB ZIMMERMAN, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

GOOD COOK, serve lunches, connection with home bakery. Room and board plus percentage. Western New York, references. ADVERTISER 9062, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED SINGLE man to work on dairy farm; must be dry hand milker. $50, maintenance, board and room. ADOLF PETERSEN, Cottage Grove Rd., Bloomfield, Connecticut.

BUTCHER — All around man for country slaughter house; salary, write full particulars. ADVERTISER 9065, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN FOR general housework, suburban Syracuse; two children of school age in family; salary $5. We think it a good home. ADVERTISER 9060, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middleaged housekeeper for suburban farm. ADVERTISER 9061, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED COUPLE or mother and son to take full charge of poultry farm, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Salary or shares An opportunity for the right man; for particulars address ADVERTISER 9071, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN AND wife, boarding house, (no children). Woman, chambermaid and waitress; man dishwasher and general kitchen work. $50 month, plus room and board and tips; call or write, FRIEDMAN HOUSE, Toms River, N. J.

MAN WANTED on farm, must know how to milk and drive team; $25 per month, good home; no alcohol. L. KEATOR, Binnewater, N. Y.

TWO MEN, farmers' helper, sanitary milker, also handy man, repairer, painter, carpenter; $30 month, board and lodging. Permanent, address ADVERTISER 9074, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN for small farm dairy; creamery, milk route, canvasing. Honest, energetic, pleasing personality. ADVERTISER 9075, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL WANTED, general housework, small country inn. Preferable one that can milk cow year round; Connecticut. ADVERTISER 9066, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middleaged single man, or boy wanting good home on small farm, good milker, reasonable wages, year around job. ROBERT HALL, E. Concord, N. Y.

WANTED — Man, white, sober, on poultry farm; steady position; fair wages. S. GOR, Risley, N. J.

WANTED — Fats, clean dry hand milkers. Two men for two time milking and barn work; one man for three time milking. Wages $50 per month, room, board, washing. Only capable men considered; openings at once. LONICERA FARMS Douglassville, Pennsylvania.

BERRY PICKERS wanted immediately; have 10 acres. O. J. MASKER, Warwick, N. Y.

WANTED—Young white woman for general maid, not over 35 years old. Refined, pleasant, beautiful home in the country. Four in family, two children aged four and 10. Washing for four year girl only. State wages according to experience and skill. Enclose photograph; references required if inexperienced; character reference necessary. Write to BOX HOLDER 315, Wilton, Conn.

MAN OR COUPLE to operate fruit and cattle farm. Must be able to operate machinery, drive car. Conveniences furnished. ADVERTISER 9079, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boy, handy, wishing home, board and clothes. Write ADVERTISER 9080, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Woman, white, 40 to 45, good all round cook at Summer hotel. Must be clean, ambitious, willing, good character. Also man, white, for dishwasher and general ground work. Ambitious, clean, temperate; knowledge of handywork. Also girl, for waitress and part time chambermaid. Experience not essential; willing and pleasant. Transportation paid one way on all. State experience and qualifications, references first letter; photograph if possible. Write MRS. PAULINE W. GUSTIN, Lake Oscawana, R. F. D. No. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.

RELIABLE COUPLE for merchants home farm. Experienced general farmer; wife, cooking, housework. Pleasant living conditions, reasonable wages, permanent. Write fully, BOX 817, Trenton, N. J.

EXPERIENCED SINGLE man for general farm work. EDWIN FERBER, Callicoon, New York.

COUPLE FOR small country place; wife, cook, general work. Man, gardener, lawn, milk two cows, pcts, few chickens. Dr. DANIEL PUGH, Remsen, N. Y.

GOOD, HONEST and experienced man wanted on large farm; if possible no bad habits. Write to Steiner's Farms, Prattsville, N. Y. Give full details and wages wanted.

RELIABLE FARM hand, good with horses; wages $50 a month and cottage; no children or incumbrances. Send copy of references with application. ADVERTISER 9091, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Handy man for small dairy and poultry farm; good character, clean, no smoking or liquor. Wages $30 month, board. Address BOX 64, Cottekill, Ulster County, New York.

LARGE DAIRY farm wants couple, man should be a good dry hand milker and tractor driver; wife for housework. Steady job; state wages and experience. HARRY RHYN, Lebanon, N. J.

SINGLE MAN wanted, good dry hand milker and tractor driver, steady job. For experienced farmer advancement possible. State wages and experience. HARRY RHYN, Lebanon, N. J.

RELIABLE WOMAN, 30-40, for general housework, plain cooking. Private home, Summer at seashore; salary start $30. MRS. FRANK COOK, 4601 193rd St., Flushing, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, capable take charge of business couples' home; care one child. Wages $40 per month. ADVERTISER 9108, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL OR woman for downstairs work, cooking and laundry for four people; good home, pleasant surroundings. Christians; salary $50. ADVERTISER 9105, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced middleaged farmer, maried, no children, no drinking for small dairy near Stroudsburg, Pa. State references and salary expected. Permanent for honest man and good worker. ADVERTISER 9096, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A farmer to help milk 10 cows, and do other farm work; $30 per month. ADVERTISER 9100, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Girl technichian for milk laboratory, Schoharie County, standard plates, colis, phosphatase, butterfats. Licensed preferred but not essential; state experience, wages expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 9110, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife only, no dependents, to run farm boarding house for Summer months, 15 to 20 men. Everything furnished; ages between 35 and 50. Give age, references, experience. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

SINGLE MILKER, certified dairy, 15 cows; wages $40 and board; age 25 to 40; write age, reference, experience, weight, height. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Somerville, New Jersey.

Situations Wanted

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER with nursing experience for business or professional adults in country. Educated, healthy, reliable and capable; drives car; moderate salary. ADVERTISER 9053, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, EXPERIENCED in all kinds general farming, desires permanent position. Can milk cows, drive team or truck, etc. Excellent references; married, no children; $75 per month in last job. ADVERTISER 9003, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 22, agricultural school graduate, good milker, teamster. Run DeLaval machines, pasteurizer; state wages. ADVERTISER 9050, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, HANDYMAN, or work on small farm, single, Yankee, 36. ADVERTISER 9051, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY MANAGER single, thoroughly experienced production of eggs, chicks, broilers, ducklings, turkeys and pheasants. Excellent executive ability; excellent references. BOX 66, Germantown, N. Y.

WORKING FOREMAN, scientific grassland management, breeding, teamster, tractor and machinery; milk plant, Grade A, Mass. Babcock license, milking machines. ADVERTISER 9055, care Rural New-Yorker.

CORNELL GRADUATE, agriculture, 22, some farm experience; interested in scientific breeding; excellent references. ADVERTISER 9054, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE HERDSMAN, farmer, age 31, reliable, honest, good references, wants position on dairy farm or work on estate. State wages; will go any place. FRITZ SCHLACHT, R. D. 4, Delanson, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, DAIRYMAN, single, age 28; experienced general farming, capable, references, wages $75 up. ADVERTISER 9057, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by a middleaged man; can do all kinds of work always. Sober; state wages in first letter. P. O. BOX 55, Willowemoc, N. Y.

MATURE WOMAN, college education, seeks position in motherless country home. Capable, trustworthy, linquist, drive car, excellent cook, secretary; understands animals, garden. Supervise estate. ADVERTISER 9063, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, HANDY helper; male; Long Island preferred. Must furnish board. ADVERTISER 9010, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER SINGLE, sober, honest, ambitious, German descendent; experienced in general and poultry farming, wants a poultry farm on shares or wages; no dairy. Go anywhere, have own car. ADVERTISER 9067, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Stone masonry work, fireplaces, etc. by contract; anywhere. DELLACROCE, 1002 Jackson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED—Houseman, cook, serve or would do general work. ADVERTISER 9072, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG COUPLE wants work on a chicken farm. ADVERTISER 9112, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN EXPERIENCED, reliable, farm school graduate, best references; capable of taking full charge. E. FUNK, 357 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers Exchange will be found on page 377.

Give all farm animals *a good start in life*

HEALTHY CALVES, lambs, pigs and colts —every farmer wants them. Not every farmer knows how important salt is in the mother's diet, in making sure of healthy young. Salt is just as important in the diet of growing animals, to make them thrive. You can learn best how to use salt for stock feeding from International's book, "White Gold for the Farmer's Profit."

In this book, the Research Department of International Salt Company, Incorporated, an outstanding authority in the industry, has condensed the advice of many agricultural stations and experience of practical farmers. Write for it.

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Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Agricultural experiments are underway in Chemung County. Among new and untried crops will be sowings of Ladino clover, a crested wheat grass, a smooth broom grass and a Canada blue grass. Ten new varieties of carrots and hybrid sweet corn are also planted.

A process whereby canned tomatoes can be greatly improved in firmness even to the extent of withstanding the breakdown which usually accompanies shipment of the canned product, has been developed at the Geneva Experiment Station, by the use of calcium chloride.

A total of 307,250 trees have been planted on 88 Chemung County farms under the 1940 Reforestation Conservation project. More than one-half of the trees were red pines.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Proud Prince of Elm Summit, a Guernsey bull, bred and owned by Chester A. Parnell of Piffard, has won national recognition by being entered in the Advanced Register, where only Guernseys which meet high production requirements are eligible for entry.

The Alpine herd of goats owned by R. O. Fields of Jamestown, won the 1940 New York Goat's Milk Contest. Second place went to Meadow Ridge Dairy at Derby and third place to the Prasse Certified Dairy at Prince Bay, Staten Island.

Back in 1909 E. J. Bailey of Crystal Valley stored away 15 tons of hay during a good yielding season. Since then he piled new hay on top of it. Reaching the level of the 1909 hay in his mow, Mr. Bailey found he had 10 tons left from the cuttings of 31 years ago and it was as sweet and fresh as any hay just harvested.

The annual Central New York dairy and livestock field day program will take place at the fair grounds in Syracuse July 26 and 27. Sponsors of the event expect 5,000 farmers to attend. P. B. O.

Long Island Potato Tour

The 17th Annual Long Island Potato Tour, arranged by the Agricultural Extension Services of the Nassau and Suffolk County Farm Bureaus, will be held on June 20-21.

Twelve farms, planted with more than 1,500 acres of potatoes, will be visited during the two day tour. On these farms will be seen, "power farming" equipment, including a four-row planter and cultivator; digging, grading, and loading equipment; a power take-off tractor sprayer, and a duster mounted on a tractor; potatoes planted on the contour to control erosion; 60 acres of potatoes protected with California type of overhead irrigation; a farm potato storage house with a capacity of 36,000 bushels; seed plots planted with certified seed from various sources; a fertilizer experiment containing 27 different mixtures; and experiments on soil acidity, cover crops, potash, etc., location on the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm. Long Island's 45,000 acres of potatoes will be in first class condition for the tour.

The tour will leave from Mineola near the Court House on Thursday morning, June 20, at 9:30 A. M., and from the Henry Perkins Hotel, Riverhead, on Friday morning, June 21, at 7:30 A. M. Requests for this program should be addressed to W. G. Been, County Agricultural Agent, Court House, Riverhead.

The Ethan Allen Family

My father took THE RURAL NEW-YORKER many years ago and I have taken it for years too. I like it very much.

I noticed in your January 12 issue a reference to Ethan Allen of Green Mountain fame. It may interest you to know that Ethan Allen's daughter, Fanny, married my grandfather, Jacob Miller, of Rochester, N. Y. They had four children, one son David R. Miller and three girls, Seela, Lucretia and Sarah. They all married and came to Allegan County, Michigan, a wilderness at that time. There they built log houses and lived the pioneer life. All have passed on now to their reward.

David R. Miller was my father so Fannie Allen was my grandmother and Ethan Allen was my great grandfather. There are many other great grandchildren of Ethan Allen now living in Michigan. My health is good. I will be 86 the 17th of November next. F. D. MILLER.

"A QUICK CALL TO THE VETERINARIAN IS ALL THAT SAVED THE OLD GIRL"

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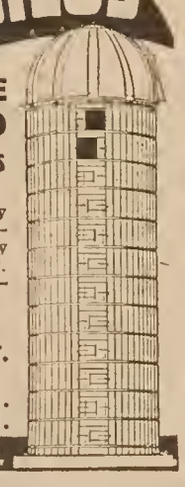

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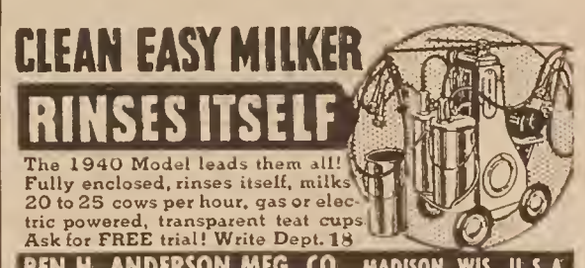

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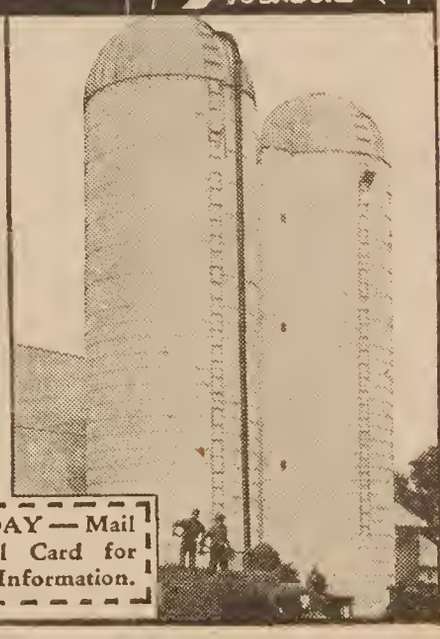

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—Laurence H. Barney Jr.

There's a Little Spare Time Now for Some Good Fishing

Spray Programs for Grapes and Tree Fruits

By P. Garman and E. M. Stoddard

PROTECTING home fruit trees from insect and disease is not as simple as it sounds. The process does not consist of just a few dustings or an occasional spray of this or that material—or a little attention now and then as insects or disease appear. More often than not, results of such a procedure are unsatisfactory. For the home orchard as well as the commercial plantation, it is necessary to employ thorough and timely measures to insure success. We would, therefore, emphasize the four cardinal principles of disease and insect control. (1) Know what pests you need to control. (2) Spray or dust thoroughly. Cover all parts of the fruit and foliage. (3) Apply at the proper time — before insects become numerous or disease appears. Spray to prevent rather than cure, but spray to cure if preventive measures have not been taken or are unsuccessful. (4) Use known remedies and avoid the unknown.

A few corollaries of these principles should be mentioned. For example, more spray or dust applications are usually needed in rainy seasons than in dry. Dusts are best applied on quiet days or very early in the morning while dew is on the leaves. Never spray while fruit is in full bloom except with non-poisonous materials — this is to protect the bees. Avoid late poison applications that will not be washed off by rain by harvest time. Do not spray when temperatures are above 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Of the standard fungicides and insecticides commonly employed for fruit, the following may be mentioned. Lime sulfur, either in liquid or dry form, is used mainly on apples or sour cherries but is not suitable for peaches, plums, pears, or sweet cherries except as a dormant spray. Bordeaux mixture is used mainly for grapes and is not suitable for tree fruits in this locality because of fruit russet and leaf burn. Wettable sulfurs, such as "Flotation sulfur," "Magnetic 70," "Koloform," "Dritomic," and others, are in general less caustic to plant foliage and are safe to use on peaches, plums and sweet cherries. These latter materials are coming into more extended use on apples from year to year. It is important not to confuse wettable sulfurs with dry or liquid lime sulfur.

Lead arsenate is still the standard insecticide for chewing insects and affords better protection than other stomach poisons because of its adhesive properties and stability under atmospheric conditions. Calcium arsenates specially prepared for fruits are available but have limited usefulness in this area. The value of rotenone sprays or dusts has not yet been fully demonstrated but there are indications that they may be of some value against a number of different pests. Nicotine sulfate still is the standard contact spray for such insects as leafhoppers and aphids or plant lice, but demonstrations of the value of rotenone or pyrethrum sprays against these insects are increasing from year to year.

Among the more common materials utilized for increasing the effectiveness of insecticides by enhancing spread or adhesion may be mentioned soaps, glues, skim milk powder and oils such as fish oil or linseed oil. For prevention of spray burn from lead arsenate on tender fruits, such as the peach, zinc sulfate is commonly employed. Hydrated lime is also useful for the latter purpose and is a common ingredient of spray mixtures.

For the home fruit garden only a few materials are usually needed and often the simpler the program the better. Those mentioned in the calendars that follow are standard remedies in use for a long time in this district. It should be emphasized again, however, that nothing takes the place of thorough applications because the best materials can be wasted by insufficient spray or dust, or careless application. Also, continual vigilance to be sure the pest does not steal up unawares is always in order.

In the abbreviated spray programs below the minimum number of sprays is listed which, it is believed, will give satisfactory results. It is recognized, of course, that dusts may take the place of sprays for some of the applications. These are indicated in notes under each program. Few dusting materials adhere to the foliage as well as sprays so that given a minimum number of sprays to produce good fruit it will usually be necessary to increase the number of dust applications over the number mentioned. Dilutions are given for 10 gallons and in household measures such as cups and spoonfuls.

It should also be realized that commercial men follow more intensive spray programs and those interested in production other than for home consumption should consult extension services, county agricultral agents or experiment stations and universities for more complete schedules.

Sprayers and Dusters

It happens frequently that the means at hand for making spray application often deter home owners from treating fruits because of the labor involved. In this connection it appears wise to observe that large trees cannot be treated with a knapsack or compression sprayer. At least a wheelbarrow size, holding 10 to 20 gallons, is necessary. Likewise, hand dusters are out of the question except for peaches or other low-growing fruits. For trees more than 10 feet in height some form of extension rod is necessary. If several large trees are involved, it is simpler to call in a professional man to do the work, but it should be realized that services of this type are often expensive and knowledge of what the treatments are for will help one to get his money's worth.

Peaches

Time	Amount for 10 gallons	Pests
(1) Late Fall or early Spring before buds swell	Dry lime sulfur, 1½ quarts.	If leaf curl is a problem
(2) Shuck split	Wettable sulfur (Manufacturer's recommendations); lead arsenate, 1¼ cups; zinc sulfate, ¾ cup; hydrated lime, 3 cups.	Curculio
(3) 7-10 days after No. 2	Same as above.	Curculio
(4) 3-4 weeks before ripening	Wettable sulfur Mfr's. recommendations).	Brown rot
(5) Repeat No. 4	if weather is wet at ripening time.	

80-20 sulfur lime dust may be substituted for wettable sulfur. Avoid over stimulation by use of fertilizers on account of the Oriental fruit moth.

Sweet and Sour Cherries

Time	Amount for 10 gallons	Pests
(1) Just before blossoms open	Dry lime sulfur, 1⅓ cups.	Brown rot
(2) Petal fall	Dry lime sulfur, 1⅓ cups; arsenate of lead. 1 cup.	Curculio. brown rot, leaf spot
(3) 10 days after No. 2	Wettable sulfur (Manufacturer's recommendations); arsenate of lead, 1 cup.	Brown rot, curculio, leaf spot
(4) 2 weeks after No. 3	Wettable sulfur (Manufacturer's recommendations).	Brown rot, leaf spot

Add nicotine sulfate to No. 1 if aphids are present.

Apples

Time	Amount for 10 gallons	Pests
(1) Pink: when flower buds are pink	Dry lime sulfur, 1⅓ cups; lead arsenate, 1¼ cups; nicotine sulfate, 4 tablespoons.	Scab, aphis, leaf eating insects
(2) Calyx: just after petals fall	Dry lime sulfur, 1⅓ cups; lead arsenate, 1¼ cups.	Scab, curculio, codling moth
(3) 1st cover: 7-10 days later	Same as Calyx.	Scab, curculio, codling moth
(4) 2nd cover: 7-10 days after No. 3	Same as Calyx.	Apple maggot, scab, sooty fungus
(5) 3rd cover: July 1-10	Same as Calyx.	Apple maggot, scab, sooty fungus

90-10 sulfur arsenate dusts may be substituted for sprays but in rainy weather should be repeated more often. Pink, calyx and first cover especially necessary on scab susceptible varieties such as McIntosh.

Pears

Time	Amount for 10 gallons	Pests
(1) Dormant	Oil spray (Manufacturer's recommendations).	Psylla, scale, blister mite
(2) Cluster bud: as flower buds separate	Nicotine sulfate, 4 tablespoons; wettable sulfur (Manufacturer's recommendations).	Psylla, scab, blister mite, pear midge
(3) Calyx: after petals fall	Lead arsenate, 1¼ cups; nicotine sulfate, 4 tablespoons.	Curculio, psylla
(4) 10-14 days later	Same as above.	Curculio, psylla
(5) 1st of July	Nicotine sulfate, 4 tablespoons; Summer oil (Manufacturer's recommendations), or soap solution.	Pear psylla

Plums

Time	Amount for 10 gallons	Pests
(1) When fruit is size of a small pea	Wettable sulfur (Manufacturer's recommendations); zinc sulfate, ¾ cup; arsenate of lead, 1¼ cup; hydrated lime, 3 cups.	Curculio
(2) 7-10 days after No. 1	Same as No. 1.	Curculio
(3) 2 weeks after No. 2	Wettable sulfur (Manufacturer's recommendations).	Brown rot

Thinning the fruit so it does not touch, helps control brown rot. Repeat No 3. if weather is moist, until brown rot is checked.

Grapes

Time	Amount for 10 gallons	Pests
(1) As buds start	Bordeaux (Manufacturer's recommendations); or 4-4-50 homemade mixture.	Black rot
(2) Just before blossoms open	Bordeaux; arsenate of lead.	Black rot, leaf eating insects
(3) As soon as berries set	Same as above.	Black rot, downy mildew
(4) 2 weeks after No. 3 when berries touch in cluster	Same as above (omit arsenate of lead).	Black rot, downy mildew, leaf eating insects.
(5) 10 days to 2 weeks after No. 4	Same as above (omit arsenate of lead).	Black rot, downy mildew, leaf eating insects

Apply nicotine sulfate to undersides of leaves in July if leafhoppers become plentiful. Add arsenate of lead for rose chafers or Japanese beetles July 1; spray heavily. Very thorough applications needed for black rot.

Quince

Time	Amount for 10 gallons	Pests
(1) Pink: when blossoms are pink	Dry lime sulfur, 1⅓ cups; arsenate of lead, 1¼ cups.	Fungous diseases, leaf eating insects
(2) Calyx: when blooms are off	Same without arsenate.	Fungous diseases, codling moth
(3) July 1	Same as No. 1; plus powdered skim milk, ¾ cup.	Fungous diseases, quince curculio,
	Dry lime sulfur, 1⅓ cups; arsenate of	Oriental fruit moth
(4) August 1	lead, 1¼ cups.	Quince curculio, Oriental fruit moth

Additional applications are often necessary to obtain satisfactory control of the Oriental fruit moth. Use 1½ cups of derris or cube, 4-5 per cent rotenone, applying about August 10, 20 and 30.

Everbearing Strawberries

One of the more interesting crops for the New York State farmer to try in his garden is a few rows of everbearing strawberries. Everbearing strawberries have been on the market for years and yet there is still a thrill in going out in the garden all through the late Summer and Fall and being able to pick the luscious red berries.

The same general cultural methods are used for the everbearing varieties as for the common, standard varieties. It is best to start with strong plants as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring. The amount of fruit to be harvested the first year depends largely on the time that the plants are set. In this factor the everbearing varieties differ from the standard; they bear the first year of setting.

The earlier the plants are set the better established the roots will become in the ground and the more runners will develope. Here is a good time to say that both the matted row system and the hill systems are used with success. Some growers prefer one method and some the other. With the hill system the runners are not allowed to develop and only the plants originally set are kept for fruiting. With the matted row system the plants are allowed to grow the same as the standard varieties, in rows from a few inches to three to four feet according to the inclination of the operator.

The variety of everbearers selected will do much toward deciding the exact system of propogation. Some varieties will produce more under one system than under another. The Mastodon, one of the most common varieties, is best grown under the matted row system because of its tendency to produce runners.

Naturally the production of these plants will vary under different conditions. Soil, weather, cultivation and many other factors will influence it but usually about 50 plants will be enough to supply the average farm family with berries during the late Summer and early Fall months. This is by using the matted row system and will usually take up about one square rod.

The first flower stems of these should be removed the same as with the standard varieties if best results are wanted later in the season.

E. C.

General Crop vs. Single Crop Farm

Born on a farm in the Granite State 44 years ago, I have witnessed the gradual revolution in farm industry from the 'general crop' farm of two generations ago to the 'single crop' farm so prevalent today. With this change has come a material one in farm life and endeavor. Too great reliance has been placed upon receipt of cash income for food requirements. General crop farmers raised 90 per cent of their food requirements but the concentrated effort on single crops today leaves the farmer too little time for the seemingly non-essential garden, dairy, hennery, pen, sheep-fold and stable. Too high a percentage of farms have been lost because the farmer in a bad year or succession of them has not cash funds to buy food and clothing and that wolf relief" has stalked his door. That never occurred on the general crop farm.

Gradually but inexorably the laws of supply and demand have reduced the margin of profit per unit to the farmer even as mass production has made possible lower profits per unit in industry. The agricultural interests have been forced to dump them on a heavy market at prices that did not cover cost of production. The economic chaos that resulted is well known to most farmers and through rural papers and publications to some extent by non-agrarianists.

The New Deal administration has done more experimenting than any other heretofore, and a bewildered and tolerant electorate has watched for improvement in the economic situation with growing impatience. Few dirt farmers have been included in the councils that have decreed regimentation of agriculture with price and crop control as well as artificial scarcity. Altruistic attempts to raise the social and economic level of share-croppers and tenant farmers and the grants and subsidies for soil conservation have been sops to sooth the irate farmer. In medicine they would be called counter-irritants—not intended to cure the evil but by psychology to draw the attention of the sufferer to other conditions.

The mass production methods taught farmers lacked one very important lesson, which may have been taught by the school of bitter experience. It is fine to concentrate on wheat acreage and reduce the cost of producing a bushel of wheat by two cents, theoretically raising the net profit to the farmer by that sum. It is good practice to concentrate upon hogs as a cash income source, and reduce the cost of producing a pound of pork one-fourth of a cent — thus raising the theoretical net profit of the husbandman by that amount. The pinch comes when too many have the same idea and the laws of supply and demand at time of marketing the crop drop the price five cents per bushel and one cent per pound and more than wipe out the theoretical gain.

The farmer with 500 acres in wheat and no other crops would find a diet of wheat and its by-products far from nourishing even if palatable. The family forced to live on pork all year would get so that the grunt of a pig would nauseate it. And so it goes, down through the line of farm products. with equal force. Some indeed are not even edible.

I can well remember the days when the cellar and storage bins were loaded with every type of food product our large family would need for the ensuing year. We had no "main crop"—we were "just farmers." If the potato market was below cost of production we fed culls to hogs, saving only seed, domestic requirements and by sale or barter, placed only the cream of the crop on the market as a cash item to aid in buying staples such as sugar, coffee, salt, etc. we could not raise. The same held true of every product of the field. We always had a full larder and enough prime surplus to draw premium prices for a small cash income to meet taxes, clothing and products and services. How well I remember the canning process of meats, fruits and vegetables. We had milk for cream, butter, cheese and skim-milk for pigs and poultry. Fresh eggs, broilers, fryers, roasters and fricassees were always available for the killing and dressing. We traded quarters of beef, veal and lamb with other farmers, not having currently available cold storage lockers in which to keep these products until used, with safety. We pooled our hides and skins for market, getting a better price per unit from buyers in the larger quantities, and pro-rated the returns. The grocer always could use eggs, poultry, dairy products that were farm-fresh for resale to clerical and industrially employed customers, and was always glad to give us a due bill if not cash, for which we secured the many staples we could not raise.

Photo—L. H. Phinney.

Having read the article "The Romance of Fences," in a recent R. N.-Y. issue, I thought my friends might be interested in this picture of a rail fence bordering the highway in the Pelham Township, Massachusetts.

December brought hog butchering time and March farrowed hogs had made 225 pounds average on home grown feed. A dozen farm neighbors would gather for the slaughter. Wives and daughters made pies, cakes and goodies for the hungry men. Stuck, bled and dressed, the pigs were cut for hams, bacon, fat-back, loins and the heads cooked for head-cheese. Pork was put down in brine and smoked in the old smoke house to a luscious flavor that made ham and cabbage, bacon and eggs, broiled ham steaks and crown roasts of pork for all when the mere desired dictated.

The Spring thaws found us working the sugar bush and collecting the sap and boiling down to syrup and maple sugar. Heaps of griddle cakes were smothered in butter and topped off with real maple syrup—not synthetic stuff with a "genuine maple flavor." City friends and relatives were glad to buy any surpluses we had of any and all our home grown products and were efficient unpaid salesmen for us. We could always send barrels and boxes of our best apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and other fruits to them by freight—and usually these were prepaid, but no C.O.D. was ever refused.

Cheese was cheese in those days. None of this new-fangled cheese made by a process that cured (?) it in 24 hours. Young America is growing up with a palate educated to synthetic appetites. High pressure radio and publication advertising sells products but abuses the moral sensitivity and physical appreciation of the better quality home grown products of yesteryear. Good, sharp cheddar cheese so fondly remembered as "store cheese" is fast being replaced by process cheese in glass jars, fancy decorated tumblers and other eye-catching containers, the labels from which, with some small coin payment, will bring some advertising novelty to the sender. You did not need catches like that to sell or appreciate home cured cheddar cheese, pot cheese, cream cheese and the like.

Industrialists are more cohesive and with wealth, maintain lobbies that effectuate their wishes. Were the farmers so organized as they some day will be, they, not the industrialists, would be in the driver's seat. Industry cannot do without the farmer to a greater extent than the farmer is dependent upon industries. That balance of power can be exerted in favor of the farmer to the extent that cost of production plus a fair and reasonable profit will always be assured for the farmer.

New York. L. F. JONES.

Bees Make a Poor Start

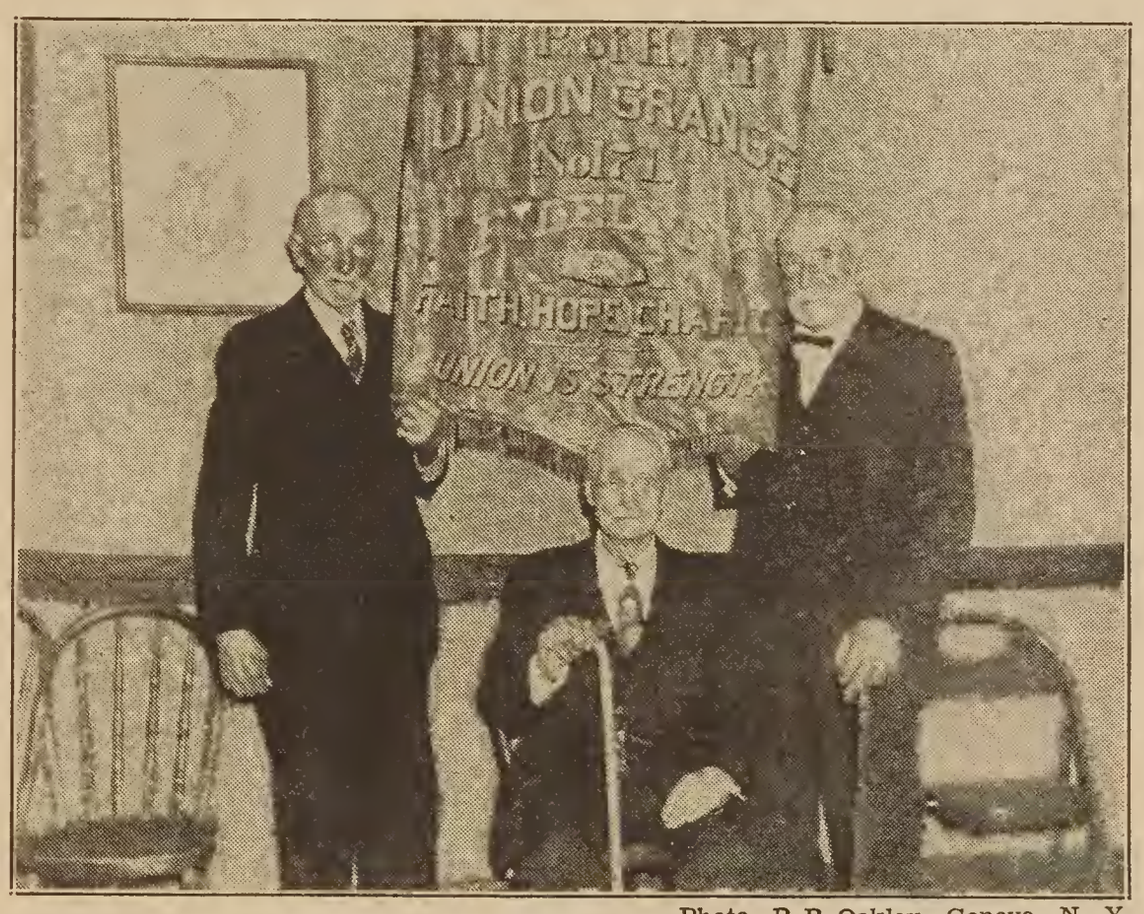
The Winter loss of bees in Western New York was about 50 per cent, according to E. T. Carey of Syracuse, secretary of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association. He finds the loss almost as high in Hudson Valley counties and 25 per cent in central counties. Bee owners of northern counties fared better, with about a 15 per cent average loss. This may have been due to cellar storage or better general preparation for a cold Winter.

A cold Winter it was—with unusual snow. It has been followed by an unusually wet Spring. Vegetation is very luxuriant in central counties. Yet too much rain robs the flowers of normal nectar and thus lessens the honey crop. However, with careful feeding, as most bee men find necessary as they rebuild their losses with package bees, the crop of honey may yet be good. It is too early to say.

These are some of the things brought out at the recent meeting of the Cortland County Beekeepers' Association. One member, the State's veteran apiarist M. H. Fairbanks had had no losses in one yard, and only enough in his other yards to average a 20 per cent loss. He reported one winter flight in his out-doors, carefully packed colonies. Some others reported two flights and even less losses. Other members reported 20 to 90 per cent losses. No one, however, was quitting the business.

A general invitation was extended to all interested in bees to attend the annual picnic meeting of the State Association in Ransomville, Niagara County in July. Adams and Myers, owners of fruit farms as well as producers of honey on a large scale, will be the hosts at this event. Nationally known bee experts will be present; also guests from Canadian apiaries.

M. G. F.



Photo—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

Union Grange, Bilsborrow, Ontario County, N. Y. claims to have the two oldest Grange members in Ontario County, and perhaps the oldest in New York State. They are D. Eddy Barnes, left, and Walter Dorman, right, who completed 65 years in Grange membership in April. They joined Union Grange in April, 1875. These men are cousins and have resided on farms which have been in their families for over a century. Shown with them is William Moore, 82 year old Geneva attorney, prominent in Grange circles.

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The Rural's Eleventh Trip

Yes, I am following suit with deposit for the 1940 trip. Requests have been sent personally to the other "Musketeers" and I think all will be ready in due time to go with us.
Texas. W. C. K.

Have been thinking a great deal about this trip and since I read the itinerary and heard so many good reports about Lake Louise and Banff I am asking you to reserve a lower berth for me near some of my friends.
New Jersey. C. B.

I have the prospectus for the new tour and intend to go with you and see the things I have always wished to see. Am not given to dress clothes. Will a good dignified business suit put me in uncomfortable situations? Bird and nature observations have been my hobby and I hope the other party to occupy the section with me would have similar tastes. W. F. S.
Connecticut.

Does this trip include Banff and Lake Louise? W. B. J.
Connecticut.

Just received your letter announcing another trip in the making. I know it will be grand and glorious. The last trip is fresh in my mind. Here's wishing you a good crowd and the best trip ever. Wish we could go. M. A. B.
New Hampshire.

First — We do go to Lake Louise and Banff. There are three days of full enjoyment in these beauty spots. The Columbia Icefield is one of the most unusual sights we can imagine. The trip from Field to Banff is by luxurious motor buses which give us the close up view of this interesting region and the overnight stops at Chateau Lake Louise and Banff Hotel afford opportunity to thoroughly enjoy our trip. And don't forget there is Glacier and Waterton Lakes Parks and the fine trip on the Great Lakes.

Second — There is no occasion for dressy clothes. A dignified business suit takes one anywhere. We do not need evening clothes. Of course the ladies will like a little more dressy dress such as you would wear to an informal dinner—but nothing elaborate. We are riding most of the time but, it is nice to have a little change at the hotels—but plan your wardrobe for comfort and you will be all right. I hope another bird and nature lover will join us. There is a rare opportunity to see many different species of both.

As the early bird catches the worm and first come is first served, I urge you to send in your deposit for reservation and get a good location on the train. These good friends have booked early and because it is a Travel America year you will want to get your plans made to join us too. We have a number of our old "trippers" with us and this should be an assurance that this vacation is worth while and all that we have said. Send in the coupon on page 391 and mark August 6th as the Red Letter Day to start your carefree Summer vacation. — M. G. KEYES, Tour Director.

4-H in St. Lawrence County

According to a report issued by Bert J. Rogers, County 4-H Club Agent, an all time high record for 4-H membership in St. Lawrence County has been reached as an increase of 150 members over last year brings the total to 1,078. The members are organized into 66 clubs with 125 volunteer adult local leaders to direct them.

The membership is about evenly split between boys and girls with the girls having a slight edge of 541 members to the 537 of the boys. Of the agricultural projects it is interesting to note in this county gardening tops the list with 301 members; poultry 196; dairy 194; potato 105; tree planting 50; swine 29, and colt raising 18. One hundred thirty-nine of the dairy project members own a total of 288 head of purebred dairy cattle. Let's see how this county rates with other counties in the state.

Lewellyn Mix, Heuvelton, N. Y. was elected president of the St. Lawrence County 4-H Club Council, at the annual meeting at Camp Vigor, June 8 to succeed Miss Helen Wires of Potsdam. Dale Putnam, Heuvelton, was elected first vice-president; Robert Thompson Jr., Heuvelton, second vice-president; Miss Elaine Chase, Massena, secretary and Fred Otto of Gouverneur, treasurer. The annual meeting and week-end camp was attended by more than 80 delegates. E. R.

Typical Farm Family to Visit the N. Y. World's Fair

As we go to press entries are coming in from all sections to qualify as the Typical Farm Family which will visit the New York World's Fair for the full week of October 14, all living and transportation expenses paid in advance by the Fair Management. Announcement of this competition was made in our last issue. The rules are as set forth below.

All you have to do to enter is to fill out and send in the coupon on this page, together with a picture of the family and a 300-word letter as explained in the rules. Do it now!

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The contest is open to all farm families who are R. N.-Y. readers, consisting of a father, mother, and two children, ages 8 to 18. A family with more than two children may enter the contest but only two children within the ages specified may accompany their parents to the Fair.

To be eligible for the RURAL NEW-YORKER contest, a farm family must be living on a farm of not less than 50 acres and deriving at least 75 per cent of their annual income from the farm on which they live; also the farm family must live in any one of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware or Maryland. All entries in the contest must be submitted on the official R. N.-Y. entry blank which appears on this page and will be published in the next two issues of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. A signed entry blank must be accompanied by a recent snapshot of the family of four (any size picture up to 2¼ x 3¼ inches). Also, there must be a letter of not more than 300 words describing the family nominated and outlining its characteristics and qualifications for the Typical Farm Family. The letter may be written and sent in by any relative or friend of the family nominated but the entry must be signed by the father of the nominated family.

A family can only be nominated once. Additional nominations will not be considered. All nominating entries and letters with photographs must be sent to the Rural New-Yorker World's Fair Editor not later than Monday, July 29, 1940. Entries must be postmarked not later midnight, July 29, in order to be eligible.

Orange County 4-H Elects

At a recent meeting of Orange County, N. Y. 4-H Club leaders held at Goshen, Harold Slone, Goshen, was reelected president; Allan Stage, Crystal Run, elected vice-president; Mrs. Beatrice Seyler, Mechanicstown, secretary; and Mrs. Jane Allen, Coldenham, treasurer. The leaders voted to send William Benedict, R. D. 2, Walden, and Mrs. Seyler to Ithaca on June 24-26 to the State Club Congress. John Roebuck, Walden and Mrs. Allen were named as alternates for the Ithaca State Convention. S. L. B.

John Radoms

Mr. John Radoms, 81 years old, a retired farmer of Florida, N. Y. died recently in St. Anthony's Hospital. He was one of the pioneer onion growers of the Flatlands of Orange County. He was German-Polish stock and well known for his industry and highly respected as a citizen and a husband.

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OFFICIAL R. N.-Y. ENTRY FORM

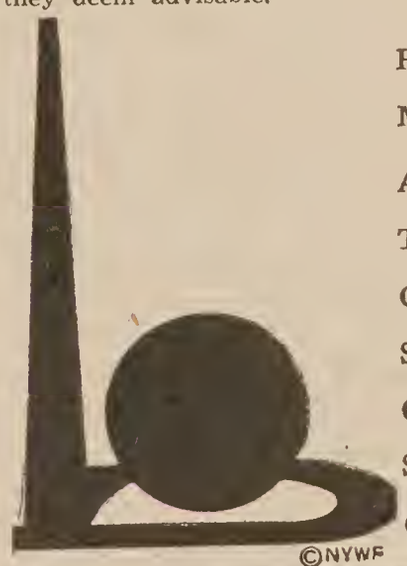
For Typical Farm Family

To Be Filled Out and Mailed or Delivered to The R. N.-Y. World's Fair Editor, The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City. All entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, July 29.

Read Carefully

With this entry blank, include a letter of not more than 300 words about the family entered; also include a recent snapshot of the family (not larger than 2¼ x 3¼).

This entry form must be signed by the father of the family. In signing this form, the father of a family entered in the Typical Farm Family contest agrees that he, his wife and two children will attend the World's Fair of 1940 in New York City from October 14 to 20 as guests of and at the expense of (all travel expenses included) the Fair. Permission is hereby granted The Rural New-Yorker and the Fair Corporation to publish such pictures and data of the family as they deem advisable.



Father's Name .....

Mother's Name .....

Address .....

Type of Farm .....

Child's Name ..... Age ....

School ..... Grade ....

Child's Name ..... Age ....

School ..... Grade ....

(Signature of Parent) .....

We Visit a New School

A few weeks ago we visited my son's family in Davenport, N. Y. and while there, were shown through the new school building, to me a truly palatial structure. I was really astonished at its magnificence. Such grandeur is, in my humble opinion, entirely unnecessary. I do not believe it will add one iota to the childrens' happiness or welfare. I, like the majority of other mothers and fathers, want the best for my children and grandchildren, inasmuch as it is to their advantage, advancement and happiness. Perhaps if we were not being so overwhelmingly burdened by taxation, which these new places are increasing so much, we might be able to add a few comforts and pleasures for the children and ourselves at home. As it is, some of us are going to be very lucky indeed if we can manage to keep our homes. Our school here and the adjoining centralized communities plan to have a new school building ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next school year. At a recent parent-teacher meeting one of the directors spoke glibly, as though it were a mere trifle, of borrowing thousands of dollars for the erection of this new building.

Our children need warm, safe, well-lighted, well-ventilated, sanitary buildings in which to study, with plenty of room outside for play and recreation. They neither need nor appreciate all the extravagant gewgaws. L. B.

Otsego County, N. Y.

News From Steuben County

If the old saying "a cold wet May fills the barns with grain and hay," is true, the barns should be full to overflowing this Fall.

Farmers are way behind with their planting; very few potatoes have been planted as yet. The Maine farmers, of whom there are many in Steuben County now, are working their tractors day and night to get their crop planted. With their methods of planting and fertilizing and the nearness to good markets, they should be able to make a fair profit. Many native Steuben farmers would do well to take a tip from them and do likewise.

The annual Tri-County Grange meeting was held recently in the auditorium of the Painted Post high school, with over 300 Grangers from Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben Counties in attendance. Steuben County Pomona officers filled the chairs. Members of Seeley Creek Grange put on a very beautiful drill. Horseheads Grange members exemplified the third degree. Both of these are Chemung County Granges. Schuyler County members put on a very interesting and inspiring program.

Contrary to their usual custom apple trees in this vicinity were blossomed full this year. Usually they only bear every other year. Here is hoping they decide to bear every year.

Avoca, N. Y. C. W, A.

Willing to Work

We have been getting your R. N.-Y. for several years. We all like it and read every thing in it. We were especially interested in your article "Unemployed or Unemployable" in the April 20 issue.

My husband was raised on a farm of 196 acres in this county. We had a business in a nearby city. My husband became ill and the doctor advised us to move to the country again, so we sold the business.

The purchaser died, and his wife couldn't or wouldn't pay what was due us, so we too became unemployed.

A neighbor farmer offered my husband work at 50 cents per day but would pay only in apples. He worked for the W.P.A. a whlie until our son went to the C. C. C. camp last July. Then he was laid off and has not worked since. He can't get work on the township road even to pay his taxes because men that have big farms need the work to pay their taxes.

I write only of our own experience. My husband is 51 years old, Pennsylvania born and raised. We have four children at home a girl 16 in junior high, a boy 13, a girl 12, and a girl 11.

If any one needs an all around farmer, just let us know.

AN UNWILLING LOAFER'S WIFE.

Carbon County, Pa.

Why are Hide Prices Low?

Hides are too low in price. One reason is the heavy importations. In 1939, cattle hide imports were around 2,750,000, largely from South America, besides the millions of calfskins, goatskins, horsehides, etc. that came in from all over the world with virtually no tariff on them. The present 10 per cent ad valorem duty figures out about one cent per pound. The duty on wool, on the other hand, is a flat tariff per pound, running about 17 cents.

Who wants these tariff-free imports, and who cuts shoe and leather prices, which condition makes for chaos? Shoes are made on a very narrow margin of profit, five to 10 cents per pair, so a few cents on a pair means a great deal to a manufacturer. The big chain and department stores and mail order houses do the chiseling, and they are the ones who are always on the side of cheap imports without tariff protection. They swoop down on Washington or have paid lobbyists and they win out because they are always able to shed a few tears about keeping down prices for their consumers. But the saving to the consumer is very small, while on the other hand the harm to farmers and butchers is very great.

Many farmers seem to forget that hides are a farm product and the present low prices are reflected back to the farmer. Here is the question in a nutshell. All that farmers and others can possibly save on a year's supply of shoes is 25 cents a pair. Say, for example, 2½ pairs per person with five persons to the family, and you get a total saving of a little over $3 per year per family; while the value of your livestock on the basis of 40 cows, steers, calves, horses, and mules per farm, has depreciated anywhere from $160 to $250. If the farmer sells that many head of livestock, either alive or in meat form, that's about the amount of money he loses.

Let's take a pre-world war year, 1906, as an example. In that year a 1,000 pound live steer cost the farmer about $40 to produce. That steer had a 70 pound green hide that sold for 12 cents a pound unsalted in May, 1906, and thousands of buyers were eager to buy. $8.40 for the hide unsalted is what the hide dealer paid. The rendered tallow out of that steer sold at seven cents a pound, or around $5 for the fat, a total of $13.40. Now picture the situation in recent years. Today that same steer costs perhaps nine cents or more liveweight to produce, or about $90. The hide has gone begging for years at three to seven cents a pound green, unsalted weight; bringing hide values to about $3.50; plus tallow at four to five cents a pound, making $3 for the fat, and a total of $6.50 for the two important inedible by-products out of a steer that costs $90 or more to produce.

We are told that the reason for low prices of farm products is that there is too much of everything. Well, this nation produces 60 per cent of its needed hides and imports 40 per cent. In 1906 shoe production was between 200 million pairs whereas in 1939 it was around 400 million pair, and 80 per cent or more of the nation's hides, plus the amount imported, went into shoe leather. We did lose harness and machinery belting leather but consumption increased in other leather goods, especially light weight leathers. Today city folks do not wear out shoes. Many of them cast them aside for no other reason than because of changes in style. This cry and plea put up by the big retailers for low prices for the benefit of their consumers has resulted not only in low prices but poor quality. Poor quality goods have been forced on the nation by these big stores. They hunt goods to fit their prices whereas in former years the local store bought and sold quality goods that gave service. One hundred million pounds of rags (woolen rags) are imported from Europe normally and these rags go into cheap clothing which is tagged "all wool," but they don't say what kind of wool.

During the past month the New York Hide Exchange sold over three million "paper" hides which was at a rate of about seven times more than the weekly production of 350,000 hides that have hair on. We are told we have to have these exchanges for price insurance; insurance that calls in suckers who know nothing about hides and who are supposed to cushion the losses of those who are in the hide, leather and wool business. S. H. LIVINGSTON.

Pennsylvania.

A Wonderful Organization

I have been very much interested in the various articles appearing in your paper regarding the Grange. I have wondered about them because the conditions mentioned have varied so much from any conditions I have ever found in the Granges of Eastern New York. I do know quite a little about Grange work, having been an active member for 27 years lacking three months. This has included being Secretary of my own Grange of nearly 400 members for over 13 years as well as several Pomona offices and Juvenile Deputy.

I was especially interested in the letter by the Past Lecturer of a New England Grange in the May 4 issue of your paper. I live but a few miles from both the Vermont and Massachusetts state lines and we neighbor with Granges in both these States. I do agree with this writer that many of the objections stated are found in the New England Granges. However, I do hope that non-members will not judge the Grange on this section alone.

In New York State the Lecturers are instructed and emphasis is laid on the instruction that all Grange programs must be one-half educational. The remaining part of the hour is to be inspirational and recreational. I find that in many of our Granges the criticism is that the programs are too heavy, not too light.

As to the requirements of a Lecturer, certainly with all the helps given by our State Lecturer any one can do a good job at his office if he or she has a mind to. I have seen some very fine programs arranged by Lecturers who never saw the inside of a high school and some poor ones planned by school teachers.

In our State we urge working for new members but with this reservation; they are to be worthwhile members. This makes all the difference in the world. I find that a real farmer is seldom suspended for nonpayment of dues even though money may be pretty scarce. He is interested in his Grange because it is his organization. However we suspend many who joined just for the good time and then found that too much time was spent on business. We were well rid of many of these. I believe this is one reason that New York has not shown the gains in membership that many other states have. We have been more particular in the type of people we have taken in.

Since I have been Juvenile Deputy, I have been particularly interested in asking the various officers that I have met at the State Grange and Conferences if they were farmers. I have been surprised many times at the answer. Some of the best dressed and best appearing men and women have been real "dirt" farmers while I have found a few whom I at first sight thought were certainly from "way back" who were not farmers at all. I have found that all of the Deputies, Lecturers and Grange workers in our State are real farmers. It is surprising at a State Grange session to note the number of delegates and Deputies who had a real struggle to be away from the farm for just the few days of the session. Of course not every Granger in this State is a farmer but I believe by far the greater majority of them are.

As to the ritualistic side, every Grange is supposed to confer the degrees at least once each year. Otherwise this is noted on the score sheets sent to the State Master by the County Deputies. In New York State each Grange is scored by the Deputy on the night of his official visit by a very strict score sheet. This includes questions on most of the activities of that Grange during the past year. This tends to improve programs, ritualistic work and community work.

I believe that the Grange with all its faults is a wonderful organization. Except for the church it is the only place where the whole family may gather and learn and have a good time while exerting a powerful legislative influence. Every farm family should join the Grange.

A NEW YORK STATE GRANGER.

Rensselaer County, N. Y.

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

The Farmer's 17-Cent Dollar

WE are now in a position to make an appraisal of the services of the Federal-State milk regime for the nine months following its reinstatement. It will be remembered that after Judge Cooper invalidated the Federal-State Order on February 24, 1939 the first act of the proponents of the Order was to persuade all dairymen to sign away all their rights and interests in their milk to the racketeers. Failing in this, they announced on March 15, 1939 a reduction of 2¼ cents a quart in the price to farmers and in the cost to consumers. For April, the Borden-League alliance paid farmers two cents a quart or 94 cents a cwt. This was 17.4 cents of the consumers' dollar. For May, the alliance paid 87 cents a cwt. For those 47 quarts the consumer paid Borden's $5.40. The Big-3 charged full prices to their house trade, but their subsidiaries chiselled the prices to stores, hotels and institutions so that some producers upstate received 74 cents a quart. The same men who fixed milk prices before this period and since, fixed them during the suspension of the Order. There was nothing and no one to hinder them from fixing their own prices as they have been doing for 20 years.

The Federal-State Order resumed operations July 1, 1939, and the propagandists of the system have lately been filling the air and the press comparing prices since with the prices they deliberately forced on farmers in April, May and June of last year, telling farmers what a great benefit they are to them and to the dairy industry. Of course the comparison proves only their own pretense and perfidy. But it so happens that the first nine months since the Order was reinstated corresponds month for month with the last nine months of State Control which proved so unsatisfactory that it had to be abolished. Following are the records for the two periods:

The average so-called uniform price, subject to adjustments, for the nine months, July 1939 to March 1940 inclusive, was $2.04 per cwt. The average basic price paid farmers by the Sheffield Farms Company for the last nine months of State Milk Control, July 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937, was $1.92. Hence after all the promises and boasting, the Federal-State regime paid farmers in consideration of drouth losses 12 cents per cwt. more than they received under the discredited State Control when cost of production was much less. But this was not all. In the nine months of State Milk Control, consumers paid for bottled Class I milk an average of 13 cents a quart. During the corresponding nine months under the Federal-State regime the consumers paid an average of 14½ cents. In the nine months of State Control the producer and consumer prices were practically uniform for the period. During the last nine months of Federal-State operation, the dealers increased the consumers' price five times, increasing the cost from 12 cents a quart to 15 cents. Attorney General Bennett found that dealers for the most part profited by every change in milk prices either up or down under State Control. They fared even better under the Federal-State Order. These estimates apply proportionately to cream classes and to store deliveries. It should be remembered that this nine-month period coincided with the period caused by the drouth, and that the cost of producing milk had been greatly increased. The barons of the monopoly had the power of the combined Federal and State laws to fix the price. Not a pint of milk could enter the city except through their hands. Through this power the racketeers were able not only to fix the price for producers but to consumers as well. In a fair comparison with the State Control period, the record shows that the Big-3 collected from consumers an extra 70 cents for every 12 cents extra paid the farmer as a salve for drouth loss. This pays the farmer with a 17-cent dollar.

THIS year, the State Fair will be a nine-day fair, from August 25 to September 2. The change from a two weeks exposition, tried in 1938 and 1939 and found unsuccessful, meets with general farm approval.

Celebrating its 100th anniversary, it will be known as the Centennial Fair and already a record number of commercial and industrial exhibitors are reported to have contracted for space. Elaborate preparations are being completed to commemorate this anniversary. An historical spectacle, with a cast of 1,500 and which will span the history of the State, is to be one of the features. This spectacle will be held the first five nights of the fair. Practically every department will mark the centennial in some way. For example the boys and girls department, always one of the strongest of the fair, will have as its theme "One Hundred Years of Progress in Agriculture and Agricultural Education." A major exhibit, built around this theme, covering the department as a whole and embracing many small individual and group exhibits, is to be placed as a single unit in the Boys and Girls building.

*

THERE are various opinions as to the value of potash application to orchard trees. No doubt location and type of soil have something to do with this, but the general opinion seems to favor the use of potash, particularly with peaches.

Prof. M. A. Blake, of the New Jersey Station, has this to say on the subject:

"Peaches need a good supply of mineral nutrients to make the most desirable growth. Thick twigs show the greatest resistance to Winter killing, have the highest bud set, and produce more desirable fruit. The peach grower should strive to obtain such a growth of this fruit that the fruiting twigs will be relatively thick in diameter. An ample supply of potash, magnesium and phosphorous is essential for the most desirable type of twig growth."

There is general agreement as to the use of nitrogen wherever scanty tree growth and poor leafage indicate its need. The safest guide to orchard fertilizing is to study what the trees themselves say about it. They speak clearly to those who look and listen.

*

PROPER spraying or dusting of potatoes may increase the crop 75 to 100 bushels per acre. The potato is a strong-growing plant, but needs all of its top, kept in good condition, to handle the job it sets out to do in a short time. The damage from flea beetles is much greater than is usually thought. A leaf with 100 holes made by these insects is really damaged.

Bordeaux mixture is the great preventive of flea beetle injury as well as blight. More lime than formerly recommended is now used, 4-6-50 being a standard preparation, with one and one-half to two pounds calcium arsenate for the potato beetles. The more complete and continuous the coverage, the better will be the protection.

*

THE price outlook for wool has improved a little recently. Some farmers selling the 1940 clip have received 30 per cent above last year. Asking prices in the country in early June of one-fourth and three-eighths blood were 36 to 38 cents. Government demand for cloth and blankets has increased.

Our imports during the three months January-March, 1940, were 120,222,000 pounds. Nearly half of this came from Argentina. The shipping season in southern hemisphere countries is October-April. In their last seven-months shipping season Argentina exported 229,000,000 pounds of grease wool. Our production in 1939 was 441,897,000 pounds.

OF more than passing interest to dairymen was the recent "get-together" dinner meeting arranged by the milk sub-dealers doing business in the metropolitan area. Organized under the name of New York Retail Milk Distributors, each of these 700 men owns his own individual milk route. They cater to 150,000 city families by supplying them with over 250,000 quarts of milk every morning.

These small dealers have had a real fight to attain their present success. Originally, they were denied licenses by Albany and permits by the city health authorities. The worst opposition came, naturally, from Borden and Sheffield who saw inroads being made into their doorstep trade. It was simple for these sub-dealers to operate more economically than the big dealers; there are few who cannot do that. As a consequence, they were able to sell a quality product to their doorstep customers anywhere from one to two cents a quart cheaper than Borden and Sheffield.

After a two year fight against this relentless opposition, the sub-dealers have finally emerged as victors and are now fully qualified by the Health Department and licensed by the Department of Agriculture. The strength of this group lies in their unity of organization and of purpose. Only, thus could they have accomplished what they have and these qualities were amply demonstrated at the recent gathering. Realizing that they may well hold one of the keys to the door of economic milk distribution, they are vitally interested in concentrating on a long range program in co-operation with real farm groups so as to attain this goal. The outlet which they offer looks promising to the many independent dairy cooperatives that have been recently organized.

APPLE scab is worse than usual this year in many localities. The cool rainy weather has favored its development. This disease causes spots on foliage, and may result in serious leaf dropping. The scab spots on the fruit disfigure them for commercial use.

Lime-sulphur is the preventive. Scab spores dropping on lime sulphur are destroyed. Concentrate lime-sulphur diluted 1 to 40 is used. It may burn a little foliage, but the amount of this damage is likely to be small.

Milk and Cream Supply

Receipts at the New York metropolitan area for April, 1940.

State of Origin.	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	1,976,770	101,029	29,317
New Jersey	461,819	3,483	300
Pennsylvania	425,928	11,310	7,404
Vermont	101,147	5,137	210
Connecticut	21,239	.....	....
Maryland	23,746	.....	....
Massachusetts	14,171	.....	....
Ohio	.	1,230	....
Total, April, 1940	3,024,820	122,189	37,231
Total, April, 1939	3,042,062	151,296	35,243

New York furnished 65.3 per cent of the milk and 82.6 per cent of the cream coming into the city for all the month of April, 1940. There is no record of the milk and cream coming into the State except these shipments direct to New York City.

Brevities

THE strawberry crop of New York State is expected to be about 92,000,000 quarts.

AT a recent Belgian horse sale at Wabash, Indiana, 24 stallions averaged $474 per head.

THE Forest Service has scouting planes which can drop parachute crews to put out small forest fires when detected.

THE 4-H Club encampment at Washington, D. C., has 173 farm boy and girl delegates this year from 43 States and Porto Rico.

THE New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, carries on a two-year evening course in practical gardening, 18 being graduated this year.

FARM employments in early June was placed at 11,896,000 persons, an increase of a million over the previous month, most of these gains were in the South Central States.

THE cool wet Spring has just suited peas. Gardens which frequently have a sparse crop are yielding heavily with big pods. Some of the improved Telephone varieties have 10 to 12 in a pod.

"THOU shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's." Exodus, 20:17.

FROGS are now protected by the conservation law in New York State. The open season is from June 16 to September 30, with extension to October 31 for bullfrogs. A fishing license is required for frog catching.

Strength in Real Democracy

IT cannot be said truthfully that democracy has failed in the present disaster of the world. John Stuart Mill, the great English philosopher, told us a century ago that democracy had never had a chance. That is more obvious today then it was when Mill wrote and published it.

England is a democracy only in name. Its charter of human rights was demanded by the regional barons and the populace benefited in a limited way but the head of the government is yet an accident of birth, and the real rulers are a class made up of financiers and big industrialists.

France has a central government with a few gestures of academic freedom to the people. While the people as a whole are Christians and democratic in spirit, the minority government has been at times anti-Christian and communistic.

The United States of America alone adopted the true and ultimate perfection of a democracy. It acknowledged the Fatherhood of God, the Equality of men, and the inalienable rights of individuals. It defined government as our instrument to protect life and property, to promote peace and happiness, and guarantee equal rights to all the people. It vested all powers of government in the expressed will of its citizens, and provided means by which the people could exercise their duties and responsibilities of self government. In form and purpose the American Constitution was the greatest charter of human rights ever created. The axioms, principles and truths on which our government was formed originated in the teaching of Christian philosophers, lay teachers and the able and devoted patriots of our country.

With the help of our wise founders, we made a marvelous beginning. But the rulers of the world up to that time had been kings, emperors and despots. Our rulers took lessons from them. We adopted many of their laws and customs including their financial and industrial systems. We did retain our Charter of Liberty, but by laws and customs the rulers through their political parties violated many of our most cherished principles and individual rights. While continuing to the citizen the privilege of voting, the real rulers limited the right of the citizen to voting for one or another candidate picked by the ruling group. So that in effect the democracies of Europe and America have become centralized governments controlled in effect by professional political shysters.

With the dictatorships in Russia, Japan, Germany, Italy and Spain, a new line of government was formed in Europe. The dictators went straight to their purpose and proclaimed for a totalitarian State. They were not satisfied to be dictators of their own countries. They quickly developed a passion to extend their power to the whole world, and they have made some start in that ambition. While the rulers of the democracies were feeding and wining one another and scheming to keep themselves in power with the paper tokens of pounds and francs and dollars, called money, the dictators with no money addressed themselves to the making of ships, submarines, tanks, bombs and other deadly materials and instruments of war. The dictators tried out this equipment with trained men on a number of small and helpless nations and encouraged by the success, sent the reserve of countless trained legions to conquer the empires of France and England. The result so far has been a world disaster. The defeat has not come to England, and France, and Belgium and Holland and Norway and Denmark because of their semblance of democracy, but because they were not true democracies.

It is proclaimed now in America that democracy, civilization and Christianity are in danger. Our rulers are voting money by the billions of dollars at a click to ward off the alleged danger. They act as if they thought that billions of paper slips that failed to stop air bombers in Flanders and at Paris would stop them in America.

America does not need all these tokens of something that does not exist. America has nothing to fear from the European dictators. Its real danger is the dictators at home. We have proved during the last two decades that "full dinner pails" and boasts that we have "abolished poverty," "arbitrary fixing of prices," "regimentation of farmers," "destruction of crops," and "killing of pigs and calves" will not bring prosperity, maintain life or promote happiness. The rulers of both our political parties have contributed to this demonstration.

We are in danger because we have violated most of the axioms and principles of our American democracy. We have nurseries operating under authority of statute for the defeat and destruction of our democracy all over this country, in our governments, our financial institutions, in our industries, in our colleges, in bogus co-operatives, in our labor unions and in our protected monopolies, and most regrettable of all, in our public schools. We are fitting the very kind of soil that communism thrives on. We are making proud, hungry American workingmen say communism can be no worse than this. We have come to learn that a muddling democracy with charlatans at the helm giving but lip service to principles, is worse than no democracy at all; that social experiments, like the French New Deal, are unproductive and weaken every moral fibre in a nation's people; and that decision followed by action, not appeasement followed by muddling, is the only means to the end of a revitalized democracy.

What we need are statutes to repeal laws that violate our democratic principles and a determination to hold our rulers responsible for any act of theirs that violates the oath they take to support the Constitution. What we need is a determination to be honest with ourselves. A strict observance of the basic principles of our American Constitution will cure any abuse we now suffer, and will guard against new troubles. It will make practically every one of us self-supporting and prosperous, and no dictator or God-hater will dare attack such a nation of freemen.

Nurserymen Protest

PRINTED below are a few of the spontaneous statements of nurserymen giving their views on the present inspection certificate and tag regulations imposed in most States on imported nursery stock. The criticism is sincere and for that reason alone the situation merits attention and revision. All of us have just about had our fill of "armchair-spun" rules that serve no useful purpose.

As a shipper of nursery stock I protest against the trade bariers that have been raised against my business. Right now I am fighting them by the only means open to me, namely, ignoring them. Many others would do the same if they could get some reassuring legal advice from an expert on the subject.

For example, under the Virginia regulations it is illegal for nursery stock to be shipped into Virginia unless accompanied by the official tag. These tags cost $2 for 50 and are, of course, in addition to the certificates of inspection. It happens that the Post Office Department ignores this and delivers stock in Virginia without the official Virginia tag. So I use parcel post and become a law breaker. I always thought it impossible to commit a crime in Virginia while remaining in another State and I am quite certain that the Governor of Maine would not permit me to be extradited for this crime.

I sincerely believe that many of these barrier laws can be violated with impunity. Too many of us are timid souls. MAINE.

The tariff barriers that have been erected against inter-state shipments of nursery stock have reached the point where it is causing the catalog nurserymen hundreds and hundreds of dollars each year to keep up with the various new regulations. In some cases it resolves itself into a virtual embargo and it is quite evident that the legislation on these regulations has been engineered and encouraged by the nursery industry in the particular States involved. This is chiefly true of the Far West but even some Eastern States have made it a policy of collecting a fee from nurserymen before giving them permission to ship into their States. MARYLAND.

It is our belief that the different license requirements imposed on nursery stock which are fast being required by many of the States do not make any noticeable increase in that State's revenue. Nor are there any real serious insect pests or diseases that can be kept out of the different States by these quarantines.

Entomologists and plant pathologists may argue that these quarantines aid in keeping their States clean but I have an idea that each one is trying to promote new things to keep himself and his own staff busy. Then again, politically influential nurserymen have had much to do with the erection of these barriers for their own protection. NEW YORK.

It is certainly more or less confusing with each of the 48 States of the Union having different rules and regulations relative to shippers of nursery stock. Many States, and these are the ones that give the most trouble to nurserymen, have used quarantines promiscuously and put embargoes on out-of-state products under the guise of protecting their own fruit growers and horticultural interests. In some of the western States, for example, it is almost impossible to ship fruit trees, strawberry plants, and many other items of nursery stock into those States when grown in any other State in the Union. MARYLAND.

The tags which many States require to be attached to nursery stock before the shippers are allowed to enter the State are absolutely unnecessary. They do not protect the home grown products and are exacted primarily for the purpose of revenue. NEW YORK.

Milk Prices for May

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of May are as follows:

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	$1.77	$0.037
Fly Creek Valley Co-op.	1.58	.033
Sheffield Farms	1.57	.033
Dairymen's League	1.48	.031

These are basic prices. Fat, freight bonuses and other differentials and charges vary and the actual return is more to some and less to others.

The Market Administrator's price for May was $1.58. This is the lowest price since last July.

Bonuses to dealers and cooperatives, however, reached a new high in May—$774,067.16, $100,000 more than the previous high in April. Of this, $638,746.35 were diversion payments, and $135,320.81 went to certain cooperatives.

ARE you planning to go to the New York World's Fair this Fall?

As a farm family, you have just as good a chance as your neighbor to attend this wonderful exposition for one full week with all your expenses paid, including (1) transportation to and from the Fair in a Ford car and (2) a comfortable, spacious cottage with all the trimmings in a sheltered spot on the Fair grounds.

And most important, your time is your own. You can do what you like and go where you like. Full particulars and entry blank are on page 384 of this issue. Send in your application now!

Harlem Valley Notes

Miss Ellen Allardice of Hudson was chosen Apples Blossom Queen at the Hudson Valley Blossom Festival held recently at Kingston. Counties competing in the contest were Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Rockland, Schoharie, and Ulster. Dutchess County won first prize with its float, a white 22 foot long conveyance trimmed with green, carrying the Dutchess Queen and her attendants. Greene and Orange Counties were tied for second place in the float contest, and Columbia County placed third. It was estimated that 25,000 persons attended the parade.

Much ground has been too wet for farmers to plant certain crops. Oats are coming along fine; corn is being planted; potatoes also. Those planting for early vegetables in kitchen gardens were fortunate so far, as no frost spoiled their efforts, though a long wait had to be gone through before these could be planted due to the late snowstorm we had. Caterpillars are again a pest; robins are pulling out onion sets probably thinking they are green worms, but when they learn their mistake they drop the tiny onion anywhere. Chipmunks dig down and eat out the kernel of the peach stone and the house cat if smart can finish the chipmunk. The rabbit that crawls in betweeen the fence wires to eat our choice young vegetables may have the same fate. Too bad the cat cannot take care of the woodchuck, our worst pest. Those having this pest must "peg down" their wire fence as the chuck is a great digger under, as well as a climber over.

Native strawberries are ripe now and selling for 20 cents a quart delivered; very fine color and perfect in every way. Wild strawberries appear to be scarce; blossoms appear to be false. Only five berries found in a patch where six quarts were gathered last year. Oats are looking fine. Due to wet weather several are only now planting their corn. E. A. H.

Live Stock and Dairy

Beef Cattle on Small Farms

By R. W. Duck

With the world aflame many cattle as well as all other classes of livestock will be destroyed in the consuming conflagration. The immediate slaughter loss might not be of such great economic importance if it did not also in many cases represent the loss of hundreds of years of livestock breeding. Drought and other losses from natural sources are often of benefit to a given breed or strain, due to the fact that under such conditions of rigidly enforced natural selection, only the most hardy survive and remain to perpetuate their desirable features of form and function.

Regardless of the basis for foreign trade relations following the present World War, it seems inevitable there will be a great world shortage of beef, as well as all other agricultural products. The temporary loss of livestock exports need be no cause for worry; the principle later factor will probably be method and kind of payment. We already possess most of the world's gold, and international commodity agreements based on past failures, hold no high promise for the future. Possible extension of our boundaries, based on mutually desirable and satisfactory concession trades, may be a solution. In the meantime no livestock producer will be far wrong who carries the farm maximum of breeding and feeding capacity for cattle, sheep and hogs.

While there will apparently be some increased marketings of grain-fed cattle during 1940 as compared with last year, their market effect will probably be largely offset by fewer numbers of breeding cattle being sold. Land programs will hold back considerable numbers of breeding stock, as well as breeding futures based on the economic factors mentioned.

Modes and Methods

It will certainly be many years before we can expect to produce pastures which give returns both in gains and finish comparable to the fattening pastures of "Old England." However, many of our Eastern beef producers have found that by practicing pasture improvement they are able to obtain satisfactory gains and good finish with only relatively small amounts of grain supplement. In some areas local markets prefer more mature beef which is not too highly finished. This seems especially true in smaller towns and less populated areas. There is no use disregarding the fact that prime beef requires more trim, and in the eyes of some housewives is more wasty and less economical. Such beef, excellent as it is, must attain and deserve a price comparatively higher than grass or partly finished beef. In the cities and larger market centers there are always sufficient people who prefer top quality in finished beef and are willing to pay for it. It therefore seems important for prospective beef producers to consider the kind of market to which they can or must cater, and govern operations accordingly.

If prime fat cattle are to be produced, they should usually be handled in sufficient numbers to ship to a terminal market, which is not difficult under present trucking conditions, but the economy of gains from good grass, especially when properly supplemented with some grain as needed, cannot be overlooked. D. O. Beresford, manager of The Gage Stock Farm at Delanson, N. Y., has found a pasture fattening program the most satisfactory and profitable under their conditions for producing and selling Hereford steers on local market. However, several beef producers, especially on comparatively small farms of 500 acres or less, find it is often more profitable and desirable to grain feed young cattle thus obtaining maximum gain and finish per land area.

There is another consideration with beef cattle on farms on larger land areas which presents attractive possibilities under Eastern conditions relative to producing feeder steers. Good feeders carrying beef type and correct conformation are in such strong demand they have sold comparatively higher for the past several years than fat cattle of comparable grade. A price of one to two dollars per hundred under top market quotations for finished steers for a good feeder calf or yearling which has been economically produced on dam's milk, roughage, and grass is usually a more profitable animal than the possible profit offered by the spread between feeder purchase price and finished price. This is especially true if the purchaser figures or actually buys grain at top market price. However, if the feeders are home-raised, and the breeder also has sufficient home-grown grain and roughage, it might and probably would result in a more profitable farm return to retain the feeders and finish them to desired weights on the home place.

Professor R. B. Hinman's summary of five year's work relative to protein requirements of yearling steers well illustrates the strong demand for local feeders. The report states in part: "This year again the steers were grade Shorthorns purchased on the Kansas City market for us by the Producers Commission Association. As in former years, it seemed impossible to secure local steers which were sufficiently uniform as to size and weight to satisfy the requirements for experimental animals, and with that in mind, we again went to the stock yards for our animals."

This practical test shows in summary that, comparing the practice of using corn with no protein supplement, with varying amounts of supplement in different groups, ranging from 0.5 lb. per head daily, up to and including 2.25 lbs., resulted in most gains when fed at the rate of 1.5 lb. per head daily. However the group fed an average daily ration of corn, 13.68 lbs.; linseed meal, 0.49 lb.; cottonseed meal, 0.49 lb.; mixed hay, 5.63 lbs.; and minerals, 0.05 lb., gained 2.4 lb. per head daily. This was only 0.30 lb. less average daily gain than that made by the 1.5 lb. protein supplement group (optimum for gains in this test). However, the average feed cost for this protein supplement group was 82 cents less per hundred pounds gain.

Proof of the Pudding

The question of land area in its potential relationship to eastern beef production possibilities presents several phases which seem worthy of careful consideration. With this thought in mind I have visited some farms which are making a financial success with beef cattle on 500 acres or less.

Space will permit the discussion of only a few. Among these is the Aberdeen-Angus farm of T. M. Scoon, located on Route 5, a few miles west of Geneva. In discussing his methods of operation and beef cattle problems in general, Mr. Scoon stressed the fact that too many folks seem to consider beef cattle production as an exclusive operation, whereas on the majority of farms they should be kept as part of a general program in connection with dairy, chickens or fruit and cash crops.

On all farms visited, the fact that beef cattle require a minimum for labor, building, and equipment was strongly emphasized. In fact expensive buildings with consequent high interest and overhead will obviously cause the financial failure of any livestock enterprise whose products are sold on a market basis. Mr. Scoon has found the most economical way to winter beef cattle is to feed corn silage once daily, and to feed hay, cornstalks or straw once daily. He has found that three tons of silage and one ton of hay will maintain a mature beef breeding cow through the Winter in good condition. His deep bodied, blocky, compact "Doddy" calves are handled in the baby-beef manner. The cows are bred to calve in the Spring on pasture; late in the Summer their calves are allowed oats in a creep, gradually changing to ground barley, so that when weaned they go directly on a self-feeder and eat all the grain they desire until finished. They are usually sold at from 12 to 14 months of age, and then weigh an average of about 900 pounds. Under this plan with well bred beef cattle, of proper type and conformation, it has required only from 55 to 65 bushels of grain per head to make an 850 to 900 pound finished baby-beef at Mr. Scoon's Castle Brook Farm.

The Angus cows at T. M. Scoon's Castle Brook Farm, Geneva, N. Y. are bred to calve in the Spring on pasture.

These Aberdeen-Angus yearling steers are owned by T. M. Scoon, Geneva. They were creep fed following dams on pasture and later self-fed in dry lot. They weigh about 850 pounds at 12 months of age, and required 55 bushels of grain to attain this weight.

These well grown Hereford heifers, owned by Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, Wayne County, New York, show desirable beef type and conformation. They have been fed home grown grain and roughage.

In discussing the subject of handling and fattening beef calves he mentioned the fact that on some farms it might not be desirable, due to various factors such as lack of sufficient acreage for the production of home-grown grain, to fatten the calves. In such cases beef producers have found a ready sale for the heifer calves as foundation breeding stock, or for the steer calves as feeders, or for use as baby-beef calves in 4-H Club work Burgdorf Bros., Red Creek, N. Y., handle their steer calves and surplus heifers in this manner.

If it is not desired to sell the calves in the Fall at weaning time or to fatten them on home-grown grain, a third program has good possibilities. This consists of carrying them through the Winter largely or entirely on roughage. Experimental work at different stations, however, has shown the advisability of feeding small amounts of grain so they will gain about a minimum of one pound per head daily. The following Spring the yearlings may again be handled in one of two ways. One method which some find more advisable and suitable to their local market is to put them on good pasture and sell them off with a grass finish. Such a program necessarily requires the continuous use of good pasture.

Another method of handling the yearlings is to pasture them during the Summer, possibly using small amounts of grain supplement toward the latter part of the Summer as pastures may become short or dry, and then fatten them in dry lot for periods of 90 to 120 days, or in some instances even longer.

At Bob-O-Link Farms, Wolcott, N. Y., owned by Walter W. Fisk, they are building up their pastures along the suggested lines of Prof. Johnstone-Wallace's pasture improvement program. Mr. Fisk stated this is done in cooperation with the Farm Bureau and the Wayne County Beef Cattle Club. They hope to arrive at a condition where one acre of pasture will carry a cow and her calf for the entire grazing season from May 1 to December 1. Their purebred Hereford herd, consisting of about 40 head, is in charge of Mr. George Chapple. When I visited the farm the cattle had just been turned out to pasture for their first few days, and were in excellent condition and health. During the Winter Mr. Chappel stated the breeding cows had received pea silage and shredded corn fodder, but no grain. About one pint of molasses per cow per day had been poured over their corn fodder. The cows are bred to freshen shortly before going on pasture.

The calves follow their dams during the grazing season. The young heifers, steers and bulls are then fed home-grown grain in the Fall as pasture shortens. Corn, oats, barley and rye, with small amounts of protein supplement added, together with hay and silage are used as fattening feeds. It was mentioned that frequently there is too much of a tendency on the part of some breeders, especially new ones, to keep all the bull calves to be sold as breeding stock. Only the best should be re-

tained, not only from a breeding consideration, but if castrated the steers can be handled more conveniently and usually more economically. In most instances the yearling steers when finished will average a return equal to or greater than they would if sold as bulls.

The Bob-O-Link herd is headed by Bertha's Bocaldo 2nd 2607638, Grand Champion Hereford bull at the 1938 New York State Fair, exhibited by Cornell University. The sire of this bull is Duo Bocaldo and the dam is Hamilton Bertha. Breeding stock from Wm. J. Hamilton's Hereford Farm, Jamesville, N. Y., has been the foundation for many of the excellent herds now coming into prominence in the East. Mr. Hamilton pioneered in beef production in New York State using the best blood individuality and breeding obtainable in the Hereford breed. Mr. Fisk established his herd in 1936 with 10 carefully selected females of seven different families. It will be interesting to follow the successive breeding and blood lines of these to ascertain which proves to be the most desirable under his planned breeding program.

Hereford families are based on great prepotent bulls. Such a plan simplifies blood line distinctions, and gives greater family population possibilities. The sire-family designation then remains until some son by virtue of great prepotency and performnce sufficiently distinguishes himself to receive a family-head title. Start where you will with any Hereford family and it will be found practically all end at the foundation head of the pedigree trail with the Garfields or Anxietys. These two great basic Hereford blood lines have for their foundation heads the bulls Garfield 7015, calved in 1881, and Anxiety 4th 9904, calved in 1880.

Market News and Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 27 to 27¾c; 90 to 92 score, 26 to 26¾c; unsalted, best, 27½ to 28¼c.

EGGS

Nearby and midwestern, premium marks, 19½ to 21c; Extra specials, 21½c; Specials, 19c; Standards, 17¾c; Firsts, 16½ to 17c; Undergrades, 16 to 16½c; Exchange mediums, 17c. Pacific Coast: Specials, 25 to 26½c; Standards, 21½ to 22¾c; Mediums, 20 to 20½c. Browns: Extra fancy, 19½ to 22c; Specials, 19c; Standards, 17¾c; Mediums, 16½c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small size proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls, 15 to 16½c; chickens, 20 to 24c. Prices a year ago, chickens, 16 to 22c; fowls, 15 to 17½c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 18½c; chickens, 20 to 31c; turkeys, 18 to 26c; ducks, 12 to 14c; squabs, lb. 30 to 36c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $9 to $10.50; bulls, $6.50 to $7.50; cows, $5.50 to $6.50; calves, $9 to $12; hogs, $4.50 to $6.35; sheep, $5 to $6; lambs, $10 to $13.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Del., doz. bchs., $1 to $1.50; Pa., dozen bchs., 50c to $3.50; Jy., dozcn bchs., 50c to $3.50; beans, 5-peck, 75c to $1.50; beets, Norfolk, bu. 50c to $1; cabbage, En. Shore, Copenhagen, 1½ bu. 25 to 85c; carrots, bu. $1.75 to $2 cauliflower, Cal., crt. $1 to $1.25; celery, 16-in. crt. 75c to $3; corn, Tex., white, 50-lb. bag $2.25; yellow, 60s., bag $2.50; cucumbers, 5-peck bskt. 75c to $2.50; horseradish, Jy., 5-lb. bundle 50 to 75c; lettuce, En. Shore, iceberg, crate $2.75 to $3; Orange Co., Boston, crate 50c to $1; lima beans, bu. $1.75 to $2.50; onions, 50-lb. bag, $1.25 to $1.65; peas, Jy., bskt. $1 to $1.50; radishes, bu. 50 to 75c; spinach, bu. 20 to 50c; squash, N. C., green, 5-pk bskt. 75c to $1.50; Swiss chard, bu. 50 to 75c; tomatoes, Fla., lug 25c to $1; watercress, bunch, 2½ to 5c. Potatoes, En. Shore, No. 1 A, 100-lb. bag, $1.50 to $1.75; do, No. 1 A, barrel, $2.50 to $3.25; old crop, 100-lb. bag Maine, No. 1 $2 to $2.40; P. E. I., No. 1 $2.20 to $2.40. Sweet potatoes, N. J., No. 1 basket, $1.75 to $2.10.

FRUITS

Apples, bu., $1.25 to $2; blackberries, qt., 5 to 13c; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 50c; gooseberries, qt., 13 to 14c; huckleberries, qt. 20 to 30c; peaches, bu., $1.75 to $2.50; strawberries, qt., 6 to 14c; watermelons, each, 50c to $1.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1; corn, No. 2 yellow, 78¼c; oats, No. 2 white, 47⅝c; rye, 60⅞c; barley, 67½c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 30 to 34c; butter, 33 to 37c; stringbeans, lb., 10 to 15c; peas, lb., 15 to 20c; potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; sweets, lb. 5c; spinach, lb. 5 to 10c; apples, doz., 30 to 60c.

Pennsylvania Markets

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 25 to 27c; eggs, 17 to 22c; live fowls 15 to 17c; chickens, 20 to 23c; dressed fowls, 17 to 18c; chickens, 25 to 30c; apples, bu., $1.65 to $2.25; asparagus, doz., $1.25 to $1.75; onions, 50 lbs., $2 to $2.35; cabbage, 1½ bu., $1; peas, bu., $1 to $1.50; strawberries, 25-qt. crate, $2 to $3; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1 to $1.50; sweet potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.50.

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 25 to 27c; eggs, 16 to 18c; hens, 15 to 18c; chickens, 20 to 24c; steers, $9.50 to $10.50; bulls, $7.25 to $7.75; cows, $7.50 to $8.75; calves, $8 to $9.50; wethers, $4 to $4.50; lambs, $8 to $12.50; hogs, $4.50 to $5; potatoes, $1.75 to $1.95.

LANCASTER

Steers: Choice 900-1100 lbs., $10 to $10.50; good, $9.25 to $9.75; medium, $8.75 to $9.25; common, $8 to $8.75; choice, 1100-1300 lbs., $10 to $10.50; good, $9.25 to $9.75; medium, $8.50 to $8.75; choice, 1300-1500 lbs., $10 to $10.50; good. $9.25 to $9.75. Heifers: Choice, $8.50 to $9.25; good, $7.50 to $8.25; medium, $7 to $7.50; common, $6.50 to $7. Cows: $7.25 to $7.75; good, $6.50 to $7.25; medium, $6 to $6.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6. Bulls: Good and choice, $7.75 to $8.50; fair to good, $6 to $7.25; cutter, common and medium, $6 to $6.25. Vealers: Good and choice, $11 to $11.50; medium, $9 to $10.50; cull and common, $7 to $9. Feeder and stocker cattle: Good and choice, $10.50 to $11.50; fair to good, $9.25 to $10; medium to fair, $8.25 $9.25; common and medium, $7 to $9.

Hogs: Good and choice, 160-180 lbs., $5.50 to $5.75; 180-220 lbs., $5.50 to $5.75; 200-220 lbs., $5.50 to $5.75; 220-250 lbs., $5.25 to $5.50; 250-290 lbs., $4.75 to $5; 290-350 lbs., $4.25 to $4.50; medium and good, 350-500 lbs., $4.25 to $4.50; good and choice, roughs, $3.50 to $4.50.

Sheep: Choice lambs, $6 to $8; ewes, all weights, $2 to $4; medium and good lambs, $9 to $10; common lambs, $6 to $8.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter. — Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring. 27¾ to 28¼c; extras, 27¼c; creamery firsts not quoted.

Eggs.—Nearby specials, 23c; medium, 19c; pullets, 15c; peewees, 11½c; western extra firsts, 18½c; firsts, 17½c; dirties, 15c; checks, 14¼c.

Apples. — Baldwins, $1.75 to $2.25 box; Gaynos, $1.10 to $1.40 box; odd varieties, $1.25 to $1.50 box.

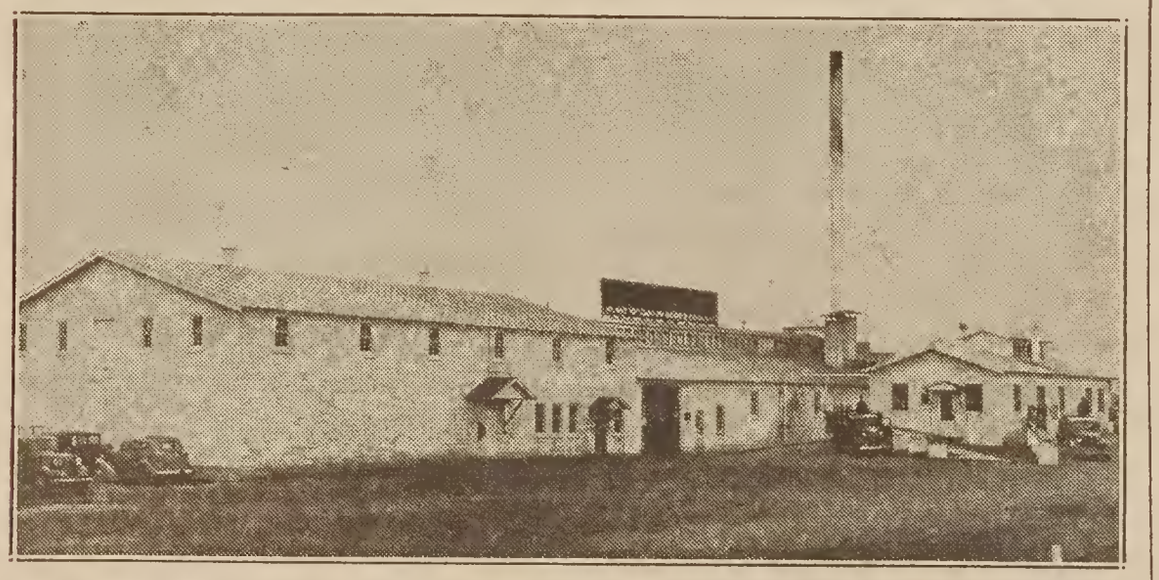
Dressed Poultry.—Native fowl, 20 to 21c; broilers, 22 to 25c; ducklings, 15c; western fowl, 30-35 lbs., 18½c; 36-42 lbs., 17½c; 43-47 lbs., 19c; 48-54 lbs., 18c; 55-59 lbs., 18c; 60-65 lbs., 18½; 66-71 lbs., 18½c; 72 lbs. up, 18½c; fresh chickens 17-42 lbs., 23c; turkeys, northwestern, 22 to 26c; southwestern, 18½ to 21½c.

Live Poultry.—Fowl, 6 lbs., up, 16 to 17c; under 6 lbs., 17 to 18c; chickens, roosters, 4 lbs., up, 19 to 22c; under 4 lbs., 18 to 19c; broilers, 17 to 18c; roosters, 11 to 12c.

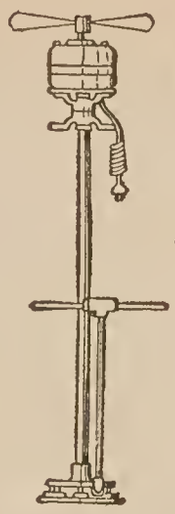
Fruit. — Cantaloupes, $3.50 to $5 crate; grapefruit, $3 to $3.50 box; lemons, $4.75 to $5 box; oranges, navels, $4 to $4.50 box; valencias, $4 to $5 box; blueberries, 20 to 30c qt.; cultivated, 25 to 28c pt.; blackberries, 16 to 20c; raspberries, cups, 15 to 17c; strawberries, Dorsets and Fairfax, 16 to 18c; native, 14 to 16c qt.; trays, 15 to 20c qt.; others, 8 to 12c qt.

Potatoes. — Green Mountain 100-lb. bags U S.. No. 1 gradc, $2. to $2.35; new cobblers, $2 to $2.25; sweets, $2.25 basket.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, $1.75 to $2.50; ordinary, $1 to $1.50; beet greens, 50 to 85c box; beets (18 bchs.) 65 to 85c box; broccoli, $2 to $2.25 box; cabbage (18), 85c to $1.10; carrots, cutoffs, $1.75 to $1.85; cauliflower, 75c to $1.25 box; chicory, 60 to 85c box; cucumbers, hothouse (2 doz.), $1.25 to $2.25; dandelions, 50 to 85c box; escarole, 40 to 65c box; kale, 40 to 60c; lettuce (18), 65 to 90c; iceberg, 85c to $1.65 box; mushrooms, 90c to $1.10 basket; radishes (60 bunches), 50 to 75c box; romaine, 35 to 50c box; rhubarb, 30 to 45c box; scallions, 35 to 60c box; spinach, 50 to 85c box; Swiss chard, 40 to 50c box; tomatoes, hothouse, 8 to 10c lb., turnips, purple tops, 50 to 85c box.



378 members draw their milk to this farm-owned plant at Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., which is equipped to manufacture cream, condensed milk, skim milk powder. In addition, the building shown in this picture houses the largest cold storage plant north of Syracuse. Last month, members celebrated the Second Anniversary of the opening of the plant. The original membership numbered 60. Officers are: Charles Dawley, president; Charles Wight, vice-president; and Sidney Kitay, secy-treasurer.



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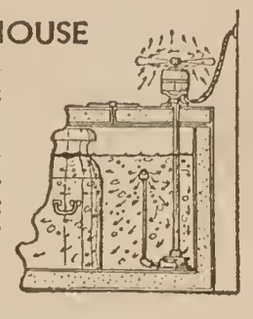

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The Judges' decisions shall be final. In case of tie, duplicate prizes awarded.

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WOMAN AND HOME

Concord

He stands upon the earth's firm base
With eyes raised to a heav'nly sky;
A warm breeze creeps against his face;
His thoughts cry out in wholesome sigh.

He kneels and cups a work-stained hand
To scoop a fist of rich moist earth.
He breathes its wealth to understand
'Twas this that gave the world its birth.

He stands, the soil in hand still clenched,
To stare at tree, at mount and sun.
In this short while life's fears are quenched
As he learns earth and man are one.

—Florence V. Dmytryk.

This and That

New York State has long boasted of the size of the great cheese always on display at the State Fair. Now it claims the "World's Largest Shortcake" which will be served at the Strawberry Festival in Oswego on July 5th and staged by strawberry growers and farm and home bureau members. 4-H Clubs will have charge of the cake and receive half the proceeds. A strawberry queen will be crowned and it is estimated that 3,000 pieces of shortcake will be disposed of and that, housewives will agree, is "some cake."

The Handicrafters and Gardeners letters were left out of the last two issues because of lack of space, but, as you see, they are in this issue. Judging from the number of inquiries we received many of you were quite concerned that they might be dropped. We plan to continue this friendly service just as long as it gives our readers pleasure and help.

I was much interested in reading a report from the food department of one of the largest hotel chains in the country as to the popularity of various dishes served. It was found that the verdict of millions of patrons was overwhelmingly for the plain substantial American dishes on the menu as against the foreign ones. Apple pie was the most popular dessert with New England gingerbread a close second. Fricasseed chicken with fluffy dumplings was another favorite and apple pan dowdy and blackberry grunt were three-to-one choices wherever they appeared on a menu. C. B. W.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I have a hobby of collecting mathematical puzzles, from little simple ones to the most difficult. Would like answers sent in such a way that I would have chance to work out problem without seeing answer."
New York. MRS. M. A.

—

"I would like to hear from anyone with large families and how they manage. My hobby is gathering antiques, also all kinds of sewing and cooking." MRS. V. F. W.
New York.

—

"I am a young country woman and I would like to exchange letters with other young women, married or single. I enjoy all outdoor sports. My hobbies are collecting songs both old and new, postcard views and would like to exchange snapshots with those who care too, also quilt patterns." MISS A. F. H.
Pennsylvania.

—

"I am interested in most everything in farm life. My hobbies are crocheting, flowers and making rugs. I would like to hear from anyone especially women around 50."
Pennsylvania. MRS. J. C. T.

—

"I am interested in gardening, also house plants. I have two bushels gladiolus and several show dahlias, which I would exchange for other plants and perennials or lily bulbs. I have the large chrysanthemums, red poppy seed, which is beautiful, to exchange for other seeds."
New York. MRS. J. H. C.

Fourth of July Party

The Fourth of July is a fine day to give a party. You can be so patriotic with your foods of red, white and blue and stars and stripes.

Table decorations: For a centerpiece, you can have red, white and blue flowers in a blue bowl. An American flag not too large, can be placed inside a small candle holder, as a standard, and set each side of the flowers.

Garnishes: You can make so many pretty garnishes out of tomato jelly, pimiento and cooked beets. You can reverse the ordinary garnish for a salad.

You can make a star shape mold of tomato jelly and place in center of dish and arrange crabmeat, shrimp or chicken salad around that, and the latter becomes the garnish.

Firecracker Sandwiches.—Chopped ham, two tablespoons salad dressing, 18 slices fresh, white bread, one jar sweet pickles, creamed butter.

Combine ham and salad dressing. Remove crusts from bread. Place one slice at a time on slightly dampened cloth and spread with butter. Spread evenly with ham mixture and roll lengthwise as for jelly roll. Fasten with toothpicks.

Wrap in waxed paper, then in slightly dampened cloth and chill in refrigerator. Just before serving cut pickles into thin strips to represent fuses and stick one in end of each sandwich.

Cocktail Sausage Firecrackers.—Remove sausages from jars and stick a toothpick in each end. Tie in bundles of three with red, white and blue ribbon.

Serve with mayonnaise, highly seasoned with prepared mustard.

Dessert. — Blueberry pie is a real American dessert and it's blue in color. Top it with whipped cream—arrange red candles around it, and you have America's colors, red, white and blue.

If you want to serve ice cream you can have a dish containing some of each, raspberry sherbet, grape sherbet and vanillla ice cream.

If you desire a gelatine dessert, you can have strawberry or raspberry jelly and clear lemon-flavored jelly and serve with whipped cream. E.F.M.

American Cake. — For the white part use four tablespoons sugar, four tablespons butter, one-third cup milk, one and one-half cups flour, one and one-half teaspoons, baking powder two egg whites, half teaspoon almond extract.

For the red part use the same ingredients as for white part, substituting two egg yolks for egg whites, and one-half a teaspoon vanilla extract for almond extract. Add red food coloring to the mixture.

For the blue part, use one-fourth cup butter, one-half cup sugar, one cup flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one egg. Use the juice from canned blueberries or loganberries to mix. Put the cake together with white icing. Red part on the bottom, white next, blue on top, and decorate with tiny flags.

Fourth of July Pink Lemonade.—One and one-half cups red jelly (red currant, cranberry or raspberry), one cup sugar, two and one-half cups lemon juice, two cups of water. Combine all ingredients and beat well with rotary beater. Add one and one-half quarts chilled charged water, and pour over shaved ice or red-colored ice cubes. Garnish with red maraschino cherries. B. C.

Fourth of July is Coming

This year it will mean more than it ever did to us before. There will be plenty of discussion about the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution at the dinners and picnics of this year's celebration. We parents should impress upon our children and grand-children the importance of this occasion; that it is not simply a time to shoot firecrackers and rockets, and make a lot of noise.

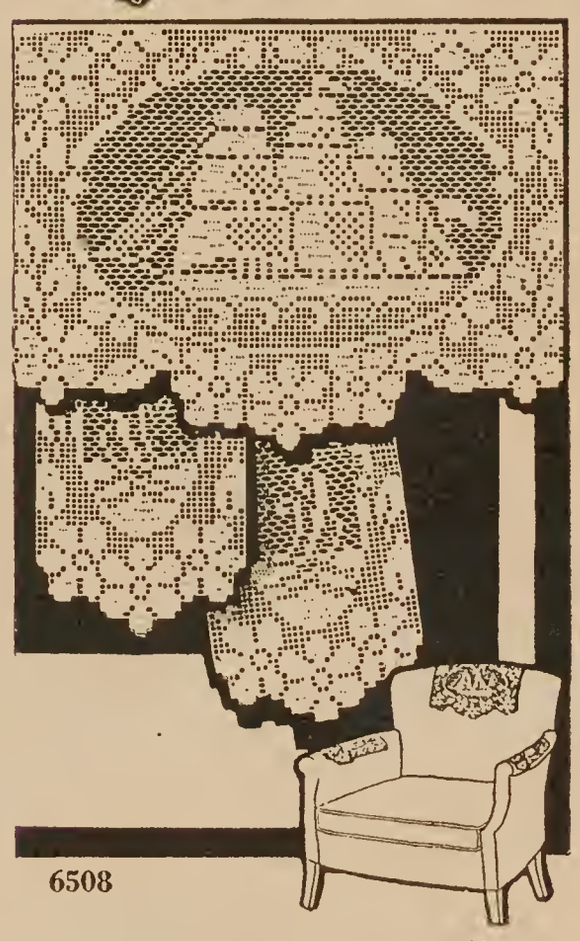
I will always remember my first Fourth of July celebration, and the solemn moment when the flag was raised; the singing of "America" and other patriotic songs. It would have been unthinkable then, that anyone would refuse to salute the flag.

Last year our flag looked rather soiled and so we, after learning the right procedure, washed it, with good results. If of good quality, the flag may be washed as nicely as any other cloth, but as with all colored fabrics, certain precautions must be taken. Don't soak the flag or leave it in the water any longer than necessary. Use soap flakes and make a good lather with soft water. The water must be just warm for washing and rinsing. Soak up the excess moisture by rolling it in a Turkish towel for a moment before hanging it up to dry.

When it comes to drying, you must be careful to obey the traditional rules for hanging the flag. Even though it flutters from a wash line, it must always be hung in a certain way. If the wash line runs north and south, the starry field must face the north. If the line runs east and west, it must face the east. At no time should the flag be permitted to touch the ground. B. C.

Gayety in Needlework

6605



6508

6605—Here's an easy way to beautify your linens. Just eight-to-the-inch cross stitch makes this set of sheet and pillow cases. The smaller motifs lend themselves colorfully to towels and scarfs. Pattern 6605 contains a transfer pattern of a motif 5¾x25½ inches; 2 motifs 4½x13½ inches; illustrations of stitches; materials needed; color schemes.

6508 — Clipper ships are always popular because they are so decorative and this one in filet crochet is no exception. Crocheted in finer cotton, it's attractive handiwork that will transform any chair. Pattern 6508 contains charts and directions for set; illustrations of it and stitches; materials needed.

Price of patterns 10 cents (in coins) each, 11 cents if you are a resident of New York City (one cent sales tax included). Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

The Visiting Nurse

Making the Backyard a Magnet

School's out and the children are home all day long. Are they asking you "what shall we do now?" Maybe not so soon, for when vacation first starts its novelty in itself is absorbing. But be prepared to help them keep happily busy near home.

"Fun in the Backyard" a book by Arthur Lawson which Thomas Y. Crowell of New York City published, will aid you in doing this. By means of descriptions and charts he shows how to make the backyard a magnet which not only will keep your own youngsters content, but will draw a crowd of other playmates too, thus serving as a community center.

The ever-popular ringtoss, quoits and horseshoes are followed by various types of tenpin games. The rules for Tether Ball and three kinds of tennis are given. A chapter on croquet is preceded by one on how to plan and play Badminton. Then comes "the shuffleboard group" with handball, bowling and backyard golf leading up to box hockey, target games, Mumblety Peg and Jackstones. The last two chapters deal with group games and those which can be played on the porch in the shade.

If the yard stretches out toward a meadow or a large open lot, then what fun the boys can have! With this thought in mind, A. S. Barnes and Company of New York asked a group of sports experts to prepare a series of books each one to sell for one dollar giving in simple terms the exact and authentic instructions for health to be found through fun.

The handball coach of another large university, Bernath E. Phillips, wrote the book entitled "Fundamental Handball." Handball courts are an outstanding part of all city recreational centers and should be found in suburbs and country side too.

Football in all its intricacies and with its latest rulings, was written about by W. Glenn Killinger, Director of Athletics at a State Teachers College. Here again photographs and numerous sketches plus carefully worked-out word directions serve as unerring guides to neophytes and as reference check-ups for those who already know the game.

Did your daughters or sons "grow up on a horse?" If so, they will welcome J. J. Boniface's book on "Riding." If they now are attempting to master this age-old art, this work will help them do so, for it starts out with a very good description of the ideal saddle horse, naming by a numbered diagram every part of its body.

Every conceivable kind of riding is discussed from the rounding up of cows at milking-time to stunt-jumping and rough-riding on a ranch's bucking broncho. The book is for girls as well as for boys.

Tad Stanwick, "LaCrosse" coach at Lehigh University, wrote the book on this increasingly popular pastime. Now the national ball game of Canada, it was first played by the North American Indians of long ago. How to play it correctly today is made clear by the author.

Basketball is explained step by step in the book of this title which Charles C. Murphy, Boys Club coach, wrote and illustrated. Action drawings plus word pictures show exactly how each play is to be made.

Does your boy like to run? Then help him win his way toward success in "Track and Field" by letting him read Ray M. Conger's book of instructions. It discusses hurdles, high jumps, vaulting, discus and javelin throwing along with other healthy exercises which make strong muscles in men.

Reichart and Keasey, authors of "Archery," brought out their new edition this Spring so it is absolutely "the last word." Archery takes steadiness and skill as well as a keen and practical eye. You grown-ups should join the children in this sport. It would certainly help steady any slightly unstable nerves! (That is if it was done with success).

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

Perennial Seasonings from the Garden

Every garden should have its bed of aromatic pot-herbs. A very small space will suffice since only a few plants of each kind need be grown.

A bunch of chives as large as a dinner plate will keep up a continuous supply of clippings to decorate a potato salad or to make a sauce for the meat course. Chives are like tiny onions and only the tops are eaten. These may be clipped and clipped again. They continue to grow all the Summer and if a few roots are lifted and placed in a pot in the kitchen window they may be used all Winter.

Chives have another quite surprising use, for they have the most attractive rose-purple flowers which stay in bloom a long time and excite much curiosity in the flower garden. Cut, and dried heads downward, they make a Winter bouquet of unusual delicacy and attractive coloring.

Near the pool or in some such damp place, a few plants of spearmint will run about on their underground roots and their stalks may be used when needed. A fine mint jelly may be made from green apples or white grapes, colored with green vegetable coloring, and just before boiling be seasoned by dropping into it for a few minutes a bunch of freshly cut spearmint branches.

Sage, most popular of all seasonings for meat dressing, once started will grow for several years without special care. Only the leaves are used. These may be dried on papers in an airy, shady place and then rubbed through a sieve. The powder, if placed in a closed can will hold its flavor for a year or more.

Sweet marjoram and thyme may be grown also, and kept in the same way. No other soup or stew has quite the flavor of one made with freshly picked thyme leaves. A cup of hot tea in Summer is most refreshing if a fresh leaf is added to it.

If planning a prennial seasoning garden one should not forget the house cat, and so should include for him a plant of catnip. He will thoroughly enjoy a dried twig brought out now and then. M. A. C.

Success in Canning Greens

Among the first of the canned goods with many of us, will be greens, chard, endive, or spinach. Yet so many women tell me they have decided never to try canning greens again because they almost invariably spoil.

For many years I have canned greens successfully, never losing a can through spoilage, and anyone by following a few simple rules, can be equally successful.

All greens to be canned should be freshly gathered and in perfect condition. Discard all wilty, worm eaten or partially decayed leaves, wash thoroughly in many waters until every trace of soil is washed away; boil or steam for several minutes to shrink, pack into hot, thoroughly sterilized jars, (sterilize by boiling jars, lids and rubbers). Pack tightly, add one teaspoon of salt to each quart, fill with boiling water and partly seal.

If using the hot water bath, as many of us still do, cover jars completely with water and boil for three hours, counting from the time the water starts boiling. I believe it is very essential to keep the water boiling rapidly all the time.

In spite of all efforts there will be some shrinkage, but this in no way impairs the keeping quality of the canned product. LILLIAN BLANTON.

New York.

Book Notes

"Show Me a Land" by Clark McMeekin. Published by D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. Price $2.50. This might be called a historical novel for though it begins in Ireland and there is a thrilling shipwreck before the Virginia father and daughter get back to their plantation, it is really a story of racing and horse breeding in Virginia and Kentucky from 1816 to 1875. The great men of those times enter into the telling and the fictional characters, especially the heroine Dana Terraine and her father, are very real people. Its a good story with plenty of good horses and racing to appeal to any horse lover.

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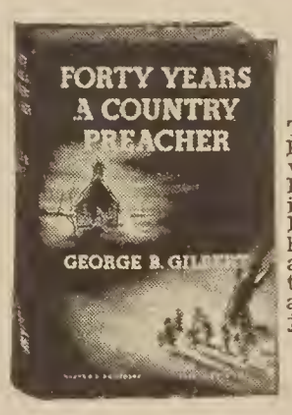

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Preventability of Poultry Diseases

If you had a chance to examine thousands of sick chickens from all parts of the United States, which disease would you expect to find as the most common in poultry? Would you find diseases that commonly are considered incurable and about which it generally is felt little can be done, such as fowl paralysis or leukemia? On the contrary, you will find that the greatest losses due to disease in poultry are due to those which are well known and which readily lend themselves to control.

Familiarity with these diseases actually has led to negligence, and if poultrymen would practice the known means of control, the degree of preventability estimated in the columns following the list of diseases in the table would be attained easily. There would be no point merely in listing the diseases of poultry in the order of their prevalence because the poultryman wants to know more than that—he wants to know what can be done about them. Government authorities continue to quote a figure of $150,000,000 as the annual loss due to disease in poultry. The poultryman wants to know what diseases are largely responsible for this loss and what he can do to control them and thus reduce his share of this loss.

A recent analysis of diseases found in the 6,500 chickens presents a fair sample and certainly a complete cross section of the poultry disease picture, one which is up-to-date and sufficiently inclusive to bring out the economic importance of each disease in its relationship to the poultry industry as a whole.

Poultry diseases may be studied from two viewpoints, namely that of the pathologist and that of the clinician. The poultry pathologist is interested primarily in finding out what it was that ailed a chicken, and he will determine it through a postmortem examination. The clinician is one who thinks in terms of treating an animal for a disease rather than killing it merely to find out what disease it had.

Thus we find in practice that a veterinarian recommends certain medicines for a sick horse, cow, or pet dog in hopes that it will help the animal to recover from its ailments. The treatment of diseases in poultry for some reason has not reached this advanced stage, possibly because it has been felt that sanitary conditions are more difficult to maintain and because a chick or chicken can be replaced more cheaply.

However, if a poultryman would stop to consider that the inventory value of a hen is 75 cents and that it costs as much to replace her, he would realize he cannot afford to continue losing his hens at the rate of 18.8 per cent or one out of nearly every five, which was found to be the average mortality in 10 midwestern states recently surveyed by Professor C. M. Ferguson of the University of Ohio. In addition to the actual loss that comes with the death of a hen, there is also the waste of housing space and feed which she cannot utilize for the purpose for which it was intended.

There are four factors in the control of disease. Each supports the other and none can stand alone. They are, as shown in the table below: testing to remove as carriers, vaccination to stimulate immunity, corrective medication and feeding, and sanitation and management. The estimated preventability given in the columns after each disease is considered quite conservative and is based on actual field observations.

For example, it may be surprising to some to find such a large amount of chick pneumonia, but all manifestations of lung congestion are considered as some form of the disease. Pneumonia most often is a complication of pullorum and it may be a normal complication of colds. It may be a complication of mycosis, and least often it is due to Aspergillus fumigatus, a mold organism. It was noted that in over 50 per cent of the cases, pneumonia was an involvement of pullorum disease, and if it had been eliminated by testing the breeding stock from which the chicks came, 50 per cent of the pneumonia could have been prevented.

Carrying out efforts to reduce mortality still further, it would be reasonable to assume that a poultryman could easily save at least 25 per cent of a pullorum infected flock of chicks through proper sanitation, which includes the use of disinfectants and fumigants. Mortality could be reduced at least 25 per cent through proper treatment and early medication. In other words, it can be readily assumed that losses from pneumonia in chicks should be 100 per cent preventable and any progressive poultryman would agree that such an achievement is well within the realm of possibility.

In this analysis, Pullorum disease was found present in five per cent of the adult birds examined, and it definitely was established as being present in 19 per cent of the chicks. This would suggest that breeding stock should be tested more often, at least twice a year instead of merely once a year, especially on infected premises.

Nearly all diseases will show some response to treatment. The percentage of response will vary with the time of treatment and the advance that has been made by the disease before treatments were begun. Preventive treatment is the most effective, and this includes vaccinating for the five diseases listed in the table. Roup and colds, cholera, typhoid, fowl pox, and laryngotracheitis. Fowl pox is, of course, the disease for which vaccination most commonly is applied, but the others shown are subject to control to a varying extent as conservatively estimated by the percentages used. Vaccination for pox and laryngotrachetis will give a lifetime immunity with but few exceptions, whereas the bacterins used for colds, cholera, and typhoid will stimulate an immunity that will last for 90 days.

In the case of cholera for example, sanitation is no cure-all, since cholera can appear in the cleanest of houses with no reflection upon the management of the poultryman; so can typhoid. Hence, five per cent prevention is all that can safely be claimed for sanitation as a measure of control. Timely and effective medication, however, has been known to reduce mortality at least 15 per cent as conservatively estimated in the table. Through vaccination, helpful medication and sanitation, it should be possible to prevent mortality from cholera 100 per cent as estimated.

An estimate of 80 per cent preventability by vaccination as shown in the table may be considered too high by some. Yet a Long Island vaccination of 45,511 ducks against cholera showed a loss of only 4.1 per cent while the controls numbering some 5,761 purposely unvaccinated had a loss of 29.4 per cent.

It may be interesting to point out that in 86 per cent of the growing stock and adults that were sent in for examination, an inflammation of the intestinal tract was found, 59 per cent were anemic, and 52 per cent were badly emaciated. While enteritis, anemia and emaciation are not specific diseases, these symptoms and lesions are of tremendous importance because they reduce the marketability of the fowl.

A chronic inflammation of the intestinal tract reduces the efficiency of that organ in its duty to assimilate food. If the chicken is anemic, there is insufficient hemoglobin or red blood cells to carry this food in the blood stream. Finally, the chicken becomes emaciated to the point where it is rejected by the buyer because it is of no table value. Thus we have a loss that is even greater than the actual mortality in flocks—the loss due to culling.

A total preventability of 78 per cent is considered reasonable for all the diseases found, using all the known methods of control. While 11 diseases are indicated as having a potential preventability of 100 per cent, it must be granted that this may not be the actual preventability that will be attained in all cases, but it should be well within the realm of possibility.

What is most encouraging is to find that those diseases which have a low preventability, such as neurolymphomatosis or fowl paralysis, and leucosis, were seldom found in the specimens examined. If a disease is of low prevalence, it has no economic significance regardless of preventability. If we are dealing with a disease of high prevalence that can be prevented to a high degree, then we have a very hopeful situation, since a study of the chart will indicate that in the most common diseases there is the greatest degree of control.

FREMONT J. CONRAD.

Percentage of Prevalence and Potential Control of Disease Conditions

	Disease Conndition	Percentage of Prevalence	Estimated Preventability by Testing to Remove Carriers	Vaccination to Stimulate Immunity	Corrective Medication & Feeding	Sanitation and M'g't.	Total Potential Preventability
1	Chick Bowel Troubles	89.98%	30%	0%	25%	25%	80%
2	Pneumonia						
	Chicks up to 7 weeks	54.03	50	0	25	25	100
	Growing fowl, adults	5.94					
3	Unabsorbed Yolk, chicks	35.80	10	0	10	40	60
4	Coccidiosis						
	Chicks up to 7 weeks	18.53	0	0	50	25	75
	Growing fowl, adults	42.05					
5	Roundworms & Capillaria	32.70	0	0	80	20	100
6	Cecal Worms	32.70	0	0	80	20	100
7	Lice	31.58	0	0	100	0	100
8	Mycosis	29.26	0	0	40	40	80
9	Roup and Colds	25.38	0	50	25	10	85
10	Tapeworms	23.42	0	0	25	25	50
11	Pullorum						
	Chicks up to 7 weeks	19.46	90	0	0	0	90
	Growing fowl, adults	5.21					
12	Cholera	15.94	0	80	15	5	100
13	Non-Specific Paralysis	15.77	0	0	50	25	75
14	Typhoid	14.43	0	80	15	5	100
15	Nutritional Deficiency	10.72	0	0	100	0	100
16	Leucosis and all tumors	9.45	0	0	0	10	10
17	Omphalitis in Chicks	6.00	0	0	0	100	100
18	Fowl Pox	5.48	0	100	0	0	100
19	Impaction; crop, gizzard	5.08	0	0	35	35	70
20	Neurolymphomatosis	3.41	0	0	0	10	10
21	Tuberculosis	3.38	90	0	0	10	100
22	Trichomoniasis	2.82	0	0	45	25	70
23	Laryngotracheitis	1.48	0	100	0	0	100
24	Chick Bronchitis	1.00	0	0	25	45	70
25	Miscellaneous	6.07	0	0	25	0	25
							78%

Chick bowel troubles, as they are commonly called, include the various forms of enteritis, or intestinal inflamation. Since pullorum disease was partly the cause of bowel troubles, as well as unabsorbed yolk and chick pneumonia, it should be possible to attain the preventability shown in the first column after these diseases by testing the parent stock.

At the present time, vaccination can be utilized for only five of the diseases shown, but timely and effective medication is to a varying extent estimated to yield the results shown in column three. Corrective feeding, when applied to nutritional deficiencies, includes adequate vitamin fortification, balanced rations, and proper mineral balance to avoid such conditions as perosis, or slipped tendon.

Sanitation includes disinfection and fumigation, and management implies the necessary precautions to avoid infection. With a combination of these methods of disease control it is reasonable to assume a total potential preventability of 78 per cent as shown in the final column.

Since more than one disease condition often is found in the same specimen, the total of the prevalence column cannot be calculated. Leucosis and all tumors are not necessarily grouped because of any relationship, but for convenience in classification. Specimens with symptoms of paralysis but with no nerve enlargement were classified under non-specific paraylsis.

Poultry Vices

[Following is an excerpt from remarks by H. W. Titus of the Federal Bureau of poultry nutrition].

While feather picking, cannibalism, and egg eating, are in part the result of dietary deficiencies, overcrowding is important among the causes. It has been found that feather picking is less likely to occur if the diet contains about 20 per cent of barley or oats.

"Cannibalism" is a term used by some poultrymen in referring to the habit sometimes developed by chickens of picking one another's toes, combs, vents, feathers, and other parts of the body. Used in this sense, the term also includes feather picking; it is however, more common to restrict its use to those cases where blood is drawn. Cannibalism is of most frequent occurance in overcrowded flocks, but it may be due to some as yet unknown deficiency of the diet because the feeding of oats and barley appears to be of some value in prevention. The use of ruby-colored window panes and ruby-colored electric lamps in the poultry house is often a simpler means of preventing cannibalism.

Egg eating is also likely to develop as a result of overcrowding; however, the tendency to eat eggs is markedly stimulated by a deficiency of calcium in the diet.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Reports for week ending June 8, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns —	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	2523	2467
F. J. Stumpf	2344	2396
Missouri Valley Plty Farm	2252	2218
Harry A. Schnell	2229	2203
F. J Stumpf.	2170	2149
Foreman Poultry Farm	2152	2103
R. & B. Poultry Farm	2151	2044
Creighton Brothers	2147	2076
Piho Brothers	2047	1924
Fred Heuer	2043	2053
Single Comb Buff Leghorns —		
Charles Richardson	1302	1316
White Wyandottes —		
Missouri Valley Plty Farm	1465	1523
White Plymouth Rocks —		
Miami Chick Hatchery	1704	1636
Faith Farm	1509	1497
Barred Plymouth Rocks —		
R. C. E. Wallace	2058	2010
Victor H. Kirkup	1937	1970
New Hampshires —		
C. D. Cummings	1910	1868
James H. Horne	1891	1778
Rhode Island Reds —		
E. B. Parmenter	2658	2474
J. J. Warren	2514	2390
The Joachim Breeding Fm.	2243	2123
J. J. Warren	2241	2112
E. B. Parmenter	2198	2069
Crooks Farm	2186	2093
Redbird Farm	2160	2076

Storrs Egg Laying Contest

Carried on at the University of Connecticut at Storrs. Report for week ending June 8, 1940. The high pens are:

New Hampshires —	Points	Eggs
Ebenwood Farm	2676	2465
Joachim Breeding Farm	2473	2281
White Rocks —		
John Spangenberg	2262	2198
Riley Poultry Farm	2217	2240
Barred Rocks —		
R. C. Cobb	2689	2603
Dryden Plty. Breeding Fm.	2444	2439
Rhode Island Reds —		
Ralph W. Anderson	2734	2595
J. J. Warren	2634	2513
E. B. Parmenter	2627	2470
Crooks Farm	2597	2454
Walter H. Rogler	2590	2454
White Leghorns —		
J. A. Hanson	3014	2877
J. A. Hanson	2816	2670
Wm. L. Gilbert Home	2726	2580
Guy A. Leader	2664	2556
Kauder's Pdg. Leghorns	2600	2456

Various Egg Auctions

WEST PATERSON, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices June 14, 1940.			
Jumbo	$0.28½	@	$0.27
Large	.27	@	.23
Medium	.21½	@	.19½
Pullet	.19½	@	.17
Pewee	.17½	@	.16
Brown Eggs —			
Jumbo	.25½	@	.24
Large	.24	@	.21½
Medium	.19¼	@	.17½
Pullet	.15½	@	.15½
Pewee	.14½	@	.14½

426 cases sold.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

White Eggs — Prices June 13, 1940.			
Fancy, extra	$0.25¾	@	$0.23
Fancy, medium	.21½	@	.19¼
A, extra	.26¾	@	.22
A, medium	.21¾	@	.19
Tints, extra	.23	@	.21½
Pullets	.19¼	@	.18
Brown Eggs —			
A, extra	.23¾	@	.21½
A, medium	.21	@	.18¾

779 cases sold.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

White Eggs — Prices June 14, 1940.			
Fancy, large	$0.23	@	$0.22
Fancy, medium	.21½	@	.19
Extras, large	.22¼	@	.21½
Extras, medium	.21¼	@	.18
Standard, large	.20¾	@	.17¾
Standard, medium	.19	@	.18½
Producers' large	.20¾	@	.18¼
Producers' medium	.18	@	.16¾
Pullets	.17¾	@	.15½
Peewees	.12	@	.12
Jumbos	.25	@	.24
Crax	.14	@	.12
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, large	.22	@	.21½
Fancy, Medium	.17¾	@	.16½
Extras, large	.21½	@	.21¼
Extras, medium	.16¾		
Pullets	.15	@	.13½
Peewees	.13½	@	.12¼

447 cases sold.

News From New Jersey

Weather conditions during the last of May were unfavorable with little sunshine and much rain. While strawberries, asparagus, and other Spring produce were reaching market, quality all too often was not up to standard because of these weather conditions. A light cherry crop is expected because of rains at the time cherries were in bloom. Farmers transplanting sweet potatoes, peppers, cabbage, etc., however, found the weather more to their liking.

Mexican Bean Beetles Back

A good crop of Mexican Bean beetles is expected this year. Growers should be ready to control these insects as soon as they make their appearance. A heavy infestation may be avoided if proper control measures are taken before the adult beetles lay their eggs.

Two kinds of materials are recommended for this control. One is derris, non-poisonous to humans, which may be used in dust or spray form. Used as a dust it should contain .8 per cent of rotenone and not less than 2.8 per cent of total acetone extractives. Used as a liquid spray, two pounds of very finely ground derris root, containing four per cent rotenone, to each 50 gallons of water is recommended.

Magnesium arsenate spray, which is poisonous, may be used when bean vines are small and before pods start to form. One pound magnesium is used to each 50 gallons of water. It may also be used as a dust by mixing one pound magnesium arsenate with three pounds high grade calcium lime. In applying either spray or dust the most important factor is to be sure that the under sides of the leaves are covered.

Killing Out Weed Growths

Going over the corn field once or twice with a spike-tooth harrow before the corn is big enough to cultivate is a most efficient way of discouraging weed growth and is worth more than hours of cultivation later in the season. This is the belief of Oliver Everitt of Copper Hill and of William Phillips Jr. of Holland. They, along with a good many other Jersey farmers, follow this cheap and effective means of destroying weeds and providing early tillage which should be a more general practice. Most farmers are concerned about the corn that might be destroyed by this treatment but the damage actually has been found negligible. The harrowing is usually at right angles to the way the corn was planted. If the corn is through the ground the harrowing should be done during the heat of the day when the corn is slightly wilted. It is less apt to break off at that time.

Hunterdon Combats Heavy Erosion

Hunterdon County experienced more gully erosion this Spring than at any time in the past 40 years with the result that farmers there have become unusually erosion conscious. The first of the Spring's two heavy rain storms came with several inches of frost in the ground beneath the top two inches which had thawed. This resulted in a rapid run-off of the heavy rain, starting gullies in almost every depression. The second storm followed in a few days and completed gullies which will require several years of erosion prevention measures before Hunterdon farmers succeed in repairing the damage.

Jersey Asparagus

Nearly three million bunches of New Jersey's quality asparagus have been marketed this season under distinctive labels identifying the contents as a superior and nearby product. The label carries the distinctive "New Jersey — The Garden State" emblem which has been standardized for all agricultural products promoted by the New Jersey Council and New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Use of the label is restricted to members of the marketing groups in Cumberland and Gloucester Counties.

Benfit Late Pastures

While many growers have long known that use of fertilizers containing nitrogen in March and April produced a marked increase in Spring vegetation, not so many recognize that the same fertilizers used in June will also benefit pasture growth during Summer and early Fall. Use of June fertilizers can prove particularly valuable where a pasture shortage is feared for the Summer and early Fall grazing season.

Soy Bean and Corn Silage

Colvin Danberry and Son of Ringoes are proud of their corn and soy bean silage made last Summer by mixing the two crops as the silo was being filled. No molasses or other type of preservative was used. The silage is reported excellent in quality and relished by the herd. These folks believe better crops can be obtained by growing the soy beans and corn separately and mixing them as they are put in the silo. They also believe that more uniformity and better keeping qualities are the result of putting the two crops in together rather than filling the silo with alternate loads of corn and soy beans.

Holsteins Still Lead Warren Herds

For the fifth straight month John Stettler's purebred Holstein herd led the Warren County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. This herd averaged 45.4 pounds fat and 1,234 pounds milk per cow for April. Walter B. Kostenbader, Blairstown, was second with another Holstein herd and J. Russell Thomas with a mixed herd was third. Fifty-nine Warren County herds were entered for regular testing and 25 herds for short-cut testing.

More Goats

Goats are perhaps more profitable than some of us realize since they forage for themselves pretty much, eating many weeds that other stock won't touch. Consequently hay and feed costs are low. They help keep down sprouts and undergrowth. Females usually have two goats at each birth and these kids usually sell around $3 apiece to butchers, the price varying with quality and condition.

Watch the Insects

Colorado potato bugs, flea beetles, and aphis have appeared in portions of South Jersey, and are reported doing considerable damage to tomatoes. Growers should watch plants carefully and be prepared to combat the insects as soon as they appear.

Emergency Hay from Soy Beans

A number of Somerset County farmers, after failure of grass, clover and alfalfa seedings last year, have turned to soy beans as an emergency hay crop. They found it a good idea to innoculate the seed. Strains of Black Wilson type proved satisfactory there for hay and silage. Warm weather is best time to plant.

Poultry Honor Roll

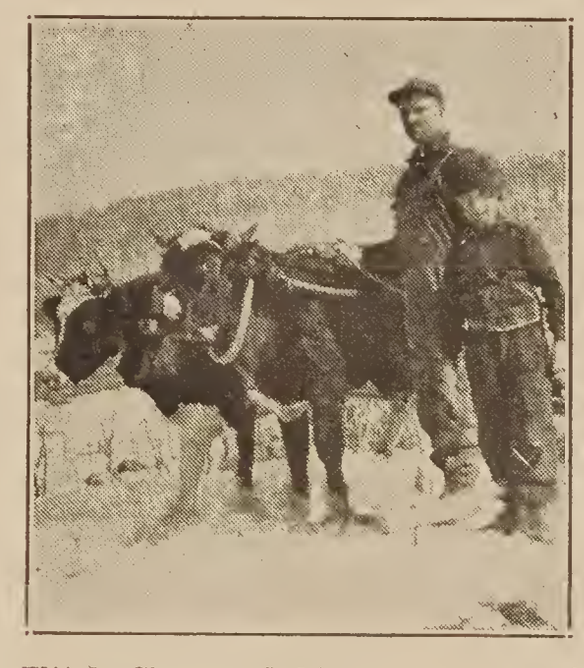
Three Hunterdon County 4-H Poultry Club members, Howard Symonds of Glen Gardner and Leroy and Robert Hardenburg of Centerville have made the State 4-H Poultry Honor Roll by virtue of their flocks being among the highest producing New Jersey 4-H flocks.

The honor roll is in three divisions and the three highest 4-H flocks in the State in each division compose the honor roll. Howard Symonds' flock was third in the first division, which is for flocks of less than 25 birds, with an average production of 26 eggs per bird for the month.

June Chicks Pay

When grass is available, June hatched chicks may well be considered. Warmer weather at this time of year reduces brooding costs. Feed costs are also generally down as are chick prices. June pullets begin laying in December and normally lay fairly large eggs at a good rate during the following months when prices for large eggs are highest.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.



Elijah Shea and his young son, of Corinth, Saratoga County, N. Y., with his two year old pair of steers.

Business Bits

"Profitable Turkey Management." —This 110 page book contains a vast fund of information for anyone who is interested in raising turkeys. It covers practically all phases of the business, from the selection of the breeding stock to the marketing of the dressed birds. Feeding, housing, control of diseases and various other subjects are fully discussed and illustrated. The book will be mailed without cost to any farmer living in New York, New Jersey or the New England States. Address Beacon Milling Co., Box R, Cayuga, N. Y.

"Hydraulic Rams." — This booklet explains how hydraulic rams operate and tells how running water may be installed in a farm home at a comparatively small cost by means of a ram. It will be of interest to every farmer who is interested in installing running water in farm buildings. It's free. Address Rife Hydraulic Mfg. Co., 75 West St New York City.

"Control of Cattle Diseases."—The Pennsylvania Salt Co., Philadelphia, Pa. has issued an interesting little pamphlet that contains considerable helpful information in reference to the prevention and control of Cow Scours, Mastitis, Cow Pox, and other contagious cattle diseases. It will be mailed free to any dairyman upon request.

WENE CHICKS (EXTRA PROFIT)

NEW LOW PRICES — PEAK QUALITY

Prices per 100	Utility	Select
WH. LEGHORNS (Not Sexed)....	$ 7.40	$8.40
WH. LEGHORNS 95% Pullets ...	13.90	15.90
B. or WH. ROCKS, R. I. or N. H. REDS.....	7.40	8.40

For less than 100, add 2c per chick. For 1,000 and over deduct ½c per chick. Postpaid; 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order today. FREE Catalog describes 9 Pure Breeds and 4 WENE-crosses. Ask about Mutual Aid Thrift Plan.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box A73, Vineland, N. J.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM

IN ANY CLIMATE — ANY WEATHER Christie's SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks. Mature Early and Give You the Heavy, Steady Production for Preparedness, to meet the promised upswings of 1940-41. Rush your Orders Now! SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires and CHRIS-Cross Barred Hybrids. 35,000 Breeders, Pullorum Passed—No Reactors! 1940 Reduced Prices afford substantial savings, boosting your Profits. Write Now, for New Illustrated Catalog & Price List.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, BOX 60, KINGSTON, N. H.

SILVER FOX RABBITS $5-$10 each. White Fantail Pigeons. BREEDERS SUPPLY, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 395.

Situations Wanted

COUPLE, GOOD cook; poultryman, caretaker, driving. ADVERTISER 9157, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY GARDENER, poultry. ADVERTISER 9158, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MAN painter and handy man; wife plain cook or waitress. MR. E. KUTSCHERA, care of Wm. Wood, Union Ave., Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN 21, learn pig raising; room, board, salary. SCHREIER, 356 West 34th St., New York City.

REFINED WOMAN would like job, companion, housekeeper or managing and running farm, boarding house. ADVERTISER 9162, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, NEAT and efficient, references. E. T. Box 64, R. 3 Kingston, N. Y.

BOY 18, desires farm job for Summer; willing. ADVERTISER 9143, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

BOARDERS WANTED, comfortable country house with all modern conveniences, bath, electricity, telephone. Pleasant location on main road near village, churches and stores. Bus passes door; 65 miles from New York City. Reasonable rates. MRS. R. FITZGERALD, House-in-the-Pines, R. F. D. 1, Montgomery, N. Y.

SPEND A WEEK in the Catskills. MISS HELEN HYZER, Andes, N. Y.

SPEND YOUR vacation in the heart of Maine. Old Colonial country home now open for Summer guests. Rates $15 per week. MRS. DAY, Litchfield, Maine.

GUESTS — Fairvue Farm, Delhi, N. Y.; private, restful, modern, home cooking, farm products; $12 weekly.

WORLD'S FAIR guest, $1 person; quiet, residential; 10 minutes Fair, all transportation. THE TERRACE, 4138 75th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE FARMS, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river, Sky Line Drive, $7 and $9 weekly; Christians; Woodstock, Va.

WILL BOARD boy five to ten very reasonable. Village home, all improvements; Otsego County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 9117, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORLD'S FAIR tourists, clean, comfortable rooms, kitchenette; $1 person; five minutes Fair; free parking. 42-23 Union St., Flushing, New York.

BOARDERS OR week-end guests. Farm, improvements, reasonable. A. E. FIELD, Carmel, N. Y.

HOME OFFERED couple or two ladies, pleasant surroundings, best of food; Protestant-American home; $12.50 each per week. BOX 36, Chester, N. Y.

N. H. HOME, modern conveniences, wants two permanent boarders; large front room. $7 week, $25 month. ADVERTISER 9129, care Rural New-Yorker.

UNMODERN FARM will accommodate boarders; $10 weekly. Home baking, good meals and beds. High altitude; quiet; artesian well water. KIESEL FARM, Milford, Pa.

WANTED — Boarders for Summer, lovely country home. ADVERTISER 9132, care Rural New-Yorker.

COME TO my farm home in Lewis County for good rest, food, and beds. Rates $8. ADVERTISER 9136, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRENCHMAN, MIDDLEAGED, wishes board, small farm, moderate rates, obliging, steady. ADVERTISER 9131, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT ELDERLY woman would like good permanent home, country or village within 100 miles New York City; terms. ADVERTISER 9145, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home, $1 person; five minutes Fair; make reservations. H. GRAUL, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private home, short walking distance to Fair; free parking; $1.50 per person. Reservations only with deposit. HYNES, 142-64 56th Road, Flushing, L. I., N. Y. at 146th St. and North Hempstead Turnpike. Telephone Independence 3-5275.

COUNTRY BOARD and tourist for Summer, conveniences. MRS. D. KIRKPATRICK, Randolph, Vt.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet, five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED — Children to board permanently, ages six to ten years, in country home; Mothers care. MRS. HIRAM SMALL, Bowdoinham, Maine.

MODERN FARM home, near Saratoga; beautyrest beds; dietitian; two guests. GRACE M. SHARPE, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

QUIET COUNTRY farm house, all conveniences; steam pressure cooking; adults; reservation $16. MARGARET KEIR, North Valley Farm, Coeymans Hollow, N. Y.

WILL BOARD during July and August boys 6 to 14 years Farm home, home cooking, Mothers' care; $35 a month. Mrs. W. R. PARKER, Poultney, Vermont.

Miscellaneous

YOUNG LAYING leather colored Italian queen bees, 50c. Immediate shipments. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

SELECT — Northern bred Italian or Caucasian queens, 75c each; very gentle and productive. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

60 QUILTS, $3.50-$25; photos 6cts.; crib quilts, goosefeather pillows, rugs, aprons, quilting done. VERA FULTON, Gallipolis, Ohio.

WANTED—Hydraulic cider mill, good condition, reasonably priced HOWE MANOR FARMS, Camillus, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Magee cooking range, good condition for antique, dated 1840, SAMUEL STRAW, Hamden, Conn.

FOR SALE — Make offer on new complete set of Arndt broiler batteries; due to sickness have never been uncrated; purchased Spring 1940. ADVERTISER 9125, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 25 years experiment station records; books. TRUESDELL, Bluemont, Virginia.

FOR SALE—DeLaval milking machine with three pail outfit or trade for Surge. JOHN VANDERMEULEN, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

AEROIL WEED burner, gasoline motor, steel traps, watch, boat. SIMMS, Box 101, Lake, N. Y.

WINDOW SCREENS, 16, approximate measurements 28x32 inches; 12 other various sizes. Chicken brooder oil burner, capacity 125; cheap. ALFRED POST, Ridgefield, N. J.

WANTED — One horse mower; standard garden tractor, two cylinder; Briggs-Stratton motor. ORVIA, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Fruits and Foods

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone, one 5-lb. pail 85e; two pails $1.60 and six pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

HONEY: LOOK! Lower prices, 60 best clover $4.50; 28, $2.25; 60 buckwheat $3.30; mixed $3.90 not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HANDPICKED BLACK walnut meats, shellbark meats and pecan halves 65c lb., prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

FRESH WHITE eggs produced on our farm, graded and candled; references required; write for prices. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

BROILER CHICKS OF CONTROLLED BREEDING

If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are the lowest in our history. Write.

Hubbard Farms
Box 12, WALPOLE, N.H.

HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

Buy LANTZ Rapid Growth CHICKS

Actual tests now being conducted by us have proven the ability of our chicks to mature faster than others tried to date.

PRICES: Wh. Legs., Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyns., S. C. Reds, Buff Orps., Bl. Giants. $6.50 per 100—$31.50 per 500. (8c per chick for less than 100). Sexed Chicks—W. Leg. pullets $13.00 per 100. W. Leg. Cockerels $2.00 per hundred. All heavy breed pullets $9.00 per hundred. All heavy breed Cockerels $8.25 per hundred.

ALL FLOCKS B. W. D. TESTED. LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD. POSTAGE PREPAID.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box 74, TIFFIN, OHIO

ULSH FARMS CHICKS PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Will Ship C. O. D.

Unsexed	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$3.00
Bl. or Buff Leg. Anconas	6.50	11.00	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00

Heavy Assorted Chicks $4.95-100
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS
Barred or White Rocks.....$6.50-100
New Hampshire Reds $7.00-100; W. Giants $7.50-100 W. Leg. (Large type) $6.00; Pullets $13; Ckls. $2.50; H. Mix. $5.50. 100% live arrival postage paid. CIRCULAR.
F. C. Romig, Veterinarian, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BAUMGARDNER'S CHICKS
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, New Hampshires, $6.50-100; H. Mix, $5.50-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. guar. Postage paid. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad. or write for FREE CIRCULAR.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

MAMMOTH BABY BEEF TYPE
BRONZE POULTS
From Maryland's Bronze Turkey Belt
June-July Prices Lower. Breeding flocks all blood-tested. Catalogue.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Telephone 308, Chestertown, Maryland

10,000 STARTED TURKEY POULTS
Bronze, W. Holland, Bourbon Reds, Narragansett & Black Spanish, 3 weeks to 8 weeks old. Past Brooding stage & ready for range. 50c to $1. ea. F.O.B. Farm. Also day old Poults. CIRCULAR.
SEIDELTON FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Bronze, Black, White & Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guaranteed Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to—
S. W. KLINE, BOX 7, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

Sure-Profit POULTS Leading Varieties! High Quality!! Low Cost!!!
Catalog Free. ROSEDALE POULTRY FARM, Quakertown, Pa.

5000 Hardy Bronze Poults Weekly from blood-tested stock Plump-breasted kind. Quick Maturing. Livability. Discounts for early bookings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS Pekins, $13 hundred; Runners, $12. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

Pekin Ducklings Large type. $13.00-100. Reginald Pryce, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

WHITE KINGS—real breeders; all young pigeons $2.00 mated pair. G. EUSNER, Monticello, New York

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page . : : :

Publisher's Desk

We moved on a farm in Nixon, N. J., some five years ago and paid our $35 monthly rent regularly until the latter part of 1938 when, because of circumstances, we fell behind for seven months rent. Originally, my husband had signed a year's lease with the owner, Mrs. Julia Pentek, but after that one year was ended, Mrs. Pentek told my husband that no further lease would be necessary. Then last Spring because of the unpaid rent, we went to the landlord and my husband told her that he wanted to pay off these arrears in monthly installments of $5 to $10. She agreed. However, the next week a notice was served on both my husband and myself to move off the place by March 1 unless the whole $254 was paid at once. Then we both received a court notice. We went to court and William Schofield, Sr., Justice of the Peace in Fords, told us we had better look for another place and move out. The next thing we knew the constable arrived and listed everything on our place for sale to pay off, as he said, the judgment. Now, here is where I need help. Among the articles listed and sold was a Ford truck in my name. My brother was helping me pay for it. Before the sale the garage man appraised it at $500 and there was only $115 left to pay on it. We are hard working people and don't like to be mixed up with the law in any way. Will you please give me some advice? C. W.

New Jersey.

While there may be several kinds of business transactions in which legal services are an unnecessary expense, here is a case where an attorney could probably have prevented what has all the earmarks, from our reports, of an unfortunate miscarriage of justice because of a misunderstanding or a lack of understanding. Although Mrs. C. W. was never liable on the lease, written or oral, the dispossess papers were served on both husband and wife and when they appeared in court, she says she was completely ignorant of the law and never realized the possibility of a personal judgment against her. Justice of the Peace Schofield, on the other hand, says he is confident that she understood the proceedings thoroughly. Be that as it may, an attorney representing Mrs. C. W. would quickly have pointed out that she was not a party to the suit and that neither she nor her property could be held responsible for any debt arising from the lease. We are advised that the $500 truck was sold to a third party for $116.50; that he paid off the $115 balance due, and then resold the truck for $287.50. This would mean a profit to him of $56. Judge Schofield reported that Mrs. Pentek, the landlord, bid in the truck for the judgment and paid off the lien. In either case, someone got a good truck cheap and Mrs. C. W. has nothing to show for her $385 investment. This could have been saved if a reputable lawyer had been employed in the first instance and his fee would have been about one-tenth of the loss sustained.

About two weeks ago a man called at our house representing himself as a repair man sent out by the Wrought Iron Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., to repair Home Comfort stoves. We finally allowed him to make some repairs which he said were needed but we had thought our stove was O. K. He only charged for material used, no charge for labor, but the prices were high and on our stove came to $15.14. We wrote to the company and they replied saying they had no men on the road to repair stoves and they would offer a small reward to anyone having such a person arrested. Will you please put a notice of this in your paper, so others will not be taken in as we were? The material he used would cost at any mail order house about $1 and anyone could have fixed the stove.

Maine. C. C.

This is not the first complaint of this kind that we have had. Some two or three years ago we referred to agents who made the same sort of representations, even offering to sell an old stove in order to make a sale of a new one. The Wrought Iron Range Company repudiated the agents at that time and they are still offering a reward for anyone who will apprehend one of these slick salesmen. We hope the next time such agents appear in a neighborhood a prompt call will be sent to a trooper or the police.

The Sterling Reweaving Company, 72 East Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y. advertise that they "teach you how to weave; position guaranteed." On answering the advertisement was told it would cost $50 to learn and as soon as you have learned 50 per cent commission is paid. Is it safe to spend my $50? H. B.

New York.

This is an assumed name and the company is said to have little tangible assets. There have been complaints that work done was not satisfactory. They had not obtained a license to operate as a trade school. From the record we would not consider it well enough established or properly organized to warrant the expenditure of $50 for tuition and there is no evidence to show that positions are found in accordance with the guarantee.

As an old subscriber I am taking the liberty of asking if you can do me a great favor. You have done so much good already and I think you are doing a wonderful deed. I have tried to locate a former friend through the American Legion and other places but am not able to find him and I wondered if some reader knows this man. His name is Harry Stockwell, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y. He worked with me as second mate on the U. S. S. light house tender, "Crocus" around 1910. If I can get in touch with him I may be able to get my compensation as I have no one else still alive that could vouch that he knew me. I would be very grateful for your efforts if I can get in touch with him.

New York. F. R.

If any of our readers are acquainted with Harry Stockwell or know where he is located we will be very glad to have the information for the benefit of F. R.

I have been taking your paper for many years and find your articles of interest and of aid to me as a farmer. I sent several shipments of farm produce to Zenith Produce Inc., 153-154 West Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. They sent no returns. I would deeply appreciate your help in collecting the money. P. T. M.

New York.

We made several attempts to get in touch with the Zenith Produce people but they failed to respond to letters or telephone calls and finally we ascertained they had moved away without leaving a forwarding address. This would indicate that there were more complaints against them and they simply disappeared in order to get out of paying for goods. We again caution about shipping to people who do not furnish adequate references.

Could you tell me if the Treasure Research, Box 206, San Bernardino, Calif., which advertises the Aztec Needle for $17.50 is reliable? Or is it another scheme for getting money?

Connecticut. W. S.

This Aztec Needle is a divining instrument to be used in searching for treasure, gold, silver or rich veins of ore. Five dollars is paid down and the balance after you find the treasure. There have been divining rods since the days of early history but we recall no record of startling success. If such a device was possessed of the merits claimed the owner would be careful to retain it to make money for himself. We have no faith in the claims or the instrument. The $5 paid in advance would make a profitable return for the promoter of the scheme.

A truck came from a side street and damaged the rear fender, tail light and tag holder; damages were repaired and a bill of $10.80 was sent to the owners of the truck through registered mail. I sent several more letters and received no answer. Will you kindly advise what to do? The truck is owned by A. and H. Trucking Company, 18-30 26 Road, Long Island City, N. Y.

New York. B. J.

We could get no adjustment of this damage claim. The trucking company has disappeared after moving from one address to another and it has been impossible to locate the driver. In case of an accident call a policeman or state trooper and get an adjustment on the spot and endeavor to get witnesses in case trouble arises.

Countryman's Journal

Our annual flower garden this year will contain zinnias, (all kinds and sizes) cosmos, snapdragon, coxcomb, calliopsis, bachelor's buttons, phlox, marigold and an 80 foot row of gladiolus. We now have 20 named kinds, and gradually we shall reduce them to the eight or ten varieties that are the loveliest to us and which do best on our soil. Some of those we like best are: Bagdad, Dream of Beauty, Wasaga, Douglas, Pelagrina, Mauve Magic, and Early Melody. We have had a good deal of trouble with lice and bugs on calendula so are not going to raise them this year. One lesson we have learned, is to start spraying the delphiniums and perennial phlox late in May or very early in June to control the mildew. We use either Bordeaux in a wet spray or sulphur powder. I think the Bordeaux in a liquid spray is better because with a tip nozzle one can get thorough coverage of all foliage of leaves.

The newly set Catskill and Howard 17 strawberries have taken hold well. The Catskill is set two feet apart in the rows, and from eight to ten plants are allowed to set in a circle around the mother plant. There are two big secrets connected with growing huge, profitable crops of strawberries. First, leave six to eight inches between each plant so that the roots will have a good chance to get food and so that crowns of the plants will develop to a good size. Second, fertilize heavily. We use 100 pounds of 5-8-7 to 100 feet of row, putting it on in three doses. Of course it is assumed that the soil is naturally good quality and that it is thoroughly mellowed and in good tilth.

Here at Windleswisp we are becoming convinced that top dressing with commercial fertilizers is more efficient than putting it under the seeds. I notice that the bulletins almost universally say that for potatoes it is best to lay the fertilizer in bands on either side of the seed pieces and not very deep. Our top dressing on peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, beets, carrots and stringbeans has produced better crops than when it was put in the furrows under the seeds. We shall run some more experiments this year.

It was good to read what Mr. Wilkinson in his "News From New Jersey" had to say about practical education. Most, if not all R. N.-Y. readers, will agree with him that modern education in rural and village schools has something wrong with it. Instead of educating youth to the opportunities and satisfactions of country living we are educating them away from it. The whole program of studies needs to be overhauled, and we need a new type of teachers, or else a new point of view in our present teachers. It is perfectly possible to give our country youth a combination of practical and cultural training that will actually prepare for true living in the country.

Massachusetts. H. S. P.

On a Connecticut Farm

Farmers in our section are real busy. Tractors can be heard from morning until night on this farm and neighboring ones. The excellent farm land of this Connecticut River Valley is being plowed, harrowed, and planted, and most farmers are optimistic in anticipating a good year. We made an unusually early start in our vegetable garden this year and we look for the best crops ever. We are trying three new crops, broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, and kale. Several times during the past few months we have purchased broccoli. It has a delicious flavor, something like asparagus, and yet like cauliflower, too. It appealed to all members of the family, hence we are trying to raise some for ourselves. Brussels Sprouts, the Long Island Improved, have been planted and we hope for success. Blue Scotch kale, an early variety, is our third new crop. We planted it early since instructions say that it is cold resistant, but cannot endure heat.

The perennial flower garden is our pride and joy. At this time of the year, the green clumps look so neat and thrifty, the soil about them so free from weeds, that one can thoroughly enjoy the garden without thought of the pests and plant diseases which may come later.

It's a thrilling world to all who work with the soil. We know that the days of miracles are not past when the glories of nature thrill us anew each Springtime. E. P. P.

Connecticut.

Free Tractor Parts Catalog
1940 Edition now ready for you. 20,000 parts (new and used) for all makes of tractors. You'll save up to 75%. Write Today. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill.

Live Poultry
We specialize in Express and Truck Shipments.
T. S. Williamson & Bro. West Washington Market, New York, N. Y.

WANTED EGGS & LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY TO KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.
Box 20, West Washington Market, New York City

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE or exchange attractive 10 room house, suitable for tourists. Lawn, shade, garden, all improvements. BOX 218, Kinderhook, New York.

AUGUSTA, N. J. (on Sussex-Newton Road). For sale, farm 1, 65 acres, poultry and dairy. 1,500 chickens and raising equipment, 24 cows, modern barn, modern dwelling. Farm 2 adjoining, 166 acres, dairy, 24 cows, modern barn, modern double dwelling and log cabin. Will sell separately or combined. Bull, young stock, team of horses each farm. ADVERTISER 9111, care Rural New-Yorker.

UNSPOILED COLUMBIA COUNTY foothills of the Berkshires, offers rare farm values and I have extensive listings. For instance: Gentleman's all year farm near Chatham, N. Y. 160 acres, 100 tillable and pasture, 60 deep woodland, beautiful stream with waterfall, gorgeous views seven room house, bath, hot water heat; Grade A barn, remodeled; chicken coops; all buildings freshly painted; small orchard; 16 head of cattle, eight heifers, team, 250 chickens, tractor, trucks, and complete equipment. Farm under cultivation, income $250 per month; caretaker on premises; ready for immediate possession. Price asked, farm $8,800; cattle and equipment $2,500. DONALD E. MITCHELL, Realtor, Spencertown, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM on Route 20, 100 acres cleared, 100 hardwood timber, 12 room house, grade A barn, silo, electricity; also suitable location for tourist trade; $2.900. EVERETT CAREY, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list. Cheap dairy, poultry, fruit farms, hotels, homes, stores, gas stations, cabins, bars. See "Doc"; best bargains, Orange County.

FIFTY ACRES, good place for garage, cabins, roadstand; 40 tillable, (Cobleskill). A-1 garden land, no buildings; price $1,000, $75 cash, $10 month. ADVERTISER 9119, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARGAIN, SETTLE estate, 125 acre farm, six room house, barn woodlot; price only $1,200 cash. R. S. ARMSTRONG, Winchendon, Massachusetts.

75 ACRES land, small farms or building lots $25 and up; Eastern New York. ADVERTISER 9122, care Rural New-Yorker.

ONE OR two acres high land on Harding Highway near Elmer. Ideal for cabins, filling station, roadside market; see same by appointment any day except Sundays; clear title; bargain price. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, Owner, Elmer, N. J.

WANTED TO buy, or rent with privilege of buying, store, garage, filling station, roadstand, etc.; write full particulars, location; terms, etc. to ADVERTISER 9124, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT OR buy for cash, near railroad or bus; good view and neighbors; electricity available; full information first letter, including directions; preferably Connecticut. BOX 2127, 406 East 149th St., New York City.

100 ACRE abandon farm, 60 acres woods and timber, balance good land, private road, accessable, stream, well, spring, wonderful view; used lumber for cottage; $750. To settle estate; 52 acre farm, level, good house, barn, henhouse, electricity, tools, furniture; $2,500 cash. EARL HAY, Agency, Oneonta, N. Y.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN, 3½ acre poultry farm, basement barn, two poultry houses, nice seven room house, electricity available, near village, only $1,250. 75 acre fruit and dairy farm, good land and water, basement barn, concrete stable, 10 room house, tools, $1,500. E. KINCH, Box 51, Oneonta, N. Y.

FOR SALE — N. H. 10 room tourist house, electricity, bath, partly furnished, part splendid for restaurant; large barn, river, year round; main highway White Mountains; $4,200, half cash. ADVERTISER 9127, care Rural New-Yorker.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Long Island farm; $125 season, ALBERT LAWLESS, Bellport, N. Y.

SALE OR RENT, 27 room fully equipped modern boarding house, three bathrooms water in bedrooms, tennis court; bargain. MARIE DUTTWEILER, Jeffersonville, N. Y. Telephone 48 F 3.

HAVE YOU a furnished house for Summer for about $40? Write all details. ADVERTISER 9130, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—900 acre stock and fruit farm, fertile land, well watered; 11,000 bearing apple trees; 500 acres cultivation and grazing. Good nine room house, electricity, tenant houses, outbuildings; good road; good neighbors. Bargain $45 per acre. N. T. SHUMATE, Charlottesville, Va.

CRYSTAL SPRING stock farm, Cortland County, N. Y. On concrete highway at edge of railroad village. 196 acres, 85 productive tillage, vegetable crops would enhance income; 99 pasturage, balance in woods. Attractive and substantial farmstead; modern stable, 49 tie-ups, silo; $7,000. Investigate long term payment plan. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FARM PLOTS, 4 to 40 acres, level, no swamp; $35 acre, easy terms, SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE or exchange, attractice 10 room house, suitable for tourists. Lawn, shade, garden; all improvements. BOX 118, Kinderhook, N. Y.

BARGAIN—100 acre farm, eight room house, furniture, farm implements, horse, cow, 50 hens; price only $1,800, $1,000 down. R. S. ARMSTRONG, Winchendon, Mass.

FOR SALE — Ideal home, two acres, seven room house, electricity, bath, running water, fruit. Route 41, near village; price $1,500, $500 down balance by month, apply to ORIN SANDS, Nineveh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Investment property, two new modern bungalows. 25 40x200 ft. building lots, two corner lots adjoining industrial town on Francis Scott Key Highway near Hanover, Pa. Price $7,500. W. J. HOOPER, Owings Mills, Md. Telephone Reisterstown 133-M.

DAIRY FARM, 190 acres, good buildings, lights, 23 stock, three young horses, tractor, complete equipment. $5,500, half cash; others. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

EXCELLENT FARM, half mile lake front, extensive view, retail milk route, reasonable. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Massachusetts.

60 ACRE fruit, poultry and stock farm, owner widow; sacrifice, $2,500. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

SACRIFICE, ILLNESS, most profitable excellent upkepted poultry farm; price $18,000, cash $9,000. Buildings alone worth twice the price asked for. Write for details. ADVERTISER 9148, care Rural New-Yorker.

CABINS, GAS station, diner for sale, excellent location; can show nice profit; poor health. ADVERTISER 9152, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS — $1,200 up; Washington, Saratoga Counties; get list. CLINE, Saratoga Springs, New York.

100 ACRE farm $2,500; small farm and homes. CHAS. WITMER, Crewe, Virginia.

MONEY MAKING dairy farm, 500 acres, house suitable two families, ideal for Summer boarders. New barn, 40 head; other barns and buildings; $6,500. ADVERTISER 9163, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or lease, repair shop and service station. Now doing a nice business year around; would include stock and equipment. Reason for selling, health. For further information call or write MR. A. N. ALLEN, 11 Brooklyn St., Port Jervis, N. Y. No brokers.

20 ACRE Long Island farm, 60 miles from New York City; near two large villages. House modern, five rooms but no improvements; also barn. Electricity available. Small amount cash required, balance long term low interest mortgage. Ideal for chickens or fruit. ADVERTISER 9166, care Rural New-Yorker.

HAUPPAUGE, L. I.—Oak Hill poultry farm, approximately five acres, fully equipped; five room bungalow, two car garage, incubators, seven poultry houses, brooder houses, etc. for sale to close estate. HANNAH HERMAN, 27 William St., New York City.

SUMMER CABIN for sale in lake community, northern New Jersey; 25 miles from New York. Cabin of four rooms, bath, enclosed porch, stone fireplace and terrace. Lot 100x100 with many large trees. JESSIE BEARD, 445 West 24th St., New York City.

BERKSHIRES.—For sale, new roads opening hitherto inaccessible spot between Austerlitz and New Lebanon (near Stockbridge, Mass.); Colonial houses $2,000 up; land $15 acre; terms. Scenery unexcelled in all New England. SCOFIELD FARM AGENCY, Chatham, N. Y.

THREE VERY fine 100 cow farms. One 70 cow farm fully stocked and equipped. One real 50 cow farm priced at about one-half the amount loaned by the Federal Bank a few years ago. Two established breeding organizations, stocked with cattle known the country over. Large farms a specialty. FRANK E. DRUMM, Niverville, Columbia County, New York.

WANTED ON small poultry farm on Long Island, young or middleaged man; $10 a month, good home. ADVERTISER 9156, care Rural New-Yorker.

35 ACRES, house, barns, electricity available; views; $950. 65 acres, macadam road, nice homes; $1,700 cash. Farms, businesses, catalogs. HENDRICKSON, Cobleskill (Eastern), New York.

WANTED TO buy cash, some acres of good land, with cottage or little house, close to town or city, on frequent road, reasonably; for vegetables and flowers; New York State or Connecticut. ADVERTISER 9159, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—160 acre dairy farm on main road, nine room house, two barns all electrified, milk house; $2,600; inquire personally. SCHMIDT'S FARM, West Fulton, Schoharie County, N. Y.

NINE ROOM house, 100x150 foot lot, garage, six chicken houses, accommodate 800; water; cheap for cash; some furniture if desired; cheap near Summit, N. J.. ADVERTISER 9160, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE — 200 acres New York State road boarding farm. 15 acre private lake, crystal clear spring-fed. Big house, 40 rooms, three baths, fully furnished; other eight rooms, all improvements; barns, silo. Rear line fronts river. About 150 miles from Manhattan. Widow seeks quick sale. Asks $12,000; (best offer). Details, photos. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Help Wanted

SINGLE MAN at once, all year job; state wages. LLOYD COBAUGH, Ellendale, Delaware.

GIRL WHITE, experienced housework and cooking; young. Salary $45; give references. ADVERTISER 9115, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT once, single man for general farm work; good dry hand milker, teamster; steady, reliable, no drink. Write or telephone O. D. COOLEY, Liberty, N. Y. telephone 908 F-3.

DELAVAL SINGLE unit operators and strippers; must handle 55 cows three times daily; wages $80 per month and board. ADVERTISER 9126, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUTCHER — All around man for country slaughter house; write full particulars. ADVERTISER 9118, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Couple or single man take charge of 2,000 layers, commercial plant; $30 to start. ADVERTISER 9123, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MEN wanted on trucking farm; milking cows. ELIAS JANHO, R. F. D. 3, New Brunswick, N. J.

MAN, SOBER, milker on a small dairy farm, for general farming; good home, steady job. FRANK SIKORA, Terrill Rd., Plainfield, New Jersey.

GIRL, GENERAL housework; must like children; good wages and home. ADVERTISER 9128, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single sober white man, for general farm work, drive car, milking machine used. GEORGE R. WHALEY, Dover Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—An elderly woman to cook and light house cleaning for two; no laundry. In return for cozy apartment, modern conveniences. Board and little cash; English, Scotch or Welsh preferred. ADVERTISER 9135, care Rural New-Yorker.

LEADING NEW ENGLAND poultry breeding farm has opening for experienced superintendent. ADVERTISER 9137, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, Small repairs, carpentry, plumbing, painting, etc.; $30 month, room and board; steady. PINE HILL, Mt. Freedom, New Jersey.

COUPLE FOR country home in Orange County, N. Y. Wife experienced in general housework; husband in gardening and general care of grounds. Year round position to satisfactory couple. Give full particulars, references and wages expected with room and board. ADVERTISER 9138, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED man, no family, on Orange County, N. Y., dairy farm. Must be good milker and experienced in general dairy work. Also single farm hand. Give full particulars and references. ADVERTISER 9139, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middleaged, sober, good hand milker for general farming; good home; steady job, $35 per month and board. HENRY WINDSOR, Baldwin Place, N. Y. Telephone 8866 Yorktown Heights., N. Y.

GIRL, 18-25, assist general housework. Christian family; two adults, four girls, children; references. J. A. EHRHARDT, 115 Manning Blvd., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Young couple, wife to do general housework and to assist with cooking and in caring for two children. Husband to be a handyman and to work around yard. P. O. BOX 275, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

GARDENER, TAKE care of grounds, lawns, trees, shrubs, etc.; $25 month, room and board. PINE HILL LODGE, Mt. Freedom, New Jersey.

WANTED — Single man, not over 50; milk three cows, care of vegetable garden; southern Vermont. Must be congenial, capable, energetic; no liquor; $25 monthly, room and board. ADVERTISER 9150, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN OR boy year around, light work, good home. State particulars, wages expected. ADVERTISER 9151, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER—Middleaged, cheerful, must like children; good plain cook; no heavy laundry; own room. State wages, references. MRS. H. C. STAPELFELD, Kitchawan, N. Y.

COUPLE WHITE, cook, houseworker, gardener; milk two cows; Central Jersey. Complete apartment and board. ADVERTISER 9169, care Rural New-Yorker

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN or school girl, help housework, exchange for good home. BOX 22, Mellenville, N. Y.

RELIABLE COUPLE to work farm on shares with owner who cannot pay salary at present. References required as to character, health and ability. C. G. WHITE, Sunside, Greene County, New York.

WANTED—Experienced, reliable, sober man for brooding baby chicks. Do not misrepresent. DAVIDSON BROS., Charleston, West Virginia.

WANTED — Reliable man to take care of breeding flock. Good position for reliable man. Do not misrepresent. DAVIDSON BROS., Charleston, West Virginia.

WANTED—Woman, white, 40-50; good cook in Summer hotel; willing and ambitious; help with dishes. Write THE GLENWOOD HOUSE, Cornwall, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm hand, boy 18 years, handy, willing to learn. BILLY KELLY, 6121 Avenue T, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIABLE WOMAN, care small new home, two children, ages three and two. No weekly laundry, work light, permanent home, own room, $5 weekly. Mother employed. MRS. HAROLD MACY, Port Jefferson, New York.

HOUSEWORKER — Apartment, adults, own room; $40 per month. A. SMITH, 918 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN to run a milk route; little experience. $10 a week, room, board. EMPIRE DAIRY FARM, Newburgh, N. Y.

COUPLE — Handyman, gardener, cooking, housework; small estate in Connecticut, 50 miles from New York City. State ages, qualifications and salary expected. ADVERTISER 9173, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE FOR small estate, 25 miles from New York City. Handyman, gardener, plain cooking, general housework. $70 per month and board and lodging. State ages and qualifications. BOX N. Hicksville, N. Y.

COUPLE FOR large poultry farm, man for chicken and farm work; wife for packing eggs and help some housework. State all details and wages with full board. ADVERTISER 9161, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife only, no dependents, to run farm boarding house for Summer months, 15 to 20 men; everything furnished. Give age, references, experience. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Somerville, New Jersey.

SINGLE MILKER, certified dairy, 15 cows; wages $40 and board; write age, reference, experience, weight, height. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

GIRL WHITE, 18-30, general housework; own room; $25 start. A. SPIGLER, 2116 Avenue J, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$40 FOR a middleaged couple, in suburbs; four adults. State religion and ages. ADVERTISER 9164, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

CARETAKER OR herdsman's position, married, two children, references, life experience. ADVERTISER 9087, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHEERFUL, ENERGETIC woman, 53, likes pets, cook, clean, electric laundry; small family, four years reference. ADVERTISER 9116, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 55, desires work on private place; good milker, gardener, poultry man. Please state wages. BOX 102, Prince Bay, Staten Island, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK MAN with 25 years of successful management of large farms, desires change of connections. Capable of carrying on the largest operation or establishing a new enterprise. References that are unexcelled from several well known farm owners are convincing evidence of my ability in the handling of various kinds of livestock and general farm problems. ADVERTISER 9120, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE COUPLE desires steady farm work. Man experienced milker and butter maker; wife can milk, cook and do general housework. Do not drink or smoke. Good home and permanent position more important than big wages. ADVERTISER 9121, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted, middleaged woman, respectable; motherless home, country. MRS. HELEN SCHIERMEYER, R. 3, Freehold, N. J.

WANTED — Position as companion, light housekeeping, no laundry; middleaged Christian lady; references if required. BOX 246, Riverhead, N. Y.

WANTED — Stone masonry work, fireplaces, etc. by contract; anywhere. DELLACROCE, 1002 Jackson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

REFINED CHRISTIAN woman, son nine; permanent position, country, care children, school. private home, institution; not servants type; best references. ADVERTISER 9174, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED WOMAN, over middleage, desires housekeepers position; dependable; adults. L. LARSON, Granite, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPER FOR small adult family, males preferred; refined American Protestant home, country suburban, good cook, amiable disposition; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 9133, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wants work on a dairy farm, experienced with tractors, reference; state wages in first reply. ADVERTISER 9134, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WHITE woman desires position as nurse in private home. ADVERTISER 9140, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED COUPLE; man handyman, woman housekeeper; unfurnished cottage. GIBSON, 142-02 Roosevelt Ave., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT, CARETAKER estate, general farming, gardening, fruit poultry, painting general repairs; married, 44; references. ADVERTISER 9141, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN WANTS work on poultry farm; white, sober. ADVERTISER 9142, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WITH son 13 want position as caretakers. Experienced, housework, herdsman, poultry, gardens and general work; go anywhere; references. STEWART, 32 E. Harrison St., Tunkhannock, Pa.

DESIRING POULTRY position; experienced in chicks, layers, broilers on floor or battery systems. Agricultural college graduate, farm raised, age 26, clean, honest, dependable. None user of tobacco or alcohol. Have car; salary pending responsibility. Written references. ADVERTISER 9144, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY DESIRES part time work at salt water beach, in exchange for board and room. Excellent cook, neat, refined. ADVERTISER 9146, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE RELIABLE, caretaking or small family; efficient cook, waitress, houseworker, gardener, carpentry, mechanic, general useful; references; reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 9147, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOWER 60, sober, wishes place as caretaker on private estate or help on farm; $10 per month, steady. KOLAR, 271 Greenwich St., New York City.

SINGLE GARDENER, lawns, flowers, garden, handyman, sober, steady or poultry; state wages. FRED MARTIN, Box 13, Ruby, New York.

CARETAKER, HANDYMAN, poultryman, honest and sober wants small place. ADVERTISER 9168, care Rural New-Yorker.

COLORED MAN, 34, single, desires permanent position on farm in New York State. Good milker, teamster and tractor operator. Experienced dairy and fruit farming. Owing to circumstances am more interested in steady home than high wages. ADVERTISER 9167, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, HELP care of chickens; will work around house; good references. ADVERTISER 9170, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM manager, all branches of farming, excellent references. ADVERTISER 9171, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED WOMAN, 50, neat, active, capable housekeeper and plain cook, trustworthy; wants situation in small adult family. IRENE ALLEN, Montpelier, Vermont.

MANAGER AND herdsman, married, 37, two children, seeks position on up-to-date dairy; high and agricultural school education; life experience in general farming, pasture improvements, feeding and breeding; handy with machinery; not afraid of work; take full charge. ADVERTISER 9154, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN desires position, sober, trustworthy, college training, excellent references. ADVERTISER 9155, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER SINGLE, 50, desires position on small place or caretakers job; self worker. Experienced all around farmer, dependable, sober, MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York City.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 393.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

REDUCTION IN PRICE

BABY CHICKS $8 Per 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING. SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. F ROCKLAND MASS.

CHICKS - PULLETS

BROOKSIDE

	100 Day Old	100 14 Days Old
Hanson Str. Wh. Leg. Bar. & Wh. Rocks, N. Hamps. R.I. Reds	7c ea.	10c ea.

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Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Rambling Along at Long Acres

Spraying the ground instead of the trees in early Spring is a new practice here, but it has a sound reason behind it. We use dormant spray chiefly for scab but some spray should be applied to the trees, as we still have San Jose scale to contend with. Scab has a life cycle which makes ground spraying good practice. Scab propagates by means of spores instead of seeds. Every country boy has at some time stepped on a puff ball and sent thousands of spores into the air. Apple scab lives over Winter on the fallen leaves. In early Spring, it grows or ripens to send out very numerous spores which are so light that the wind carries them to the young leaves of the trees. There they again grow or ripen to send out spores which land on the young apples and form the growth we call scab. Thus spraying the ground with a fungicide should kill the scab and prevent its sending out spores. To some slight extent too, spraying the ground may help in insect control. Very many insects live over Winter, in a larval state, in the ground near the surface. If the spray is sufficiently heavy to penetrate the soil, these worms should be killed. We do know that pouring a strong lime sulphur solution on the ground causes earth worms to come to the surface in a hurry.

Our entomologists have discovered that the Japanese beetle likes yellow best of all, so beetle traps will be painted yellow this year instead of green and white. We have the beetle in eastern Michigan but none here so far. I am told that San Jose scale cannot stand temperatures much below zero so we should not have a bad year for scale as we had 10 below here and it stayed low for a week. The Spring has been very cold so far. Everyone with whom I talk says that more fuel was needed than for many Winters.

Henry went the way of all bull calves on this farm last evening via the veal route. Peggy, the young lady who came to us last year will soon be put out on pasture for the Summer. We have a way of thinking too much about our animals, so that selling a veal is unpleasant to us, but necessity drives. Jack, the misnamed duck, is laying her usual quota of eggs which are used for baking as they are infertile. We do not know how old Jack is as she was a grown duck when we got her but we have had her 16 years and she is as lively as ever, a real member of the family.

Anyone who thinks life on a fruit farm is a bed of ease should spend a day setting strawberry plants. He would discover bones he never knew he had and aches he never dreamed about. Picking the ripe strawberries is as bad, or worse, while hoeing a raspberry row is a hard job. I should be out right now with a ball of twine tying grapes but it is cold this morning so I stay near the stove where the trash I raked up on the wood yard is making fine heat.

I note a veritable craze for the light, fast, low cost tractors. The clay soils here dry out rapidly in late Spring and get very hard so that working the ground as rapidly as possible is a great advantage. Trying to plow in hard baked clay is real work to say nothing of the lumps which last all Summer. We cannot keep stock on a fruit farm to meet the demand of the soil for manure so that our soils bake easily although quite friable if worked at just the right time in Spring. That is one reason why these hurry up tractors are so popular.

So we continue to live by the road and watch the world go by. How they prance over inconsequentials; fight and die over nothings, get all het up over politics. What foolish little boys men are. We turn from it all to the peace and loveliness of the old farm and we are content, for there men really live. L. B. REBER.

The Ivy-Covered Church

Standing, with the stately grace of bygone days, in a graveyard of forgotten tombstones, a country Church holds its' head above the trees—and gazes upon the modern world with scorn. It has weathered many a storm, harbored many a sinner and it has been a beacon of the past, shining into the present.

This Church stands on a country road, a few yards from a busy highway in northern New Jersey. The highway is that noted throughfare which links New York, Easton, and other prominent Pennsylvania cities into a chain of prosperous farming and manufacturing outlets in the East.

The Church is surrounded by a lush meadow enclosed by a stone wall. In the immediate vicinity is the burial plot. Most of the monuments are barely legible; names such as Rake, Van Sicle, and Bonnell decorate them and bear dates ranging from 1837 to 1927. The graveyard is looked after by the Bethlehem Graveyard Society but the Church itself is the most interesting.

Ascending several steps, one comes upon a grass terrace. The Church looms high and mighty, protected by a green cloak of ivy. Close inspection reveals no accessible entrance, but further investigation yields an entrance from the rear. Here wanton vandals have broken a window and entered.

The interior yields a journey through the past. A gallery of white wood encircles the Church. The body of the Church consists of box pews upholstered in faded rose damask with kneeling hassocks. The pulpit is still intact but the chandeliers and other valuables have been stolen.

Yet the Church stands as a symbol of God's might and power. It has stood for over 100 years— the guardian of the wayfarer in this life on earth.

I have often spoken to many families, long residents of the community. The Church seems to have been deserted and left abandoned for no specific reason. Many members of the congregation sold their property and moved away. Then new members joined the community, many of whom were of other religious sects and beliefs. Slowly the original foundation of the parish fell away and, at last, even the pastor was forced to seek a new Church. Sad to say, up to this time, no definite arrangements have been made to make use of the Church.

It stands, until God sees otherwise, as an encouraging and enlightening star, illuminating the modern world with the peace and serenity of the past. B. E.

New York.

The Ivy-Covered Church.

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B. & W. Rock, R.I. Red Plts. 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks & R.I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
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RURAL NEW-YORKER

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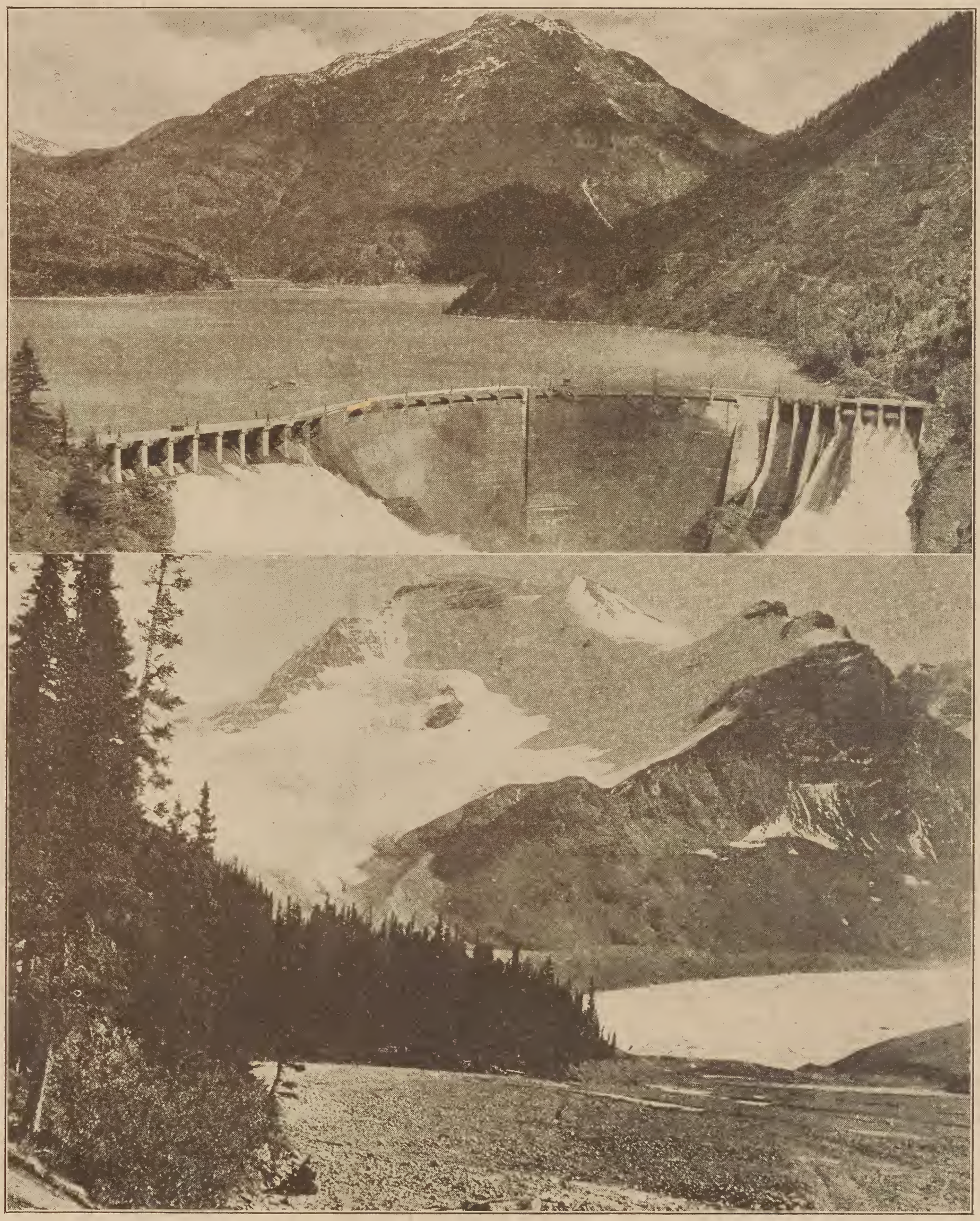


Scenic High Spots on the Eleventh Rural New-Yorker Tour

Diseases of the Potato Plant

By M. B. Cummings

THIS story deals with serious Summer diseases of the potato plant, which are numerous and important. By disease we generally mean a condition of infection by a parasite. As the potato is not native to North America, but is exotic to our country, it may be more subject to disease than an indigenous plant would be. As the potato is now grown far from its original home, which was in South America, some of its weaknesses may be attributed to this fact. Blight is the most serious disease so it comes first in this story.

As there are two blight diseases of the potato it is important to recognize and distinguish each in order to use effective means of control. Both are parasitic diseases caused by fungi which can be combated with suitable sprays, provided proper time is chosen for the applications; this is where most of the trouble has its source. It is well to note the nature and life stories of the two blights before control is considered.

Early Blight

This disease usually makes its appearance on the plant at a relatively early date as the name indicates. The early blight is wholly confined to the foliage of the potato plant, affecting only the leaves, in contrast to late blight which may work on the tuber or stems as well as on the foliage. The cause is a fungus known to scientists as Macrosporium solani. Macro means large, pertaining to the size of the spores, and solani, the Latin name of the potato.

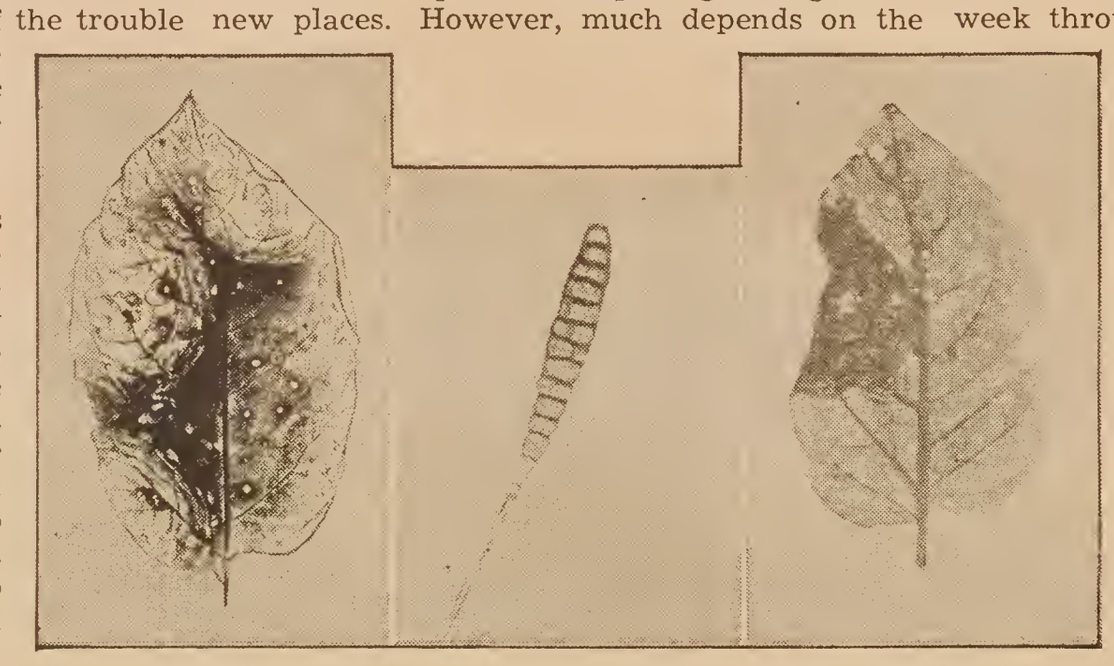
The outward appearance or so-called symptoms of early blight are the dark brown or blackish spots, which are small and oval in shape. They are occasionally angular or irregular, and show a series of concentric rings that give the characteristic appearance of the disease. In cases of severe infection the spots may fuse to form still larger ones and thus include new and larger areas; and may finally involve much of the leaf surface. Before many days after the start, the affected part wilts, dies and drops off, there is thus much injury to the plant and its ability to function in the normal way.

The method of infection has been studied. It now appears likely that entrance of the fungus occurs directly through the breathing pores as shown in one of the pictures of the outer skin of leaves, and may take place in late June on early varieties; later on winter sorts.

Late Blight

This parasitic disease is by far the most destructive foliage disorder affecting potato plants. Sometimes it also affects the tubers and deteriorates them. The late blight is known to scientists as Phytophthora infestans. It is more serious in the northern regions though it is fairly prevalent in the Far West. In some sections it is epidemic; in others it may cause but little injury. Late blight is a good illustration of a disease which is affected greatly by weather conditions, such as rain and temperature.

It is now generally believed that the fungus that causes late blight is perennial, perpetuating itself in affected tubers and recurring each year rather than necessarily starting anew each season. However, there are spores generally referred to as "Summer spores" which are minute reproductive bodies of microscopic sizes which are separated from the fungus. These germs spread the blight and establish it in a new place on the plant or in the field. These spores are so small that they cannot be seen without a microscope and they may be borne by currents of air or washed by the rain. They become lodged upon the upper surface of leaves where they will germinate, and in the presence of moisture will gain access through leaf pores to the tissues of the leaf and cause infection. After the germ tube has penetrated the structure of the leaf it develops a mycelium, a slender tube-like mold, from which other germs may develop and come to the surface and spread the pathogene again to new places. However, much depends on the location and vigor of the plant and on weather conditions as to just when infection starts. It seems, however, quite clear that the source of infection comes from over-wintered parts produced by resting parts of the fungus. It is, therefore, clear that this blight is not introduced anew each year, but it is developed again from persistent parts of the parasite.



Left: Early blight, smaller holes are spray burn or caused by lice; center: single spore of early blight which spreads the disease at rainy times; right: late blight of potato at edge of leaf.

Blight has in recent years been found to be controllable if the plants are thoroughly sprayed at weekly intervals with Bordeaux mixture. Nineteen years' work at the Vermont Experiment Station has shown that the plants can be effectively protected with copper-carrying sprays, which are common in a 5-5-50 Bordeaux or a spray of similar ingredients used as a dust. Thoroughness of application is always emphasized by plant disease experts. Spraying before rather than after rains, when such can be done, is a highly important point for the potato grower to keep in mind. In a wet season or when rains are frequent and the foliage is wet much of the time from four to six rather than three to four applications have been found to be necessary. It is important to spray thoroughly all the leaves on all surfaces above and below to prevent the entrance of blight.

Till recently there have been different ideas about how the fungus lives over from year to year, but for the practical grower this may not matter so much. The point is that the fungus is self-perpetuating on the tubers and recurs with much destructiveness whenever favorable conditions occur for its growth and spread. Wet weather is very favorable for tuber infection, as the germs are washed down from the leaves and infect the bulbs in Summer.

It is important to begin spraying or dusting early before the blight starts and to repeat and continue the applications about once a week throughout the season. Growers sometimes delay spraying until the blight gets established and then it is too late, for it is largely beyond control by midsummer. The first application should be made as soon as six or eight leaves have developed and except in dry seasons repeated sprays should be given until late August or early September, or even later under some circumstances.

In spraying for late blight as for early blight, the number of applications and the thoroughness of the spray will depend somewhat upon weather conditions. It is well when possible to spray in advance of rains and to make the applications more frequent in a wet season of changeable weather than in a dry cool Summer. All sprays are preventive rather than curative, hence the need for an early start. To be successful in potato spraying one needs to study the weather and try to forecast it himself. Look for so-called line storms, or the two or three day rains and aim to keep the plants covered with a protective spray at all times. Blights spread most rapidly during moist weather. Cloudy days and drizzling rains are especially favorable to blight. Some farmers have noticed a close connection between the amount of rain and the size of the crop; this correlation is probable fully as much in relation to blight and rain as in relation to soil water and tuber growth. Wet seasons are apt to be poor crop years and moderately dry seasons are more likely to be years of large crops.

Late Sprays

Potato growers frequently ask if it will do to spray after the vines have spread so much as to cover nearly all the ground between the row. Will spraying at this time do more harm than good? This is to say, will the tramping damage to the plants exceed the damage by blight. There is no certain answer to this question. Much depends upon the weather and the amount and conditions for blight development. If there is some blight already on the plants and the season is rather wet, it would be urgent to spray. Otherwise probably not, unless the interval between the last spray, and the digging is more than two weeks. One should not leave the plants more than 10 days without a spray of Bordeaux mixture even in late Summer.

(Cont'd on page 403)

Flea beetle injury at the left, and the start of blight at the right especially near the tip of the leaf. Beetle injury helps the blight to get started.

Manganese and its Relation to Plant Growth

DR. H. J. WHEELER

Manganese is an element closely related to, and occurring with, iron. Until relatively recent times it had no interest whatsoever for the farmer. Let's endeavor, therefore, to get some idea of the world's growing interest in manganese in its connection with plant growth.

As early as 1872, M. A. LeClerc made a study of the manganese content of many soils and plants. In 1884 E. J. Maumene not only called attention to the presence of manganese in plants, but also to its role in animal life. In 1985 Gabriel Bertrand, in France, found that manganese was highly beneficial in connection with the formation within plants of certain natural ferments, and from this concluded that it performs important physiological functions in connection with plant growth. In an experiment with oats, fertilized alike in other respects, manganese sulphate at the rate of 44.5 pounds per acre, gave a gain in grain of 17.4 per cent. Later he recommended that 50 pounds per acre, of the manganese sulphate (or four to five times that amount of manganese carbonate) be applied, preferably mixed with the manure or fertilizer employed. Two years later another French investigator found in woody tissue an organic compound rich in manganese. In France, also, P. Pichard wrote in 1898 of the presence of manganese in minerals; also in plants and animals, and he discussed in considerable detail the quantities found in different parts of each. The yolk of eggs contained much more than the whites, and similar differences were reported in different animal tissues.

In a paper before the American Chemical Society, by E. E. Elwell, in 1902, mention is made of a soil which contained so much water-soluble manganese that legumes could not be grown on it. In the same year J. A. Voelcker reported from the Woburn Agricultural Experiment Station (for brevity's sake, in all future references to such stations the words "Agricultural Experiment" will be omitted) in England, experiments with wheat and barley, in which he applied various manganese compounds at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. It was only where he used manganese in combination as "nitrate" or manganese "phosphate" that the growth was as good as on the checks which had received no manganese. In fact as late as 1913 he reported that manganese compounds had shown neither a stimulating nor toxic effect on wheat plants.

Beginning in 1902, O. Loew, a German, in association with his Japanese assistants, K. Aso, S. Sawa, and S. Honda, conducted many experiments with manganese, in Japan. It was used in the form of manganous chloride and manganese sulphate. He found that the yield of husked, full grains of rice was increased one-third by the manganese compounds. In 1903 the yield of rice was increased 41.8 per cent; whereas in 1896, in conjunction with heavy manuring, manganese gave no further increase. Another Japanese, M. Nagaoka, found manganese sulphate capable of increasing the yields of rice very materially if the rates of application were reasonably limited. There can be no doubt that Loew was already familiar with the growing European interest in manganese.

In France, in 1905, Guffroy, Crepeaux, and Milon proved, experimentally, that the manganese contained in the by-product of the manufacture of steel, by the basic process (basic-slag meal, or Thomas phosphate) was an important factor connected with its beneficial effect upon plant growth.

In 1906, H. Micheels, and P. DeHeen, found that colloidal solutions of manganese had a stimulating effect upon the germination of peas and wheat. The following year A. Gregoire of the Station at Gembloux, Belgium, reported that a small application of manganese gave a noticeable increase in the growth of potatoes, and when the amount was increased five times the different varieties gave an increase in yield ranging from five to nine per cent. The mangansee gave, however, no increase in the amount of starch, nor did it lessen the effect of rot. With sugar beets, even though the yield was not increased there was a gain in sugar. Also in 1907, J. Labergerie, in France, reported that both manganese sulphate and manganese chloride gave increases in the yield of wheat, the former leading. In the same, and the following year, L. Grandeau, in France, called attention to experiments conducted by Von Feilitzen on moor (peat) soils in Sweden which though interesting, as concerns the results, particularly with manganese sulphate, hardly warranted the use of such material as fertilizer.

In 1907 and 1908 M. Mollinari and Ligot undertook experiments in pots with manganese sulphate, applied in each case with the usual fertilizers, with the result that there was an appreciable increase in yield. When the soil, however, contained as much as 0.12 per cent of managanese the yield of neither oats nor barley was increased.

In 1908, I. Hendrick and E. Carpiauz, in experiments in Belgium, found that potatoes were materially benefited by manganese sulphate, under conditions where the benefit could not be attributed to its having made the nitrogen more available. Sugar beets did not respond to manganese to the same extent.

Experiments are reported from Italy, in 1908, by Z. Bonomi with horsebeans, in which manganese sulphate gave most favorable results, notwithstanding that the complete fertilizer used with it contained basic slag meal carrying, probably, a small amount of managnese.

A serious disease of pineapples was reported, in 1909, by W. P. Kelley on certain black soils in Hawaii, the color of which was due to the presence of much manganese oxide the amount of which (calculated as Mn^3 O^4) ranged from 2.43 to 9.74 per cent. Field crops, garden vegetables, and fruit trees, were also grown on the same land, with the result that their leaves all yellowed, and the lower ones dropped off prematurely. While no remedy was suggested, at the time, it was learned, later, that spraying the pineapples, and other plants, with a solution of an iron salt lessens the assimilation of manganese and makes their successful production possible. Some kinds of plants were capable of growing on the same black lands without apparent injury.

In Japan, in 1909, T. Takeuchi showed that legumes and cruciferous plants are more likely to be stimulated by manganese than either grasses or barley. Already, in Japan, in 1907, S. Kahehi and K. Baba, in experiments with peas and barley, employing manganese carbonate, had shown that manganese had a stimulating effect, but a lesser one on barley. A similar stimulation resulted with wheat. Another Japanse, T. Katayama, working with oats, upland rice, barley, wheat, and peas, had already reported, in 1906, that manganese was less stimulating to the cereals than to peas.

At the Arizona Station, in 1909, W. B. McCallum attempted to find a means of hastening the formation of potato tubers, not only by resort to green-sprouting, but also by treating the "seed" potatoes with ethyl ether and manganese chloride. The results were remarkably good, however the effect of manganese was not studied from other standpoints.

The foregoing gives a somewhat general idea of what had been done. (Continued in next issue).

Horses on New York State Farms

Suffolk stallion, Sabarama Hawthorn, owned by W. E. Reasoner and Sons, Watertown, N. Y., has won the championship twice at the N. Y. State Fair.

Cnajor Dewitt, five year old Belgian stallion, weight 1,975 lbs., owned by Felix Marxusewicz, of Evans Mills, Jefferson County, New York.

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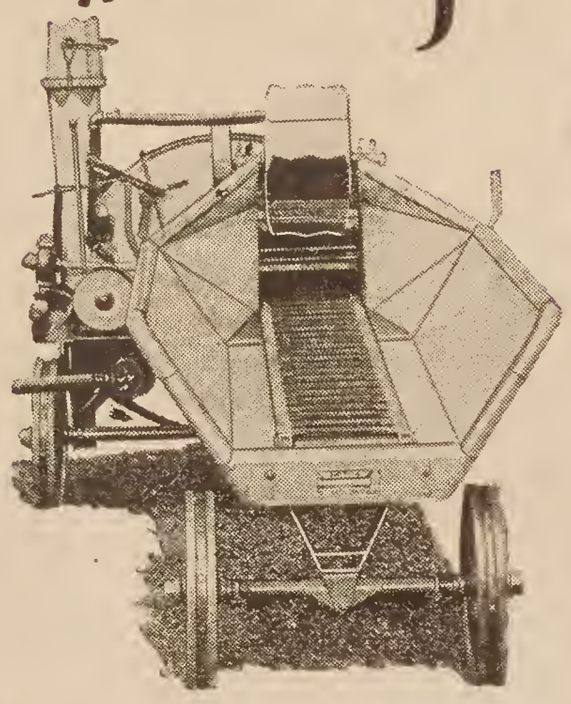

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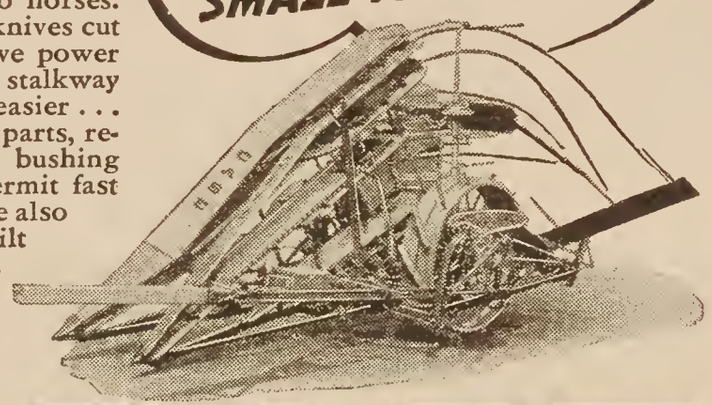

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One Week Free at the World's Fair

Typical R. N.-Y. Family Will be Guests at the Fair

Have you sent in your entry blank and letter to qualify as the Typical Farm Family who will enjoy a week's free visit to the World's Fair in October? Some few have written in and feared that they would not have a chance to qualify. Everyone has an equal chance. There are no strings, no red tape; each entry will be judged in confidence and strictly and only on the contents of the 300-word letter and the photograph of the family of four.

There is not much time left now before the entries will be closed. We want to hear from as many of our farm friends as possible and ask that you send in your entry right away. These have been busy days for Father, what with getting in the hay and working in the corn. Maybe Mother or oldest daughter could get their thinking caps on and then we'd have a real good story. All that Father need do is to put his O. K. on it and sign the entry blank.

Don't forget—it's to be a full week's trip to the Fair and New York City beginning October 14, all expenses paid, to and from the Fair in a special car supplied by the Ford Motor Company. Try to see if you will be the Typical Farm Family, fill out the entry blank on this page and send it in today with your letter!

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The contest is open to all farm families who are R. N.-Y. readers, consisting of a father, mother, and two children, ages 8 to 18. A family with more than two children may enter the contest but only two children within the ages specified may accompany their parents to the Fair.

To be eligible for the RURAL NEW-YORKER contest, a farm family must be living on a farm of not less than 50 acres and deriving at least 75 per cent of their annual income from the farm on which they live; also the farm family must live in any one of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware or Maryland. All entries in the contest must be submitted on the official R. N.-Y. entry blank which appears on this page and will be published in the next two issues of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. A signed entry blank must be accompanied by a recent snapshot of the family of four (any size picture up to 2¼ x 3¼ inches). Also, there must be a letter of not more than 300 words describing the family nominated and outlining its characteristics and qualifications for the Typical Farm Family. The letter may be written and sent in by any relative or friend of the family nominated but the entry must be signed by the father of the nominated family.

A family can only be nominated once. Additional nominations will not be considered. All nominating entries and letters with photographs must be sent to the Rural New-Yorker World's Fair Editor not later than Monday, July 29, 1940. Entries must be postmarked not later midnight, July 29, in order to be eligible.

Blueberries in New York

A new industry for New York agriculture is considered possible by scientists at the New York Agricultural Station in Geneva. The growing of high bush blueberries, a fruit which Prof. G. L. Slate, small fruit specialist, and Prof. R. C. Collison soils specialist, believe can be grown in New York State. They have written a circular giving pointers on the growing of the berries and information on soil and cultural requirements, varieties and other details.

Commercial production of blueberries began in New Jersey in 1916 and there now are more than 1,000 acres planted to blueberries in that State with smaller areas in production in Michigan and New England. In New York State a supposed lack of suitable soils and of information concerning the cultural requirements of the crop have retarded any extensive planting of the blueberries yet, it is pointed out that New York has close to 50,000 acres of Saugatuck soils, the soil type upon which all commercial blueberry plantings in Michigan are growing and which is quite similar in many characteristics to the blueberry soils of New Jersey.

P. B. O.

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OFFICIAL R. N.-Y. ENTRY FORM

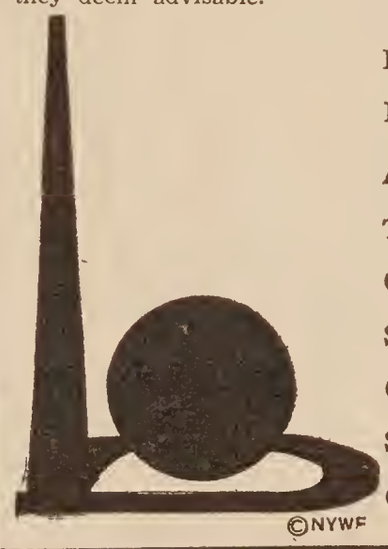
For Typical Farm Family

To Be Filled Out and Mailed or Delivered to The R. N.-Y. World's Fair Editor, The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City. All entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, July 29.

Read Carefully

With this entry blank, include a letter of not more than 300 words about the family entered; also include a recent snapshot of the family (not larger than 2¼ x 3¼).

This entry form must be signed by the father of the family. In signing this form, the father of a family entered in the Typical Farm Family contest agrees that he, his wife and two children will attend the World's Fair of 1940 in New York City from October 14 to 20 as guests of and at the expense of (all travel expenses included) the Fair. Permission is hereby granted The Rural New-Yorker and the Fair Corporation to publish such pictures and data of the family as they deem advisable.



Father's Name .....

Mother's Name .....

Address .....

Type of Farm .....

Child's Name ..... Age ....

School ..... Grade ....

Child's Name ..... Age ....

School ..... Grade ....

(Signature of Parent) .....

The Caper Plant; Black Currants

Can you tell me where I can get seeds, roots or plants that produce the Caper berry—the little green sour berry about the size of a pea used in salads and usually sold in bottles? It has a sour taste and is used on salads. I also want to get some black currant bushes. T. W. D.
New York.

The tree producing the capers is not hardy in the North, although it can be grown in the greenhouse. It is said to be hardy out-of-doors in parts of Florida and California. Its botanical name is Capparis spinosa. It is a spiny shrub, around three feet tall, growing in a straggling way. In the Mediterranean regions and India it grows wild.

There is considerable doubt whether you will be able to buy black currant bushes. We know of no nurseries handling them at present. The reason for this is that the black currant is an alternate host of the white pine blister disease, that is the disease spends part of its time on the pine where it does its damage and the remainder on the black currant, gooseberry and other currants, but is apparently prefers the black currant. The State Agricultural authorities have power to destroy any black currants and in fact gooseberries and other currants found growing in locations where they may be a menace to the white pine.

Plum Curculio

I have two plum trees that blossom and set plums; but worms get in to them and they drop off before ripening. When is it best time to spray? L. B.
Vermont.

Undoubtedly the plum curculio is what destroys your plums. This worm comes from an egg laid by the adult insect into the tissue of the fruit. There are two methods of control. One is spraying the plums with a solution of one and one-half pounds arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water, which will get some of the adult insects, although they do not eat very much. The other method is to break up their wintering places around the tree and along the hedgerows nearby. There the adults spend the Winter in the leaves and trash that may be there. If this is all raked up and burned late in the season, you will get a good many of these egg laying adults.

Another method that has frequently been used and is practical where one has only two or three is to put a sheet of a lot of newspapers under the tree and very early in the morning, preferably on a cool morning, jar the tree by tapping it with a piece of wood. This is likely to knock off the curculios which are inactive during that part of the day and they may be picked up and destroyed. W. W. H.

Success With Dahlias

Dahlias are my hobby and I can blame THE RURAL NEW YORKER for my wanting to grow something. I read so much about bulbs and plants when I was working for THE RURAL NEW-YORKER I resolved to try it when I got the chance, so when I came to Maryland, I started my garden. I have been quite successful with Dahlias winning many trophies and medals. I organized the National Capital Dahlia Society 4 years ago and was in charge of the National Capital Dahlia Show in 1937, 1938 and 1939. I did not take it on this year because I wanted to give more attention to my garden, and the show work took me away from my own patch too much to be able to do it justice. I do grow some of the finest Dahlias in the country and though last year was dry and I lost many, it all goes with the Dahlia growing game and I hope to do better this year. I will send some blooms in September so that you can see what a product of the sidewalks of New York can do when he puts his mind to it.

My wife gets a laugh everytime the old gardeners come down to me for advice, because many have been growing flowers before I even thought of it. To sum it all up most of my advice is plain common sense obtained during my many years with THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.
Maryland. FRANK GOETZGER.

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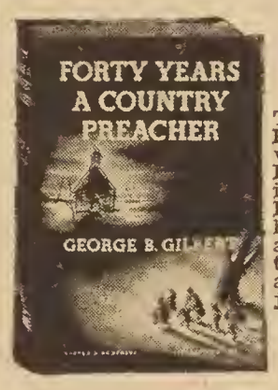

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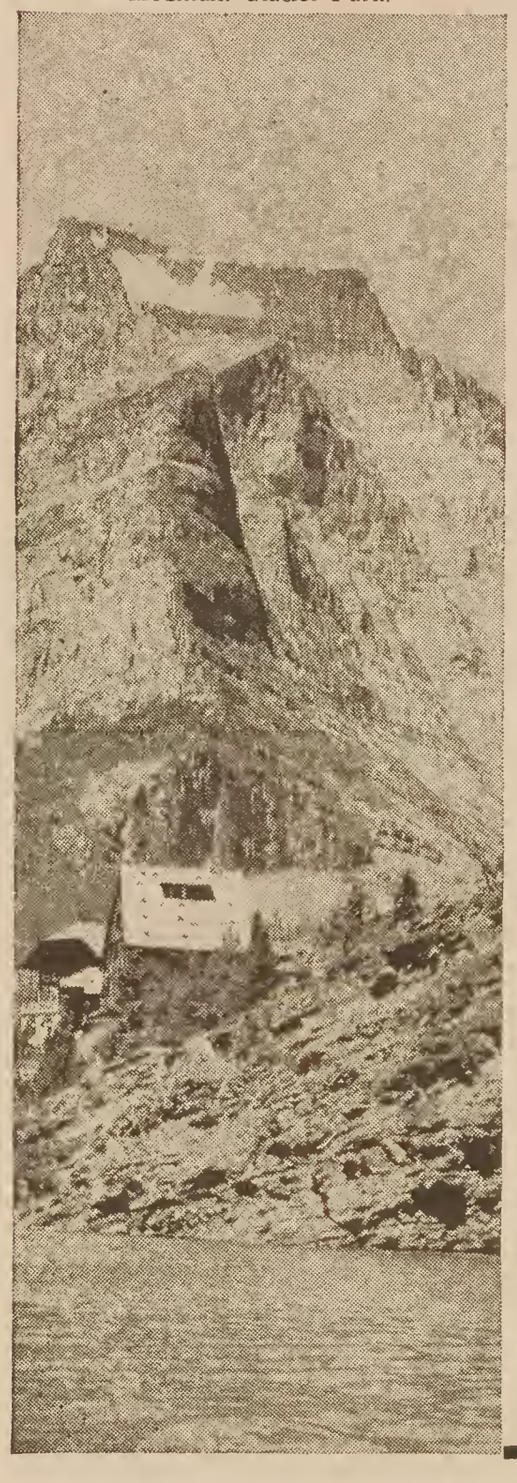

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RURALISMS

A Tulip Failure. — A disappointment this year was the failure of the great mass of tulips and hyacinths planted along the new parkway below Riverside Drive, in New York City. These bulbs were a gift from the Netherlands government, and flower lovers who remember the Holland bulb display at the World's Fair last year expected a feast of color in this new planting. Owing to the disturbed state of ocean traffic the bulbs were not received until the middle of December and planting was not completed until well on in January. We have no personal knowledge of the planting, but reliable trade authorities state that the bulbs were in good condition when received and place the blame for failure entirely on the late planting. We all know how severe the past Winter was, and it is not probable that the bulbs ever had any opportunity to make roots. When the ground did thaw, it was watersoaked, and frozen so deeply that there was not the usual opportunity for drainage. This failure conveys an important message to bulb planters. We have been asked on several occasions what preparations for planting should be made when bulbs cannot be obtained until late in the season. This occurs sometimes with lily bulbs from Japan and the advice of all experienced growers is to cover the soil with a heavy mulch, so that it will remain unfrozen. Then, after planting, cover again with a mulch, so that the bulbs will have a chance to make roots. We have planted lily bulbs in this way in the middle of December with satisfactory results. In the case of the bulbs discussed, we believe there was no mulching either before or after the bulbs were planted. We believe some other late plantings of tulips in quantity were entirely satisfactory where a heavy covering of litter had prevented the ground from freezing before planting, the covering being replaced before the ground had an opportunity to freeze afterwards.

It is easy to be wise after the event, but experience is a safe guide in garden practice.

The Red Yucca. — We have seen several references to a Yucca with red flowers, which was puzzling, because red seems to have been omitted from the Yuccas. We are now told, however, that this plant is the Western aloe, botanically Hesperaloe parviflora, native to Texas, and probably Mexico. It is a striking plant, with bright coral red flowers. In California it forms large clumps with evergreen leaves, the flower stems six feet high and in that climate blooming persists over a long period. Some dealers have described this "red Yucca" as being hardy anywhere, but this seems very uncertain and California authorities do not endorse this view. Botanically the Hesperaloe is a link between the Yuccas of the Western Hemisphere and the Aloes of Africa. Here in the Northern States we must be content with the true Yuccas, which are very impressive when in bloom, and may be relied on as to hardiness. Yucca filamentosa, commonly called Adam's needle is the variety most frequently seen; it is ironclad in hardiness, and we are always cheered by the sight of its evergreen leaves piercing through the snow. These plants require a sunny position, and prefer a sandy well-drained soil; they will not endure acid soil. The grotesque Joshua trees of the arid Southwest are Yucca brevifolia, which grows to a height of 30 feet, while the huge Yuccas of Southern California called "Candles of the Lord" are Y. arborescens. The Spanish bayonet of the South is Yucca aloifolia; the Spanish dagger Yucca gloriosa. We have heard of Y. gloriosa being grown in the North, but its home is from North Carolina to Florida, and we should expect it to resent our Winters. However, Yucca glauca, with bluish green leaves, is quite as hardy as the Adam's needle, and either of these may be planted in the North with confidence. They are propagated by seeds, offsets and root cuttings. The old roots will persist and send up young plants long after an old plant has been removed. Our own plantings are all derived from one ancestor that was set out about 60 years ago.

The Peonies. — The past Winter tried the hardiness of many perennials, but the peonies endured the season with their usual toughness, and seemed to develop more bloom than usual, in spite of the long drought last Summer. Peonies do not like drought, nor do they look happy in a light sandy soil but give them good rich loam, and an annual dressing of bonemeal or old, well-rotted manure and they return ample reward in their beauty. It is well to remember, however, that some precautions should be taken to prevent the common botrytis blight, which is to be suspected where peonies fail to bloom. The usual symptoms are the drying up of buds, which fail to open; in addition to this the stems may turn brown in places, and there may be irregular dark patches in the leaves which spread rapidly in damp weather. While spraying the young shoots in Spring with weak Bordeaux mixture is a preventive measure, the surest method of control is to cut stalks and foliage in the Fall, and burn them, since this destroys the sources of infection. Infected foliage noted at any time during the growing season should be removed. We always cut any dried-up buds as soon as noticed, and also withered flowers. Faded material in the flower garden is not only unsightly; it may also be a focus for infection or a refuge for insect pests. Peony stems should be cut just as low as they can be removed without wounding the crown. Never use such material as a mulch; that is merely providing a Winter home for disease germs.

E. T. ROYLE.

All Aboard for the R. N.-Y. Tour!

Enclosed find check for $10 for reservation for the 11th Rural tour, and my fifth one. I have always enjoyed my trips with you and each year as tour times arrives just cannot resist going with you. I am looking forward to meeting old friends.

New York E. L. H.

Here is a comment from a Michigan friend of ours. She wrote: "Am so glad you are going to Banff and Lake Louise, etc. I went there on my first Zonta Convention two years ago. It is marvellous and don't let anything prevent your going. The Canadian Rockies are indescribably beautiful and you'll never regret it."

MRS. O.A.J.

I am enclosing my deposit for the Rural tour this Summer. You have planned a very interesting and beautiful trip and I am looking forward to seeing you and H. A. C. again.

New York E. S. N.

I think the R. N.-Y. trips are the finest and most reasonable I have ever heard of or taken part in. This eleventh tour certainly is a wonderful one, I know, because it is a combination of the second and seventh tour when I travelled with you, besides many added attractions which I have not seen, and I would recommend it to any one. Our family has been on five trips with you and had a wonderful time. We cannot go this year as Mother could not stand the trip. L. H. B.

When friends go with us on these Summer trips three, four, five and nine times it hardly needs our word to assure you that they are worthwhile. The best advertising we can have is that they go again and again because they know everything will be exactly as we state; that they will meet the good friends they traveled with before as well as new ones and they will see a fine section of our country with no worry or bother to themselves. We take care of the details. We do want to urge you to send in your reservations early as it will be a great help to have the deposit and reservation. If for any reason you are unable to go we always return all the money sent us. On the front cover page Diabolo Dam is shown at the top and the Banff-Jasper Highway at the bottom. These are two of the most interesting spots on our tour. I say most interesting but when I think of Waterton Lakes, Glacier and the trip home on the Great Lakes and Niagara Falls, all combine to make the trip about the best we could plan. At any rate come with us. August 6th is a date you want to remember and plan your vacation to start with us on that date. Send in the coupon on this page and an itinerary will go right out to you. Then send in your $10 deposit and be ready for the best vacation you have ever had. — M. G. KEYES, Tour Director.

Diseases of the Potato Plant

(Continued from page 398)

Potato Mosiac

This disorder of the potato plant is of a different type than the fungus diseases just described. Mosaic is a recently noted disease compared to blight, not being recognized until 1912, but observations have shown it to be quite general though not extensive throughout the United States. Affected plants have a mottled foliage which give the name to the disease. With some varieties the mottling is conspicuous as in Green Mountain; in others somewhat indistinct as in Rural varieties. The mottled character is due to a reduction in green pigment, which in turn hinders free and normal development of the leaves. The whole plant becomes smaller in size, and seems pauperized, in contrast to normal development.

Mosaic is a transmissible disease. The active agent is probably a virus which is a sort of fluid of contagion composed of particles of less than microscopic size. Infection may be carried through affected tubers, or by insects such as lice or hoppers which suck the sap from leaves and inject it in other healthy ones, where the mosaic may start in a new place. Plants affected with mosaic are weakened and yield much less than healthy ones, often there is no crop at all of edible size. Moreover they are always a menace, for they are centers from which mosiac may become widely spread.

It is not difficult to combat mosaic. A few simple rules, and little rational practice will suffice. Have only healthy seeds for planting. It is well to restrict planting to certified seed. In the growing season the destruction of all mosaic plants, coupled with the suppression of such common insects as lice and leaf hoppers, will insure success. It is well to be on the watch all Summer for mosaic affected plants and to exterminate them at once.

Other Troubles

There are other troubles aside from mosaic that give somewhat similar symptoms, and it remains to call attention to them, so as to avoid confusion on the one hand, and fear on the other. These are tip burn and spray burn. Tip burn is what might be called a climatic disease, as it is due to water shortage. It occurs at the tip of the leaves where the tissue is tender and delicate and subject to excessive water losses, because of the nature of the tender tips. The plant cannot get water from the roots fast enough to meet the demand of the weather; hence the burn due to water shortage. Tip burn may be greatly diminished by frequent use of Bordeaux mixture in the weekly sprays. The film of Bordeaux mixture over the tender surface reduces the loss of water, and thus protects the leaf at the distal end. Deep plowing and the liberal supply of manure, increases the water holding capacity of the soil and tends to lessen tip burn. Spray burn, together with arsenic burn, often causes some fear, and some loss. If, however, one carefully notes the symptoms of blight he may distinguish them from burn. Arsenical burn is characterized by rather large irregular dead areas in the leaf, but not the small circular holes caused by flea beetles. Arsenical burn is often mistaken for blight.

Net-necrosis can only be detected by cutting a slice off the tuber of the stem end, and when the trouble is present there may be seen some radiating brown or blackish lines. It may be called black end disease. Tubers that show this discoloration should be discarded from seed stock, and if noticed in the field, the plant should be exterminated. This disease seems to be connected with leaf roll, especially when there are aphids or lice on the potato plant in mid-Summer. It may well be, that a virus is the cause of both troubles, as either is a different manifestation of the same disease, but occuring in alternating seasons.

The sum total of this story is that the successful potato grower must be ever alert to new troubles, and learn to recognize their symptoms, the causes and control measures. Healthy plants and disease free stock are at a premium because they give superior quality, and they give one real satisfaction. Spray for blights, and inspect for other troubles. It is a real job to keep the plants healthy and growing well, and it always seems to pay well to give potato plants the best of care.

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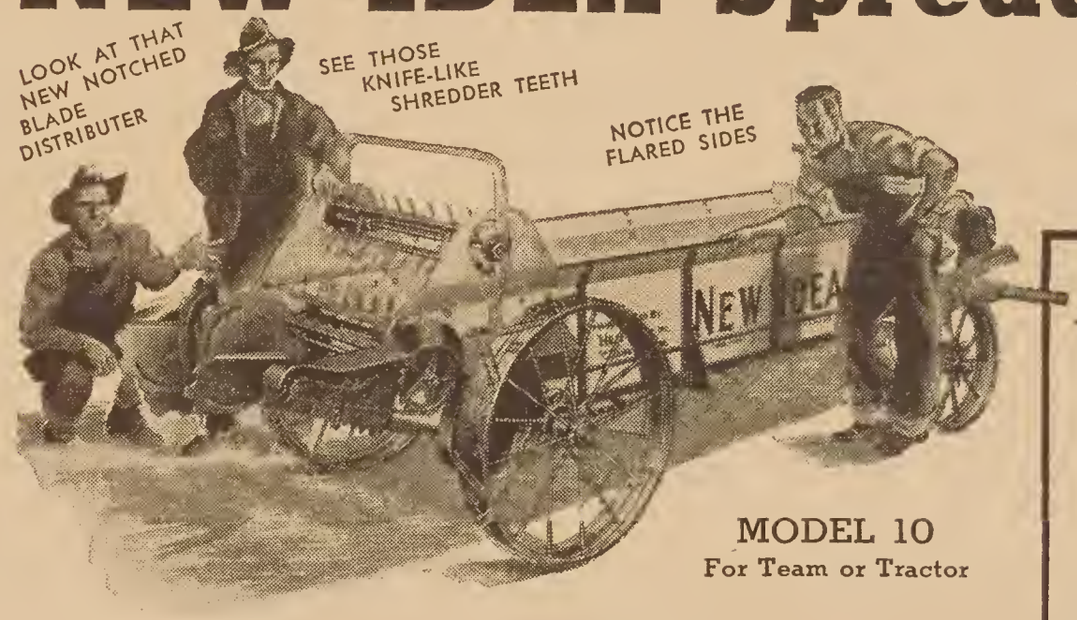

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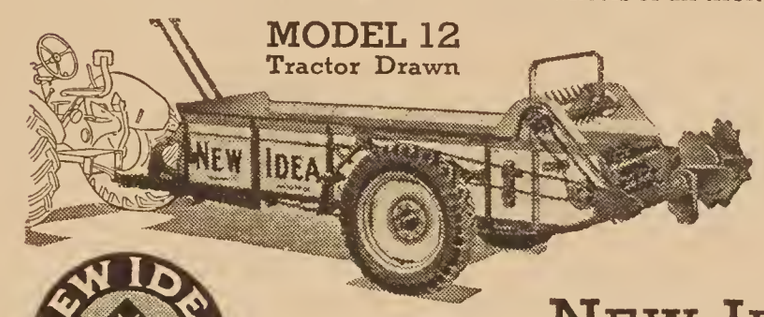

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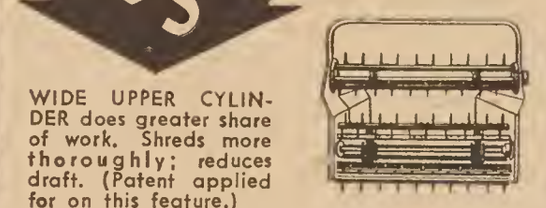

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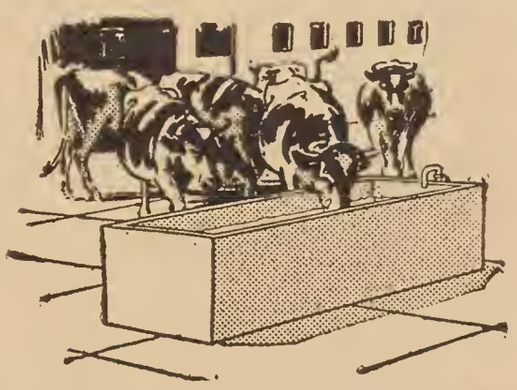

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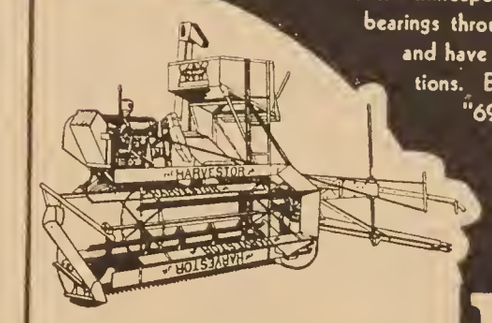

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Power of Public Opinion

LAST week Philadelphia rededicated itself to the noblest purpose ever adopted by a people since its historic bell broke its voice in a joyful proclamation of liberty and freedom. Here was a national convention made up of seasoned politicians of the past and the usual number of a new generation. Among them were many aspirants for the honors of the convention. These proceeded in the accustomed way to write a platform of policies to meet the need of the country and of promises to win the approval and the votes of the electors. What they produced was a compromise of the old and the young. A compromise of the past with the present. A compromise of principle with policy. It was a stereotyped form. The delegates and leaders did the best they could. At other times it would have been approved with party enthusiasm but this was not a normal occasion. It was approved as a matter of form, but it did not click with the sentiments that were fast focusing into the proportions of a strong public opinion back home.

After the first compliment to local personal favorites, this public opinion (when audible, the sovereign power in America) began to assert itself. The third ballot showed its trend, its cogent power and indicated its early triumph. Friends, favorites, pride in youth, sympathy with the losers, resentment for grievances and gratitude for past services, all were blacked out in the flashlights from home.

For recent months the people of America had come to see what has happened to peoples beyond the seas who left the cares of government to princes, politicians and professional rulers. They knew the disaster in Flanders, the failure of parlor favorites in the armies in France and the calamity of self-perpetuating rulers and leaders at home.

They recalled our mountains of debt, our climbing taxes, our millions of unemployed, our discouraged industries, and our disheartened farmers. They were witnesses to the lack of confidence everywhere. They visualized the possibility and the calamity sure to befall us unless leaders at Philadelphia awoke to the national need and responded to the public will.

Then the people at the firesides remembered that in the American system of government the responsibility is theirs, and the time to exercise that authority was just then. They acted promptly and resolutely. They knew the sentiment. Soon the wires flashed earnest words to the convention hall. The radio brought the quick reaction. The impulse was spontaneous. This was public opinion at its best. No delegate and no convention dare resist it. Few would wish to quell such spontaneous enthusiasm. Public opinion nominated Wendell L. Willkie.

It does not matter that this sovereign authority might not have chosen as wisely or so well as it did. The important thing is that the people exercised the highest duty and the greatest privilege of American citizenship. This is a precedent of individual unity and civic duty which, if continued, will carry our nation safely through any trial and fortify it against any danger. Nothing could give more courage and hope to the people of this great democratic nation than the realization of the fact that spontaneous public opinion has nominated a candidate for the highest position in our great American system of self-government.

A Nursery for Communism

THERE are at least six organs in the New York milk shed subsidized by proponents of the Federal-State Orders with milk money collected by them in trust for farmers. Some of these publications are openly official organs, others are disguised as public interest magazines. The announced purpose of one of these is to "combat communistic and C. I. O. activities and propaganda now being spread among milk producers and their organizations." This is like "the pot calling the kettle black." Every one of these organs is supported by the milk racket, and the milk monopoly. Their main purpose is to confuse, misinform and mislead producers and consumers.

The milk monopoly system in New York State embraces so many of the rules and policies of Karl Marx that it has been called the nursery of Communism, and as such is responsible for its certain share of the subversive activities that have alarmed the nation. Some of the features of Communism adopted by the milk barons are these:

(1) A pretense of co-operation or democracy while actually operating as a centralized power under a dictator. (2) Pretending to be directed by the plebiscite, while they themselves cast the votes of producers themselves in bulk. (3) Adopting co-operation which forbids proxy voting, and perpetuating a dictatorship by a system of proxy voting. (4) Creating for themselves a trusteeship for farmers' milk and money, and refusing an accounting to their principals and wards. (5) Professing a loyalty to dairy farmers while conspiring with their enemies to exploit and ruin them. (6) Pretending to increase the cost of milk to consumers for the purpose of increasing prices to farmers to help bear the burden of a severe and costly drouth and for every dollar collected from consumers, turning 17 cents over to producers, and keeping 83 cents for themselves. (7) Maintaining official organs and subsidizing impecunious publishers with producers' money under the pretense of giving out disinterested information while publishing propaganda to deceive. This by no means exhausts the record of communistic practice and abuses.

Communism means that the State is supreme. It makes the law, adjusts the law, and executes the law. The State owns everything, and directs all activities, civic, social and economic. It perpetuates its own dictator, which means that the dictator and his bureaucrats select themselves. The people exist for the State, meaning for the dictator and his bureaucrats. Change the name from Communazism to Federal-State Orders, or counterfeit co-operation, and the record of deceit, perfidy, oppression and tyranny will be the same.

THE tomato, probably a native of western South America, has been cultivated upwards of 300 years; but did not assume importance in gardens until about 100 years ago. For a time its wholesomeness was under suspicion because of its botanical connection with some of the poisonous Solanums. But all prejudice against it has long since passed.

The first record of tomato canning was in 1840. This made its use an all-year possibility for those who liked it, but until its vitamin content was discovered, its food value was not considered high.

Pennsylvania is one of the great processing States. Many localities are particularly adapted to its growth and the State authorities have taken great interest in helping the development of canneries and grading the tomatoes so that a high class product results. For the 1940 canning season 20,000 acres will be planted in the State. This is an increase of 500 per cent in 13 years, to nearly $2,000,000 value.

League Members Lose Heavily

According to Government figures, New York milk producers received an average price, 1910 to 1930, $2.29 a cwt. for the month of March; for April, $2.07 a cwt.; and for May, $1.91 a cwt. These prices are 36 cents a cwt. more than Dairymen's League members received in March 1940; 27 cents more than they received in April, 1940, and 33 cents more than in May, 1940. If League producers had received the same price for their milk during March 1940 as the average New York dairy farmer recived for the month of March during the 21-year period from 1910 to 1930, they would have received a total of $781,128 more for their milk than they did receive; during April they would have received $623,448 more, and during May $848,100 more.. Thus, League farmers' milk prices have been reduced during the past three months, under Federal-State Milk Control, to the total of $2,252,676 below what they would have received had they been paid the same average prices from 1910 to 1930, before the days of Federal-State Dairymen's League milk price muddling.

The Dairymen's League management played a leading part in writing and securing the passage of the Federal-State marketing agreement which has legalized their numerous producer price-reducing rackets which have the effect of increasing the milk monpoly's profits and forcing dairy farmers out of business or into bankruptcy.

Previous to the Federal-State Order, the majority of dairy farmers in the New York milk shed received a higher average price than did members of the Dairymen's League. The Order has reduced the price to all farmers. The total price reduction to League members alone during the past three months, March, April and May, 1940, amounts to more than $2,250,000 or at the rate of more than $10,000,000 annually; and all other producers are required under the Federal-State system to accept greater price reductions. No sane or honest man would attempt to compare 1940 with 1939 as these racketeers are now doing when they know very well that they themselves were the ones who cracked the entire price structure in the Spring of 1939, just to work up a false and misleading agitation for the reinstatement of their own pet scheme.

It is claimed that by using Fifth Column methods the League officials have wielded such tremendous political influence that they have been able to suppress the facts in previous milk investigations. Let us hope that the investigation to be conducted by the Federal Attorney General's Department as recently announced will be thorough and, further, that the political machinery of the Dairymen's League and their milk trust allies will not be able, this time, to suppress the real facts from becoming known to the public.

PRODUCER.

Milk and Cream Supply

Receipts at the New York metropolitan area for May, 1940.

State of origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	2,086,438	127,745	47,199
New Jersey	495,116	6,860	101
Pennsylvania	451,338	9,677	8,324
Vermont	109,166	3,433	201
Connecticut	23,265	.....	....
Maryland	25,617	.....	....
Massachusetts	14,507	.....	....
Ohio	.....	2,440	....
Total, May, 1940	3,205,447	150,155	55,825
Total, May, 1939	3,316,752	176,017	56,042

New York furnished 65 per cent of the milk and 85 per cent of the cream coming into the city for all the month of May, 1940. There is no record of the milk and cream coming into the State except these shipments direct to New York City.

Brevities

SOME say this is the coolest Spring and early Summer in the recollection of the present generation, but it has made good pasture and hay.

THE University of Wisconsin holds its 11th annual music clinic July 8-27; 500 have enrolled for three weeks intensive instruction, from 24 States besides Wisconsin.

EVERY case of mastitis in cows may well be considered infectious until proven otherwise. It may clean up quickly in the individual, or one case may infect the herd.

"THE first step in prayer for health is to get still. There is a quiet place within us all, and, by silently saying over and over, 'Peace be still,' we shall enter that quiet place and a great stillness will pervade our whole being." — Charles Fillmore.

MIXTURES of rye and wheat are sometimes sown. This grain may answer for feeding purposes, but the plan on the whole is not good. Scattering rye heads are easily rogued out of standing wheat, where it is desired to use the crop for seed.

PENNSYLVANIA reports several cases of cattle poisoning by water hemlock, a common pasture weed in wet spots. If it cannot be grubbed out, such spots should be fenced away from livestock. It is a tall succulent plant, with flowers resembling wild carrot.

DR. D. F. Jones, of the Connecticut station, says that at the Mt. Carmel farm this year there were five outstanding strawberry varieties. Branford is a new Connecticut hybrid. The others are Connecticut's Shelton and Hebron, New Jersey's Pathfinder and New York's Dresden.

Dairy Farmers Look Ahead

CONDITIONS in 30 eastern counties of New York, most of them milk producing areas, are good, and that is particularly true of the general feeling among the farmers who work the fields in those counties, and who cherish the hope of recovering their economic freedom in the matter of marketing their own milk.

The hay crop is heavy but farmers were finding it difficult to finish cutting and get it in the barn with the sustained wet weather during the last of June. Corn, too is short having been planted late because of the cold Spring and finding it difficult to reach knee high by July fourth because of the rains and trouble in cultivating. Much of the ground is heavy and there have been some cases of hoof rot in the North Country due to the heavy wet pastures. Oats look strong.

Right now the best outlook on dairy farms is in the sentiment of deliberate and calm planning of the men and women for the future of their own dairy industry. Two milk meetings were recently attended, one at Whitehall in Washington County and the other outside of Ogdensburg in St. Lawrence County. At both these gatherings, interest and discussion were centered particularly on the development of local cooperatives owning and operating their own country plants, with the membership dealing directly with their dealer in negotiating price.

St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton Counties boast at least six farm-owned cooperative plants. All are doing well even though the majority are of very recent organization. Much of the success in forming these locals has been due to the 1937 and 1939 milk fights which, more than anything, demonstrated to dairymen and convinced them that working together, they had a power and force hitherto forgotten. The current sentiment is very definite in opposition to the Marketing Orders which they properly judge as a dealer tool to rivet the monopoly screws tighter into the sinews of the dairy industry. The May price was the lowest in ten months and represented the sixth consecutive monthly price reduction. Then, too, the dealer spread on a quart of fluid milk has now increased from $3.21 to $4.37 a cwt., or 2½ cents a quart. Producers are receiving less, consumers are paying more. Bribes to the Big-3 in the form of market service and cooperative payments have increased from an earlier average of $100,000 to $775,000 a month. Farmers know and understand that all these inequities are due entirely to the monopoly-inspired provisions of the Marketing Orders. They realize that amendment or revision is useless and playing into the hands of the enemy. Losses through a strike are borne only by producers and the slight benefits that may be received on a settlement have been found to be at best temporary.

Farmers are therefore working on a permanent program themselves and for themselves to take the place of any more tricky and bogus schemes of the Big-3 when the current one collapses. Building up strong locals is the first step in this program which is progressing slowly but surely. This time farmers are determined not to be split again by stooges and their false propaganda. The extent to which the dealer-subsidized press is now going, particularly one free sheet, in waving the American flag to cover their own treachery and iniquities is not making any impression. Farmers know where this stuff comes from and therefore dismiss it. They are going about their own business and these last two meetings certainly demonstrate the interest and faith of dairymen in planning together for their own future.

The Washington County meeting held in Whitehall on the evening of June 27, was attended by over 200 men and women. Discussion was spirited. Carl Hansen, Cossayuna, and Seward Hartman, Granville, presided over the meeting.

The gathering near Ogdensburg assembled in Eel Weir Park on Sunday afternoon June 30, for the annual dairy picnic of the St. Lawrence County unit of the Dairy Farmers Union. Fully 1,800 farmers and their wives listened to reports of the cooperative movement developing in other parts of the State. The audience was interested and enthusiastic, not only over the many good talks but also at the many delicious picnic baskets that were prepared and dispensed by the ladies. The entire program was indeed a credit to the Chairman Carl Peters of Canton. Mr. Peters and his co-workers in the North Country are certainly supplying one of the most vital sparks to this growing cooperative movement. New farm-owned plants in that section include the Canton Dairies at Canton, Mobriham Dairies at Brier Hills, St Lawrence County Cooperative at Norfolk, and Chateaugay Cooperative at Chateaugay. A plant is now being planned for Gouverneur.

These men and women know just where they're going and why. They are looking ahead with confidence. We too have a deep confidence that their strenuous and continued efforts will be crowned with permanent success.

With the Potato Growers

WHILE the poor spell of late Spring weather has held back the potato fields on Long Island, most of the crop looks mighty good. At the time of the Potato Tour in the third week of June, there were few plants not in full blossom. Early prospects are for a good crop. Most of the acreage is in Green Mountains and Cobblers, and there is a fair amount of Chippewas now being grown. The reports from the Aroostook section and from central and Western New York were not as promising as on the Island since the cold weather had held back planting.

Any farmer would warm to the extent and quality of the potato acreage on Long Island. Particularly in Suffolk County, the healthy green plants extend in well cultivated rows over the flat land as far as the eye can see on both sides of the road. Potato men have their product and their industry well in hand. The result is a set of some of the most thrifty and comfortable farm homes that we have ever seen. Barns are solidly roofed and brightly painted, and equipment is kept in fine shape. All of the potato fields visited on the Tour are a real credit to their proprietors. We noted also the good Talmage and Young farms near Riverhead. Luncheon was served at the Vegetable Research Farm, a project under the supervision of the State College at Cornell.

Perhaps the most unique stop was at Sagaponack where John White has brought his crop right down to the dunes facing the Atlantic Ocean. In the 1938 hurricane these fields were completely inundated. There were no bad effects in 1939 and this year's crop is one of the furthest advanced along the line. Mr. White gives credit for this to the good salt water irrigation two years ago. The growers on the North Side of the Island and those from inland points refuse to be convinced that this is the real reason for the good crop at Sagaponack.

No matter where the particular location, however, the success and popularity of the Long Island potato must be attributed to the industry and thrift of all the growers on the entire island. They have done a good job in building up a well known and much desired product. The opportunity given on these potato tours to look over the ground and meet with the growers is a real treat. County Agents Been and Campbell, and Harold J. Simonson of Nassau County, and Herman E. Aldrich, of Suffolk County, the two Chairmen, have acted wisely in popularizing these tours with these practical demonstrations in the field. It is an educational program of real value to agriculture in the Northeast.

A Sly Scheme to be Watched

In your issue of May 6, 1939, and also in your March 9, 1940 issue, mention is made of the case of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Board against Henry A. Schell. He had been charged with selling his own milk direct to consumers at a price below the Commission's established price.

One of your New Jersey subscribers for whom I am acting as attorney, is having trouble with the New Jersey Milk Control Board for the same violation. I have taken the matter up with the Board, asking that he be given a different classification in order to permit sales on his farm at prices lower than the established store price but to date the Board has made no decision. Can you tell me what action the Pennsylvania Control Board has taken in the Schell case? P. C. W.

New Jersey.

THE Schell case is still undecided. From the lower court decision against him, Henry Schell took an appeal to the Montgomery County Court. Although this appeal was argued last December, no decision has yet been made. Meanwhile, this dairy farmer has continued his sales direct to consumers as heretofore. He produces a good quality milk, has built up a local reputation, and his price is 25 cents a gallon, or 6¼ cents a quart, to consumers who bring their own containers. The Pennsylvania Control Board has set a price of 10 cents a quart on all milk sold at the farm.

A similar case arose in the Pittsburgh area late last year where another dairyman, Robert Jackson, sold his milk direct to consumers for 30 cents a gallon, or 7½ cents a quart. He was convicted of violating the Control Board's price order and a fine of $25 was imposed. Like Schell, Jackson also appealed and last month obtained a reversal of his conviction. While the result is a happy one, the court shied away from ruling on the fundamental question involved—the legality of the Control Board's order setting a price on milk sales direct by producers to consumers. The court held that since one of Jackson's employees, and not Jackson himself, had made the disputed sale, Jackson as the principal could not be held responsible for the criminal act of his agent.

The clear issue in both these cases is whether the Control Law, enacted by the Legislature "to prevent fraud and imposition on consumers and producers," was designed to force producers to sell their milk to dealers anywhere from three to five cents a quart and at the same time impose a minimum charge on consumers of 12 cents a quart. Producers and consumers are fully aware of the insincerity and stupidity of the whole set-up but many of the lawmakers and all of the bureaucrats have found it comparatively easy to fall under the spell and blandishments of the Big-3. It is to the selfish interests of the monopoly to put all the Schells and Jacksons out of business in this and in every other state and from a public relations point of view the most satisfactory way to accomplish this result is through the legislatures and the courts. Hesitancy on the part of Pennsylvania judges to "go down the line" for them has caused the Big-3 to agitate for pasteurization of all milk sold within the state, in the interests of "public health." The move is nothing but an attempt to strangle the independent producers and force them and their consumer customers in line with the monopoly goose-step—straight toward extinction and enslavement.

This is a sly scheme to be watched closely and beaten decisively before it gets a foothold.

Harlem Valley Notes

On June 19, 1,027 crates of Columbia County strawberries were sold at the Livingston auction at these prices: Aberdeens 24 qt. crates, $2.05 to $2.65; Catskills 24 qt. crates, $2 to $3; 16 qt. crates, $1.55 to $2.40; Dorsets 24 qt. crates, $2.80; 16 qt. crates, $2 to $2.15; Howards 16 qt. crates, $1.80; Premiers 24 qt. crates, $1.95 to $2.40; 16 qt. crates, $1.45 to $2.

The Hudson Fish and Game Club report that 2,500 brown trout have been placed in the Hollowville Stream, and 15,000 small mouth bass in Lake Taghkanic at the State Park. The fish were transported from the Federal Hatchery at Hartsville. The club voted to offer $5 prizes this season for the heaviest large-mouth bass caught in Columbia County waters, and the largest small-mouth bass; all to be weighed at Herbs' cigar store in Hudson. In the May contest, F. Clark caught the biggest brown trout, measuring 22⅞ inches long, and weighing three pounds and 8½ ounces. A. Francis, Chatham, caught the largest brook trout, 14 inches long, and weighing one pound and five ounces. This was caught in a Ghent stream; he also won the April contest.

Plans are being made by prospective members of the Dutchess County Artificial Breeding Association to have this association in working order by Fall if possible. There are over 45 members already signed; it is necessary that a quota of 1,000 cows be enrolled. Members of the Dutchess County Bull Association are trying to get members. Any farmer either in Dutchess County or in adjoining territory owning one or more cows is eligible for membership.

A Guernsey bull, bred by C. S. Fayerweather, New Lebanon, and owned by C. G. Barger, Middleburg, has won national recognition. This bull has five daughters making creditable official records, and now has been entered in the Advanced Register of American Guernsey Cattle Club.

A registered Guernsey cow has been sold by Mrs. Helen Huntington Astor to Miss Adrienne A. Stahl of Rhinebeck, according to the report from the American Guernsey Cattle Club of Peterborough, N. H. She is Ferncliff Ultima's Ruth 314534.

Cherries are ripe and pickers advertised for in local papers. Farmers have commenced their haying, but the "daily rain" is a great drawback. If it does not rain in the daytime, there comes a shower in the night; thunder showers are frequent. E. A. H.

Live Stock and Dairy

Animal Parasite Prevention and Control

By R. W. Duck

Several hundred species of animal parasites which infest the various groups of livestock have been identified. Not all of these are harmful and fortunately not all are found in America. Effective control work performed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture has saved stockmen from the ravages of many epidemics which, if left unchecked, would probably have decimated the industry.

Phenothiazine — A New Drug

Based on a recent U. S. D. A. press release it is stated that a substance that is toxic to insects and of low toxicity to warm-blooded animals, including man, is phenothiazine, the parent of many important dyes, which is prepared from diphenylamine, a coal tar derivative, and sulphur. Chemically, it is related to sulphanilamdie.

The original piece of research, made by L. E. Smith in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, showed that the chemical possesses value as an insect killer. This led to other important and practical uses for phenothiazine. In the opinion of Department scientists it is one of the most versatile chemical substances brought to light in recent years. As soon as manufacturers make suitable application to the Secretary of Agriculture, phenothiazine (being a new drug subject to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) will be released as a medicine for treating certain worm infestations of sheep, swine, and horses, which heretofore have resisted medication.

In the animal studies, Paul D. Harwood and his associates in the Bureau of Animal Industry first tried the drug against nodular worms of sheep and swine. There has been no effective remedy for nodular worms, although in the opinion of the Department scientists it ranks with the stomach worm as the cause of inefficient gains and actual loss of sheep. At the Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md., sheep known to be infested with nodular worms were given a capsule containing about one ounce of phenothiazine. The treatment was 85 to 100 per cent effective. Further investigations showed that the treatment also is effective against the stomach worms, both the common and lesser, "bankrupt" worms, and hookworms. Thus it is one-drug single-dose treatment for practically all the important worm parasites that infest the gastro-intestinal tract of sheep.

Because nodular worms take from 30 to 80 days to develop, only one dose of the drug may be required each year in the Northern States where the grazing season is short. In the South two or more doses may be required. At the current price of the drug, sheep may be dosed at an average cost of six cents per animal. When more frequent treatment is needed only for the stomach worm, the copper sulphate drenching is cheaper. Dr. Harwood also dosed hogs with phenothiazine by mixing it with the feed. In these experiments the drug was found to be effective against both the nodular worm and the large roundworm. Heretofore there had been no effective treatment for the swine nodular worm. A subsequent development was the discovery that phenothiazine is an effective remedy found for treating the strongyles in horses. These internal parasites, of which the palisade worms are the best known, infest horses all over the country.

One of the most interesting developments with phenothiazine is the control of horn fly larvae. This work was directed by F. C. Bishopp of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The horn fly is the tiny black pest that makes life miserable for livestock throughout the Summer months. Because they breed in the scattered droppings about the barnyard and pastures it is next to impossible to bring them under control, under range conditions. When the animals (cattle were used in the experiment) are dosed with phenothiazine the flies go ahead and lay their eggs in the manure, but enough of the drug passes through the animal to kill the larvae. The method of control is impractical at present, says Dr. Bishopp, because of the cost of constantly dosing the animals and because the drug when given to dairy cows results in the milk becoming reddish after being aired.

Dr. Bishopp also reports the discovery of a method of treating screw worms with phenothiazine. Powdered phenothiazine, when applied to wounds, does not prevent egg-laying, but as with the horn fly the larvae are killed. However, in later experiments it was found that diphenylamine, one of the materials from which phenothiazine is made, is a cheaper and more effective treatment.

Horse Parasites of the Skin

The so-called mange (acariasis) is one of the most common external parasitic infestations of the horse. Several species of mite, which are almost microscopic in size, may cause this condition. The Sarcoptes type mange is more difficult to eradicate due to the fact the mite burrows beneath the scurf skin, where it lays eggs and the young are hatched. With a possible new generation every 15 days it has been calculated that in three months one pair of Sarcoptes mites may be capable of producing generations which total one and one-half million progeny.

Effective treatments as reported by U. S. D. A. investigators consist in the removal of the scabs by soapsuds, and, if necessary, a brush, and the thorough application of tobacco, using one and one-half ounces and two pints of water prepared by boiling. This may be applied more than once, and should always be repeated in 10 to 14 days, to destroy the new brood that may have hatched in the interval. All harness and stable utensils should be similiarly treated. The stalls should be covered with a whitewash of quicklime, containing one-fourth pound of chloride of lime to the gallon. Effective results have also been reported from the external application by hand or dipping by using the lime-and-sulphur, or nicotine or cresol dips. These dips are sold commercially and should be prepared in accordance with directions which come with them. Treatment should be repeated in from 10 to 14 days.

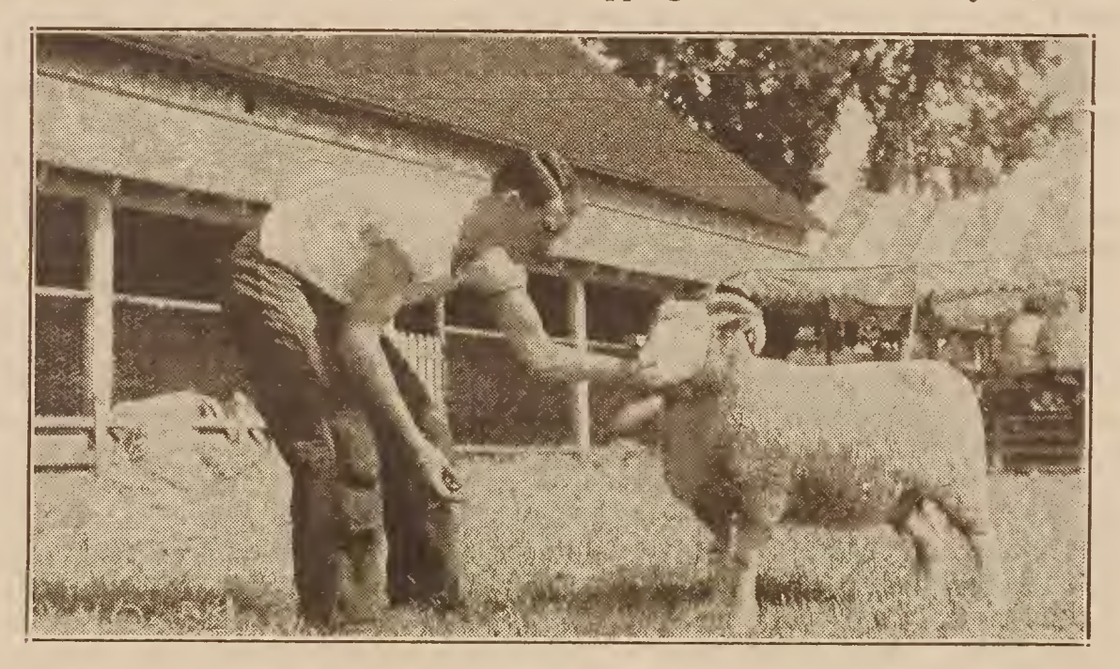
The Psoroptes type mange does not burrow under the skin, and as they live more on the surface identification is easier; the same treatment is indicated. However, these mites will survive longer than the Sarcoptes type, consequently disinfection of stables must be very complete. In some instances they will live over in infested pastures for as long as 60 days.

Preparing Dips

Where it is desired to construct a dipping vat directions may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or through the local Farm Bureau.

To make 100 gallons of nicotine dip the following homemade preparation has been found effective and is suggested by various reports and experiment stations. Use 21 pounds of good quality natural tobacco leaves, soak in lukewarm water in covered container for 24 hours. Bring this to a boiling point at end of the 24 hours, remove from fire and let stand for four or five hours. Strain the liquid, using pressure to extract nicotine from the leaves, then dilute to 100 gallons of water for each 21 pounds of tobacco leaves used. Smaller amounts should be made as suggested in proportion.

The proportions for the lime-sulphur dip are as follows: 12 pounds of unslaked lime (or 16 pounds of commercial hydrated lime—not air-slaked lime), 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur, and 100 gallons of water. This is prepared by carefully weighing the suggested amounts. The unslaked lime should be placed in a mortar box or other suitable vessel. Add sufficient water to slake the lime and for a paste. Sift the flowers of sulphur into this paste and stir well; next place the lime-sulphur paste in a boiler or kettle containing 30 gallons of water, which has first been heated nearly to the boiling point. Boil the mixture from two to three hours, stir frequently, add water occasionally to maintain the original quantity. Remove from fire and allow to completely settle, which will require three to four hours or longer. Then draw off the clear liquid into a vat or container; be careful to keep out all sediment as it may prove too caustic. Add sufficient water to the clear liquid to make 100 gallons.



Dorsets are noted for their production of top quality Hot House Lambs. This Dorset ewe, owned by Stephen B. Whitaker, Penn Yan, N. Y., was Champion at the 1939 Orange County Fair.

This good team of farm dlraft horses, Bob and Dan, owned by Jerry Wellspeak, Pittsfield, Mass., hold several State records in dynamometer pulling contests.

Cattle

The treatment for mange on cattle is the same as suggested for horses. Ticks and lice are often found on cattle and horses, in some areas. Various dusting powders are sold which are effiective in killing and controlling lice. Dipping and spraying with an oil or oil base should not be used in very cold or hot weather. In early Spring cattle often become heavily infested with lice. An effective treatment as reported by several users consists in applying thoroughly to all parts of the body a light coating of old crankcase drainings. Do not use oil from a motor which has been burning gas containing lead as it may cause lead poisoning from licking or absorption through the skin. If a teacup full of kerosene is mixed with each gallon of old oil it may be more effective and easier to apply. The treatment should be repeated in 14 days, and again two weeks later. Keep animals out of sun, and do not apply during cold weather.

Sheep

External parasites can be considered under three general groups consisting of, scab-mites, sheep ticks and lice. Commercial arsenical; lime-sulphur; nicotine; coal-tar creosote and cresol dips have proven effective in their eradication, control and prevention. About two weeks following shearing is a good time to dip sheep for the prevention and control of external parasites. It is also advisable to feed and water the sheep just prior to dipping. Do not dip them when overheated or late in the day as they may become chilled. Lambs should be dipped as well as the mature sheep. If the flock is infested with external parasites ticks especially will transfer to the lambs. The little fellows then make poor gains, and will come off pasture in late Summer or Fall in poor, thin, rundown condition.

It is necessary to change the sheep to fresh pasture or new quarters which are not infested in order to obtain best control results. If sheep are infested with scab mites a warm dip should be used and repeated in two weeks; it will require not less than two minutes in the dip. To get rid of lice will also require a repeated dipping in about two weeks.

Hogs

The most common and important contributing factor causing external parasitic infestations of hogs are filthy living conditions. Given an opportunity the hog is the cleanest of all farm animals. Effective control measures must start with a general clean-up and disinfection of pens and removal of old litter and manure, also providing clean, drained runways or lots.

Mange and lice may both be effectively destroyed by using the old crankcase drainings as previously mentioned. It is very important and necessary that every pig and hog in the herd be thoroughly covered, and that the treatment be repeated at least once in two weeks and preferably followed up again two weeks later. In treating for mange the application of a mixture consisting of one pound melted lard and one-half pint of kerosene has been found to be effective. It is advisable to pen hogs of approximately the same weight and size in an enclosure where they may be sprayed with some sort of spray hose or spray-gun; in climbing around each other they will spread the oil well over their bodies.

Jersey Cattle News

Jersey breeders of New York State held their annual field day and second consignment sale at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva on June 1. There were 45 bred heifers and cows which sold for $6,240 or an average of $160 each. Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y. had the honor of consigning the cow that sold for the highest price. She was Cowslip's Successor Queen 1167320 and was purchased by A. W. Allen, Howells, N. Y. for $360.

This year, six selected young bulls were included in the sale. They sold for $770, and an average of $128.33 per head. Consigned by George Sisson, Jr., of Potsdam, N. Y., the four star bull calf, Brookhill's Baron Design 409901, was purchased by George Strugan of Manlius, N. Y. for $160. The bulls consigned by John Luchsinger, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Altamont Jersey Farms, of Altamont, N. Y., sold for $155 each.

Several breeders donated 13 heifer calves which sold for $785, or an average of $60.38 per head. The highest price calf was consigned by Meridale Farms. She was purchased by Dr. J. G. Fernbach of Lancaster, N. Y. for $165.

Total receipts for the sale were $7,795. There were 25 consignors and 26 buyers. Total animals sold were 64. A. C. D.

Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y., was elected president of the American Jersey Cattle Club at the 72nd annual meeting in Louisville, Ky., June 5, 1940.

Mr. Payne's herd of purebred Jersey cattle on his Moordenier Hills Farm is one of the most important Jersey herds of the East. Founded about 20 years ago, the herd numbers about 50 head of select breeding stock. Last year, the 25 milking cows in the herd made the highest production record for the breed in New York State, yielding an average of 492.04 pounds of butterfat, 9,870 pounds of milk per cow. His herd has averaged above 400 pounds of butterfat per cow year for the past eight years.

Foot Rot in Cattle

Owing to the wet Spring pastures, many cases of foot rot, or "fouls" in cattle are reported. The disease is caused by the filth germ Bacillus necrophorus, which gets into the affected parts through slight wounds, causes rotting of the tissues and sometimes serious pus formation.

In all such cases the foot should be thoroughly cleaned, but not by dragging a rope back and forth betwee claws, as that may get the disease in deeper. It may be necessary to tie, or even cast the animal, so that perfect cleaning may be done, cutting out diseased tissues. Then soak the hoof five minutes in warm water containing four ounces of copper sulphate per quart—a standard treatment for foot rot in all animals. Then wrap the foot in clean cotton, held in place by a bandage. Keep the cotton saturated with a solution of three parts formalin and five parts carbolic acid in 100 parts of clean water.

Serious cases should be kept in a pen or box stall with clean bedding. After the parts have healed put on pine tar daily. Mild infections may yield to the cleaning and copper sulphate treatment without bandaging but of course should be kept in clean pastures. Mudholes into which cows may get are always a menace, as they may contain this foot rot germ.

Some persons, with both sheep and cattle, have a tight box containing the copper sulphate solution through which the animals are compelled to walk going to and from pasture.

Brown Swiss Breeders

At the annual picnic meeting of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association held recently at John B. Harris' Hillcrest Farm in Jefferson County, N. Y., Edmund Schillawski, Auburn, was elected president.

Other officers nemed were: vice-president, Mr. Harris; secretary and treasurer, Charles Goodwin, Guilford; directors for two years, H. B. Blonge, Youngstown; Mr. Harris and Robert Cullings, Scottsville; directors for three years, D. N. Boice, Churchville; Harold Magnussen, Rexford, and Mr. Goodwin.

Market News and Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specificd wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 27½ to 28¾c; 90 to 92 score, 26¼ to 27¼c; unsaltcd, best, 28 to 28¾c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-western, premium marks, 20½ to 22c; Specials, 19½ to 20c; Standards, 18c; Firsts, 17¼ to 17½c; Undergrades, 16½ to 17c; Exchange mediums, 18½ to 19c. Pacific Coast: Specials, 26½ to 27c; Mediums, 22 to 22½c. Browns: Specials, 19½c; Standards, 18c; Mediums, 18 to 19c. Duck Eggs, 16 to 18c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small size proportionatcly lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls. 15 to 17½c; chickens, 18 to 22c. Prices a year ago, chickens, 14 to 20c; fowls, 15 to 21c;

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 18½c; chickens, 20 to 30½c; turkeys, 18 to 25c; ducks, 12 to 14c; squabs, lb. 30 to 36.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $9 to $10.75; bulls, $6.50 to $7.50; cows, $5.50 to $7.50; calves, $9 to $12; hogs, $5.45 to $5.75; sheep, $5 to $6; lambs, $10 to $11.50.

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs., 60c to $3.75; beans. bu., 50c to $1; bects, bu., 35 to 50c; cabbage, 1½ bus., 40 to 50c; carrots, Jy., dozen bchs., 50 to 60c; cauliflower, nearby crate or box. 25c to $1; celery, Jy., ½ crate, $2 to $4; Orange Co., ½ crate $1 to $4.25; corn, 50-lb. bag, $1.75 $2; crate 85c to $1.25; Lettuce. Orange Co., Boston, crate 15 to 60c Iecberg, crate 40 to 75c; Oswego, crate, 35 to 65c; Onions, 50-lb. bag 75c to $1.65; Peas, bu., 50c to $1.25; spinach, bu. 40 to 60c; squash. bu., 25c to $1; tomatoes, S. C., lug, 50c to $1.25; N. J., bskt., 75c; turnips, Jy., rutabaga, bskt., 50c; Norf., white, cut, bskt., 75 to 85c; watercress, bunch, 4 to 8c. potatoes new crop, N. C. No. 1 A, 100-lb. bag, $1 to $1.50; En. Shore, No. 1 A, 100-lb. bag, $1.35 to $1.50; sweet potatocs, N. J., No. 1 basket, $2.25 to $2.40.

FRUITS

Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; blackberries, qt., 15 to 20c; muskmelons, standard crate, $2.50 to $3.75; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 25 to 40c; huckleberries, qt., 25 to 30c; cultivated, pt., 25 to 38c; peaches, ½ bu., 75c to $1; strawberries, qt., 10 to 20c; watermelons, each, 25 to 75c.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, 92⅝c; corn, No.2 yellow, 76½c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c; rye, 56½c; barley, 62½c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 32 to 35c; butter, 33 to 35c; stringbeans, lb., 10 to 15c; peas, lb., 10 to 15c; potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; sweets, lb. 5c; spinach, lb. 5 to 10c; apples, doz., 30 to 60c; strawberries, qt., 10 to 18c.

Pennsylvania Markets

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 26 to 28½c; eggs, 14½ to 18c; hens. 13 to 18c; chickens, 20 to 24c; steers, $9.25 to $11; bulls, $6.75 to $7.50; cows, $6.25 to $7; calves, $8 to $10; wethers. $4 to $4.50; lambs, $7 to $9.50; hogs, $4.50 to $5.65; cabbage, 1½ bu., 65 to 90c; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; strawberries, 16-qt. cratc, $2.25 to $2.50.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 28 to 32½c; eggs, 16 to 20c; live fowls, 14 to 18c; chickens, 21 to 23c; dressed fowls, 16 to 20c; chickens, 27 to 30c; apples, bu., $1.50 to $1.90; asparagus, doz., $1.25 to $2; beans, bu., 75c to $1; peas, bu., 90c to $1.25; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1.25 to $1.40; strawberries, 16-qt. crate, $1 to $1.50.

LANCASTER,

Steers: Choice, 900-1100 lbs., $10.50 to $11; good, $9.75 to $10.25; medium, $9.25 to $9.75; common, $8.50 to $9; choice, 1100-1300 lbs.. $10.75 to $11.25; good, $10 to $10.50; medium, $9.25 to $10; choice, 1300-1500 lbs.. $10.75 to $11.25; good, $10 to $10.50.

Heifers: choice, $9 to $9.50; good, $8 to $8.50; medium, $7 to $7.50; common, $6 to $7.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter — Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring, 28¼ to 28¾c; extras, 27¾c; creamery firsts not quoted.

Apples—Baldwins, $1.75 to $2.25 box; Gaynos, $1.10 to $1.40 box; new transparcnts. $2 to $2.25 bskt; odd varieties, $1.25 to $1.50 box.

Dressed Poultry—Native fowl, 19 to 20c: broilers, 20 to 23c; ducklings, 15c; western fowl, 30-42 lbs., 16c; 43-47 lbs., 17c; 48-54 lbs., 18½c; 55-59 lbs., 19c; 60 lbs. up, 19½c; fresh chickens, 10-13 lbs., 21c; 14-16 lbs., 20½c; 17-20 lbs., 22c; 21-35 lbs., 22½c; 36-42 lbs., 23c; turkeys, northwestern, 20 to 25½c; southwestern, 15½ to 21½c.

Live Poultry—Fowl, 6 lbs. up, 15c; under 6 lbs., 15 to 16c; chickens, roasters, 4 lbs. up, 19 to 21c; under 4 lbs., 17 to 18c; broilers. 16 to 16½c; roosters, 10 to 11c.

Wool—Most of the demand for fleeces was in country-packed lots of ⅜ and ¼ blood grades which sold at 39 to 40 cents in the grease for average bright wools. An occasional buyer was taking fine Delaine at 34 to 36 cents in the grease for average shrinking wools. Some heavy shrinking fine Delaine was sold at around 33 cents in the grease.

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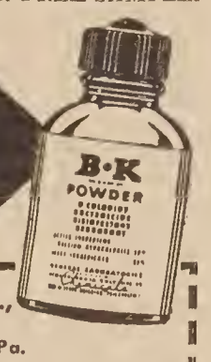

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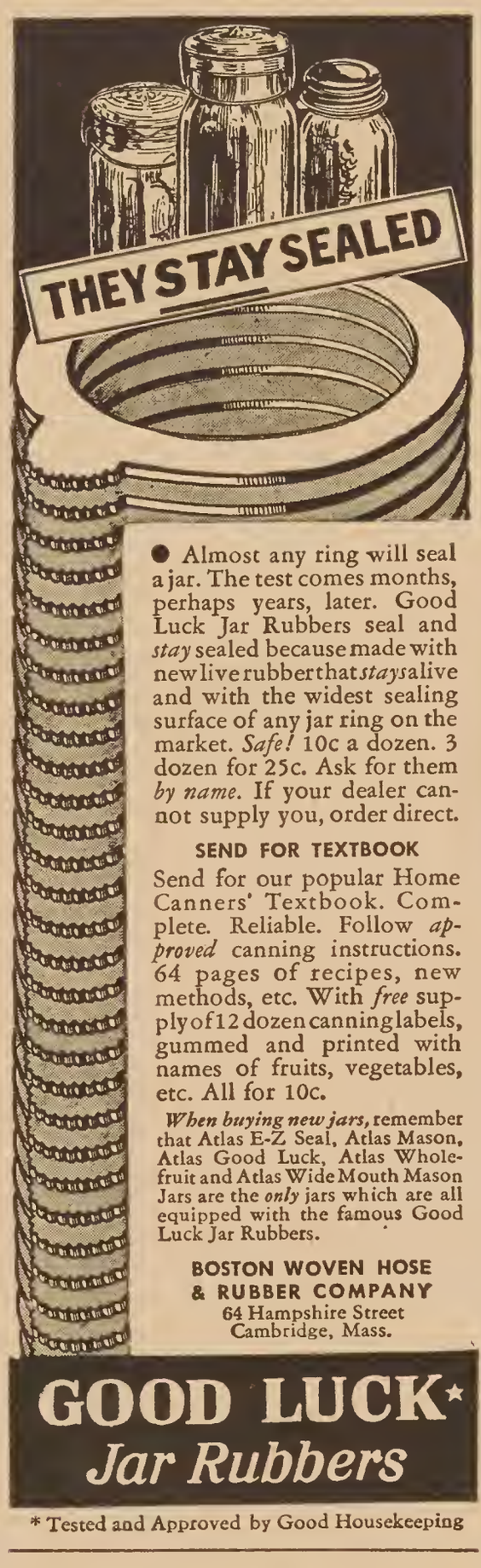

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

WOMAN AND HOME

I Thank Thee

I thank thee for this day, oh Lord,
And for each hour
That thou hast filled with sun
Or gentle shower.

I thank thee for the bluebird's song
I heard at dawn;
And for the yellow dandelions
That trim my lawn.

I thank thee for the friends I've had
Along the way.
I thank thee, Lord, for work to do
And prayers to say.

—Edith Shaw Butler

Breakfast Out of Doors

Breakfast out-of-doors is delightful in any home garden. Where roses are in bloom the table may be set close to them. When peonies are in their glory the morning meal may be alongside these. I know one family that celebrates Iris time by having every meal near the Iris border.

Mid-Summer mornings have a quality all their own and breakfast in a garden nook, the air lightly perfumed by the frosty-white blooms of the Plantain-lily that is generally spoken of as Day-lily, is not just another breakfast. It is a mid-Summer experience, like unexpectedly learning the golden notes of the first thrush through twilight stillness.

Breakfast, the keynote meal of the whole day, is even yet usually eaten indoors, although the morning hours are most delightful in a garden.

"Extra work?" "Extra time?" But it really isn't and it really doesn't necessarily. It takes only a few minutes to set a little table where the short-lived beauty and fragrance of these cool-looking Summer blossoms may be enjoyed. Sunday morning breakfast in such a spot is sure to be popular with the whole family.

In the vicinity of New York, August is the month of the Plantain-lilies, those fragrant white trumpets our mothers and grandmothers called Day-lilies. Although often erroneously called Funkia, today their correct classification is Hosta, for they really are not Day-lilies at all, that name applying to Hemerocallis.

So easily cultivated that they are found in almost every garden, these old-time favorites are at their best in semi-shade.

Earlier are the tulips and Iris, the narcissi and wisteria, the lilacs, dogwood, cherries and small shrubs. In Autumn come Michaelmas daisies, colorful foliage and fruits. Why not mornings feasts to celebrate the coming of each? MRS. G. S.

Summer Drinks

In Summer I find it is much easier to have a sugar syrup on hand to sweeten cold drinks, than it is to put sugar in the cold drinks to give them the right degree of sweetness. Getting the sugar in solution in the cold liquids means tiresome stirring and waiting. It is much easier to boil two cups of water and one cup of sugar together for five minutes, chill the syrup, pour into a glass jar and keep it on hand in the refrigerator.

Lemon Syrup—Use one dozen large ripe lemons, five pounds (or 10 cups) of cane sugar, one teaspoon salt, and one cup hot water.

Stir over very low heat until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. Do not allow to cook at all. When all the sugar is dissolved, bottle and cap or seal tightly in fruit jars. Store in a cold place.

When making lemonade or any drinks requiring lemon juice, use from one to three tablespoons of syrup to each glass ice water, depending on the size of the glass, and the strength desired. This can also be used in lemon pies, custards, cake fillings, etc. wherever the recipe calls for lemons, using the same amount of syrup as recipe calls for juice. No sugar needs to be added to the lemonade. This is especially good in fruit punches. Do not get the syrup too hot while preparing. The syrup will keep indefinitely if sealed tightly and kept where it is cool.

If considerable quantities of lemonade are to be used, lemon syrup may be frozen to a snow and kept on hand to be added to chilled water. This enables the drink to be made in a jiffy.

Cocoa Syrup for Iced Drinks. — One-half cup cocoa, 1½ cups sugar, a dash of salt, one cup water, two teaspoons vanilla. Mix cocoa, sugar, salt and water. Place over low heat and stir constantly until the sugar is dissolved and mixture boils. Boil three minutes and add vanilla. Pour at once into airtight jar and seal. When cold, place in refrigerator. This syrup will keep fresh for a month, and it can be used as a base for delicious chocolate drinks, or as a sauce by reheating and adding a little butter. Makes two cups of syrup.

Fruit Nectar. — Two cups sugar, one lemon, two cups of crushed fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, fresh or canned pineapple. Combine sugar and crushed fruit. Stir to prevent burning and bring to the boiling point; boil five minutes. Remove from heat and cool. Strain and add the juice of one lemon. Put in glass container and set in refrigerator. If kept cold for several days, the flavor is greatly improved, the cold temperature mellowing the flavor of the fruit. When wanted for use add this nectar to lemonade, orange juice, ginger ale or plain or corbonated water, chilled. Lemons bring out a tartness which makes the drink satisfying and it brings out the characteristic enjoyable flavors of other fruits.

To make lemon mint syrup, add six tablespoons finely minced fresh mint leaves to hot lemon syrup and let stand for awhile. Color green with a few drops of green vegetable coloring. MRS. E. C.

Wild Gardening

Have you ever planted a wild garden? If not a great thrill awaits you who try this fascinating kind of gardening. My garden is not just a garden of wildings planted under a nearby tree or one sharing a part of my perennial graden, although in most instances they are quite satisfactory. Mine is one in its own habitat, beneath tall pines, with open spaces, where sunlight filters through, and nearby soft mosses cling to rocks and rotted logs.

Last year in one of these open spaces I started my wild garden. Thickly carpeted with pine needles and gently sloping to moist land, I found what I called an ideal spot.

Here and there through a few acres of woodland I discovered several species of ferns and many different wildings. Carefully selecting a few plants of each, along with others given to me by friends, or in exchange with other wild flower enthusiasts, I had the beginning of my wild garden. Wildings require varied growing conditions and I try to locate them accordingly.

Hepaticas, Foam Flower, Turtlehead, Clintonia, Blind Gentian, Moccasin Flower and many others have found a place in my garden and I am looking forward to the time when I can have a complete trillium family and the rarer Lady's Slippers. Dare I hope for the beautiful flowering dogwood and wild rhododendron as I saw them growing in all thir beauty, along the banks of the Delaware River, in Northern New Jersey some years ago? Just a beginning, but what a thrill this wild gardening hobby of mine. AGNES WHITTEN.

At Old Fort Niagara

This year on the 22nd of May was commemorated the 125th anniversary of the passing of Old Fort Niagara from the hands of England to the United States.

Consequently, a party of us from Chautauqua County who are members or near-members of the Daughters of 1812 motored out for the historic event. All nature seemed to be in accord with the spirit of the lovely Spring morning. We travelled along the scenic highway bordering Lake Erie. Then along the Niagara frontier, across Grand Island to Niagara Falls where another member of our party awaited us. We then proceeded over the Lewiston Road to beautiful Lewiston Heights which commands a most magnificent panoramic view of the Gorge and Canada. Eating our picnic-lunch on the steps of an abandoned school house, we then resumed our journey.

Within the ramparts of this famous old Fort were flying the flags of the three nations which had in turn possessed it, France, England and now the United States. Ancient, austere Lombardy Poplars still stand on guard. The old French castle on this point where the Niagara River enters Lake Ontario is very interesting. One is at once impressed by its staunch severeness without and within. In the vestibule were to be seen shelves holding blankets, furs, sleigh bells, anything, in fact which the Indians who visited the Fort desired to barter. There was the old well, of interest principally because of the gruesome tradition accompanying it. The bunks appeared "devoid of ease." Bread was kneaded in a large oval-shape wooden tub. The bake-oven appeared like a dark cavern into which a boy would crawl to kindle the fire and back his way out again. We noticed a trap door with heavy metal handles. This, the guide laconically informed us, led to the dungeon. Negotiating the strong timbered stairs, we peered through the port-holes whence guns were wont to speak to the enemy approaching from the lake.

The impressive services took place in the afternoon and were followed by a historical pageant depicting the transfer of the Fort to the United States. This was very strikingly staged against the back-drop of sparkling Lake Ontario.

Canadian soldiers were there, colorful in their red coats as they marched across the green, and as their sentries paced before the rostrum. Our soldiers, too, were splendid in their natty uniforms. I must not forget to mention the band, members of which were resplendent in gay uniforms—red, white and blue, of that early day; and wearing cocked hats.

An important feature of the ceremony was the firing of one shot from the hot shot battery overlooking the mouth of the Niagara. This was answered by the Canadian gun across the river. These guns have not spoken in anger for 125 years. I think all of this was felt to be the more impressive and solemn because of the disturbing element stalking the earth today.

In the peaceful twilight we motored home through Niagara County's lovely blooming orchards, through Erie County's busy marts—home to Chautauqua County's vineyards along Lake Erie. C. M. B.

Good Pickles

New Century Pickle. — Three quarts ripe tomatoes, three quarts green tomatoes, six red peppers (hot), four onions, chop and add one cup salt. In the morning drain and add one quart granulated sugar, two quarts vinegar, one tablespoon cinnamon, one tablespoon clove, one cup mustard seed. Cook 20 minutes (longer cooking makes it a darker color).

Philadelphia Relish. — One pint crisp cabbage chopped fine, two mild green or red peppers chopped fine. Mix thoroughly together, have both chopped as fine as possible. Mix one tablespoon celery seed, one-fourth tablespoon mustard seed, one-half tablespoon salt, one-fourth cup brown sugar, one-fourth cup vinegar. Let stand some time. When ready to serve mix the two together.

MRS. H. G. B.

Slice some American cheese, mash it up with a fork (small) add dry mustard, mixed with pepper and salt and a little olive oil and vinegar, mix altogether and put between slices of bread (and butter) if wished.

Oregon. MRS. O. H.

Extra Special Recipes

Blueberry-Cantaloupe Preserves. — Six cups (two pounds) blueberries, three cups (1½ pounds) prepared cantaloupe, 2½ cups water, six cups (two pounds, 10 ounces) sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 1½ tablespoons grated orange rind.

Pick over and wash blueberries. Wash about 1½ firm, ripe cantaloupes of medium size. Cut in half, remove seeds and stringy portions. Pare and dice finely. Weigh or measure each into large preserving kettle. Add water. Bring to a boil and simmer, covered, about 20 minutes, or until fruits are tender, stirring occasionally. Add sugar, salt, and orange rind. Mix well. Cook slowly until mixture boils, stirring only until sugar is dissolved. Boil rapidly about 15 minutes, or until clear and desired consistency is reached, stirring frequently. Skim. Pour into clean, hot, sterilized jars or glasses and seal at once. Approximate yield, seven half pint jars or nine (six ounce) glasses.

—

Cherry, Red Raspberry and Pineapple Conserve. — Four cups (two pounds) prepared sour cherries, two cups (one pound) crushed pineapple, four cups (1¼ pounds) raspberries, five cups (2¼ pounds) sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup coarsely chopped nut meats.

Wash and remove pits from about two quarts sour cherries. Weigh or measure into large preserving kettle. Add pineapple. Bring to a boil and simmer, covered, about 15 minutes, or until cherries are tender, stirring occasionally. Pick over and wash ripe raspberries. Weigh or measure. Add raspberries, sugar, and salt to cherry-pineappple mixture. Mix well. Cook slowly until mixture boils, stirring only until sugar is dissolved. Boil rapidly about 10 minutes, or until clear and desired consistency is reached, stirring frequently. Add nuts and bring to a boil. Skim. Pour into clean, hot, sterilized jars or glasses and seal at once. Approximate yield, six half pint jars or eight (six ounce) glasses.

Fruit Stains

This is the fruit stain season and if they are removed while fresh, it will not be hard to do so. Most stains can be removed from cotton and linens if treated by pouring boiling water through the stain. Or while the stain is still moist, cover it with powdered starch. When dry, rinse the article in cold water and wash in the ordinary way.

Do not use soap when removing fruit stains, as this sets the stain. Dry stains are harder to remove than fresh ones, but if they do not come out when you use the fresh stain method, they may be bleached with javelle water or potassium permanganate and oxalic acid. Another method for old stains is to rub the stain well with glycerine, let stand several hours, then pour boiling water through the stain from a heighth of three or four feet. Oxalic acid and ammonia used alternately are often effective for old stains.

If stains such as peach, pear and plum do not disappear after treatment, add two tablespoons of hydrogen for each gallon of water and boil the material; that is, if they are white cotton or linen tablecloths or napkins, Borax is a good fruit stain remover, and a supply of this should be kept on hand in Summer. If peach stains are covered with borax and washed, then given a soap and water washing, they will disappear quickly.

Maine. M. P.

Peach Recipes

My family is so fond of peaches and cream I tried an experiment with a few jars last year. I sliced the pared peaches, mixed with granulated sugar just as I do for the table. These I packed in hot, sterilized jars, sealed and cooked 20 minutes in hot water bath counting time after water started boiling.

I was delighted with them for they tasted so fresh served with good, thick cream for Winter meals. They also made grand emergency short cakes.

We always can several quarts of peach halves in a very thin syrup (one-half cup sugar to one cup water) to use in winter pies. These are processed 20 minutes in hot water bath. I drain peaches and use like fresh ones in pies and puddings. The juice makes nice fruit drinks or can be used in pudding sauces or as liquid in gelatine desserts. H. R.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

A young woman invalid is collecting and exchanging stamp cancellations (the Post Office mark on the envelope) and would appreciate any sent her. Also interested in crocheting, handicraft and flowers."

Wisconsin. MISS M. B.

—

Am interested in collecting buttons, toy dogs and dolls, and in genealogy." MRS. F. E. G.

New York.

—

"My hobby is genealogy and ancestry work on early Eastern Pennsylvania families. I have data on hundreds of families and would like correspondence with folks having this hobby. It is only by the exchange of such data that we are able to get anywhere in our investigations."

New Jersey. MR. N. H. B.

—

"My hobbies are house plants and garden flowers, collecting postage stamps, making hooked and braided rugs, post card views and old-time songs and music." MRS. B. W.

New York.

—

"I would like to hear from readers who know of unsual epitaphs on tombstones if they can tell me the town and exact location or name of the cemetery. This is necessary as I wish to make snapshots of the epitaphs for my scrapbook collection." MRS. F. E. S.

New York.

—

"I have many house slips and seeds that I will trade with anyone who cares to. I will exchange for bulbs or lilies." MRS. M. P. D.

New Jersey.

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1

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2

"Some women still think making jelly means hours of slaving over a hot stove—but they're wrong! Why, I boil my fruit mixture only ½ minute for jelly—only a minute or so for jam. And in less than 15 minutes after my fruit is prepared, I'm all through!

3

"It's always a satisfaction to me to see how much more jelly I get with Certo. Due to that short boil, no juice has a chance to boil away, so I average 11 glasses instead of 7 from only 4 cups of juice! That's half again more jelly—so you see Certo is a real money-saver!

4

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Notes From a Hillside Farm

We were much interested in E. A. P.'s letter "For Cost of Production," on page 324 of the R. N.-Y., although we do not agree with all his conclusions. We certainly must receive not only the cost of production but something more than that if we are to stay in business as farmers. But how many of us keep cost accounts accurately enough so that we know just what the cost of production is? Do not many of us complain that we are not receiving the cost of production when the difficulty is that we do not produce enough in quantity to give a fair income?

Regarding lowering the cost of production, it seems to us that whenever possible it is very desirable if it can be done without running down the condition of the farm or manufacturing plant involved. The automobile industry affords a good illustration of the benefits of low cost of production.

While it is true that the selling end of the farm business is very important, yet without low cost of production the farmer is at a great disadvantage when he turns salesman. It seems to us that it is very important that farmers take advantage of all aids to marketing, such as cooperative selling, putting up a product of good quality, properly packed and suitable advertising of these products; but it is of more importance to take advantage of whatever will aid in lowering the cost of production whether it be new methods, new varieties, new machinery, better livestock or whatever it may be. It seems to us that the old saying "well bought is half sold" might well be changed to, cheaply grown is half sold. We notice in talking with others that many people seem confused over this matter of cost of production. As we see it the desired end is to produce at a low cost per unit produced; to illustrate with potatoes, we aim at a low cost per bushel produced instead of a low outlay per acre planted.

Recently the report of the Maine Dairy Herd Improvement Associations for the year 1939 was received and its contents were very interesting. Of the cows on test in the 12 associations, 55 per cent were grades, 38 per cent were registered and seven per cent were eligible for registry. There were 304 herds and at the end of the year 5,709 cows on test. According to reports made by the county agents, 57 men put up grass silage. Nearly all used molasses and they reported good results with the silage. There were 1,175 farmers who fertilized some part of their pastures, 6,205 acres receiving fertilizer or lime. There were 700 tons of fertilizer, 10,745 tons of manure and 1,000 tons of lime used. Not a large area covered in comparison to the total pastures in Maine but as these areas show the benefit from the fertilization, more men will begin fertilizing their pastures.

The Spring was very cold and backward. Only a few fruit trees were in bloom before Memorial Day. In this vicinity apple trees had a heavy bloom but in unsprayed orchards scab is likely to ruin the crop. We laugh when people begin to talk of the "good old days," but did we ever stop to consider that many of our plant pests, both insect and fungous, have been introduced into this section within the memory of living men? We have talked with many men who could remember the arrival of the Colorado potato beetle. More recent arrivals are the gypsy moth, the Mexican bean beetle, the Japanese beetle, European corn borer, elm bark beetle and a host of others. Some animal diseases are also of recent introduction. One who can remember back to a time with comparative freedom from the pests that we now have to fight can hardly be blamed for calling those days good.

Somewhat less corn than usual has been planted for the canning factories and about the usual acreage of potatoes. With the higher prices paid for pulpwood, some farmers are reducing their acreage of crops and are peeling lumber for pulpwood.

The Maine Sheep and Wool Grower's Association has made arrangements whereby they expect to manufacture all of the members' wool into yarn and sell it in that form. This association has operated for 20 years. H. L. S.

New England Notes

Two Corn Pests

The corn earworm frequently is mistaken for the European corn borer by growers not familiar with both pests, points out James G. Conklin, entomologist of the University of New Hampshire. These two insects differ in their appearance, life cycle, and means of attack, and the control measures effective against one are ineffective against the other.

The full-grown corn earworm is about two inches long, and stout. Individual worms may be pink, yellow, green, or even black. The back of the insect is marked with narrow, longitudinal lines, and the head is yellow.

The European corn borer when full-grown is about one inch long and is flesh-colored, or somewhat darker. The body is covered with faint brown spots, and a single faint dark stripe runs down the middle of the back. The head is dark brown.

The corn earworm does not overwinter in New Hampshire. Each year the moths migrate northward from southern states. In recent years increased shipments of early sweet corn from the South have hastened appearance of the earworm in New Hampshire.

The European corn borer can withstand the coldest Winter, secure within its burrow in old corn stalks, stubble, or even under loose debris lying on the ground. The moths begin to appear early in June and the second brood occurs in most areas of the state in August.

The corn earworm confines its attack to the ear only, feeding first on the silk and then on the kernels at the tip of the ear. Occasionally the kernels at the bottom of the ear may be attacked also. Infested ears show large masses of wet excrement, and there is usually only one worm in an ear. The corn earworm often attacks tomatoes, eating out large cavities in the fruits.

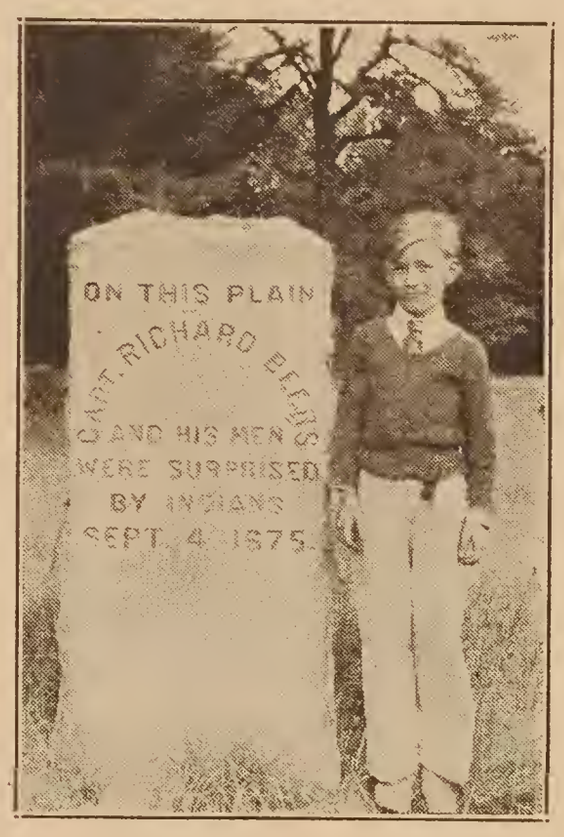
The European corn borer first attacks the tassel stalk, usually causing it to break over. It then moves into the main stalk and eventually into the ear itself. It may feed on the kernels but then bores into the center of the cob. Infested parts of the plant may show masses of snow white frass protruding from the holes made by the insect. Several borers may occur in a single ear and over 100 have been found in a single ear of corn.

No practical method for the control of the corn earworm in field corn has yet been found. On sweet corn several methods have been tried. A dust of 15 parts calcium arsenate to 85 parts of hydrated lime or dusting sulphur, applied to the freshly-silked ears, will give a reasonable degree of control at lowest cost. In some areas where high-priced corn is being grown, growers are securing worm-free ears by slipping cellophane bags over the ears as soon as pollination has been completed. Recently entomologists have had some success with oil sprays containing pyrethrum as a means of combatting the corn earworm.

The most practical method for control of the European corn borer is disposal of all infested plants by late Fall, or early in the Spring. It is not safe to allow old corn stubble or stalks to remain in fields after May 15.

Making History Live

This has been done in Northfield, Mass., one of the pioneer hill towns of the State. First settled in 1672, it was destroyed by Indians and abandoned in 1675, then resettled in 1685, and for many years was the northernmost settlement on the Connecticut River. Although North-



Stone marker in Northfield, Mass.

field might not have had any more interesting and adventurous background than many other towns, it is unique in that all historical land marks and locations are marked where Indian council fires once burned; the sites of stockades and forts of the first grist mill, and the battle grounds and burial spots of pioneer heroes.

Beers' Plain was once the site of an Indian village, as shown by remains of granaries and large burial places. Later, it was fertile farm land, but the soil became exhausted from continual cropping with rye. It is now largely a pine barren, with shifting sand. It is believed that the Indians who attacked the town in 1675 were former residents of the old village.

The historical markers about this town have aroused much interest in by-gone days, and, by attracting tourists and visitors, have benefited the community. Possibly there are other rural townships which might well link the past with the present in a similar manner. L. H. PHINNEY.

Massachusetts.

Apple Drop Prevention

At the Government farm, Beltsville, Md., spraying to prevent the normal drop of mature fruit with naphthaleneacetic acid and naphthaleneacetamide has been effective at present the material costs too much for economic commercial use.

Early McIntosh and Red Duchess apples sprayed at the period of ripening and picked from 12 to 20 days after spraying dropped an average of only 19 per cent of their fruit, as compared with a drop of 70.9 per cent of the fruit on unsprayed trees. Other tests on Summer and Fall apples give equally conclusive evidence of the ability of the spray to hold fruit on the trees. The most benefit in holding the fruit on the trees is obtained when the fruit is sprayed about the normal picking time.

The spraying can be repeated to hold apples on the tree longer if this is desirable. A Gallia Beauty tree was sprayed seven times at weekly intervals starting October 12 and about 50 per cent of the fruit was still on the tree December 7 although temperatures were so low in the latter part of the period that the final sprays probably had little or no effect. Color is intensified in the apples, evidently due to some effect other than the extra days of exposure to the sun.

A School Teacher's Views on our Educational System

I have been interested in the letters in regard to "Extravagance in Education." As a teacher in a rural community, I feel much interest in the subject of education.

It seems to me that one of the fundamental principles of our American system is equality for all, especially in providing educational opportunities for young people. In New Hampshire we have come very near providing high school education for all who want it.

One great danger, it seems to me, is that we may undermine the morale of our young people by offering them too much which they do not have to work for. Formerly only a few went to high school, and they were the few who really wanted to go, and were trying to get all they could from their schooling. Now we have practically the entire population of high school age, and many of them are going because their parents insist upon their doing so, or because there is nothing else for them to do. We may have to lower our standards to conform to the ability of the pupils, but we should at least try to see that each pupil does the best work of which he is capable; and in that sense make him feel a responsibility for taking advantage of the opportunity offered him.

In the letter from "I. T." of Massachusetts, there is a tendency to blame the school for taking responsibility which belongs to the home. As a teacher, I feel that this responsibility has been forced upon us. We still have children who have been trained at home to do what they are supposed to do when they are supposed to do it, and for them we are very grateful. And we have pupils who have been taught at home to get away with as much as possible, to do as little as possible, and to feel that the teacher has to shove education down their throats, with no effort on the part of the children. I am sorry for children with that outlook on life, but I don't blame the children, I blame the parents.

As to "fads," common sense should be used here, as in everything else. Some additions to the curriculum are excellent; some cost more than they are worth. We can endeavor to keep the worthwhile, and discard the rest. In many places the home does not supply suitable activities for the pupil's spare time, so the school has tried to supply that lack.

If people feel like criticizing the schools of their community, I say "Don't." They should visit their schools, see what they are doing, know the teachers personally. Then use their votes for that type of education which they approve. The school system. in the long run, will conform to public opinion. Maybe we teachers are too much lost in the trees to see the whole forest, but we are trying to give every pupil as much education, and as good an education, as he is willing to take.

MRS. G. K. R.

Left: A fine yoke, the eight year old team used to good stead on the E. G. Yates farm in Bryant Pond, Oxford County, Maine. Right: Gardner Leroy, six year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thad Fleming, with his pair of Holstein twin steers, age 20 months, raked the scatterings after 75 tons of hay in 1939 on his father's farm in Chester, Penobscot County, Maine.

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Quality in Poultry Products

I have watched with interest the growth of a poultry business, part retail and part wholesale, where a farm family has built an enviable reputation for itself as a source of quality poultry products. From the day they hung out their first sign "Quality Eggs and Poultry" they have lived up to that motto. People began to learn that here was one place where eggs were always top notch quality. Different weights per dozen sold at varying prices. They never got 10 good sized eggs and two smaller ones in a carton! It doesn't matter whether it's mouse traps or eggs, there are plenty of people who will pay a little extra for that thing we call "quality." And once folks learn where they can buy their needs without thinking of quality, that is the place they go—and they tell their friends about it.

If you want to try an interesting experiment some day when driving in the country, buy a few dozen eggs—a dozen at each different place, and compare the products! There are plenty of places where you'll find a dirty egg mixed in with clean ones! Yet that one egg may kill the chances of securing a good steady customer.

There's another angle that is important. Products must meet the changing needs of customers. That is the secret of success of many manufacturing businesses, and also the reason why certain concerns gradually drop out of the picture. For example, throughout eastern Massachusetts, many poultrymen used to specialize in producing eight to 10 pound roasters for Fall and Winter trade. Gradually, as families have grown smaller, the demand for large birds has decreased. Today more people want a plump, well-conditioned five pounder. So progressive poultrymen are planning their program to meet this need. Chicks do not need to be hatched so early in the Spring. The roasters are put on a fattening ration at a younger age. Three or four hatchings supply a constant stock of roasters that dress five pounds and are in prime condition.

The one great drawback to the poultry business today is that the general public does not eat as much poultry and eggs as it should for its own good. The next time you are in a market, compare the attractiveness of the beef, pork and lamb display with the temptingness of the poultry display. Too many thin, under-developed birds are going to market. H. S. P.

Moving Hens; Duck Raising

I shall have to move my flock of laying hens, and want to take all possible precautions to avoid setting them into a molt from the disturbance in moving. What is the best plan and is there any system of feeding that will help? Can you tell me the approximate cost of raising market ducks? E. N.
New Jersey.

In moving your laying hens, it will help considerably if the moving operation is made in as rapid a period as possible, guarding against keeping the birds too closely confined over a long period.

I would suggest that grain be fed heavily at all times; that is, up to what the birds will comfortably consume in one feeding a day to about a half hour before dark.

It might also be a good plan were you to introduce moist mash feeding after the birds have been moved to their new quarters. An ordinary laying mash might be mixed with some milk, moistened to a crumbly state and fed at the rate of three pounds per 100 birds daily. If condensed milk is used, one pound of condensed milk might be used to two pounds of laying mash. If dried milk is used, a half pound of dried milk might be used to two pounds of laying mash.

It is generally figured that it takes in the neighborhood of 3½ pounds of feed to produce a market duck. At marketing time, when they reach 10 to 12 weeks of age, the ducks generally weigh from 5 to 5½ pounds.. It would, therefore, require in the neighborhood of 21 to 23 pounds of feed to produce a market duck which, at a cost of two cents per pound would average 2 cents to 44 cents. Feed, of course, would represent 60 to 70 per cent of the total cost of production. White Pekin ducks would be best suited to the production of meat. LESLIE M. BLACK.

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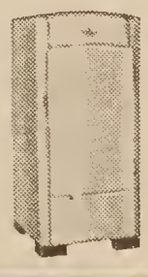

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PRICES: Wh. Legs., Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyns., S. C. Reds, Buff Orps., Bl. Giants, $6.50 per 100—$31.50 per 500. (8c per chick for less than 100). Sexed Chicks—W. Leg. pullets $13.00 per 100. W. Leg. Cockerels $2.00 per hundred. All heavy breed pullets $9.00 per hundred. All heavy breed Cockerels $8.25 per hundred.
ALL FLOCKS B. W. D. TESTED. LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD. POSTAGE PREPAID.
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SHADEL POULTRY FARM
CHICKS
Pedigreed R. O. P. foundation, 250 to 300 Egg Records per Year. Breeders bloodtested.

100% live Arrival postpaid.	Unsexed	Plts.	Ckls.
Large ENGLISH type	100	100	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
N. H. or R. I. REDS	6.50	9.00	6.00
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Pullets Guar. 95%. Free Catalog of Farm & Stock.
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95% GUAR. PULLETS / 100% Live Delivery

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Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	5.50
N. H. Reds	7.00	11.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	11.00	7.50
White & Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	2.50
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog, 30 years. Breeding Exp.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 49, McAllisterville, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Large Type Sex W. Leg.	100	500	1000
Pullets, 95% guar.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Sex H. Pls. 95% guar.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs	6.00	30.00	60
B. & W. Rks., R.I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
N. Hamp. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55

Lt. Mix $5.00; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $2.50
Heavy Ckls. $5.50. Less than 100 add 1c a chick
Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P'paid.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

STUCK'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
L'ge Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Large Type White Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55
H. Mix $5; Bar. & Wh. Rox	6.00	30.00	60
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
N. H. Reds—Special	8.00	40.00	80

(4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 24c ea., 3 wks. 18c ea. Ship express collect). We Pay Postage. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Free Cir. giving full details of our Breeders & Hatch. Elec. hatched.
STUCK'S POULTRY FARM,
H. N. Stuck, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS
All Breeders carefully culled & bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction & safe arrival Guar. Catalog Free.
Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed

Will Ship C. O. D.	P'l'ts 100	100	C'k'ls 100
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted Chicks			$4.95-100

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BAUMGARDNER'S CHICKS
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, New Hampshires, $6.50-100; H. Mix, $5.50-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. guar. Postage paid. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad. or write for FREE CIRCULAR.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BABY & STARTED CHICKS Blood tested & U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wed. through year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Cir. & Prices. Kenyon Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.

Experience with Paralysis

I have been raising purebred poultry for the last 35 years, first in Morris County, N. J., and for the last 12 years in California raising fryers for the Los Angeles market. The first two years I had no trouble from paralysis, but reading so much about corn and milk-fed fryers I fed mine all the cracked corn they would eat and then my troubles began. I read everything I could find on the subject of paralysis but never a hint that it might be caused by what the chickens eat. On the other hand it was suggested that it was some disease of the nerves, probably inherited from the parent stock and by some people considered very contagious.

I have my own flock of hens, Rhode Island Reds and hatch my own chicks that I raise for fryers. I lost from 15 to 20 per cent of my flock, more pullets than cockerels every year, but during 1935 I had not one case of the disease. This made me think that it was caused by something in the feed but what could it be? During 1936-37-38 I had the usual losses even among the full grown pullets and cockerels. A man called on me one day and discussing the subject of paralysis he said that he had lost 30 per cent of 600 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets in one year.

During the Fall of 1938 I happened to recall that because of the high price of corn in 1935 due to the corn crop failure of 1934 in the Middle West, I substituted about half of the corn in mash as well as in whole grain feed with barley, so I divided my 500 pullets in three pens and fed a mixture of wheat, milo, and barley in one pen and in the other two I fed wheat, cracked corn and barley for the whole grain feed and fed the mash as before. The result of this was that while I would have from one to three pullets come down with paralysis every week in the two pens I fed cracked corn I had none in the pen that I fed milo but no cracked corn. I then left out the cracked corn and fed milo instead and the paralysis simply disappeared. By this time I was raising the next years' crop of pullets and so instead of feeding all cracked corn I made up a mixture of equal parts of corn, wheat and milo and when the first pullet came down with paralysis I left out the cracked corn for the pullets, and fed only milo and wheat, with the result that I did not have another case of paraylsis among 500 or more pullets. To the cockerels I sold as fryers I fed some cracked corn and had a few cases among them but not so many as when I fed all corn.

During 1939-40 I tried again to see the effect of corn for the whole grain ration and after feeding it for a week to eight weeks old chicks I had the first case of paralysis again, then quit feeding the corn and have had none since. My oldest pullets are beginning to lay now at 5½ months.

I have had mash mixed according to my own formula for about eight years. This mixture had about one-third corn in it. Since January 1, 1940, I have bought my mash ready mixed so I do not know what it contains but by the looks of it there is not much corn in it and now I find that I can feed cracked corn without any bad results. So to me it seems a case of too much corn. Just why I will let the professors figure out. A few days ago I was talking to a feed salesman about feeding whole and cracked corn and he claimed that whole was the best because when corn is cracked the germ is lost and that he said was the best part of the corn. There may be something in this, I don't know, I have never fed whole corn since I came to California. The corn is so high here that we begin to feed more of other grains and our chickens are healthier for it. At least mine are. So I would suggest that you advise your readers to try out my ideas. Paralysis has disappeared on my place by simply feeding less corn so I do not believe the disease is either inherited or contagious. F. D. J.

California.

Cannibalism Experience

I don't know what starts cannibalism but here is my preventive. Feed chicks entirely on chick starter and grower. Do not feed cracked corn or scratch grains of any kind. Just feed the starter and growing mash and some fine grits and your chicks will forget about cannibalism.

New York F. A. B.

POULTRY FOUNTAIN
or feedor. Sanitary. Simply slip pan under fixed guard. Wires 3 in. apart 11-qt. pan. Galvanized. $1.75 delivered postpaid within 600 miles of New York City.
Eagle Equipment Co., Secaucus, N. J.

Sunnybrook Chicks
PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS
NEW HAMPSHIRES, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS
Pullorum tested since 1921, 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high ayer. production. Also sexed pullets 95% acc. guar.
Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year.
Write for Catalog & Prices. Hatches year around.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar, Owner & Manager.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

WENE CHICKS
LOW SUMMER PRICES—TIP-TOP QUALITY
WENE Wyan-Rocks—Wene's own 3-Way Profit Breed for white-feathered Broilers, Roasters and Brown Eggs. WENEcross Red-Rocks for Brown BARRED Broilers and Roasters. Also New Hampshires Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, for Meat and Brown Eggs. Leghorns and Leghorn-Minorcas for Big White Eggs.
Complete Sexing Service—Hatches Every Week in the Year.
Write for Summer Prices—Start a Brood Now.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box A81, Vineland, N. J.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS
From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

95% PULLETS GUAR.	Unsex.	Pults.	Ckls.
Will ship Cash or C.O.D.	100	100	100
Large Type English Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	6.50	9.00	6.00
Rock-Red Cross	7.00	9.00	7.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	8.00	12.00	6.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad. or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders & Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop., Box 52, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM

EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR Chicks and Eggs Are Ready From 35,000 BREEDERS
Pullorum Passed—No Reactors!
SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires and CHRIS-Cross Barred Hybrids Mature Early in Any Climate or Any Weather. New Catalog and Prices.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box, 60, KINGSTON, N. H.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS
100% live del. Postpaid

	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95
B. & W. Rock, R.I. Red Plts. 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks & R.I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80

Day old Leg. Cockerels, $3-100. Heavy Mixed Cockerels, $6.50-100. H. Mix. $6-100. L. Mix. $5.50.
Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box R, McAllisterville, Pa.

HERBSTER Quality CHICKS
R. I. Reds & N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross, S. L. Wy., Bar. Rocks & Wh. Rocks. $6.00 PER 100
L. Bra. & Wh. Gi. $7; H. Mixed $5.50-100
Postage Paid. Cash of C. O. D. 100% live delivery.
HERBSTER'S HATCHERY, Box R, McCLURE, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
LARGE Type Direct Hanson Strain Day Old Pullets $12.-100; 4 wks. old $25.-100; Day Old Straight run Chicks $6.-100; Day old Cockerels $2.50-100.
FREE CATALOG. C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 34, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

DR. ROMIG'S PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS
Barred or White Rocks $6.50-100
New Hampshire Reds $7.00-100; W. Giants $7.50-100
W. Leg. (Large type) $6.00; Pullets $13; Ckls. $2.50; H. Mix. $5.50. 100% live arrival postage paid. CIRCULAR.
F. C. Romig, Veterinarian, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

A. W. ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHIX
Wh. & Bar. Rox, Buff Orpingtons $6.50-100
N. H. Reds, White Wyandottes 7.00-100
Wh. Leghorns $5.50; H. Mix $5-100. From Bloodtested Breeders. Postp'd 100% live del. guar. Order from ad.
A. W. Ulsh's Hatchery, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS BARRED ROCKS
Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, White Leghorns, New Hampshires, $6.50-100. White Giants, $8. Leghorn Pullets, $12. Heavy Mix, $5.50. Postpaid. Circular.
M. F. MATTERN, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BLOODTESTED N.H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Poults; prices lower. M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Broeders. List free.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.
Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt. 2, Telford, Pa.

GUINEAS Day-old Pearl Chicks—25 for $5.00. EGGS—50 for $3.50. LINWOOD FARM, Box 391, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Bronze, Black, White & Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guaranteed Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to—
S. W. KLINE, BOX 7, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

Holland Farm White Hollands Breeders since 1912. Started turkeys and breeding stock, Pullorum free. Belchertown, Mass.

Bronze & Bourbon Red Poults, July, 35c. Hatching eggs, 15c. Elsie Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS, well bred; 100-$12; 50-$6.50 prepaid guar. Karl Borman, Laurelton, N. J.

DUCKLINGS Mammoth Pekins $14-100. Runners $12. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

News From New Jersey

Weather conditions were generally good for crop growth during recent weeks. Heavy showers fell with some damage reported from the central part of the State. Weather conditions in the northwest part of the State, however, were reported too cool to favor growth of warm weather crops. Bumper strawberry crops are reported with the total yield estimated at 423 million crates, almost double last year's yield. Good yields of Spring onions, hay, asparagus, spinach and rhubarb are also reported. Cool nights, however, are retarding growth of field corn, and in some cases it has been necessary to replant. On the whole, farm prospects for this year appear at this time quite favorable.

Grass Silage Popular

Many farms are preparing to ensile surplus pasture and first cuttings of legumes. As the result of years of experimental work, many dairymen appreciate the feeding value of silage made by preserving grass and hay crops in the silo with molasses. Ensiling hay crops frees dairymen from weather hazards common when the crop is made into hay. The legumes, grasses or cereals may be cut when they are high in nutrients thus insuring good quality roughage.

Surplus early pasture may be preserved for feeding at a later date when pastures may become short due to dry spells in July or August. Cereal or companion crops may be cut and preserved early enough to make good quality feed and at the same time the new hay seedings grown with them will be benefitted.

Weedy first cuttings of alfalfa may be ensiled before the weeds mature, thus not only producing a good feed but also reducing the weed stands.

Method of ensiling is simple. Mow the crop, pick up with heavy duty hay loader, and transport to silo. Do not allow cut material in the swath so that much moisture is lost.

Add molasses at throat of chopper or in fan housing by gravity or pump. Forty pounds molasses per ton is minimum amount to use for cereals. For legumes or mixtures of legumes, and grasses use 80 to 100 pounds molasses per ton green material. Have distributor pipe vertical and turn on molasses after green material is coming out distributor pipe. Shut off molasses before last couple are put through chopper. Change cutter knives twice a day and keep sharp. Don't try to push green material through chopper too fast. Level chopped material in silo to eliminate air pockets. Seal material by doing a thorough job of tamping every day for next three or four days.

Liquid Fertilizer for Truck Crops

Growers transplanting such plants as cabbages, cauliflower, tomatoes, eggplants and peppers into the field usually find it advantageous to apply liquid fertilizer by means of their transplanting machines or in watering the plants after they have been planted by hand. This is especially important if the soil has not been heavily fertilized. Sweet potato plants respond well to liquid fertilizer. Commonly known as "starter solution," the material may be purchased in the dry form from leading fertilizer concerns. It is made up of four parts of 20 per cent superphosphate, one part of potassium nitrate and one part of ammonium nitrate and lime. Two pounds of this material are dissolved in each 50 gallons of water. In some instances, four to six pounds, and even larger amounts of fertilizer have been used to every 50 gallons with beneficial results.

17 Year Locusts Coming

This year should see the arrival of the 17 year locust, or cicada, after its long hibernation. The cicada is a sucking insect and unlike the true locust, has no biting mouth parts. They cause no noticeable damage to plants when they feed upon them but young shoots of fruit trees or nursery stock are often injured when the female cicada punctures the bark and bores into the plant several inches to deposit from 300 to 600 white eggs.

Holstein Twins two Weeks Apart

Dan Spangenberg, Belvidere, had his Holstein heifer give birth to a normal calf May 4, and on May 21 gave birth to the second normal calf. The first calf had already been sold when its twin was born. In March Mrs. Alfred Huff of Blairstown had quintuplet calves aborted.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

17th Long Island Potato Tour

In Nassau County on June 20

Potato growers, seed producers, college experts, and a host of individuals connected with the potato industry, visited Nassau and Suffolk Counties on June 20 and 21, the occasion being Long Island's 17th Potato Tour. The first day began with a visit to the farm of Harold Simonson of Glen Head, one of the larger growers on the North Shore, chairman of the Nassau County Farm Bureau. In addition to the 85 acres of potatoes grown by Mr. Simonson, visitors had an opportunity to inspect a seed source test, consisting of 32 samples of certified seed submitted by growers in Maine and New York State, which will be sold in 1941.

An erosion control project was seen on the farm of Arthur Youngs, of Glen Head, where potatoes and vegetables are being grown on the contour for the first time. Winding, snake-like operations are slow to be accepted by old growers who take pride in long straight rows, but they have solved the soil erosion problem

Aphis control demonstration (nicotine vapor under canvas trailer) on H. E. Tuthill farm at Southhold.

for Mr. Youngs. The farm of Margot Brothers, at Plainview, is representative of many of the good potato farms on black soil in the intensive producing area of Hicksville. Seventy acres of potatoes are grown on the Margot farm.

Ben Seligman, of Wantagh, showed visitors his complete mechanized outfit for growing 270 acres of potatoes. This included a 4-bottom tractor plow pulled by caterpillar tractor, 4-row planter, tractor cultivators and weeders, 2-row digger, and mechanical grader and loader. Both spraying and dusting equipment are used. A 10-row Bean sprayer, and 600-gallon tank mounted on the converted chassis of a Dodge truck, created considerable comment. This outfit, owned by John Seligman, can spray 100 acres of potatoes a day, at a saving of $55 over dust.

William Lowden, of Hempstead, welcomed the group of 250 to his farm, in the middle of the afternoon. Vegetables as well as potatoes make up his operations. Harvest of spinach and good quality Iceberg lettuce was in full swing, and Mr. Lowden could not leave his gang of 22 harvesters for very long. Extensive experiments on the control of potato beetles, flea beetles, and leaf hoppers, are being conducted on the farm of D. and A. Rowehlat, Hicksville. Mr. John O. Nottingham, of Cornell, in charge of the work, explained the tests.

In Suffolk County on June 21

The first stop on the Suffolk County part of the Tour on June 21st was at the farm of Herman E. Aldrich and Sons, Riverhead, where approximately 130 acres of potatoes, 90 of Green Mountains, and 25 of cauliflower are grown. Inspection was made of the new 60 acre "California Type" portable overhead irrigation system which has just been installed on this farm for the irrigation of potatoes and vegetables.

The next stop was at the farm of Harold E. Tuthill in Southold, where approximately 90 acres of potatoes and 15 acres of cauliflower are grown. The U. S. Department of Agriculture potato fertilizer test, conducted in cooperation with the Suffolk County Farm Bureau, comparing six double strength mixtures (8-16-8) at 1,100 pounds per acre with a (4-8-4) at 2,200 pounds per acre, was inspected. It was observed that the rows grown with double strength fertilizers appeared to be giving just as good results as the most costly low analysis fertilizers. Dr. G. V. C. Houghland of the U. S. Department of Agriculture briefly reported that high analysis fertilizers had given just as large potato yields at less cost per acre than regular strength fertilizers.

At the Park View Farm of Irving C. Latham, Orient, Professor P. H. Wessels of the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm, explained his fertilizer, seed treatment, depth of planting, and spacing experiments. He said that in his experiments on Long Island he had obtained just as good results with a low potash fertilizer as with a high potash fertilizer. No apparent differences between the various fertilizer treatments could be observed in the experiment.

Following lunch at the Research Farm in Riverhead, an "open air program" was held with Leslie T. Wells of Sound Avenue, President of the Suffolk County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association, presiding as chairman. Short talks were made by Dr. H. C. Thompson, Head of the Department of Vegetable Crops at Cornell. Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, and Professor J. R. Livermore, Cornell Potato Breeding Specialist.

Mr. E. L. Newdick of Augusta, Maine, Chief of the Maine Potato Certification Service, spoke on the problems in producing better certified seed. He declared that the Maine potata growers wanted to give Long Island farmers the very best seed possible and that every year further efforts were being made to improve the quality of Maine seed potatoes. A short address was also given by John J. Dillon, publisher of The Rural New-Yorker.

There were interesting reports on potato crop conditions in other sections of the country. Those heard included County Agent Orley G. Bowen of New Brunswick, New Jersey; H. J. Evans of Georgetown, New York, potato grower and secretary of the New York Cooperative Seed Association; Professor H. L. Bailey of Montpelier, Vermont; Mr. Harold Bryant of Maine Potato Growers, Inc. ,Presque Isle, Maine; John Tucker of the Canadian Potato Certification Service, Ottawa, Canada; C. W. Radway, County Agent of Malone, N. Y.; Frank W. Hussey, potato grower of Presque Isle, Maine; O. C. Boyd, Amherst, Mass; and several others.

The Potato Tour caravan then headed for the South Fork of Long Island stopping to inspect the new bank-type 35,000 bushel potato storage of Edwin L. Burnett and Son, at Water Mill. Growers were much impressed by Mr. Burnett's well constructed and practical building which is unique in that it has an

35,000 bushel bank-type potato storage on the E. L. Burnett farm in Water Mill.

overhead driveway suspended from trusses, leaving the floor free of obstructing posts. Dr. E. V. Hardenburg spoke on "Potato Storage Essentials."

The Tour wound up with a stop at the farm of John C. White, Sagaponack, who grows 64 acres of Green Mountain potatoes and devotes about 20 acres of his land every year to the growing of soil improvement crops. At the White farm, inspection was made of potato spraying experiments and explanations were made of the experiments by those in charge. The last stop on the Tour was at Mr. White's new 20,000 bushel potato storage cellar.

R. P. S. AND W. G. B.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 415.

Situations Wanted

MARRIED MAN, 42, desires general farm position. Capable, full charge. ADVERTISER 9209, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, RESPONSIBLE, single, well educated, 15 years experience all branches of administration, salary secondary. ADVERTISER 9219, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position as companion, housekeeper to elderly woman. ADVERTISER 9220, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN — Farm school graduate, experienced, reliable, best reference, capable of taking full charge. E. FUNK, 357 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN seeks position on farm, experience, young, drive truck, team and tractor. ADVERTISER 9223, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN desires position in adult home, country or village. Write P. O. BOX 84, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED — Permanent position on commercial poultry or a fruit farm. New York Aggie graduate, general farm experience; now employed as assistant foreman of official egg laying contest. Excellent references, single. ADVERTISER 9222, care Rural New-Yorker.

JOB ON poultry farm, salary secondary to experience. Have retail egg route. SAM LONDNER, 1454 Townsend Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

FARMER SINGLE, 50, desires position on small place or caretakers job, self worker; experienced all around farmer, dependable, sober. MEHREN, 20 North William, St. New York.

YOUNG MAN 20, agricultural school graduate, desires position on stock farm; non-user tobacco or liquor, rcliable, willing worker. ADVERTISER 9228, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

BOARDERS WANTED, comfortable country house with all modern conveniences, bath, electricity, telephone. Pleasant location on main road near village, churches and stores. Bus passes door; 65 miles from New York City. Reasonable rates. MRS. R. FITZGERALD, House-in-the-Pines, R. F. D. 1, Montgomery, N. Y.

VACATION IN ideal location, $14 weekly; make reservations now. E. CLEMENS, Wellsboro, Pa.

BOARDERS WANTED, $5 week. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vermont.

BRING YOUR family to Harvey's Mountain View, Rochester, Vermont. Good food, beds, baths, scenery, peaceful, quiet; special rates; cottage; select clientele.

LARGE, QUIET farmhome; conveniences; $14 week. "OLD HOMESTEAD," Mansfield, Pa.

VACATION AT Mapledale Farm, Delhi, N. Y. Private, real farm life, comfort and quiet; Catskills; $12.

MODERN, GOOD eats, bathing; $8 week. J. KING FARM, Wysox, Pa.

MAN WANTS room, board on small farm; August 18th to 31st. ADVERTISER 9184, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet, five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

REGISTERED NURSE will board children, country home, rates reasonable. EVA STUDD, Allegany, N. Y.

WANTED — Boarders, modern farm, beautiful surroundings; moderate. ADVERTISER 9200, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORLD'S FAIR guests 75c per person, private home, large airy rooms; subway to Fair Grounds; make reservations. MRS. E. HAYES, 2055 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED — Permanent board and personal care at farm or country place for feeble old gentleman. Any low altitude from Maine to Virginia but must have modern conveniences, fine quality of food, and no stairs and no other boarders. Simple old-fashioned people of kindliness and patience preferred to scientific efficicncy. Please give lowest monthly terms, references, and all details in first letter. ADVERTISER 9225, care Rural New-Yorkcr.

LOVELY FARM home for elderly or retired persons, $8 per week. MAURICE HEIGHT'S FARM, Halifax, Pa.

RIVERSIDE FARMS, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river, Sky Line Drive; $7 and $9 weekly; Christians; Woodstock, Va.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home, $1 person; five minutes Fair; make reservations. H. GRAUL, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

WANTED — Boarders or weekend guests; reasonable rates. MRS. ALICE DIMON, Rome, Pa.

QUIET COUNTRY farm house, all conveniences; steam pressure cooking; adults; reservations $16. MARGARET KEIR, North Valley Farm, Coeymans Hollow, N. Y.

MAN WANTS room and board on farm; private family; no boarding house. ADVERTISER 9227, care Rural New-Yorker,

WANTED—Board, wholesome private mountain farm, close trout stream, New York State; adults; or part farm house. ADVERTISER 9226, care Rural New-Yorker.

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GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone, one 5-lb. pail 85c; two pails $1.60 and six pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.60; 10 lb. pail delivered $1.75; buckwheat $1.40. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

YOUNG LAYING leather colored Italian queen bees, 50c. Immediate shipments. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FOR SALE — DeLaval milking machine with three pail outfit or trade for Surge. JOHN VANDERMEULEN, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

WANTED—Small used oat crusher in good condition. BOX 114, Ancramdale, N. Y.

AMERICAN SEEDING Machine Company Buckeye riding cultivator. HERMAN MEIER, Coxsackie, N. Y. Telephone 173 F-22.

FOR SALE—Poultry equipment, one (4) section Arndt nursery; one (4) section Arndt growing battery; two (3) section Macomb growing battery, oil stoves, fan, Hall electric waxer. BOX 297, Washingtonville, N. Y.

SELECT — Northern bred Italian or Caucasian queens, 60c each; very gentle and productive. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

WILL BUY young pet crow. MARTINET, 123 West 44th St., New York City.

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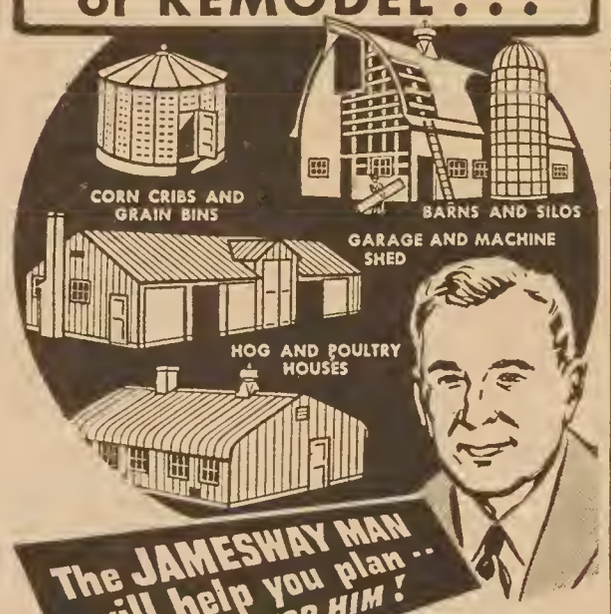

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Publisher's Desk

I shipped eggs to Friedlander and Marder, 1712 Bathgate Ave., Bronx, N. Y. for a few months this year. I have now shipped them three cases of eggs for which they have not paid even though I have written them regarding same. I had the express company trace the shipments and they were received and signed for by them . Will you lend me your aid in trying to collect my pay for this 90 dozen of eggs? A. M.
New York

We fear our aid will be of little avail. We have other complaints in the same mail and our first inquiry brings us the information that they had a store at the address where they handled eggs and coffee but they moved out about two weeks ago. A concern next door reported that they were getting many complaints about them but denied any knowledge of their whereabouts. We are endeavoring to locate them and if any readers have further address for them we would be glad to have it.

What is required of a farmer who sells milk on his farm to parties who call with their own containers? This is for New Jersey. K. M.
New Jersey

Such a farmer will be required to secure a license for the retail sale of milk from the Milk Control Board of New Jersey and his plant and equipment will have to pass inspection of the State Department of Health and meet all their requirements. A producer selling milk to a processor only is not compelled to secure a license from the Control Board.

I have read your good farm paper for years. I would like Publisher's Desk column to warn other readers of your paper to beware the hay seeds of any kind of the American Field Seed Company of Chicago, Ill. I bought some hay seed of this company last Fall and it was poor and bad value. H. H.
Ohio.

Complaints of this kind have been coming to us for many years past. We have had frequent items in this column of their false and exaggerated claims and at one time they were ordered to discontinue the misrepresentations as to quality of seed and germination. It is poor policy to buy cheap seeds.

A resident of our town sent an order for calendars to an agent of the Gem Press, 79 East 130th St., New York, N. Y., and paid in full for same. Nothing was heard from the company nor were the calendars received. Finally in reply to a request for the goods or a refund the Gem Press asked for a duplicate of the order. This was sent and later they asked for another duplicate of the order, which was also sent but no further word from them. If they are a "gyp" company the readers of your paper should know it. A. C. E.
New York.

We followed this concern up persistently but they ignore all requests for payment and we feel it necessary to publish the record.

We sent a case of large white eggs to theGlenville Egg Market at 345 East 115th St., New York, City. We never received any returns? This case would be worth about $9. Can you advise me what to do about this?
New York F. J. R.

We reported a little time back that this concern had disappeared and we were unable to help this reader and others who had complaints. Requests were later made by the Referee in Bankruptcy, Foley Square, N. Y. for all creditors to file claims against the Glenville Egg Marketing Service, which had been adjudged bankrupt. We have no further information as to developments.

Percy K. Kisecker a produce merchant near Darby, Penna., has been fined $1,000 and placed on probation for a term of five years because of a charge of defrauding farmers in Maine and some Western points. He dealt in butter, eggs and cheese. Kisecker represented that he would pay the prevailing market price for goods consigned to him but he returned much lower sums and made the excuse that the produce and products were "below par." He was also given a suspended prison sentence of three years.

The Real Estate Salesman Company, Lock Box 1465, Lincoln, Neb., claim to have been in business since 1904. Their proposition is to make a list of properties for sale. They send a copy to about 500 real estate firms and private parties scattered over the United States and Canada. They send a blank for description of property, also a special $5 half price certificate good only for 15 days with $5 down and $5 when the place is sold; also two per cent of selling price to whoever sells the place. It all sounds very fine except this advance fee. E. R. M.
New York.

We are glad this reader realized he was being asked for an advance fee. The 15 day offer is used merely to hurry you into signing. It is often so cunningly presented one sees when too late that he has paid in advance for the "privilege" of dealing with a company and signed up for payments and commissions that are not actually due until a sale is consummated.

I have signed up with a correspondence school for a course to fit me to try a U. S. civil service examination. My uncle thinks it is a phony institution. Will you kindly let me know at once if they are reliable?
New York S. B.

The correspondence schools that specialize in civil service courses are not connected with the Government. The agents frequently exaggerate the benefits and represent that they have inside information and that there are many vacancies. The schools have no advance information and it will be wise to check with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., in regard to qualifications and also as to when examinations are to be held. Many of the reliable correspondence schools can give you helpful information if you are able to study by yourself withuot coaching and take the work seriously, but they do not get jobs and they cannot help you to get your name on a civil service list. You have to pass the examinations on your merits.

In my possession I have nearly all your Moore's Rural New-Yorker papers for the year 1862. They were given to my grandmother many years ago. Most of them are in good condition and I would like to know if they are of any value? B. F.
Washington

These old papers make very interesting reading and looking them over one traces the history of the country at that time and sees the many conveniences that have been invented since. We feel very happy to know that these good people thought well enough of The Rural New-Yorker to preserve it so long. We hope in years to come the present issues will show up as good a record. Papers like this, however, are of value only for the publication itself, which usually has complete files. We enjoy hearing about the old issues in this way.

Our son was driving our car and while passing a stretch of woods along the highway a deer suddenly jumped in front of the car. The deer was killed and the damage to the car amounted to $69.05. Is there any possible way of recovering damages done by the deer, in as much as they are protected by the State? The deer was promptly turned over to the State Police. I am proud to be an R. N.-Y. subscriber and have been for several years. H. C. N.
New York

The Conservation Department report that there is no compensation payable in a case of this kind. According to cases tried out in the Court of Appeals the People of the State of New York are not responsible for damage done to private property by wild animals, either protected or unprotected.

Three men who pleaded guilty in connection with the so-called Will Rogers Memorial Hospital lottery were fined sums totaling $2,700 and given prison sentences. These men had used the mails to defraud, transported lottery matter between states and also through the mails. James J. Feak of Toledo was fined $1,700. Milton Gunnis of Buffalo was fined $500 and received a suspended sentence of a year and a day in a Federal penitentiary. Michael F. Nicholas of Boston was given a similar fine and sentence.

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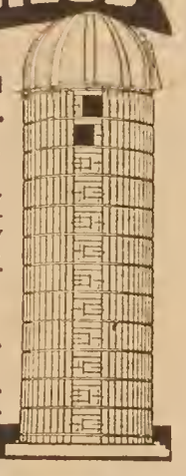

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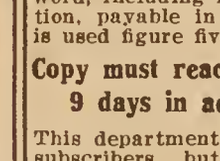

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CIDER TIME Free How to Keep Cider Sweet, Make vinegar quickly, money from cull apples. Presses, Graters, Filters, Supplies. Also used presses. Palmer Bros. Cos Cob, Conn.

WANTED Old automobiles prior to 1915. Send best price, year, condition and picture if possible.

MOE TUNICK, 511 West Main St., Stamford, Conn.

ONLY TWO DIMES!—110 assorted needles (life-time supply) PLUS wonderful new Lincoln portrait (sepia 9x12) unusual value, only 20c. Order immediately! Old New York Trading Post, 1 Hudson St., New York

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This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FIFTY ACRES, good place for garage, cabins, roadstand; 40 tillable, (Cobleskill). A-1 garden land, no buildings; price $1,000, $75 cash, $10 month. ADVERTISER 9119, care Rural New-Yorker.

75 ACRES land, small farms or building lots $25 and up; Eastern New York. ADVERTISER 9122, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE OR RENT, 27 room fully equipped modern boarding house, three bathrooms water in bedrooms, tennis court; bargain. MARIE DUTTWEILER, Jeffersonville, N. Y. Telephone 48 F 3.

FOR SALE — 900 acre stock and fruit farm, fertile land, well watered; 11,000 bearing apple trees; 500 acres cultivation and grazing. Good nine room house, electricity, tenant houses, outbuildings; good road; good neighbors. Bargain $45 per acre. N. T. SHUMATE, Charlottesville, Va.

FARM PLOTS, 4 to 40 acres, level no swamp; $35 acre, easy terms. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

DAIRY FARM, 190 acres, good buildings, lights, 23 stock, three young horses, tractor, complete equipment; $5,500, half cash; others. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

60 ACRE fruit, poultry and stock farm, owner widow; sacrifice, $2,500. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

FARMS — $1,200 up; Washington, Saratoga Counties; get list. CLINE, Saratoga Springs, New York.

BERKSHIRES — For sale, new roads opening hitherto inaccessible spot between Austerlitz and New Lebanon (near Stockbridge, Mass.); Colonial houses $2,000 up; land $15 acre; terms. Scenery unexcelled in all New England. SCOFIELD FARM AGENCY, Chatham, N. Y.

SACRIFICE, $6,500, cost $14,500; charming 7 room Colonial, all improvements, lovely grounds; 35 minutes from Manhattan, five minutes from station and beaches. Will exchange for farm in Connecticut. No brokers. ADVERTISER 9177, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUNGALOW FOR rent, four bedrooms, kitchen, garage, all conveniences; reasonable. ERNST REIMER, North Branch, Sullivan County, New York.

WANTED TO buy large acreage farm for stock raising. F. JOY, 92 Waters Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE, 10 room modern house, automatic oil heat; acreage; Long Island; 3 rooms rented. Write, ADVERTISER 9178, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE, 52 acre farm near Ocean City, Maryland; good land, seven room bungalow, bath, electricity and running water. WM. BEAUCHAMP, Berlin, Maryland.

POULTRY FARM for sale, for particulars write ADVERTISER 9180, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Two room country house, improvements, elderly couple desired. JACOB BOYCE, John St., Spotswood, N. J.

FOR SALE in Groton, Massachusetts; most economical, modernistic four room cement house, 1¼ acres, 100 evergreen and fruit trees and two story henhouse. Sell less than cost; circular on request. JOHN M. CROWLEY, Main St.

FOR SALE — Small farm, gas station, ice cream parlor, one unit; doing business: price reasonable. JOHN DE CICCO, South Willington, Connecticut.

TOURIST CAMP for sale, modern; main highway. ADVERTISER 9182, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMANS' COUNTRY estate, 10 miles from Atlantic City; large beautiful home, all modern conveniences; 32 acres; secluded, yet few minutes from all centers; beautiful beyond description; clear. Value $18,000. See and make offer, or will exchange for clear income property. Apply GEO. W. HOUSER, Pomona, N. J.

TROUPSBURG, STEUBEN County, N. Y., 50 acres, house, $1,500. SANFORD, 4922 Albermarle, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE — 82 acres, 10 room house, large barn, four car garage, three other buildings suitable for bungalows; well located, 30 miles from New York. Write SMITH, 55 Central Ave., Spring Valley, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM wanted, good soil. A. DANGAARD, 205 McDonald Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

GENERAL STORE doing cash business, state road, village, in Orange County, New York; other income. ADVERTISER 9190, care Rural New-Yorker.

192 ACRES, one of the best farms in Western New York, fully equipped, large dairy and poultry. Beautiful home, excellent location. Must have enough capital to buy half interest in stock and tools, or if you have your own will cash rent. Must be strictly honest, hard worker and saving; be thoroughly experienced in dairying. No others need apply. BOX 245, Corfu, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Attractive five room farm house, exceptionally located, 60 miles New York. Ideal for business or retired couple. Modern improvements, nice yard, shade trees; price $5,500. ADVERTISER 9191, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale, located in progressive shipbuilding town of Newport News, Virginia. ADVERTISER 9192, care Rural New-Yorker.

200 ACRES, Broome County; 30 cows, 21 sheep, tractor, complete farming outfit ineluding thrashing machine; good buildings, macadam road, school bus, crops, and everything, $6,800, $1,500 down; might trade. shown by appointment. UNITED REAL ESTATE, Triangle, N. Y.

TEN ACRES garden land, 18 apple, well. State road, no buildings; $700, $50 cash. ADVERTISER 9196, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWENTY ACRES, garage, cabins, site all cleared, well. State road; $800, $50 cash, $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 9198, care Rural New-Yorker.

HIGH-CLASS, LARGE capacity dairy and stock farm on macadam highway. Public services include schools and passenger busses, electricity and telephone; 350 acres; 105 tractor-worked fields, 150 brook-watered pasture, balance in woods. Early period 2½ story house, lovely shaded lawn. Tenant house, spacious barns, concrete stable, 34 tie-ups, drinking cups, large silo. $9,000. Investigate long-term purchase plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE — 100 acres, 45 miles from New York; Westchester County; pasture, woods and tillable land; double house; large barn, silo, etc. At sacrifice price. Ideal place for small estate. Fine building sites. HARRY E. WOOD, Agent, 110 East 42nd St., New York City.

COUNTRY STORE and modern house, large lawn, flower garden. On Route 29 A; established 60 years. Large gas business. Clean stock of goods. A money making proposition. Will sell on account of health. HOWARD W. KIBBE, owner, Stratford, N. Y.

VILLAGE—One-half acre, eight room house barn, electricity, maple shade, fruit, on the beautifully shore of Fair Haven bay; good fishing boat; price $1,600, $500 down. WILLIAM KOON, Fair Haven, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Tourist house and broiler plant; nine rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, 1¾ acres. Capacity 2,000 broilers, can expand. Main road; $8,500, terms. BOX 297, Washingtonville, New York.

FOR SALE — Six room asbestos shingle tourist home. Bath, electricity, gas, garage, Post Office building, shade, fruit; near ocean. Route 4; bargain. BOX 3, Staffordville, New Jersey.

WANTED TO rent for Summer with option to purchase, in New York or Connecticut: within 60 miles New York City, farm, off road, near stream. Condition of farmhouse unimportant. Give particulars. ADVERTISER 9206, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST INN, boarding house, state road, 10 rooms, 19 acres, maple shade; $3,500, $500 cash. Canajoharie. ADVERTISER 9205, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS WANTED—Northern Jersey and vicinity. Buyers on hand. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

ELDERLY COUPLE would rent small cottage by year if suitable, close to town or village, within 50 miles of New York City; price in first letter. ADVERTISER 9210, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT — Camp, beautiful surroundings, everything furnished, adults. H. NEWHALL, 1277 Woodland Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

58 ACRES, Route No. 122, Pennsylvania, 12 room house, barn, shed, garage, milk house, and silo. Suitable for roadstand, boarding house, etc. At present, stocked dairy farm with wholesale and retail milk routes, also grain farm. All farm machinery. $20,000 with crop, one-half down payment MOHAN BROS., Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

WANTED TO lease with option to buy, old farm; dwelling good; Northern Jersey; adaptable trucking. ADVERTISER 9208, care Rural New-Yorker.

EIGHT ROOM brick house, conveniences, outbuildings, 20 acres, overlooking Cayuga Lake; alfalfa, fruit; for sale or exchange for southern real estate. HARVEY MACDOWELL. Union Springs, N. Y.

CORNELL AGRICULTURAL graduate will purchase large well stocked and equipped dairy farm on contract basis or will exchange present farm home near Albany in regular purchase deal. ADVERTISER 9215. care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — 1,000 acre farm in operation, near lake, fertile ground and woods; not over 120 miles New York City. Write particulars. ADVERTISER 9213, care Rural New-Yorker.

AUGUSTA, N. J. (On Sussex-Newton Road). For sale, farm 1, 65 acres, poultry and dairy, 1,500 chickens and raising equipment, 24 cows, modern barn, modern dwelling. Farm 2 adjoining, 166 acres, dairy, 24 cows, modern barn, modern double dwelling and log cabin. Will sell separately or combined. Bull, young stock, team of horses each farm. ADVERTISER 9224, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITE, WANTED for hamburgers, red hots, ice cream, etc. ADVERTISER 9218, care Rural New-Yorker.

WARWICK, N. Y.—Five acre farm suitable to vegetable and strawberries. Hard road, 60 miles New York. Attractive new small home. Improvements, electricity, insolated, plastered walls, fireplace, furnace, chicken house; price $5,000. W. MONKS, 449 Clifton Ave., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—98 acres, two family house, good soil for general farming. Sell cheap or trade for city property. HARRY GILOLY. 61 Broadway, Freehold, N. J.

FOR SALE — Five acres good land, seven room house, garage, bath, improvements, large chicken house, battery system, 1,000 chicken capacity, two others, 20x60, 20x40, only three years old. Price $6,000; reason for selling, widow. MRS. PAUL PUDER. R. F. D. 2, Sicklerville, N. J.

FOR SALE, Saratoga County farm, 100 acres, 50 acres machine worked, 50 acres pasture, woodland, near state road No. 4; 10 rooms, ties for 22 head, ample buildings, ready markets; horses, cows, machinery and crops, $4,000, easy terms. Many others, all prices. Send for free folders on 100 other bargains. CHAS. TYRE, Corinth, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 160 acre dairy farm on main road, nine room house, two barns, all electrified, milk house; $2,600; inquire personally. SCHMIDT'S FARM, West Fulton, Schoharie County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Country home, semi-bungalow, 1¼ acres, chickens, fruit, brook, trees, $2,000, part cash, terms. R. WALLACE. R. F. D. 1, Bayshore, N. Y.

Help Wanted

MEN WITH car for subscription work in Pennsylvania for The Rural New-Yorker. Steady job, good earnings, local territory. References. Write THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

YOUNG LAD for general farm work, one appreciating a good home with young couple; must have good references. State age and wages required. ADVERTISER 9179, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE UNDER 50 years, $65 month and board plus three rooms and bath, cottage, all improvements; husband gardening, wife housework. ADVERTISER 9181, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, WOMAN cooking, housework; man, gardening, drive car, all round handy; references. Write or call for interview. ERNST MUHLHAUSER, Maple Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED — Middleaged man, sober, industrious worker on small farm; good home; moderate wages. Write CHRISTOFOROS XENAKIS, VALATIE, N. Y.

WANTED — Young white woman for general maid, not over 35 years old. Refined, pleasant. Beautiful home in the country. Four in family, two children aged four and 10. Washing for four year girl only. State wages according to experience and skill. Enclose photograph; references required—if inexperienced character reference necessary. Write to BOX HOLDER 315, Wilton, Conn.

COUPLE, EARLY thirties for cafeteria management, capable of meeting the public and have pleasing personality. We train you. References required and personal interview. Protestants. Must live in vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. F. M. ADAMS, Geneva, New York.

YOUNG COUPLE, fruit farm nursery; 25 miles from New York City. Man strong for outside work; two horses, two cows. Woman general housework. Describe self, ages; photo returned. ADVERTISER 9195, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Married man, good dry hand milker, tractor man and good field worker. State qualifications and wages. P. JANKOWITZ, Neshanic, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER DESIRING good home, experience unnecessary, trustworthy, willing. Couple, New Jersey, modern home, $20 monthly start. ADVERTISER 9199, care Rural New-Yorker.

WHITE, MIDDLEAGED woman, cook and housework, some laundry; quiet country estate; wages $40, references. 526 Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

COUPLE FOR dairy farm near Albany; no dependents; woman efficient housekeeper; man all around farmer, drive tractor, car; free rent, fuel, light, farm products; $60 monthly, raise if satisfactory; start work immediately; white; phone Castleton 4962, or write or see in person on premises, JACOB GOELL, East Shodack, Rensselaer County, New York.

CARETAKER, WHITE, for small weekend estate who can cook, clean house, drive car, do gardening for young couple. Year-round job. ADVERTISER 9212, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, NO cooking, light laundry, own room, $25 month. SHERMAN, Westwood, New Jersey.

COUPLE, WESTCHESTER, woman housekeeper and cook; man drive car, handyman and gardener. Write full information and salary. ADVERTISER 9221, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man, clean, sober, no cigarettes, small dairy, poultry farm, help hay, give references, age, weight; $35 month. Apply CLOVER HILLS FARM, Cottekill, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, WHITE, 40-50 years old, plain cooking, motherless home, complete charge; four children in family; modern farm home. Write full particulars, P. J. PAGE, Cochecton, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

COUPLE—Well recommended, cooking, general houseworker, gardener, handy, general caretaking. ADVERTISER 9216, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN desires position, sober, trustworthy, college training, excellent references. ADVERTISER 9155, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Positions in the country for the Summer by boys and young men not afraid to work; stating wages and kinds of work. Address, 100 Hancock Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

CARETAKER OR gardener, farming, vegetables, poultry, milk few cows, care small place; single man, age 60. No liquor or tobacco; first class references. ADVERTISER 9175, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN desires position, housekeeper, complete charge; 1-3 adults; Christian; travel anywhere. MRS. LIPTON. 4623 Penn St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

HERDSMAN SINGLE, 10 years experience, A. R. work, calf raising, production high quality milk; good references; available immediately. ADVERTISER 9183, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT FARM, dairy, poultry manager; share profits. ADVERTISER 9185, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED JOB by month or farm on share basis. Will go anywhere. ADVERTISER 9186, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, Protestant, refined, 46, desires A-1 position. ADVERTISER 9187, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wants steady job on farm or as caretaker. Life time experience on dairy farm, some experience on milk route. Have operators license, age 32, sober, honest, reliable; no children, Catholic, best references; will go anywhere. Available September 1. ADVERTISER 9188, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG HONEST boy wishes farm job. ADVERTISER 9189, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wants job on poultry farm to learn poultry. WILLIAM SCHACHTER, 980 Kelly St., Bronx, N. Y.

AMERICAN COUPLE, no children, both work; country place or farm. ADVERTISER 9203, care Rural New-Yorker.

GROOM, YOUNG American, good appearance, best references, seeks steady job; four or five saddle horses, no hack stable; $60 and keep. ADVERTISER 9193, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL AROUND farmer, 29, married, good mechanic, cows, poultry, turkeys, crops. Can handle production and responsibility. Last four years working manager; references. ADVERTISER 9194, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGING housekeeper, hotel or institution, references given. V. L. COLLINS, 63 Redmond Ave., Bay Shore, New York.

BOY, 18, plans to study agriculture work on dairy farm for experience; nominal wages, strong, willing. ADVERTISER 9197, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWEDISH, MARRIED, 31, wishes steady position as gardener and handyman. Experienced with animals. Wife, housework, no cooking, best references. Call Brewster 747, or write SVEN NELSON, care W. Managan, Brewster, N. Y.

PAINTER, HANDYMAN, chauffeur, young, single; country estate. ADVERTISER 9201, care Rural NewYorker.

MAN MIDDLEAGED, wants work on poultry farm, helper, sober. ADVERTISER 9202, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK, HOUSEKEEPER, middleaged, references. ADVERTISER 9204, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, handyman, wishes position; wife willing to assist in home. Best references; 25 years last position. ADVERTISER 9207, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED — Farm hand, boy, 18 years, handy, willing to learn. BILLY KELLY, 6121 Avenue T, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WIDOW WITH boy 2½; good German housekeeper wants position in country home. ADVERTISER 9211, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 25 years experience, management large egg and broiler plants; also turkey and pheasant farms. Excellent executive ability, references. ADVERTISER 9214, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL DESIRES housework, farm home. ADVERTISER 9217 care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEST AMERICAN young man, 26, strong, ambitious, anxious to work for good home and $25 a month salary. Will accept anything. Do not smoke or drink. HAMILTON WEEKS, 1258 Waverly Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 413.

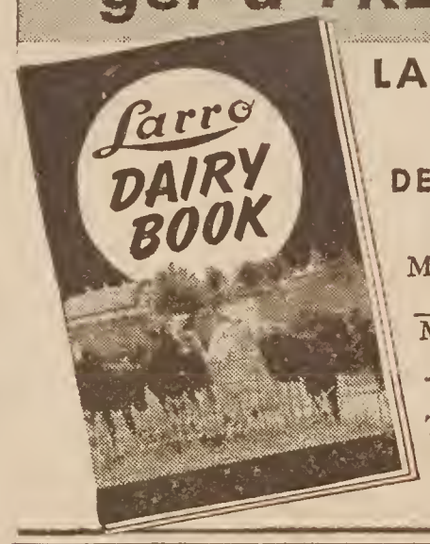
There's a feed we can bank on, son . . . I found that out 28 years ago!

MANY DAIRYMEN who began using Larro when it was first introduced are still feeding this fine ration. For Larro has never compromised with quality. The Larro Dairy of that day judged even by 1940's far higher standards, was an exceptionally fine product. It made friends right from the start—and kept them. It gained the confidence of feeders in the only way this can be done: by earning it—by helping them, year in and year out, to keep their herds *up* in health, condition, production and profit.

Today, these same dairymen, or their successors, are still feeding Larro—but it is a still better, more productive Larro even than that of 1912. For years of experience, testing and patient study at Larro Research Farm have borne fruit. From time to time ways have been found to improve the Larro formula. And Larro feeders, of course, have enjoyed the full benefit of these improvements as they will those made in the future.

Are you satisfied with your present way of feeding? Why not investigate Larro? Its quality, uniformity and economy have lifted big loads of worry from the minds of thousands of dairymen—and added many dollars of profit to their earnings. Write for the Larro Dairy Book—or ask your Larro dealer for one. Find out now what Larro has done for other dairymen—and what it can do for *you*.

Mail this coupon today and get a FREE DAIRY BOOK



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(TRADE NAME)
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Send me the Free Larro Dairy Book.

My Name is _____

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We have the following stock:

Cows Hogs Poultry

NEW SILO PAYS FOR ITSELF IN A SHORT TIME

An extra Grange Silo for legumes, grasses, etc., will preserve for winter all the succulence, vitamins and carotene found in green pastures. Saves space . . . simplifies feeding and handling. » » Avoid weather uncertainties and losses from summer hay crops. FREE Grass Silage BOOKLET gives full information. Mail the coupon today.

Concrete, Metal, Wood and Tile Silos

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Dept. E-7, Red Creek, N. Y.
Please send me information and details on the NEW Grange Silo.
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Address.....

GRANGE SILO CO.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Pennsylvania Farm News

A shortage of farm labor in Pennsylvania was reported by Federal-State Agricultural Marketing Service. Continued operation of coal mines and the outlook for increased activity in the steel mills have curtailed the supply of farm labor. In several sections a trend toward larger farming units, requiring relatively less help, has been noted. Barns and granaries are pretty well empty.

The Patterson Company, of Boston, highest of 13 bidders, was awarded the contract for this year's pool by the Franklin County Cooperative Sheep and Wool Growers' Association at a meeting in the Path Valley National Bank Building, Dry Run. The farmers will receive immediate cash for their fleeces for the first time since the pool has been in operation. Local farmers will receive $34.80 per 100 pounds for the first quality wool, if delivered to loading stations at Richmond Furnace or Chambersburg. The association anticipates a pool of 30,000 pounds this year as compared with 23,000 pounds last year.

H. Roy Eshelman, owner of Red Rose Farms, Lancaster County, purchased six head of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle at the seventh annual Brentwood sale at Oconomowoc, Wis. Prices ranged from $230 to $385 per head. Earl L. Groff, Strasburg, also attended the same and was one of the eight Pennsylvania delegates to the 55th annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association held in Milwaukee June 4-5.

The Dauphin County Dairy Herd Improvement Association lists 696 cattle as being on test for May. The 12 high herds on the May honor roll are:

Ray S. Shoemaker, 28 cows, 46.0 lbs. of fat; Dauphin County Home, 29 cows, 45.0 lbs. of fat; Hauck Dairy Farm, 21 cows, 42.4 lbs. of fat; S. B. Williams, 31 cows, 41.1 lbs. of fat; A. H. Erdman, 20 cows, 40.6 lbs. of fat; Harrisburg State Hospital, 114 cows, 40.5 lbs. lbs. of fat; G. C. Saufley, 18 cows, 40.2 lbs. fat; Alva Saufley, 16 cows, 40.1 lbs. of fat; H. M. Cater, 21 cows, 40.0 lbs. of fat; Paul H. Grimm, 9 cows, 38.8 lbs. of fat; E. E. Koppenhaver, 14 cows, 37.5 lbs. of fat; R. L. Lee, 22 cows 37.3 lbs. of fat.

The Port Matilda 4-H Club has elected Esther Weaver, president; Thelma Casher, vice-president; Beatrice Putt, secretary; Joan Lane, song leader; Betty Stiver, assistant song leader; Anna Davis, game leader; Anna Nicodemus, assistant game leader; Patty Edwards, reporter; Elizabeth Davis, assistant reporter. Miss Helen Butler, of Bellefonte, is head of the community club.

Pennsylvania. F. Y. O.

Orange County Notes

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the State Department of Agriculture has started work on the elimination of the Foul Brood disease of the honey bees in Orange County. So many bees have died of the disease in the county during the past years that the apple crop of Orange County has fallen off tremendously because of imperfect pollination accomplished by the bees.

Because of the excessively wet weather local gardeners were delayed in planting tomatoes. Generally the plantings are finished by June 1; this year, it was June 15.

The sweet cherry crop promises to be the heaviest per tree that the Hudson Valley has had in years. The wet weather has produced one of the largest hay crops in Orange County. The first crop of Alfalfa was all gathered by the middle of June.

C. O. W.

Highest Moutain in Europe

What is the highest mountain in Europe? G. W.

Pennsylvania.

The highest mountain in Europe is Mt. Elburz in the Caucasus range of southeastern Russia between the Black and Caspian Seas. That mountain is listed as being 18,540 feet high. The next highest is Mt. Blanc in the Apennine Alps. This is 15,782 feet high.. W. W. H.

Help your work horses to help *you*

SALT IS ESSENTIAL to the diet of farm stock all year 'round, but it is especially necessary for work animals. From the first spring plowing to the last harvest, it is important that you provide your work animals with all of the good, pure, International salt they need. Their increased energy and power will more than repay you.

When horses work and sweat, you know they need water to replace moisture the system has lost. They need more salt, too, for sweat is full of salt exhausted from the system. Give working animals free access to International salt. They'll work harder and be healthier.

This is one of many ways International salt can earn more money at less cost than almost anything else bought for profit on the farm. If you want to know more about the profit in farm salt, write for International's book, "White Gold for the Farmer's Profit." It is full of advice backed by approval of the International Salt Research Department. Ask for International brands by name.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Scranton, Pennsylvania

At left are two correct grades of International salt for live stock feed.

STERLING *5¢, 1 lb. 8 oz. square package of table salt is convenient and economical. Sterling Salt is steam-sterilized.*

FREE BOOK

Write today for a free copy of the book, "White Gold for the Farmer's Profit." It contains correct advice for uses of salt everywhere on the farm and in the farm home.

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"WHITE GOLD"
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THE

RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—Wm. Eisenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Windsor, New York, on the Susquehanna River in Broome County

Raising Peas in the Garden Spot

RAISING peas for the cannery has been growing in popularity in Lancaster County, Pa. A crop of 2,500 acres has just been harvested and hulled, with just a fair yield in most cases. What seems to appeal to our thrifty farmers is the chance to grow two crops a year. The pea crop is generally harvested in early June and may be followed with corn or tobacco. This year due to very wet weather the crop was planted late and the peas came about two weeks late causing quite a hustle among farmers. Harvesting peas, getting the land replowed and planted, haying and combining barley all going on at once, caused late hours and quite a rush.

The only work to pea raising is planting and harvesting. No special machinery or tools are needed except pea lifters and a windrower which may be attached to any mower. The company furnishes the seed at $4 per bushel which is paid from the peas harvested. Should the crop not pay for the seed the grower is not held responsible for the seed.

The peas are seeded with a grain drill just as early as possible in the Spring. The ground is well tilled and 600 lbs. of fertilizer is drilled in before the peas. The canning company also advises the use of lime on the pea ground. Just before drilling the peas, the seed is inoculated. From 4½ to 6 bushels of seed are used per acre. The farmer is paid $52.50 per ton of hulled peas so it can readily be seen that a farmer should have a yield of at least 1¼ tons per acre to make peas a paying proposition. The yield depends a great deal on weather conditions. The farmer can plow and fertilize and plant but must hope for the increase.

When the peas are ripe they must be cut soon or they will get starchy and will not be first class. If they are cut too young the farmer loses the upper peas. Over cutting season the huller is kept running day and night. As soon as the peas are hulled and cleaned, they are weighed, loaded on a truck and sent to the cannery. The peas are mowed and loaded like hay. Some farmers use heavy hay loaders.

The canneries furnish the hullers and hull the peas. The hullers are placed on different farms so as to be convenient to the growers. The vines that are not taken back by the farmers who bring peas belong to the farmer where the huller is located. The vines are often put in the silo or they may be stacked and cured and fed as hay. On one farm the huller is located so that the pea vines from the huller fall conveniently right into the silo.

The Alaska peas have been the variety planted so far. This year one company is experimenting with a few fields of wrinkled peas. In a neighboring county a freeze-pack company has contracted with farmers to raise wrinkled peas at $75 per ton. They seem to have yielded heavier than the early June peas this year. If this is the case generally, we Lancaster County farmers hope they can be raised successfully here. With the 1939 crop practically a failure and this year's crop light, the pea farmer does need some encouragement. Of course, the third year's crop may be big enough to make up.

Pennsylvania. MRS. R. C.

A busy day at the huller.

Loading Peas for the huller.

Crops in Steuben County

The hay crop is sure to be very large, but it will contain more weeds than if seeding had been good in 1939. The first cutting of Alfalfa is sure to be heavy, but is also coarse, as might be expected. The barns will be well filled, by hay, but the sheep and cattle mangers will contain many "orts," due to the coarseness.

Ours is not an apple county, but in 1939, every possible place where an apple could grow, produced fruit unusually fair, considering the quite general lack of care of the trees. The fruit kept very well during Winter, without cold storage. Such conditions naturally lead one to look for a cause, which may have been the great body of snow, which lay over the ground for many months.

Another benefit caused by the blanket of snow, I believe is the profusion of foliage on shade and other trees. Also flowering shrubs, though a little late, have or are likely to have, an abundance of bloom. A man said the thick foliage and bloom were caused by the fine rains we are having. But Nature is more forehanded than this would lead us to believe. Preparations are made well in advance by things in Nature, a thing we may profitably emulate, perhaps. C. M. DRAKE.

Ox-Heart Tomatoes

One of the largest varieties of tomatoes grown in farm gardens is the Ox-Heart. Ox-Hearts are the choice of many farmers and gardeners because of their exceptional quantity of "meat," characterized by their being very solid, heavy and practically seedless.

The tomatoes in the accompanying pictures were grown by Charles D. Tyler of Binghamton, N. Y. The following procedure was followed, the result of which produced a bumper crop of delicious fruit.

The seeds, purchased from a seed store, were planted in shallow wooden boxes filled with earth into which was mixed a good quantity of Vigoro, a commercial fertilizer, which was thoroughly mixed into the soil. The planting of the seeds took place about the latter part of March. The plants were watered as often as required and allowed as much sunlight as possible until about the first of May. At this time the boxes containing the plants were placed out-of-doors on the days in which the warm sun shone and brought back indoors at night to prevent any chance of killing by frost.

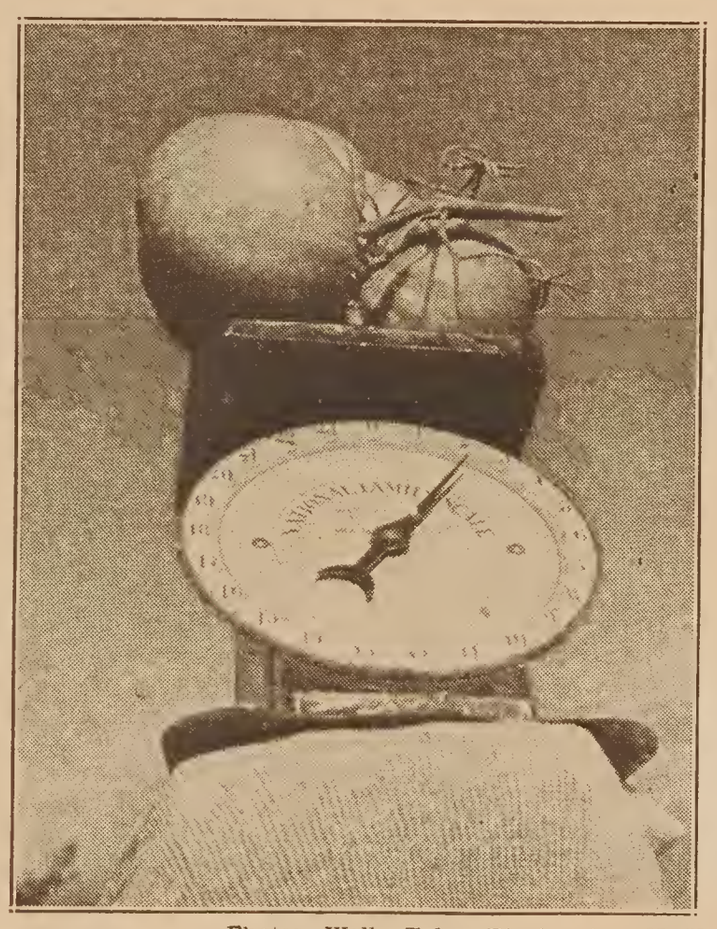
About May 30 the plants were transplanted to the soil in which they were to mature. Fertilizer of the familiar 5, 10, 5 variety was used, mixed deep into the soil in order to prevent the plants from burning from too close contact to it. The plants were of course puddled with water at the time of planting and were watered for a few days after until they had grown accustomed to the outdoor climate.

Throughout the Summer they were cared for in the usual manner. No blight or disease afflicted them, which simplified the growing.

Harvesting the crop, the plants of which, by the way, were not tied to poles during growth, took place commencing about September 1 and lasting through the fifteenth of the month. The yield per plant averaged 20 fruits to each. This would produce an average in weight of 20 to 25 pounds per plant which is no small tomatoe crop if not the largest in the world either. The majority of the Ox-Hearts weighed one pound each or more. One of the largest tipped the scales at 2¼ pounds.

All in all, a crop such as this is within the reach of every farm-gardener with none but the regular care being required. Prior to frost time all yet unripened were picked; many of those yet totally green were individually wrapped in newspapers and put in the vegetable cellar to ripen. From time to time those that were stored and wrapped were inspected and those which were found to have ripened were brought up to serve as food on the table. Fresh tomatoes were to be had almost daily until the last of October with but slight deviation in flavor. W. T.

These Ox-Hearts in the hands of their grower, Charles D. Tyler, Binghamton, N. Y. are but another example of size crop that any farm-gardener would be proud to raise.



Photos—Wally Tyler, Binghamton, N. Y.

One of the largest of the crop of Ox-Hearts tipped the scales at two and one-quarter pounds. Many others nearly approached this size. Few went below one pound in weight.

Niagara Frontier Youth Hostels

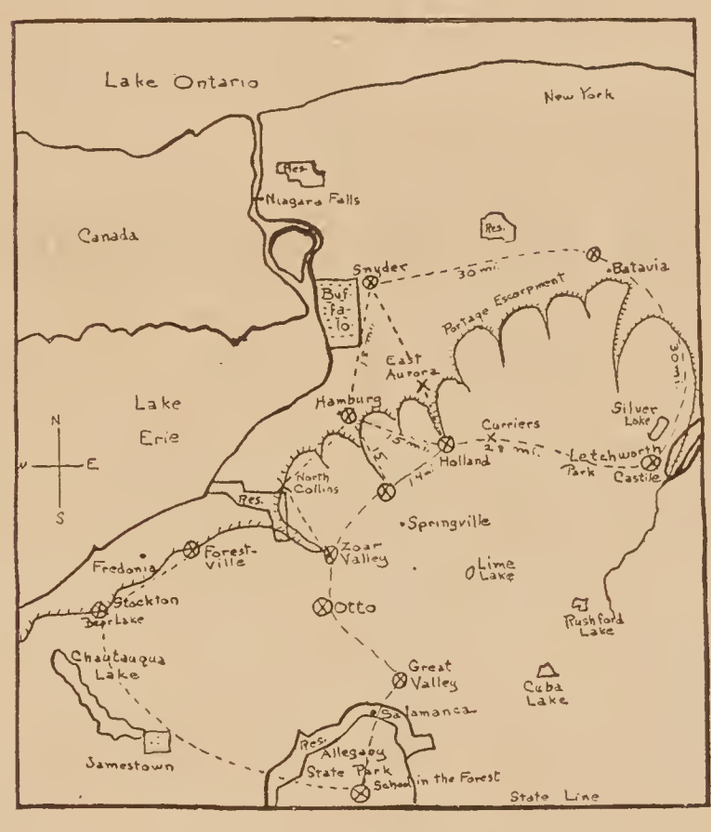
Vacation, the open road, and Youth Hostels! These are magic words and they are summoning forth a youthful host to adventure and happy companionship. Alone, in pairs, or in larger groups, they are faring forth from their homes on foot or horseback or on bicycles. Under their own steam they will see new places, meet new friends, gain new intimacy with the land.

Each trip brings not only fresh pleasures but fresh problems as well, for the hosteler is completely on his own. The success of his adventure depends on his own preparation, resourcefulness, persistence and adaptability. Shelter and a bed he may have for the small sum of 25 cents a night, but getting to the friendly roof is his own responsibility, as are his three meals (or more) each day. The hosteler's appetite and enjoyment of simple food are immense, so buying and budgeting must be mastered that trips shall not be curtailed because of lack of food or funds. Cooking, cleaning up and washing must be simple, for time and strength also are conserved by the wise hosteler, for his principal aim is travel. Advice and aid he may freely have from friendly house-parents and fellow hostelers. Frequently resources are pooled and a cooperative meal is enjoyed by a half dozen or more young persons who have by chance reached a hostel together.

Young persons "from 4 to 94" may use the hostels which are spaced a day's hike apart. Here in the Niagara Frontier one chain extends from Buffalo southward through scenery of a rugged beauty that rivals that of the famed Adirondacks. As we start southward we soon leave the comparative level of the Erie Plain and ascend the Portage escarpment which marks the irregularly scalloped northern edge of the Allegheny Plateau. Sculptured by innumerable post-glacial gullies through which water cascades down to the deeper valleys of the Cayuga, Cazenovia and Buffalo "cricks," all notably beautiful, or to the Eighteen-mile Creek, famed throughout the world for its Silurian and Early Devonian fossils, this escarpment extends from the southwestern part of Erie County northeastward into Genesee County, then southward along the Genesee (the Colorado Canyon of the East) to Letchworth Park. Except for Allegany State Park itself, all of this region was glaciated and abounds with moraines, kettle-holes and striated rocks. Once closely forested with mighty trees, occasional bits of primeval forest still remain to thrill the finder and much territory is still in possession of trees. Farms occupy the valleys and many of the hillsides. Occasionally a swamp or bog extends even to the edge of the road and invites the traveler to a cautious search for such rarities of plant life as sphagnum moss, pitcher plant, ladyslippers and other orchids. These, if found, are left for the enjoyment of others, for hostelers are not destructive of natural beauty or thoughtless of their fellows. Deer trails frequently cross the route and many a tale is told of the deer themselves as well as of smaller creatures that make memorable some hosteler's trip. Herons or wood-ducks, scarlet tanager or cardinal, may punctuate a morning's hike, or Virginia rails may cross one's path. Even the pileated woodpecker, near rival in size and beauty of the almost extinct ivory-billed woodpecker of remote southern swamps, is here to be met and marveled at. Ferns and flowers of bewildering variety tempt the botanist to go no further, so he chooses the loveliest spot of all beside the road for eating the noonday lunch and feasts both soul and body at once.

These are some of the charms and delights of hosteling on one of the routes of the Niagara Frontier Region. The map shows hostels already functioning as well as some now in process of preparation. Anyone contemplating a trip should write to the Youth Hostels Committee, Science Museum, Buffalo, N. Y., for latest information as to routes and hostels. Snyder, close to the Buffalo city line, Hamburg, near Eighteen-mile Creek and Holland on the Cazenovia, are listed in the 1940 handbook which may be obtained for 50 cents from American Youth Hostels. Northfield, Mass. This gives information regarding all routes and hostels in the United States.

The Holland Youth Hostel operates under the sponsorship of the Men's Club of Holland and the local unit of the County Home Bureau. First step in the chain of events leading to its establishment was an invitation to the Field Representative, Charles A. Harris, to speak and show motion pictures before the Holland Central School and the Men's Club. Setting up a joint committee of the two organizations soon followed and the search for willing house-parents began. One subcommittee assumed responsibility for the beds, even to the extent of designing and building double-decker bunks. Another secured the blankets, and the Home Bureau purchased and stitched up ticks which, now filled with straw, complete the necessary dormitory equipment. In each of the separate dormitories stand three double-decker bunks. Conveniently stored are extra cots which were donated and which make possible accommodation at one time of even more than the 10 boys and 10 girls which are listed as the capacity of the hostel. Each hosteler carries his own sheet sleeping sack.



NIAGARA FRONTIER YOUTH HOSTELS AND ROUTES
X in circle indicates Hostel now open; X, Hostel projected. Res., Indian Reservation. Scale, one inch about 12 miles.

The accompanying picture shows the pleasant farmhouse which is equipped with gas for cooking and heating from a well on the place. Some of the first hostelers to arrive are shown just before starting on a cross-country hike with field captains of the Buffalo Hiking Club to East Aurora, site of a projected hostel. Until this materializes, hikers from Buffalo may use the bus either to East Aurora or to Holland. Bikers will find Holland at an easy day's ride from the city, and the Castile Hostel near Letchworth Park readily reached the second day. From Castile to Batavia and finally from there to Buffalo completes the loop. Exceptionally fine hiking territory will be found on this loop at Holland and at Letchworth Park and on the longer loop at Zoar Valley and in Allegany State Park. A Niagara Falls route is projected.

The purpose of hostels is to help all to a greater knowledge, understanding, and love of the world by providing youth hostels and by assisting them in their travels over bicycle trails, footpaths and secondary roads. Hostels are simple overnight accommodations located along loops, largely on farms. Passes admitting holders to all U. S. hostels may be obtained from national headquarters, Isabel and Monroe Smith, Northfield, Massachusetts. The cost is $1 per year to persons under 21 and $2 for those 21 or over. In 1939 AYH overnights totaled 35,000. Longest established and most used routes are in New England. Watch the movement grow in Western New York!

New York. MABLE H. JAMES.

Group containing first hostelers.

Photos—Genevieve E. Smith, Holland, N. Y.
Holland Youth Hostel, Plinn Geiger's Home, at Holland, N. Y.

Storing Soy Beans

The preservation of viability of soybean seed in storage is dependent upon both its moisture content and the temperature. Such factors as variety, oil content, etc., play important roles but these are beyond control in most cases. In general, molding can be prevented by storing the seed at a moisture content of not over 13 per cent. However, it is preferable to dry the seed to seven or eight per cent in order to preserve its viability under normal storage conditions. Since mechanically drying to this moisture content is not feasible on an average farm, it is customary to store them in bags or bins at whatever moisture content they possess at harvest and to allow them to approach the above-mentioned moisture percentage by coming to air equilibrium.

Seed stored at 18 per cent moisture and 86 degrees F. will be dead or worthless in about six weeks. At this temperature, seed stored at 14 per cent would be dead in about five months, but if stored at nine per cent, it would last for a year or more before losing its germination to any great extent. At 68 degrees, seed stored at 16 or 18 per cent will be dead within a year, and 14 per cent seed will probably lose most of its viability within a year. At this temperature, it is probably safe to store for a year or more at moisture contents below 10 per cent. At 50 degrees, seed can be stored for about a year containing moisture as high as 16 per cent without serious loss of viability if molding does not develop. In this part of the country, it is the usual practice to put into storage for seed beans which are harvested dry.

Illinois. W. H. GOSS.

Visiting New York!

. . . then stay at The Victoria, New York's most hospitable hotel. Large, cheerful rooms, each with a radio, private bath, circulating ice water and Servidor. An ideal location "Where Times Square Meets Radio City." Only 15 minutes to the Fair. Write for special Courtesy Card and Key to World's Fair Automobile drawing.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

Last Chance for World's Fair Trip

Send in Your Entry Now to Qualify as Typical R. N.-Y. Family

This is the last week, the last chance for Rural New-Yorker readers to take advantage of the World's Fair offer to attend the Fair for one entire week, beginning October 14, with all expenses paid. The offer is being made to the Typical Farm Family which will be selected by the vote of R. N.-Y. readers. The rules are set forth below and all that any eligible family need do is fill out the entry blank at the bottom of this page and send it in with a 300 word letter and a snapshot of the family.

Mother, Father and two children can make this trip. They will be driven to the Fair and back home again in a Ford car. The expense of any necessary over-night stops will be taken care of by the Ford Company and the Fair management. The family's accommodations at the Fair will be in a newly constructed and completely furnished home on the Fair Grounds. That will be their home for the week. All food is supplied as well as a maid to take care of cleaning, cooking, and laundry. The exhibits and amusements at the Fair will be open without charge to the Typical Farm Family, and best of all, your time is your own. You can do just what you feel like doing, no more, no less. The Ford car, at the family's disposal while they're at the Fair, will take them to New York City for shopping and sightseeing, whichever is desired. The Fair is arranging special trips to the Empire State Building, Rockefeller Centre, and important museums, as well as a ride in a yacht around Manhattan Island. In other words, everything rolled into one perfect vacation week, with all the comforts and none of the bills.

And there is still time to send in your entry. All entries will be judged entirely on their own merits. The judges will select five families from all the entries and their decision will be based solely on the entry, the photograph, and the letter. So everyone has as good a chance as his neighbor to be chosen the Typical Farm Family. No one need be concerned that his application will be overlooked because of the many others that may be received. No matter how many or how few, each entry will be read carefully both by our own World's Fair Editor and by each of the judges. The picture and a short sketch of each of the five families selected by the judges will be published in our August 24 issue and there will then be popular voting by all R. N.-Y. readers. The family who receives the most votes will be the Typical Farm Family entitled to the World's Fair trip, with all the trimmings, for the week of October 14.

Entries close Monday, July 29, but if post-marked July 29 they will be accepted. Send in your name now—you might well be the lucky family.

Rules of the Contest

The contest is open to all farm families who are R. N.-Y. readers, consisting of a father, mother, and two children, ages 8 to 18. A family with more than two children may enter the contest but only two children within the ages specified may accompany their parents to the Fair.

To be eligible for the Rural New-Yorker contest, a farm family must be living on a farm of not less than 50 acres and deriving at least 75 per cent of their annual income from the farm on which they live; also the farm family must live in any one of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware or Maryland. All entries in the contest must be submitted on the official R. N.-Y. entry blank which appears on this page. A signed entry blank must be accompanied by a recent snapshot of the family of four (any size picture up to 2¼ x 3¼ inches). Also, there must be a letter of not more than 300 words describing the family nominated and outlining its characteristics and qualifications for the Typical Farm Family. The letter may be written and sent in by any relative or friend of the family nominated but the entry must be signed by the father of the nominated family.

A family can only be nominated once. Additional nominations will not be considered. All nominating entries and letters with photographs must be sent to the Rural New-Yorker World's Fair Editor not later than Monday, July 29, 1940. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, July 29, in order to be eligible.

Lettuce in Fulton Area

The first Iceberg lettuce from the Fulton, N. Y., area this year brought $2.50 a crate of four dozen heads F. O. B. Fulton for members of the Fulton Vegetable Growers Association. The lettuce Imperial 44 was in good condition and the price is about the same as last year.

Lettuce growers in the Fulton area have been engaged for a number of years in efforts to bring back the million and a half dollar business of 1927, when 1,500 cars were shipped from Fulton, mostly Big Boston. Last year about 200 cars of lettuce were shipped; this year's crop, growers predict, may be even smaller.

Imperial 44 has solved the problem of the growers to a certain extent, because it is even better eating than the California product. However the growing season is short in this section. ARTHUR J. OWEN.

OFFICIAL R. N.-Y. ENTRY FORM

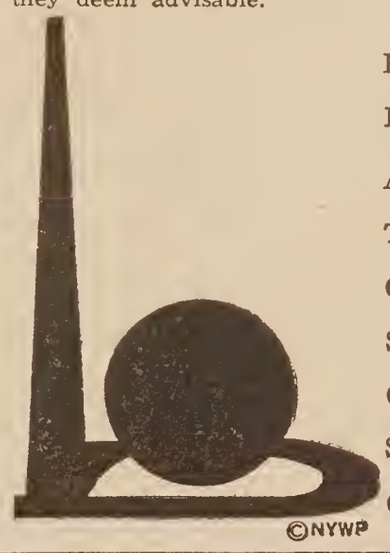
For Typical Farm Family

To Be Filled Out and Mailed or Delivered to The R. N.-Y. World's Fair Editor, The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City. All entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, July 29.

Read Carefully

With this entry blank, include a letter of not more than 300 words about the family entered; also include a recent snapshot of the family (not larger than 2¼ x 3¼).

This entry form must be signed by the father of the family. In signing this form, the father of a family entered in the Typical Farm Family contest agrees that he, his wife and two children will attend the World's Fair of 1940 in New York City from October 14 to 20 as guests of and at the expense of (all travel expenses included) the Fair. Permission is hereby granted The Rural New-Yorker and the Fair Corporation to publish such pictures and data of the family as they deem advisable.



Father's Name .....

Mother's Name .....

Address .....

Type of Farm .....

Child's Name ..... Age ....

School ..... Grade ....

Child's Name ..... Age ....

School ..... Grade ....

(Signature of Parent) .....

Charles P. Close

Announcement has come of the passing of Professor C. P. Close at his home in College Park, Maryland, at the age of 72 years, following an illness of several months. For many years he was Extension Horticulturist for the United States Department of Agriculture, having retired just two years before his death. He was prominently identified with the rapid development of scientfic horticulture in the United States which began about the turn of the century. For many years he was chairman of the new fruits committee of the American Pomological Society and took an active part in the careful cataloguing of new varieties.

For 20 years he served as secretary-treasurer of the American Society for Horticultural Science and edited the Proceedings of that Society, proceedings which have now become standard in scientific horticulture in the United States. In recognition of his efforts in plant breeding, one of his creations, the Close apple, was named after him.

Merely to recite Professor Close's contributions to horticulture would, however, be to miss his full measure. It was his kindly, considerate, courteous manner and his fineness of grain which stand out in thinking about him — always the gentleman. He was ever willing to help in any effort for the development of horticulture, and always in a quiet, sincere manner and with high standards. Horticulture and a host of loyal friends will keep his memory a living thing. H. B. T.

Horticultural Meetings

The Western New York meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society will be held at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva on Saturday, August 3. The speaking program will begin at 10:30 o'clock. The principal speaker will be W. J. Tawse, horticulturist, from the Province of Quebec, well known to eastern growers through his appearance at the Eastern Meeting of the Horticultural Society at Kingston last Winter. He is to discuss how the Canadian fruit growers have met the serious fruit marketing problems presnted to them last Fall and again this year.

The New York State Vegetable Association will hold its Summer meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station on Wednesday, August 14.

The horticultural workers interested in rootstocks in the Northeastern Experiment Stations and including adjacent Canada and Michigan and Ohio will hold a meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station on July 31, August 1 and 2. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss research projects in the northeastern section of the United States, to look over the Geneva plantings and to lay plans for the future. There is much interest in dwarfing rootstocks and in a slightly smaller tree for orchard planting. Some of the new rootstocks under test give promise of being useful for these purposes.

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Horticultural Notes

By H. B. Tukey

One of the most serious faults with the fruit industry is its failure to take a more active stand in getting fruit to the consumer unbruised.

* * *

Black-currant juice is reported from England to have produced some amazing cases of recovery in individuals troubled with duodenal or stomach ulcer complaints.

* * *

Now that some of the minor elements have been found to be very effective in increasing yields and overcoming some diseases, many unusual trials are found in experiment station literature. Maine reports that small quantities of iron, manganese, nickel, copper, zinc, and boron have been tried on potatoes and that small increases in yield were obtained with each element except nickel, a 25 pound application of nickel sulphate producing a significant reduction in yield. Perhaps one should expect such a situation, considering the fact that nickel is commonly associated with war munitions and money! Another interesting report is of marked increase in mealiness in potatoes where potash fertilizers have been used. The relation between the soil, the fertilizer, the plant, and the human diet are becoming of increasing concern to scientists.

* * *

In the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* is a report of variety trials, including the well-known Opalescent of American origin. The report reads: "Opalescent (October-November). Of American origin. This variety attracted attention by the pleasant sight which the very large beautifully coloured fruits presented when hanging on the tree. The flavour is poor. While a little scab was observed on the foliage of this variety, none was apparent on the fruit, the skin of which is extremely sticky." The report sounds very familiar. It would be difficult to describe American experiences more nicely!

* * *

Modern warfare has visioned destruction by disseminating disease-organisms upon the enemy. This time it is the Japanese beetle which is being attacked, and by the use of a bacterial disease. The bacterial organism as reported from the University of Maryland is first cultured in the laboratory, then injected into Japanese beetle grubs which are in turn cultured until thoroughly diseased. These grubs are ground and mixed with chalk or talc and planted with a corn planter at 10 foot intervals. The disease organism is picked up and spread in the soil by other Japanese beetle grubs and is said to perform a veritable blitzkrieg upon developing colonies. Fortunately the organism does not develop in warm-blooded animals.

* * *

A good discussion of peaches in the *Canadian Horticulturist* lists the the following varieties for Canada which is of some interest to growers in Western New York.

Early-season group: June Elberta (Mikado), the earliest peach with fair quality. Yellow Swan, an older variety now on the wane because of only fair quality. Marigold, preferable to Yellow Swan but not so much in demand as a few years ago. Fisher, a bud sport of Valiant, not fully tried but which if it lives up to promise will dominate the early season group. Oriole, much in demand for planting but fruits tend to run small. Golden Jubilee, a promising new kind, demand for planting slackening, fruit bruises easily, some merit as a canning peach.

Mid-season group: Rochester, good quality, hardy in bud, used by processors to limited extent. Vimy, large high-quality fruits, but a self-sterile variety, seems shy in bearing. Vedette, an outstanding newcomer, useful in both fresh fruit and processing trade, old trees likely to produce small fruit. Valiant, the leader among the V peaches. Viceroy, good quality, tendency to cling. South Haven, good quality but less liked on fresh fruit market than the V-type peaches, canners find it difficult to peel. Veteran, good quality, widely planted, tendency to cling in some seasons. Halehaven, highly regarded as a new-comer, may replace Veteran and South Haven.

Late-season group: Stark's Early Elberta, heavy cropper, four days before Elberta, lighter yellow in color. Elberta, still the No. 1 peach. Geddes, a new variety ripening a week after Elberta.

* * *

What brings about water core in an apple? Professor C. P. Harley, who is probably the country's authority on water core says that it is high temperature and the subsequent hydrolysis of starch, which in turn increases the osmotic pressure of the cells and cause then to rupture. But what has bothered many is how to correlate growth and seasonal conditions with water core. Now Professor Harley finds that a factor which predisposes an apple to water core is the photosynthetic activity of the leaf. Before water core can occur, there must be sufficient carbohydrate synthesized and transported to the fruit. Now, if trees are given an application of nitrogen or if there is an abundance of nitrogen per leaf, the leaves are larger, they synthesize carbohydrates better, and if high temperatures occur, water core results. You may have to read the explanation several times to grasp it and retain it, but the information is all there and correctly and accurately stated.

* * *

Hester and Shelton, writing in the *Journal of the American Society of Agronomy* indicate that more organic material is needed in northern soils than in southern soils. They feel that "owing to the difference in temperature more organic matter is probably necessary in a colder than in a warmer climate to furnish an equal amount of nitrogen for crop growth."

* * *

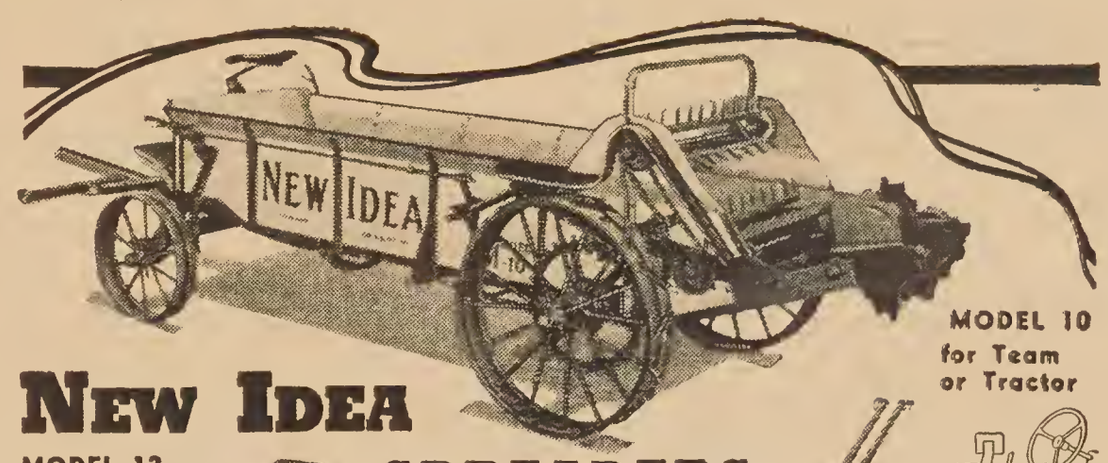
Also in the same journal is an article by Gourley and Wander of Ohio which is of great significance to orchardists. It has to do with potassium in orchard soils and methods of applying it. It seems that potash when applied to the surface of the soil is soon locked by chemical reaction into a form which is not readily available. Under a sod or straw mulch, however, and at depths of 12 to 24 inches there is less rapid fixation and some lateral spread of the material in an available form. This suggests that if potash is put deep into the soil, say 16 to 18 inches as behind a Killifer disk, it will be placed in the "active absorbing zone of the tree roots in most eastern orchard soils and also below the zone in which potassium is fixed by alternate wetting and drying. Its lateral movement should then be ample for supplying the needs of the tree." There have been many orchardists and fertilizer men who have been saying for years that the reason there is often no response from potash is that even though it is applied to the surface of the soil, the trees never get it. Is this a new approach to the problem, and does it explain some of the swing ot sod and mulch in eastern orchardists in recent years?

* * *

And now comes the report from Florida that crushed pecan shells received from pecan processing plants are useful in the cutting-bench in the propagation of horticultural plants. The shells are first run through a standard burr mill feed grinder set on wide adjustment, leaving the largest pieces perhaps one-half inch in diameter. Equal parts by volume of sand and ground shells are mixed and used directly in the propagating benches.

* * *

A recent visitor from England—a fruit grower who operates a large acreage in Sussex, reports his entire satisfaction in England with some of the new dwarfing and semi-dwarfing stocks which are now receiving attention in America. He reports that it would be difficult to find a commercial orchard in his section where trees are grown on seedling rootstocks as they are in America. He finds that Malling XII and XIII are very good as semi-standards, and he finds Malling IX, II, and I highly desirable.



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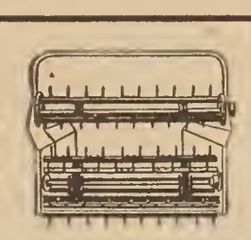

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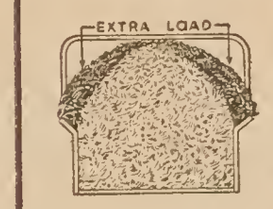

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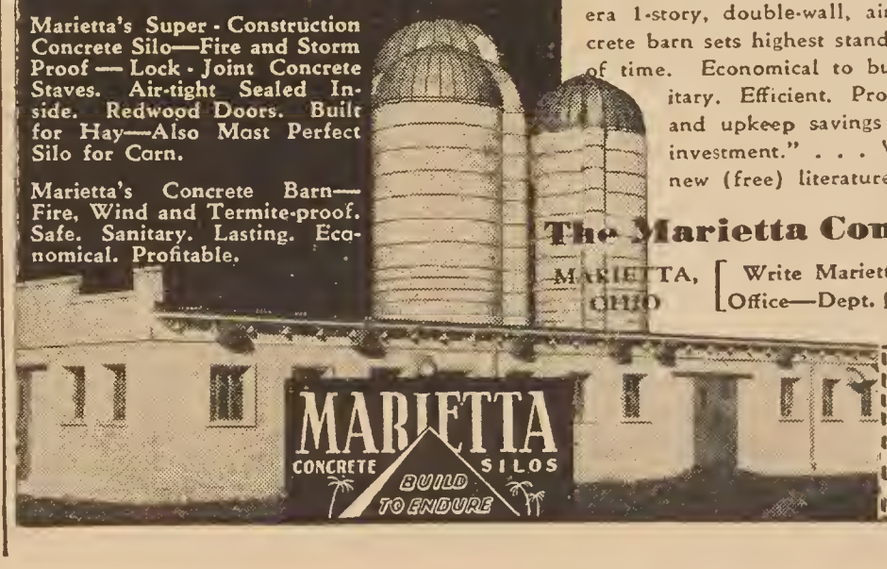

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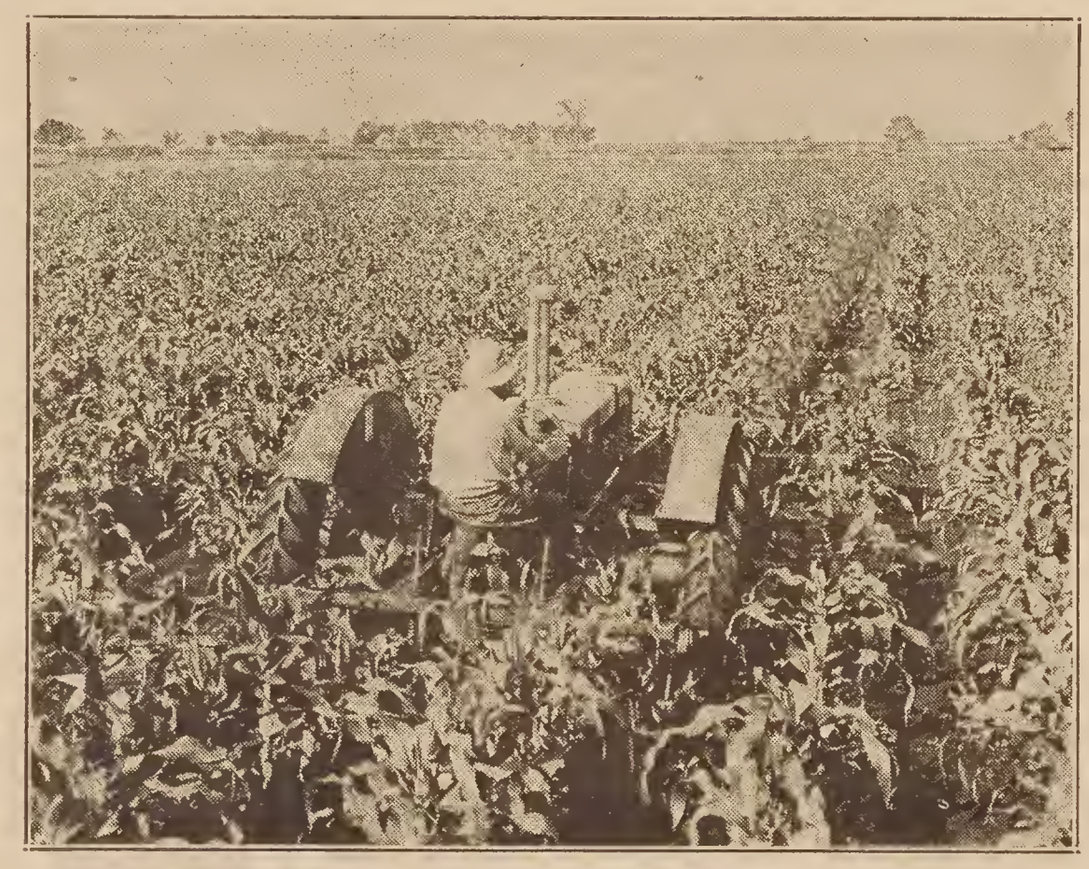

Rubber tired tractor cultivates more corn in less time.

Nut Information Wanted

The Northern Nut Growers Association, which is purely scientific and educational, now in its 31st year and publishing an annual report of its proceedings, wishes this year to make a survey of nut growing in the northeastern states. New England has fallen to my lot. It would be a favor to the association if any of your readers in those states would give us information on a few points.

For example, what nuts are native and their range; are they exported or sold locally in stores and roadside stands; in the natural state or processed in some way, as an ingredient in maple candy possibly; is there any growing of introduced nuts, such as black walnuts, filberts, Japanese and Chinese chestnuts, English or Japanese walnuts, and are there any persons specially interested in nut growing. Any information may be sent to me at Litchfield, Connecticut.

W. C. DEMING.

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Good French combing lengths fine territory wools in original bags 80 to 83 cents scoured basis spot Boston. Country-packed bright fleece wools of three-eighths and one-quarter blood grades in mixed lots offered direct from the country 39 to 40 cents in the grease delivered to users.

All Aboard for the R. N.-Y. Tour!

Please send me your literature about your 1940 trip. I would join your party at Chicago. I consider my Alaskan trip in 1935 a "little bit of heaven." A. B. K.
Florida.

Here goes the reservation deposit and am looking forward to the best trip ever. I hope we will have a large crowd and the same fine spirit prevail. This will be my ninth trip with you and I have considered each one better than the last so have high hopes this year as usual.
Connecticut. H. A. C.

Deposits and reservations are coming in and if you want to join us and see the wide stretch of this country from New York to Seattle, through Canada, Lake Louise, Banff, and our wonderful Great Lakes, ending up with Niagara Falls, you better throw in your lot with these good friends and get your Summer vacation plans settled. There are so many interesting features I cannot write about all of them and the itinerary gives you a comprehensive idea of all we plan to do. At Duluth we board the S. S. Noronic for a different kind of a trip. Duluth has a beautiful harbor and the Aerial Bridge there is one of the finest. We sail out on Lake Superior which is the largest fresh water lake in the world. It is bracing air, clear and tonic, and the meals are good, and we give a good account of ourselves, as usual. We stop at Port Arthur and Fort William and have a morning to roam about. Then through Sault Ste. Marie Locks. These locks are the largest in the world, they say, but at least they handle four times as much traffic as the Panama Canal. I got up at 2 A. M. to see a boat go through the locks and it was something never forgotten. This brings us into Lake Huron and the sail through that lake is lovely, restful and enjoyable. The last night on the boat there will be a Masquerade party and you will have fun. In the morning we are at Sarnia where we take a train for Toronto and have a sight seeing trip around a typical English City. We arrive at Niagara Falls, and after dinner buses take us for the Niagara Falls Illumination Trip. It is a fine sight. With the many changes of recent years in the contour of the Falls we will have a new view. The night will be spent at the hotel and in the morning the last lap of our journey starts toward home.

The trip will have such a variety of scenery you will have food for thought for many years to come. One friend asks about clothing and baggage permitted. Be prepared for warm days and cool days. Don't forget the top coat and a sweater. You may not need them but on the other hand we were in a snow storm at Glacier Park one year and the top coat was a comfort. Another year we were too warm but it is just the contrast that intrigues us. So if you are prepared for both you will have a better time. Travel light. Three or four dresses will do you nicely and a man might like an extra suit; with change of shoes and shirts he will be well equipped. At the captain's dinner on the boat we put on our best dress, but nothing elaborate. A simple silk or chiffon informal dress is all right. For luggage a bag 19x30 will fit under the seat and in addition a small one for toilet articles and overnight clothes will be enough.

This trip is well planned and will be ably conducted as always. You will have a good time and at the lowest possible rate for the territory covered and all the incidentals.

Send in your reservation promptly now and make sure of a happy vacation with us. Many old as well as new friends are with us. You will meet people like yourself—all congenial and companionable. There are young people and older friends, but all together one happy vacation family. Send in the coupon below for the itinerary and be ready to join us August 6th—M. G. KEYES, Tour Director.

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Manganese and its Relation to Plant Growth

PART II

Part one gave a general idea of what had been done by way of experimenting with manganese compounds up to about 1910 to 1911. During the next decade 60 or more experiments were conducted in foreign countries for the purpose of establishing to what extent applications of manganese, chiefly as manganese sulphate, but also as the chloride, carbonate, and as pyrolucite (a dioxide of manganese [MnO^2]) would benefit plant growth. Of these, about a fifth were conducted in France, a slightly greater number in Germany, and a nearly equal number in Italy. The others were widely distributed in Holland, Austria, Spain, in England and her colonial possessions, and in the United States.

Probably the first to call special attention, in this country, to the possible importance of manganese and many other "minor" elements in connection with plant nutrition, and to their occasional deficiency for certain crops, was G. Bertrand, in an address delivered in 1912.

Some Results of Manganese Experiments in the United States From 1910 to About 1920.

In view of what has since been learned concerning manganese and its functions in connection with plant growth a brief survey of what was done in this country during the decade prior to about 1920 is not without interest.

In 1913 the writer conducted, for private interests, many experiments with manganese and radio active substances, and eventually with practically all of the other elements said to have sometime aided plant growth. This work was done on farms in many states. In the early trials the radio active substance gave no evidence of enough benefit to justify their use.

In the year 1914, O. M. Shedd reported having analyzed a large number of Kentucky soils, both virgin and cultivated. He found, in a large majority of cases, that those which had been cultivated contained less manganese than the virgin soils. He reported, in the surface soils, from 0.005 to 0.331 per cent of manganese, and in the subsoils from 0.002 to 0.264 per cent, and he asserts that the soils of the better agricultural areas contained more manganese than those of the inferior areas.

In 1914, J. J. Skinner and M. X. Sullivan (of the U. S. D. A.) reported on a five year test on acid, silty, clay-loam, using manganese sulphate at the rate of 50 pounds per acre, but it proved harmful to all of the crops grown. It was, therefore, concluded "that manganese was not profitable as a soil treatment on soils of this nature, in need of liming." Further light was shed upon the above report, in 1916, by Skinner and F. R. Reid, who state that the 50 pound application of manganese sulphate, per acre, was not beneficial to wheat, rye, corn, cowpeas or potatoes. The soil was so acid that it required from 1,780 to 2,750 pounds of calcium carbonate, per acre, to neutralize it to a depth of six inches. In addition, it was greatly in need of organic matter, and otherwise in poor condition. It possessed, naturally, weak oxidizing power, a feature which was further impaired by the manganese. After the neutralization of the soil the manganese increased the yields of all the crops, with the exception of the potatoes. The authors say that, on the neutralized soil, manganese appeared to improve its oxidizing power. They add, in conclusion, "These results on the behavior of manganese as a so-called catylytic fertilizer, when acting under acid or neutral soil conditions show that no profitable return is to be expected in soils of a persistent acid tendency until such soils are limed." For some crops, however, liming is imperative if the soil is materially acid.

In 1915, W. P. Headden, of the Colorado Station, analyzed samples of wheat from various parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe, in order to determine their content of iron and manganese. He found that the percentages of the latter ranged from 0.003 to 0.008, and he adds: "It seems improbable that a non-essential constituent should occur in all samples in essentially the same quantity under such a variety of conditions."

It was shown by B. E. Brown and G. A. Minges, in 1916, at the Iowa Station, that small amounts of manganese salts aid both ammonification (ammonia formation), and nitrification (nitrate formation), whereas large applications have a tendency to depress both, or, in other words, to interfere with bacterial activity.

At the Alabama Station, E. F. Cauthen, M. J. Funchess, and W. A. Gardener called attention, in 1918, to the formation of soluble manganese compounds in acid soils. Elsewhere, Funchess points out that the effect of the soil reaction may explain why one experimenter finds manganese compounds toxic and another beneficial, as, for example, in the experiments conducted by Skinner and others, for the United States Department of Agriculture.

In 1917, O. M. Johnson arrived at the conclusion that the chief form of the manganese on the Island of Oahu, in the Hawaiian group, where pineapples were seriously poisoned by it, was manganese dioxide ($Mn\,O^2$), and that it caused injury by preventing the plants from taking up a proper amount of iron. In 1924 he mentioned that rice, also, is seriously affected on the highly manganiferous soils. He asserts that already the difficulty with the pineapple, on half of the affected soils of Hawaii had been overcome by spraying four times a year with a solution of ferrous (iron) sulphate.

As a result of cooperative studies of the U. S. Department of Agricultre and the Virginia Truck Station, at Norfolk, Va. R. H. True, O. F. Black, and J. W. Kelley reported, in 1919, that in spinach, manganous oxid is the only constituent regularly present in greater proportion in the roots than in the top. In the same year McHargue, of Kentucky, in the course of water-culture and pot experiments, found that wheat was benefited by manganese if used in suitable amounts, and that it seemed to perform an important function in normal growth and development. At Cornell University, in the same year, E. P. Deatrick, by water-culture methods, found that small amounts of manganese salts were stimulating to wheat, whereas larger quantities were highly detrimental.

Compared with the many practical experiments, mostly in European countries, during the same 10 year period, it will be seen that there is not much on record from 1910 to 1920, in this country, to show to what extent manganese possesses practical value for the American farmer. It is therefore, of special interest to see what has been learned, in that respect, since 1920.

To What Extent Has Manganese Been Shown to be of Practical Value to the American Farmer Since 1920?

In Kentucky, in 1923, McHargue reported experiments with peas, soybeans, horsebean, and Indian corn, on both loam and sandy soil. On acid soil containing 0.1 per cent of manganese, the addition of manganese sulphate proved injurious, but when carbonate of lime was also used it was beneficial. He says legumes are more responsive to manganese, than other plants. He holds that manganese aids photosynthesis in the assimilation of carbon dioxide (the gas that humans exhale), and in connection with chlorophyl formation. Elsewhere he states that manganese was found essential for the tomato.

The New Jersey Station reports that on the Clifford Snyder farm at Pittstown, N. J., the yield of potatoes with a 5-8-7 fertilizer was 212.9 bushels per acre; and when 80 pounds, per acre, of manganese sulphate was also used the yield rose to 236.2 bushels.

At the Rhode Island Station, T. E. Odland and F. K. Crandall give the results secured with and without manganese on spinach and beets, grown both in the Fall and Spring, and also with lettuce, sweet corn, grass, potatoes, tomatoes and mangels. In some cases the tomatoes showed no response to the manganese, whereas spinach, beets and lettuce responded well. In fact some of the plants responded even on an acid soil that had never been limed, and the pH value of the Kingston soil is, normally, around 4.3 to 4.5.

From Ohio, I. C. Hoffman reports a manganese deficiency that developed in a greenhouse, in Toledo, causing chlorosis in tomatoes. The more sand in the soil the worse were the results. (To be Continued).

Let Us Go to "War"

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who lived about 300 years before Christ, made war on Rome. He was successful in battle but when he realized the cost he paid for this victory, he is reputed to have said, "Another victory like this one, and I am done for." Hence a "Pyrrhic Victory" is looked upon as one of very doubtful value. In view of the present situation and our intention to arm ourselves more fully it should not be amiss to view things from an angle other than armaments alone. Are we not leaving a gap in our defense which may in time be very costly and result in hardship to those who come after us?

We are no doubt the biggest industrial nation and as such are able to complete with any country, once we have made up our mind to do so. We must, however, remember that the biggest and finest industrial nation is only as powerful as its agricultural backbone. In the long run it is a healthy soil that maintains a healthy nation and all other items become secondary. Although we won the last war on the battle fields, we thought we suffered quite a loss by not being paid for what we advanced in money and goods. However costly this may have been, expressed in money value, it was man made, and as such can be created again. We sustained another loss, far more serious in its implications, a loss little known to the average man in the street, and a loss which cannot be rectified by man power—a loss caused by plowing up land to produce feed for the fighting armies and later neglecting it. Erosion, dust storms and floods have been the results, and valuable humus has been washed down our streams. If we realize that Mother Nature has been at work ever since creation to build humus and further, that this thin layer feeds every living creature, we begin to appreciate the terrifying loss to agriculture.

Some may smile, pointing to the agricultural surpluses we now have. This is very true, and the ironic part of it is the glutting market of agricultural produce only aggravates the situation and befogs our outlook. Any engineer is familiar with the load limit of the metal he uses. If he goes beyond this load limit, he is headed for trouble. What holds true with metals, holds equally true with living organisms, including our soil. Our agricultural colleges and research workers are constantly figuring out how they can increase production, and they advise us farmers accordingly. Evidently little has been done to tell us the "load limit" in milk, egg, and soil production. That this "load limit" has been reached is quite evident. Our American buffalo had no T. B. Neither did it suffer from Bangs disease, or any other disease our dairy cattle are largely suffering from today. If we took the trouble to find out, we would learn that the animals we lose first are usually our highest producers. We at Minkdale Farms conduct a goat dairy and like other goat dairy farmers claim that a goat is much healthier than our much larger competitor the cow. While this holds true today, we are very much in doubt if it will be true tomorrow for the reason that greed, ignorance or need will compel us to step up production in milk. The udder of an animal is part of the sex circuit. If we stimulate one unit excessively, we are apt to weaken other units in this circuit just as we would weaken one arm if worn in a sling at the expense of the other doing double duty. Retention of afterbirth, heavy birth, etc. are nature's warning finger to tell us all is not well.

Where are we headed for? We value industrial labor higher than agricultural labor, a fallacy for which we are going to pay very dearly some day. It means that we force every farmer in the country to squeeze as much out of his ground as he possibly can, and for what? It means also that to make, in many cases, just a mere living the farmer has been forced to become an industrialist. We see big egg plants with thousands of birds. This in itself is an agricultural monstrosity. The farmer growing the grain for these egg factories commits the same mistake. He too has become an industrialist. He just grows grain and has no livestock. Nature's circuit is broken. The grain farmer uses chemical fertilizer (inorganic); he thereby depletes his soil of humus. He uses a tractor and kills his earthworms about which Darwin wrote a whole book to show their beneficial action on the soil. The egg farmer, or should we call him the egg industrialist, has no use for his valuable droppings, the organic fertilizer. He dumps it out without regard to try and preserve its value. Neither has the city fellow any use for garbage. He dumps it in the sea instead of converting in into valuable humus by composting it.

In days gone by our farms were self contained units. Now they are more cultural or specialty concerns. Here is the lurking danger to the health and well being of our country. Here is where we ought to go to war. The ability of Henry Ford to build us 1,000 aeroplanes a day is a very assuring thought but the fact that we are digging our nutritional soil from our feet all the time and laying barren acre after acre each year is a gruesome picture; indeed, much more so in the long run than war horrors in battle-torn Europe. Houses and factories men can rebuild but to bring barren soil back into productivity is an entirely different story.

A. F. A. KONIG.

Connecticut.

Loading hay with Carl and Ted, eight year old oxen, weight 2,900 lbs. on the E. G. Dwinell farm, Plainfield, Vermont.

Mass. Fruit Growers

Problems of producing and marketing Massachusetts fruit will be taken up at the two-day fruit growers meeting, July 25-26 during Massachusetts State College Farm and Home Week.

Production problems will be considered in the Thursday discussion, July 25, starting with demonstrations of various types of equipment and machinery, and a review of the development of spray machinery. Among the current problems to be considered are the condition of hurricane damaged trees, a national tree-removal program, and the 1940 spraying season.

In Friday's discussion of marketing and promotion, A. W. Lombard and L. A. Webster of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture will tell of apple advertising by the industrial and development commission, and the results of apple promotion work. The program of the Connecticut Valley Fruit Growers Association will be explained by E. A. Critchett, South Amherst apple grower.

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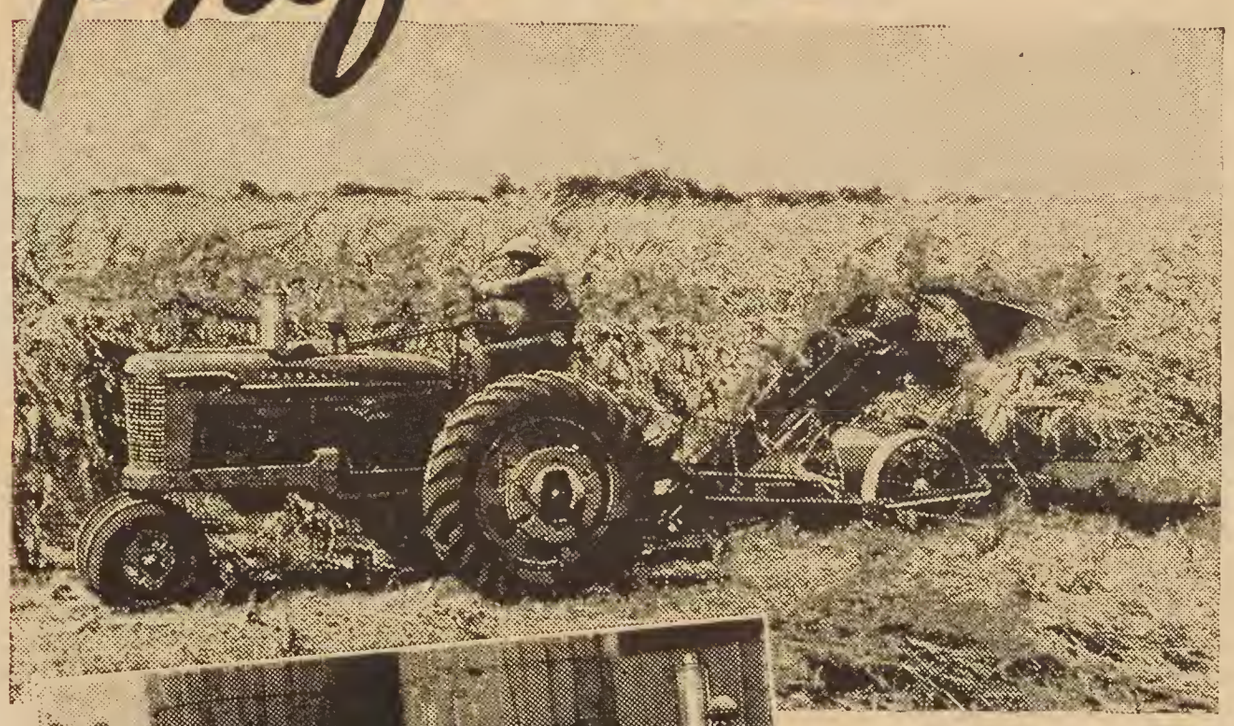

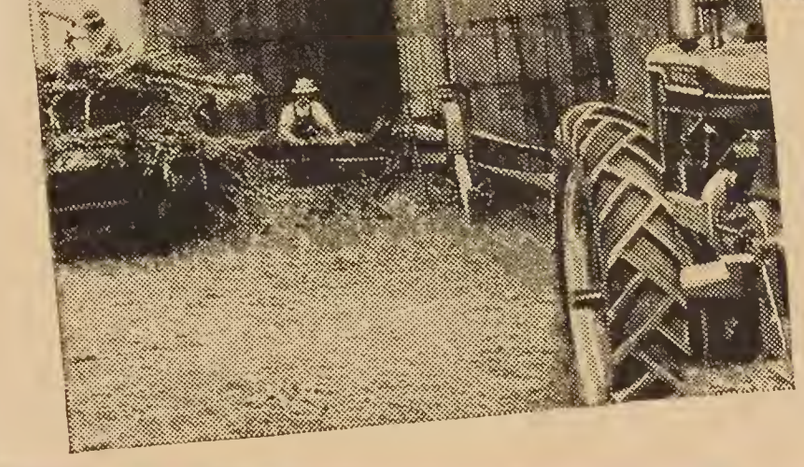

Above: McCormick-Deering 2-Row Power-Drive Corn Binder. Built for heavy work and fast cutting at tractor speeds. One-row models also available in regular and short corn types. Capacities: 8 to 10 and 20 to 25 acres a day.

Left: You have a choice of two McCormick-Deering Enclosed-Gear Ensilage Cutters—No. 10-E, with capacity of 8 to 10 tons an hour, and the larger No. 12-E, with capacity of 10 to 16 tons an hour. The No. 12-H Hay Chopper, in addition to making grass silage, can handle corn efficiently.

McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Binders and Ensilage Cutters are designed and built to reduce your corn harvest costs. They will save time when a delay of a day or two may mean lower feeding value. They will do excellent work for you because Harvester workmanship is built into every part and feature.

McCormick-Deering Husker-Shredders and Ensilage Harvesters round out a complete line of corn machines. The husker-shredder is a modern all-steel machine with a capacity of 400 to 700 bushels a day, depending upon conditions, and can be operated by any two-plow tractor. The ensilage harvester is a time and labor-saver, making ensilage in the field in one operation.

Stop in and see the International Harvester dealer now. Place your order well ahead of the rush season. Choose McCormick-Deering and count on smooth sailing during corn harvest.

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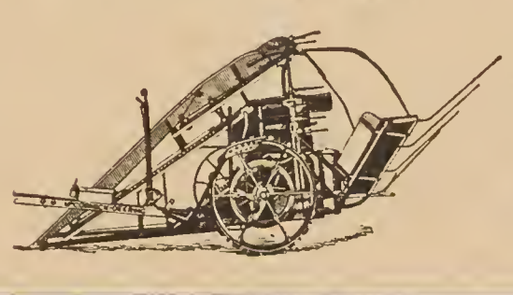

Long life, dependable service, and easy operation make the 1-row McCormick-Deering Ground-Drive Corn Binder a favorite among horse farmers. The vertical-type shown at left is a popular model. A short-type binder for short varieties of corn is also available.

McCORMICK-DEERING
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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

Established 1850

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

Mr. Noyes Should Explain

HONORABLE Holton V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, read a 3,000-word paper at the recent annual meeting of the Dairymen's League in Utica. The major theme of the discourse seemed to be to convince his hearers that dairy farmers are now for the first time co-operating under the Federal Order. This is new. Dependents, subordinates and slaves obey orders. Co-operation is the voluntary act of free men. Apparently oblivious of the irony in his thesis, Mr Noyes stressed, (1) democratic processes, (2) submission of disputes to a vote, (3) self determination, (4) the rights of individuals, and (5) the responsibility to accept the result of the plebiscite and to join in and help make the Orders work.

(1) Is it a democratic process to force a producer to give up his wealth and take what is returned for it without a murmur?

(2) Do farmers vote when their opponents cast their own ballots for them?

(3) Is it self determination when a producer is denied free will in the disposition or price of what he produces?

(4) Does the individual enjoy his rights when he is estopped in the sale of the wealth he has produced to favor a monopoly?

(5) Hitler got away with the pretense of a plebiscite in Austria after he demanded approval by the Austrian people with guns pointed at their breasts, but never before was that brand of self-humiliation prescribed for Americans.

Mr. Noyes asserted that "we" had talked and worked the past year and succeeded in "making democracy work in the dairy industry." This paper has received the protests of dairymen for three quarters of a century and never have they rebelled with more vehement disgust against tyranny than recently. Last year more than 60 per cent of the dairymen expressed their resentment of rights lost, of confidence betrayed, and of justice denied them in a milk strike.

After exhausting his vocabulary on the benefits and the glory of the Orders, Mr. Noyes turned to the excuses that may be made when the scheme fails, as the Bargaining Agency failed after the Big-3 began to cash in on its monopoly. His bogey is to be the old alibi — surplus. But classification, blended prices, and Big-3 control of surplus must continue because producers have no information to enable them to determine the price they receive for fluid milk as distinct from so-called surplus. He is urged to kill some of the cows, but his expenses, debts and taxes impel him to produce more. The State provides a system that benefits the monopoly, approved by Commissioner Noyes, and denies dairy farmers facilities to work out their own salvation.

It was not ever thus. In the past, Mr. Noyes protested against the system he now praises. He didn't like the boss pressure on individuals and small groups, discriminating laws, nor the fictitious propaganda or the individual dictators and bluffers. He protested against special privileges and benefits. He said that if farmers were not allowed to vote individually, he would not know whether they wanted to be ordered or not. He recognized the evidence of these abuses, and in at least one case helped in the relief of the victims.

In his comments submitted with the report of the Ernst and Ernst audit on February 7, 1938, Commissioner Noyes expressed the belief that a reasonable price to producers would increase the use of milk and that farmers should have control of the "so-called surplus." He said:

> "If they maintain their own facilities for handling their surplus and sell only to the distributors what is needed for fluid consumption, the farmers then will have the satisfaction of knowing exactly what their surplus milk brings. * * * * It seems to me that * * * * if the farmers are to control prices which they receive for so-called Class I, or fluid milk, they must also have control of the surplus * * * * by handling all their milk through their own plants. * * * * It is my definite opinion that as the industry is now operated, the surplus is in the wrong hands."

No one would deny Mr. Noyes the right to change his mind, but having won approval and power over farmers' economic life by advocating principles and policies held by them, it seems only fair that he should fully explain his change of policies and amplify his new conceptions of principles.

Apple Marketing

A CLIPPING from the *Kentville Advertiser* supplied by John Buchanan gives some interesting figures on pool prices received by growers in Nova Scotia from the Apple Marketing Board. Up until the close of the pool in April there had been reported a total of 1,700,539 barrels of apples, of which 1,666,934 were 2¼ inches and up. There were 57 varieties listed, not to mention the variety "Unknown" and the one designated "Miscellaneous"! It seems scarcely credible that such varieties as Nonpareil, Cranberry Pippin, Mann, Vandevere, and Black Twig should still be found among the number, to say nothing of a dozen others which should have passed from cultivation long ago. Apparently Canada has some weeding out of odd varieties to do, as do the States. Prices reported are returns for naked fruit. To this price must be added a rebate for different containers or packages, that is, 30 cents for native hoop barrels, plus another 5 cents for fittings, such as liners and cushions. For No. 1, 2½ inch apples the highest prices were paid for Cox Orange, Delicious, Golden Russet, and Rome Beauty in the order named— $3.39, $2.43, $2.35 and $2.33 respectively. For comparison, it may be worth mentioning that McIntosh brought $1.91, Cortland $1.73, and Ben Davis $1.56. That Delicious and Rome Beauty should have passed McIntosh and the McIntosh-type apples is an interesting fact.

All in all, the work of the Marketing Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in saving what appeared in the Fall of 1939 to be a disastrous year is something that fruit men in the States can well afford to learn more about and can study to find features which may be useful if occasion demands.

Harlem Valley Notes

Briarcliff Farms, Inc. at Pine Plains, the Oakleigh Thorne estate of 2,500 acres has been purchased by Anthony D. Duke. These are known locally as Briarcliff Game Associations, and units A and C. Unit B was sold about five years ago to H. H. Jackson and is now known as Bethel Farm. For 22 years Mr. Thorne has made his property famous by its Aberdeen Angus cattle.

Columbia County's Centennial Fair, to be held at Chatham, will start August 31. Youth Day will open the Fair on Saturday. On Sunday there will be a band contest and racing events. The buildings will house, as usual the best of the farmers' stock, and the best of the farm women's handicraft, cooking, canning, and gardening results.

On July 6 an all day vegetable crop program was carried out by 4-H Club vegetable growers of Columbia County. They visited 4-H gardens in vicinity of Linlithgo; a picnic lunch followed at Livingston. The afternoon was spent in instructions and contests in vegetable growing. On July 9 a Dairy Judging Tour was held; the Rensselaer County 4-H Club joining Columbia on their trip. They stopped at the L. W. Irish Farm, and the Waldorf Farm at North Chatham to see the Holsteins and Guernseys; at the Ira G. Payne Farm at East Schodack to view the Jersey herd; and at the farm of Charles Rodriquez in Cropseyville for Ayrshire judging.

More than 70 Columbia County farmers recently visited the John S. Williams farm at Old Chatham to inspect the pastures, barns, and the Aberdeen Angus herd of 100 cattle. The group then attended a lecture on beef raising, by Prof. R. B. Hinman of Cornell Animal Husbandry Department, at Old Chatham Grange Hall. E. A. H.

What Farmers Say

AUTHORITY ON ETHAN ALLEN LINEAGE

In the issue of "THE RURAL NEW-YORKER" for June 15, 1940 there appeared an article on page 389 by one F. D. Miller on "The Ethan Allen Family."

Permit me space to correct the statements of Mr. Miller in his reference to the daughter of Ethan Allen. Mr. Miller informs us that Ethan Allen's daughter, Fanny, was his grandmother, and that she has married one Jacob Miller of Rochester, N. Y. It is possible his grandmother may have been the daughter of an Ethan Allen, but she could not possibly have been the daughter of General Ethan Allen, leader of the Green Mountain Boys and Hero of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775.

In 1941, Vermont celebrates its sesquicentennial of admission into the Union. Among its famous sons and daughters who will be fittingly honored in celebrations in connection with this sesquicentennial, is Fanny Allen.

General Ethan Allen married as his second wife, Mrs. Frances Montresor Buchanan, in 1784. To this union were born three children, first, a daughter, named Frances Margaret in honor of Mrs. Allen and always called Fanny. The second child was a son named Hannibal M. The third and last child of this union was Ethan Alphonso. Fanny Allen was born in Sunderland, Vermont, on November 13, 1784. After the death of her famous husband, February 12, 1789, Mrs. Allen married Dr. Jabez Penniman in 1793. It was in the Penniman household that Fanny Allen continued to reside until 1807. At that time she went to Montreal to study the French language and while in that city she became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and later a nun. Noted for her sanctity and charity to the sick and poor, she died of a fatal disease on December 10, 1819. Her remains repose in a tomb in the crypt of the present Hotel Dieu in Montreal.

At the present time Fanny Allen's biography is being written for the tercentenary celebrations of Montreal, Canada, in 1942. It would seem therefore that subscriber F. D. Miller has the wrong branch of the Allen family in mind. I suggest he consult the "Allen Memorial" by Orrin Peer Allen, page 77, for further details or "The Vermonter," issue of May, 1940, page 112, for a detailed article on Fanny Allen. VINCENT ALDEN.
Montpelier, Vt.

R. N.-Y. WEDDING PRESENT TO FARMER'S WIFE

For several years THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has been received at this office. We are located on the ground floor of the Baldwin Block, corner Main and Cortland Sts. We have a reading table, and it is available 365 days a year. Our office is closed a few hours during the night. We have occupied this office for the past 21 years. We have saved this village in keeping out factory and stock promotion schemes. The work is similar to the fine work you are doing as is indicated in the Publisher's Desk column of your paper. I have called several farmers' attention to what you are doing for the farmers' benefit.

My secretary will leave my office tomorrow to marry a farmer, and I know of no present that will do her and her husband more good than a four year subscription to your RURAL NEW-YORKER. Enclosed is check to cover order. H. M. C.
Groton Chamber of Commerce.

I wish to congratulate you for what you said in the June 15 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER in the editorial "Court Frees Sit-Down Strikers." Many people seem to feel that if we let these things go on we will be as badly off as Russia or Germany but they are afraid to speak their minds very openly. Please keep on with the good work. P. G. F.
Saratoga County, N. Y.

It is a pleasure to read your honest paper and a comfort to feel sure I can rely on the advertisements. I hope your milk fight wins out—it deserves to. MARY W. PERRY.
Massachusetts.

Brevities

THE largest Grange is Webster, No. 436, near Rochester, N. Y. It is 60 years old and has more than 1,000 members.

No, it is not possible to kill witch grass with a single crop of buckwheat or any other smothering plant. Persistence is necessary.

MILL consumption of wool in this country on the grease basis, from January through May was 198,000,000 pounds. Average price received by farmers in May was 27.6 cents.

"GREAT is the Lord, and greatly to be praised; and his greatness is unsearchable. One generation shall praise thy works to another, and shall declare thy mighty acts." Psa. 145: 3-4.

THE New York State apple crop is expected to be 51 per cent of a full yield, or 21 per cent under 1939. The Champlain Valley and Hudson River sections have a better apple outlook than Western New York.

THE Virgin Islands, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas, U. S. possessions east of Porto Rico, showed at the last census 828 farms, comprising 55,228 acres, valued at $2,375,369. The crops produced are: corn, beans, cassava, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, forage and all green vegetables. The orcharding includes cocoanut, citrus fruits, guava, mango, avocado, pineapple, banana, apple and pear. There are 1,635 cows, giving 197,216 gallons of milk, and 8,003 hens, producing 45,987 dozens of eggs.

A Sturdy Farm Business

STRANGERS riding eastward on the fast moving express along the South Shore of Long Island may well be puzzled with the large white blotches on the landscape and water in the region of the Hamptons. They are passing through the duck producing industry of the South Shore. The birds are so closely huddled that one see thousands of them as one object. The inlets from the Great South Bay reaching well inland make an ideal combination of land and water for duck raising. The duck runs include long strips of land and water, outlined by wire enclosures so that the birds have a choice of resting on the earth or swimming on the surface of the water. The enclosures are long and comparatively narrow so that birds of different ages and condition may be separated and controlled. At one end the enclosures stop the birds from escape on the land and at the opposite end they stop a little beyond the water's edge. Long, low inexpensive houses with low entrance doors provide shelter at the will of the birds, or it would appear, at the will of their leader, because when one makes a start for the house, all follow like a flock of sheep over the fence to a new pasture.

On the occasion of our visit we missed the proprietors and the workmen were a bit reserved, but we were fortunate finally to meet Mrs. A. K. Smith at her home in East Moriches, close by the duck ranch that herself and her husband developed many years back. We were told that it is a typical ranch and one of the most successful. The appearance of the home, the ranch and the ducks seem to justify the reputation. The ranch is equipped with modern electric incubators capable of hatching 2,500 ducks in a batch. The ranch produces up to 50,000 ducks a season.

Mrs. Smith warned that there were no cut and dried rules in the duck business. You begin with mating the birds for the production of eggs. Then come the hatching, the feeding, the cleanliness and the general care. Carelessness and neglect lead to infection, sick birds, pitiable swarms of dead ducks and failure. Young ducks are ravenous creatures that thrive only on full stomachs of pure food.

There is no rule for the time of marketing. The breeders are selected in July; the laying season runs from October 15 to April 1. Each grower decides for himself when to market. The weights at the Smith ranch run from 4 to 5¾ pounds and the age of the birds averages 8 to 10 weeks. The ducks are placed head downwards in a funnel-shape opening and a skilled killer cuts the jugular vein through the mouth, leaving no wound on the surface. Experienced pickers strip off the feathers at 5 cents a bird. The feathers just about pay the cost of picking. The best grades of dressed ducks sell at 14 cents a pound; other grades sell down to 10 cents. Some growers sell the live birds to dealers, who often spread infection in the flocks. The profits depend on many factors. Feed is a big item in the cost of production. This item is modified by the craft of the feed salesman and the experience and judgement of the buyer. Mrs. Smith recalls that resisting strong armed salesmen plus a few days waiting, saved her $800 on a single purchase.

New Dealers Rule at Chicago

A CHERISHED tradition of American democracy was thrown out of the national window in Chicago last week. Franklin D. Roosevelt was nominated for president to succeed himself for a third term. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that President Roosevelt renominated himself through the men he has appointed to offices and who wish to keep their jobs. It is conceded in official Washington circles that with the enormous patronage and power of the national government in his hands, a president is able to renominate himself at a party convention. Concealing his ambitions and purpose for many months in silence, Mr. Roosevelt had his satellites working incessantly to create a demand for a third term and to select delegates who would secure his renomination. Despite the attempt to draft him by acclamation without a roll call or a vote, opposition developed in the convention. Four candidates were put in nomination, and President Roosevelt was nominated on the first ballot.

It must be admitted that in every party convention attempts are made by selfish politicians, promoters and by influences worthy and unworthy, to create public opinion in favor of special candidates. It all goes into the formation of public opinion which must rule if we are to assume even a semblance of self-rule in America. In these periods of national elections, many voters are confused and misled by emotions which disqualify them for deliberate and wise judgment. One time or another, errors check against wisdom and the balance is very well maintained on general policies; but in the effect on wise traditions and fundamental principles, a majority of errors may be serious. For this reason we should establish our basic principles at a time when we can give them unbiased and deliberate consideration. This third term tradition should be fixed under such conditions and removed from personal selfishness and ambitions. Washington, Jefferson and Jackson originated the tradition of two terms only. We think it essential for the preservation of our American system of government. The tradition is cherished by our people generally, and almost exclusively by farmers. We regret that the Chicago convention failed to approve the resolution offered to exclude the third term, and that Mr. Roosevelt failed to subordinate his personal ambition to the welfare and preservation of democracy in America.

Soft Drinks Versus Milk

A State-wide inspection of soft drink bottling companies is being made by the Department of Agriculture and Markets inspectors to safeguard the public against beverages manufactured in unsanitary plants and against fraud and deception in quality. The State law requires the same rigid standards for soft beverages manufactured outside the State as it does for those made and bottled under Department supervision.

THIS is a good law. The State Bulletin says the production and consumption of soft drinks have doubled in five years. The producers of them fix the price to the distributors. The Big-3 distributors of milk who fix the price to be paid by themselves push these soft drinks in competition with milk. The strict enforcement of the law by the agricultural Department is proper. The law itself which requires the same standard for soft drinks manufactured outside the State as it does for those made and bottled within the State is commendable. But why does the Agricultural Department, the Health Department and the Milk Trust oppose the same rule for milk? This question merits an answer.

One Week at the N. Y. World's Fair—Free!

IN this issue, on page 420, is printed the last entry blank for the selection of the Typical Farm Family who will visit the New York World's Fair for one week during October. All entries must be mailed to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER not later than Monday, July 29, and we hope that as many of our farm friends as possible will take advantage of the opportunity to visit this worthwhile exposition.

We believe we can safely vouch that for the family of four who are finally selected and make the trip, they will regard it for years to come as one of the most memorable and interesting weeks in their lives. For Mother and Father it will be a pleasure and relaxation after a Summer's hard work; for the children, the visit will be even more important because it will enable them to absorb all that is new, interesting, and thrilling in the world of agriculture, science, and industry—a first-hand knowledge and education that they could otherwise never obtain.

June Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of May are as follows:

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
Lehigh Valley Co-op. Farmers	$2.17	$0.046
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	1.69	.0359
Crowley's Milk Co. Inc.	1.65	.035
Sheffield Farms	1.55	.033
Dairymen's League Co-op. Inc.	1.46	.031
Fly Creek Co-op. Inc.	1.56	.033

These are basic prices. Fat, freight bonuses and other differentials and charges vary and the actual return is more to some and less to others.

Milk and Dairy News

COURT APPROVES LICENSE FOR PRODUCER

A FEW weeks ago, we cited the case of Edward H. Hickman, Erie Co. dairyman, who has been trying to obtain a milk license from the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hickman wrote that the Commissioner had denied his application because milk dealers in his territory objected. In our published reply, we stated that the license statute, Section 258-c, protects the dealer monopoly in every consumer market; that licenses were being regularly denied to farmers who had a local market for their milk; that the Department has been beaten regularly in the courts on this license question, but that the Department is afraid to go to the Court of Appeals for fear of getting a final ruling that Section 258-c is unconstitutional.

Now comes a ruling from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in *Dusinberre et al. vs. Noyes.* In this case, Dusinberre and Oaks, two dairy farmers in Ontario County, applied for a license to sell milk at a plant to be erected by them in Seneca and also to two stores in Oaks Corners. They stated their price was to be 9 cents a quart for Grade A Golden Guernsey milk. The standard price in the neighboring city of Geneva has been 12 cents. Two dealers operating in Geneva registered their opposition at the hearing and the Commissioner denied the license.

The spunk that was needed was there and the two farmers went into Court. They have emerged 100 per cent victorious. The Court annulled the Commissioner's ruling and directed him to issue a license. Even more important is what the Court said:

> "The statute does not make the Commissioner the guardian of the farmers; whether they succeed or fail in their proposed venture will not affect him. The statute does not vest him with any authority to decide such an issue. The granting of a license is not an act of grace upon the part of the Commissioner. In the absence of some statutory bar, the applicant is entitled thereto as a matter of right. It seems clear to us that the determination under review gives undue protection to milk dealers in Geneva and is oppressive on milk consumers situated in the vicinity where the petitioners propose to operate. * * *
>
> The determination of the Commissioner is not supported by any credible evidence and is purely arbitrary and capricious."

Unless the Department appeals, a license will issue to these producers. The possibility of such an appeal is doubtful. Meanwhile, it is to the best interest of the dairy industry that milk producers and independent dealers are aware of the ruling in this case; as well as members of our State Legislature who to date have refused to take proper action on the bills introduced for the past three years by Senator Graves to amend this vicious law that protects only the dealer monopoly.

BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER ORDERS UPHELD

The two proceedings brought by the Guernsey Breeders Co-operative to challenge the validity of the Buffalo and Rochester Marketing Orders as applied to their group have been dismissed. The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department ruled unanimously on the Rochester Order; while the Appellate Division of the Third Department approved the Buffalo Order in a 3-2 decision.

While going through the formal motions of upholding the legality of the two Orders, both Courts made it very plain in their opinions that the Guernsey group could not now claim injury or discrimination when they had ample opportunity to object at the original hearings. Judge Crapser, in his decision on the Buffalo Order, laid particular stress on this point. He stated that at the hearing prior to the adoption of the Buffalo Order, the Guernsey representative testified that his group had worked with others in preparing the Order, that they were for the Order, and that he was not opposed to any principle involved in the Order. The Court therefore held that they were estopped from later questioning the validity of a plan they formerly approved.

The great majority of the Guernsey membership were opposed to these Orders from the start. Some few, however, believed that it might be a wiser policy to "go along" for a while and the Association adopted this latter plan. It were better had those in control heeded the sentiment of the membership and taken a firm stand at the outset. They would have been better off today.

Live Stock and Dairy

Pork Production Possibilities

By R. W. Duck

The best remedy for six cent hogs has always been, and still is, a strong possibility of three cent hogs. The time to expand is when prices are low and numbers high. Very often however, it is difficult to accomplish this seemingly easy plan. When hogs hit bottom most pork producers are forced to sacrifice on a low market usually due to lack of cash operating capital. On a high or rising market an inefficient operation may make a profit; however, in any production program, profit over a period of years is principally determined by efficiency and economy of the breeding and feeding program.

These purebred Duroc-Jerseys are owned by F. J. Streigle, Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y. This excellent herd well demonstrates successful pork production possibilities under Eastern conditions.

A recent progress report by Director W. A. Craft, Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, is of special significance and interest relative to selective breeding studies. This work was established in 1937 and includes progeny testing, production records, and improvement of standards for evaluating breeding animals, market hogs, and hog carcasses.

Experimental Breeding Stock at State Stations

The breeding studies are based on in-breeding and cross-breeding comparisons. Twenty-four in-bred lines are being formed at present within the Poland China breed. Twelve of these are located at the Iowa station, nine at the Minnesota station, and three at the Missouri station. Ten in-bred lines of the Duroc-Jersey breed are in progress; six of these are at the Nebraska substation, North Platte, Neb., and four at the Oklahoma station. Three lines of the Hampshire breed have been started; two of these are at the Illinois station, and one at the Missouri station. Two cross-lines of Landrace-Tamworth are in progress; one of these is at the Minnesota substation, Grand Rapids, Minn., and the other is on the Pioneer Hibred Corn Company Farm, Grimes, Iowa, (the latter line being a cooperative project between the Iowa station and J. J. Newlin, farm manager). One line of Landrace is being maintained at the Iowa station. The breeding herd, including the six cooperating stations, consisted of approximately 500 sows and 60 boars at the beginning of 1940. As I visit these stations from time to time I will report progress on these studies to you.

Based on results so far obtained relative to evaluating and combining the values of different items of performance Dr. Lush, of the Iowa station, uses a plan which places equal value on economy of gain, merit of carcass, and individual score of the pig at 225 pounds weight with rate of growth to 180 days of age having twice the value of either of the other items. An examination of data on pigs at weaning age with respect to predictive value on performance subsequent to weaning revealed that weight at weaning age is the best indicator of subsequent performance, but its value is rather low.

In general three different intensities of in-breeding are being followed: (1) That represented by using four sires in a herd closed to outside blood; (2) two sires in a herd closed to outside blood; (3) one sire in a herd closed to outside blood. The first procedure should result in an increase of approximately three to five per cent in the in-breeding per generation, the second about six to seven per cent, and the third about 11 to 12 per cent per generation. It is apparent, therefore, that the procedures being followed involving in-breeding in the laboratory for establishing in-bred lines within a breed are pushing pure breeding forward about six to 30 times as fast as the breeders themselves are doing, since swine breeders have been advancing the in-breeding approximately 0.5 per cent per generation through the breeding practices followed by them. Theoretically, an increase of nine per cent in in-breeding means that one per cent of the "unfixed" inheritance when the in-breeding began becomes "fixed" as a result of the corresponding increase in in-breeding. It is this "fixing" of inheritance that gives the breeder increased control over inheritance. It is believed important to learn how fast the "fixing" can be accomplished, how far it must be carried to establish distinctly different lines within a breed, and if some system of converging in-bred lines may give a greater measure of control over inheritance than the methods being followed generally at present permit.

The Spring sun feels good to these Berkshire and Yorkshire gilts taking a sunbath in front of their hog-house at Gowanda State Hospital, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Research Results

Results obtained at several experiment stations relative to different degrees of intensity for in-breeding swine have in general been unfavorable to the practice. However, when I visited the California station a few years ago Hughes had obtained favorable results from in-breeding Berkshires. This test, started in 1922, has practiced brother and sister matings without loss in size of litter farrowed. His more recent report shows: (1) The type of pigs in all the in-bred litters has been similiar; (2) Changes in color or structural abnormalities were not observed; (3) No noticeable loss in size or vigor of the pigs occurred; (4) The pigs in in-bred litters were more uniform in size than those in the outbred litters.

Different breeders from time to time have practiced degrees of in-breeding with varying success. Notable among these for achievement was the constructive breeding work accomplished through close-breeding by the great Berkshire breeder N. H. Gentry of Missouri. A detailed study of experimental and breeders' results lead to the conclusion that certain strains can be successfully in-bred while others of the same breed cannot be too closely mated. Our American breeds of lard hogs are comparatively recent by a rather wide range of crossing different types and strains and then selecting for desired type and conformation. Consequently these breeds are still carrying within their germ cells many undesirable characters which if recombined by close breeding may tend to outcrop with unfavorable results. Therefore, to obtain probable success from close selective in-breeding with swine it will usually be found necessary to use a large number of foundation animals and continue the practice without deviation for five or more generations, basing breeding selections on close culling for desirable uniformity of form and function. Once such uniformity has been attained experimental results show it should be preserved in its purity without introduction of outcross blood, because such an introduction might again bring in undesirable characters. However, it has been conclusively demonstrated by many successful breeders that if an outcross is desired it should be made experimentally, usually through the progeny of an outcross proven female who has also been closely-bred along some desirable line. One of her best sons sired by a considerable in-bred boar may then be tested on a few of the in-bred sows and gilts.

Best by Test

You will remember I reported in The Rural New-Yorker on record of performance testing for sows conducted at the Minnesota station when I visited there several years ago. Later records as reported recently by H. G. Zavoral of the Minnesota station show there was a difference in daily gains of slightly more than one-third of a pound per pig and a spread of 72 pounds in total feed required to make 100 pounds gain. There was also a variation in average dressing percentages of 4½ per cent, and a difference of 86 cents in the average value of carcasses, calculated upon 100 pounds of live weight. The average daily gain per pig ranged from 1.10 to 1.64 pounds and feed totals for 100 pounds of gain varied from 345 to 409 pounds.

These facts demonstrated there was a decided difference in strains of hogs within the same breed relative to feed costs and carcass values. In order to study and evaluate this important consideration the Minnesota sow testing project was organized in 1934. The plan is based on cooperation of hog breeders assisted by a full-time field man, who does cow and sow testing and supervises farm records. Production records are kept, the pigs are ear marked and weighed at weaning time and other desired intervals. The heaviest pigs at weaning time, with few exceptions, were found to be the heaviest at 180 days. If a pig weighed less than 30 pounds at the end of its first 56 days its subsequent gains were slow and inefficient. When pigs weighed 35 to 40 pounds at weaning time (eight weeks) they attained weights of 200 pounds in six months or less, with proper feeding and care.

These facts establish a definite correlation between heavy weaning weights and early marketing weights. Another important influencing factor is the milking ability of the sows; good milking sows produced the heaviest litters, at weaning time. Therefore in order to breed hogs selectively it is important that each sow and her litter be kept separate, so pigs from light milking sows will not nurse other sows. Weaning weights then have a correct significance for individual selection for both sows and boars. These Minnesota hog breeders now have their third generation of pigs from selected sows, and have established a basis of inherited capacity for efficient gains. One producer has marketed his pigs weighing an average of 200 pounds when less than five months of age..

Zavoral's report further states in part: "At the sow selection demonstration meetings last Fall, farmers with slow-growing pigs inquired about purchasing gilts from persons who weighed their litters. Cooperators with good records inquired about even better boars from tested herds. Some of these men do not hesitate to pay a good price or go a long distance to buy a boar to be used in a herd maintained entirely on a market hog basis. It will pay purebred breeders to keep weights on their pigs, at least at weaning time. Danish farmers have followed this system of selecting their stock for more than 20 years. But they also go one step farther and select them for economy of gains and carcass requirements. Our system for the present depends principally upon weights. If it proves out, and we have every reason to believe it will, then pay more attention to market requirements."

Ton Litters

A recent report by J. W. Schwab relative to raising ton litters in Indiana shows the possibilities in returns from observing correct methods of breeding and feeding. This work has definitely established several factors which must be observed for best results. It covers 15 years ex-

Poland-China brood sows on outer edge bred to Duroc-Jersey boars produced these spotted cross-bred barrows (center) being fattened by K. Williams, Perry, Wyoming County, N. Y.

perience with 1,501 litters, or 14,956 Spring pigs with a total weight of 3,090,802 pounds. A partial summary of the most important points to be observed include, a large number of strong, vigorous pigs, which are full fed proper and adequate rations from the start. The pigs must be thrifty and large for their age. Sows producing ton litters were fed a supplemental protein feed. The heaviest litters were usually produced by sows two to four years old. Feeds most commonly used for sows included a combination of corn, oats, middlings, and tankage or skimmilk. Most of the litters were weaned from eight to ten weeks old. Corn, middlings, wheat, oats, and tankage or skimmilk were the most common pig feeds. The pig starter used most frequently in the last five years was 70 pounds ground corn, 20 pounds ground wheat, and 10 pounds tankage, mixed and self-fed. Full-fed as soon as they would eat grain. Self-feeders were used for about 70 per cent of the litters. Parasitic prevention through sanitation was observed. Clover, alfalfa, and blue grass pastures were used.

NEW HOG TREATMENTS

Hog cholera and internal parasites are the twin scourges of the swine industry. While comparatively effective treatments and preventives have existed to combat these ailments for several years past, recent discoveries have apparently developed even more efficient measures for their control. Dr. William H. Boynton and Gladys M. Woods, Veterinary Science Division, University of California, and Dr. F. W. Wood, of Cutter Laboratories, have developed a new hog cholera vaccine, which has been made available to the veterinary profession. The new vaccine is reputed to reduce if not entirely eliminate possible hazzards from the use of an active virus, such as was formerly used, yet conveys immunity. The new drug phenothiazine has proven effective as a remdy against internal parasites in hogs.

Abnormal Appetite

My Guernsey heifer has had an insatiable appetite for wood, gnawing nearly everything. She sucks her stall mate regardless of the fact we supposed weaners had cured her of the habit. Now we cannot turn her out with young stock. I. E. MCD.

Ohio.

When these animals chew boards, bones and otherwise show an abnormal appetite, it is usually a sign that mineral matter is lacking in their feed, and that they are chewing these various substances in an effort to get what they need. Salt, ground bone for feeding purposes, and ground limestone are substances that can be kept before these animals after their craving for salt is satisfied. Also in severe cases, it is practical to feed such an animal a handful of digester tankage made for feeding purposes. Ordinarily if alfalfa hay is available, the minerals in it will largely supply the needs of the animal, but in any event, all cows should be accustomed to having these things where they can help themselves to them from a box in a sheltered place.

There is now and then a heifer that will act in this way apparently from what in humans we would call mischief. In boyhood, we had a heifer that acted just in this way. She would eat pieces of newspaper, shavings where we had done a little carpentry work around the barnyard and all sorts of abnormal things, although she was well fed and may not have been specially hungry for any minerals. This is evidently a very uneasy animal from your description of how she acts. She may get over these strange notions in time, however.

The other practice which you mention is even more serious. All calves have this tendency but with some it is much more persistent than others. Some breeders of pedigreed cattle do not permit the young calves to run together in pasture or anywhere else because of the danger of their developing this sucking habit. They are kept in individual pens or stanchions which naturally seems a lot of work, and to some extent an unwholesome way of handling the calves, but these are all valuable animals because of their pedigree and they take no chance of their getting into this habit which is exceedingly difficult to break, W. W. H.

Sow Lacks Minerals

My sow is lame, and I fed her slop with a handful of oil meal in it and ear corn. I gave her alfalfa hay and some apples every few days. Any advice will be appreciated. D. O. R.

Pennsylvania.

The sow may be suffering from a lack of minerals. A corrective which has proved of benefit consists of making a mineral mixture of ground limestone, one part; steamed bone meal, one part; and iodized stock salt, one part, by weight. Keep this before her at all times in a clean dry container, and put a little in each feed. Use only best quality, bright green, leafy alfalfa, and take out the refused part daily, use it for bedding or for other stock. Feed a fresh supply of best quality alfalfa daily. Some shelled corn or barley mixed with the slop and oilmeal might be of benefit. R. W. D.

Danger in Smut and Cockle

I had 140 bushels of wheat that was full of smut and cockle. I fed it to my sheep and have lost half my lambs. Can anyone tell their experience in feeding smut and cockle.

New York. C. W.

Both smut and cockle are unwholesome if not absolutely poisonous to live stock. Enough reports have come to us to indicate the danger of these things in feed, and it certainly does not pay to take any chance with them. It is possible under some conditions to clean out these foul substances by brisk work with a fanning mill and perhaps make the stuff fit to use, but as a rule, it is too dangerous.

Bread for Dairy Cows

I can buy day-old white bread for one cent per loaf and am thinking of feeding a small amount of bread with other feed to cows that are in milking. Would it have any disagreeable effect on the milk? If so in what way? C. R. C.

New York.

Stale bread has about three-fourths the feed value and total digestible nutrients of corn. It should not be fed to constitute much more than one-third of the concentrate ration. It is somewhat constipating and if fed should be used with small amounts of linseed oil meal or wheat bran to help counteract this effect. Unless off-odor or flavor it should not produce any bad effect on the milk. R. W. D.

Photo—Herman Foster, Bantam, Conn.

One of the first results of the artificial insemination process in the Nutmeg State. Albert Humphry, of Morris, Connecticut with his new Holstein calf, sired by Dutchland Aagie Denver Lad, one of the proven sires enrolled in the Litchfield County Association.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER,
333 West 30th Street
New York City

Drawn By Ada Boutilier, Maine

MEMORY VERSE

THE HARP

In a dark corner of the room,
Perhaps forgotten by its owner,
Silent and dim with dust,
I saw the harp.

How many musics slumbered in its strings,
As the bird sleeps in the branches,
Waiting the snowy hand
That could awaken them.

Ah me, I thought, how many, many times
Genius thus slumbers in a human soul,
Waiting, as Lazarus waited, for a voice
To bid him "Rise and walk."

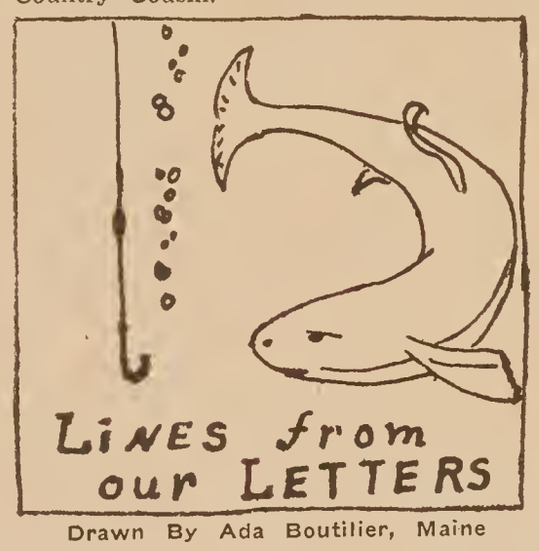
From the Spanish of Don Gustave A Becquer
Taken from "Collected Poems" by John Masefield.

Drawn By Mary Anne Totten, New York

June 28. — My! Did we have excitement today! Sue and I were out riding our bicycles when we saw a cloud of smoke in the distance. We rode toward it and found a large grass fire. We stayed there for longer than an hour watching it. In the field that burned we saw a cedar tree lifting its branches skyward. All its foliage was burned off.—"Ruthie."

June 28. — I walked both ways to school. Guess the exercise does me good, but I wasn't a minute early! How the birds are returning—Hermit Thrushes, Tree and Barn Swallows, Chebecs, Purple Finches and White Threated Sparrows all today.

June 29. — Our first thunder storn of the season. Now that I know all about thunder and lightening from Physics, I can appreciate them. It rained yesterday and it is surprising how much things can grow overnight! Cowslip greens are big enough to eat, rhubarb, Dutchman's Breeches, Colts Foot, Adders Tongue, Hepaticas and Spring Beauty are blossoming. Our garden is beginning its annual exhibit with golden daffodils. The brooks are so high that early fisherman haven't been very successful.—"Country Cousin."



Drawn By Ada Boutilier, Maine

Dear Boys and Girls. — I am a constant reader of "Our Page" and have intended to write to you all for a long time but I have just neglected it. Although I do not live on a farm my parents take "The Rural New-Yorker."

I am 14 years old and am a junior in high school. My hobby is studying astronomy. I wish some of the readers of "Our Page" would write to me and someone from the State of Oklahoma. — Dorothy Swan, New York.

Dear Friends. — I've had the new experience of being in a play this Spring. Now I am in another class play, and we're rehearsing today. Soon our Junior Prom is coming. Such things kind of hinder flower hunts though.

Birds are nesting in the boxes that Robert has built and put up. Gardens are planted and the baseball season has begun.—Miriam Boyce, Vermont.

Dear Our Pagers. — There is quite a bit of work connected with running a group of entertainers but once a thing become a hobby it is no longer work but fun.

I enjoyed my firemans training. I have been a volunteer fireman for three years and have missed only about four fires in that time. We are very fortunate in having very few fires in our community.—Jacob Lawrence, Pennsylvania.

Dear Boys and Girls. — I am sure glad to have all the letters you girls wrote me, but come on boys, I'm a farm hand and a good sport, fishing now and having a grand time.

We have twin goats, a Billy and a Nanny but the mother won't own poor Bill. We also have a pony. He is a little wild but he will get over that sooner or later and here's hoping it's sooner.

I am 18 years old, won't you write to me?—Marjorie Goodwill, New York.

Dear Friends. — Hello, boys and girls, this is Geneva Brown again greeting you from the studios of E. Mary Brown's residence in Oregon. I do not greet you as an announcer, singer or speaker but dramatic director. Have you ever heard the many plays over the radio? Well, my ambition is to direct them. I am a junior this year and plan to major in English and drama at the University of Oregon when I graduate.

On April 6 I received the grand honor and privilege of broadcasting over the radio. The music department consisting of a Cappella choir and band made up the program. Was this ever a thrill? Say it was! My duty was announcing the numbers and introducing our principal. Believe it or not no wobbly knees or shaky voice was presant, like most people say there is for the first time before the mike. My friends whe heard me made me feel proud of my attempt.

If you ever have the opportunity to visit a radio studio, don't, please, don't miss it. I have visited commercial and non-commercial stations and they are differcnt. So enough about radio. — Geneva Brown, Oregon.

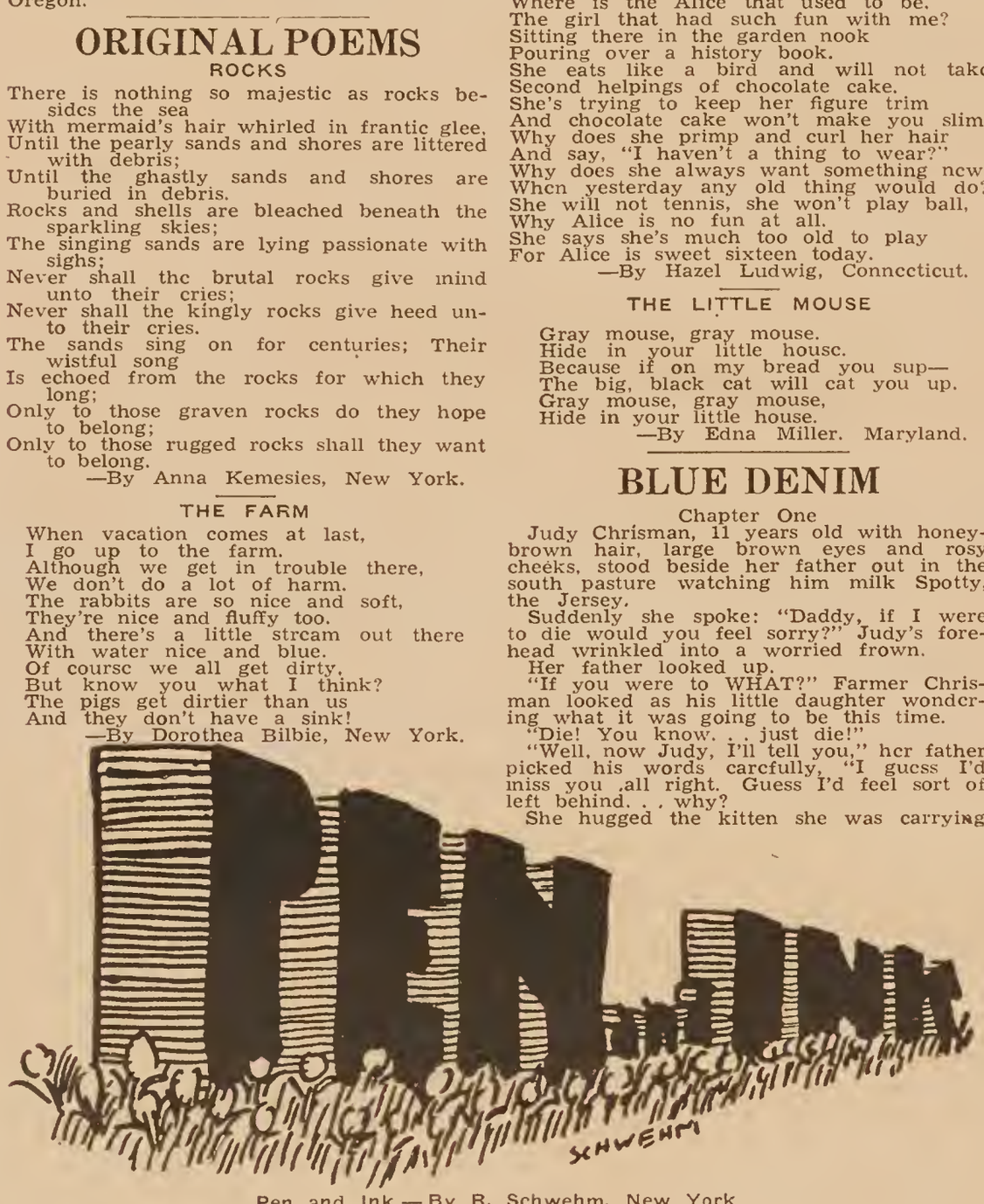
ORIGINAL POEMS

ROCKS

There is nothing so majestic as rocks besides the sea
With mermaid's hair whirled in frantic glee,
Until the pearly sands and shores are littered with debris;
Until the ghastly sands and shores are buried in debris.
Rocks and shells are bleached beneath the sparkling skies;
The singing sands are lying passionate with sighs;
Never shall the brutal rocks give mind unto their cries;
Never shall the kingly rocks give heed unto their cries.
The sands sing on for centuries; Their wistful song
Is echoed from the rocks for which they long;
Only to those graven rocks do they hope to belong;
Only to those rugged rocks shall they want to belong.
—By Anna Kemesies, New York.

THE FARM

When vacation comes at last,
I go up to the farm.
Although we get in trouble there,
We don't do a lot of harm.
The rabbits are so nice and soft,
They're nice and fluffy too.
And there's a little stream out there
With water nice and blue.
Of course we all get dirty,
But know you what I think?
The pigs get dirtier than us
And they don't have a sink!
—By Dorothea Bilbie, New York.



Pen and Ink — By R. Schwehm, New York

A Great Game
By George Moore, New Jersey

Ginger — By Theodore Vann, New York

THE FIRST FLOWER

As I wandered through the woodlot
Cool breezes kissed my face.
And hurying streams of silver
Wound 'round the rocks like lace.
It was nearly time for sunset
When in the leaves I spied
A violet gem of wonder
Before the sun had died.
I clasped the dew drop to me.
Its fragrance filled the air.
It breathed of love and Springtime
But not of strife and care.
I wondered if in heaven
Above the shining stars,
Flowers of celestial wonder
Kissed the clouds in purple bars.
—By Ruth Podgwaite, Connecticut.

THE POOR FLY

Little fly upon the wall
Have you any hat at all?
You must be so very cold!
Little fly so brave and bold.
Little fly upon the wall
You haven't eaten today at all?
Won't you have some chocolate cake?
It won't make your tummy ache.
—By Estelle Neely, Pennsylvania.

SWEET SIXTEEN

Where is the Alice that used to be.
The girl that had such fun with me?
Sitting there in the garden nook
Pouring over a history book.
She eats like a bird and will not take
Second helpings of chocolate cake.
She's trying to keep her figure trim
And chocolate cake won't make you slim.
Why does she primp and curl her hair
And say, "I haven't a thing to wear?"
Why does she always want something new,
When yesterday any old thing would do?
She will not tennis, she won't play ball,
Why Alice is no fun at all.
She says she's much too old to play
For Alice is sweet sixteen today.
—By Hazel Ludwig, Connecticut.

THE LITTLE MOUSE

Gray mouse, gray mouse.
Hide in your little house.
Because if on my bread you sup—
The big, black cat will eat you up.
Gray mouse, gray mouse,
Hide in your little house.
—By Edna Miller. Maryland.

BLUE DENIM

Chapter One

Judy Chrisman, 11 years old with honey-brown hair, large brown eyes and rosy cheeks, stood beside her father out in the south pasture watching him milk Spotty, the Jersey.

Suddenly she spoke: "Daddy, if I were to die would you feel sorry?" Judy's forehead wrinkled into a worried frown.

Her father looked up.

"If you were to WHAT?" Farmer Chrisman looked as his little daughter wondering what it was going to be this time.

"Die! You know. . . just die!"

"Well, now Judy, I'll tell you," her father picked his words carefully, "I guess I'd miss you all right. Guess I'd feel sort of left behind. . . why?

She hugged the kitten she was carrying closer to her. "Oh nothing," she laid her face against the soft fur of its head, "I was just wondering if you'd feel like I'd feel if anything happened to Corky."

"Well, Pet, don't worry about it. You know in our house we think less about dying and more about what we can do. . . and say. . . and think. . . to make living nicer for ourselves and others, remember?"

He stood up and gave Spotty a slap on the rump.

"O. K.?" he asked her.

"O. K." Judy's brown eyes danced once more.

"Know why I always give my cows a slap, Judy?" He grinned down at her.

"Why?" Judy reached on tiptoe to smooth the downy patch on Spotty's nose.

"That's my 'thank you' slap. You know, Pet, I think Spotty appreciates it too. Just like we like to be thanked when we do things for people."

Two round eyes opened wider. "That's why you and mother always make Bert and me say 'please' and 'thank you'. . . and you and mother always say it to us?"

"That's it, Judy. Never forget to show appreciation for something done for you."

They started for the house, one of her hands next to his big brown one carrying the brimming milk pail.

Chapter Two

"Daddy, look! Judy's small finger pointed East.

Her father gasped. "Great heavens!" Then, "Come on, child!" He started for the house on a loping run. Somehow keeping the milk from sloping over. Judy trotted close behind.

"Sadie! Sadie!" Judy's father yelled to the girl in the kitchen. "Take this milk. There's an accident out front." Farmer Chrisman was on a run before he had finished talking.

"It's old Mr Fellows, Mr. Chrisman, Mr. Fellows is hurt bad, too. Bert's gone to the Corners to call an ambulance," she yelled after him.

Fellows! Good heavens, Poor soul. Judy's father visioned old Mr. Fellows' face as he ran to the car. Remembered the kindly krinkles that seemed to cut deep lines in the gentle, but firm face of the old man.

"Awful, ain't it, Chrisman?" A tall red-faced neighbor turned toward him as he reached the road.

"Is Fellows bad off?" Judy's father frowned, looking around at the wreck. He could see King's big truck down in the ditch on its side with deep slew marks behind it and a dark sedan across the road, its nose saluting the corn field toward the creek. "Anybody else hurt?"

"No one but old Fellows. It threw him through the windshield clean up to the shoulders."

"That nephew of his should be jailed. Fellows always said he wouldn't ride with the boy only there wasn't anyone else to drive him. It's a shame. Anything happens to old Fellows the boy's got a lot on his soul." The man sighed helplessly and turned away.

"Judy! Judy! Get back here!" Judy heard a note of command used only on occasions.

"Daddy!" she ran up to him, "Can't we take Mr. Fellows in the house?" She was quick to note a flicker of refusal in his eyes. She began to plead: "Please, Daddy, please."

"No, dear. Doc Baker says we musn't move him much. We'll just have to wait for the ambulance. We've got him on a blanket. Doc knows best, Pet."

His eyes suddenly krinkled. The soul of kindness, himself, he loved it in everything else. But, most of all in his family.

Forty minutes later. The ambulance had come and carried off Doc Baker and old Mr. Fellows, who had regained consciousness only once. Lying flat on his back he had joked as he looked up into the faces of his pitying, sympathetic, friends.

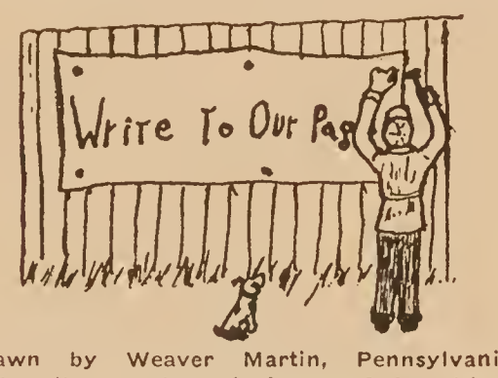
Friends, every one of them. With honesty and truthfulness he had earned their friendship, years ago.

"Any body else hurt?" had been the first thing he had asked. He was reassured. Then, "Don't look so darned solemn, Ed. I'll soon be back. Ya act as though I was aimin' to kick the bucket. Not me! Too tough!" He winked; sighed and then lapsed into unconciousness again.—(Continued next month. — By Hylda Prentice, New York.

LETTERS WANTED

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading should be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30 the Street, New York, N. Y., with the name and state for whom the letter is intended on the outside of the envelope. We shall complete the forwarding address. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

Dorothy Swan (13), New York.
Evelyn Roberts (16), Massachusetts.



Drawn by Weaver Martin, Pennsylvania

Now that we have had a good drenching, it seems that Spring is going to show us that she really can be nice if she so chooses. Everything is decked in that beautiful green that is so hard to catch in a painting and is so soothing to the eye.

Geneva Brown has written us a nice letter about her ambition to become a director of plays over the radio. As she says a radio station is fascinating. It seems impossible to think some times, that by means of wires, buttons, tubes, microphone and so many things, we are able to catch sounds from all over the world. And it is still more remarkable to know that we can even see by air, too. It has often been a source of wonder to us, what such people as Washington, Lincoln, or anyone for that matter alive years ago, would think of radio, telcvision, and so many of our inventions that we take for granted. This might even be a good subject for a story, poem or drawing.

We hope you all enjoy "Blue Denim" by Hylda Prentice. It is really quite an exciting story and things begin to happen after the second chapter.

Rosalie, we have found, is improving every day and is having everything done to make her happy. She has made friends with the other little girls in the hospital and is learning that there are a lot of different things that she can do.

Time is growing short and "Our Page" must go to press. Good luck to you all in your examinations.

Send all contributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th Street, New York, N. Y., before the fifth of the month if intended for that month. Contributions received later than this date must be held over until the next issue but we are glad to receive letters at any time.

Liberty
By Frederica VonWubker, New York

The Old Mill — By R. Schwehm, New York

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Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

The Winter wheat crop in Schuyler County may exceed all expectations. The extreme wet Spring resulted in an excellent crop, but only 60 per cent of normal cultivated lands planted.

Virtually every farm crop in Wyoming County was damaged by rain and cold weather this past Spring. Curtailments estimated by unfavorable weather conditions include: a normal 1,500,000 bushel potato crop, 15 to 25 per cent; 7,400 acres of beans, 25 per cent; 12,000 acres silage corn, 20 per cent, and 75,000 acres of timothy and alfalfa, not as good as usual.

Fruit crops in Orleans County suffered heavy loss during two recent hailstorms. Not only did the farmers suffer from this year's cherry crop loss, but they must continue to spray to save the other part of the crop and protect the trees against insect damage of next year.

The White Springs Farm at Geneva expects to have a yield of at least 400 tons of sweet cherries this year. At the Red Jacket Farm, also at Geneva, the tonnage will exceed 125, it is said.

Three cents a pound is the minimum price growers of tart varieties of red cherries should receive for their product, according to action taken at a Buffalo conference of producers from New York, Michigan and Wisconsin. The New York State Cherry Growers' Association plans to back up this declaration.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

With a goal of 800 members, the dairy committee of the Niagara County Farm Bureau is organizing one of the first artificial cattle breeding associations in Western New York. Approximately 500 farmers are already registered. P. B. O.

A $736 Litter

Nine pigs out of the April, 1939, litter of eleven raised by the Berkshire sow Bonnie Acres Sunflower 384964, have been cashed in by her owner, C. E. Conover of Holstein, Iowa, for $582. The 2 choice gilts which Mr. Conover has kept in his herd have a value of $154.84, based on the average of those sold, making a total cash value produced by this sow in one litter of $736.84.

"Sunflower" farrowed 13 pigs last Spring and raised eight gilts and three boars. One of these boars was sacrificed early in life to the barrow shows, and placed first in the middleweight class at the 1939 Ak-Sar-Ben in Omaha. The other two were sold as breeding animals for $85. Six gilts went through the auction ring at the recent Conover bred sow sale, bringing $464.50 an average of $77.41 a head. The prize barrow brought $32.50 including the premium money.

Mr. Conover reports that one of her daughters from the April, 1939 litter which he is keeping, has already proved herself a worthy member of "Sunflower's" noted family. This gilt farrowed eleven pigs on March 11, a cold, snowy day, and she is raising ten.

Treatment for Sheep Worms

In his article on Prevention and Control of Animal Parasites in the July 13 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, Professor Duck commented at length on a new drug known as phenothiazine found by recent experiments to be effective in treating worm infestations in sheep.

At least one nationally known manufacturer regards these experiments as establishing the effective control of phenothiazine in removing nodular worms from sheep. This concern has prepared the drug into tablets and is marketing them under the commercial name of PTZ capsules.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

July 22-26. — Farm and Home Week,, Storrs, Conn.

July 22-26. — Farm and Home Week, Amherst, Mass.

July 27.—Western New York Field Day, Fair Grounds, Angelica, N. Y.

Aug. 12-18 — Farm Week, World's Fair, New York.

Aug. 14. — Vegetable growers field day at Geneva, N. Y. Station.

Aug. 17.—Empire State Honey Producers Assn. picnic, Adams and Myers Lake, Ransomville, N. Y.

Aug. 21.—Field day at Mt. Carmel, Conn., Station Farm.

Aug. 25-Sept. 2.—N. Y. State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

You Save 25¢

HERE'S HOW:

Take the coupon below to the nearest State Fair redemption office (see your local newspaper for address) and buy your State Fair tickets at half price. This coupon entitles bearer to as many as four advance sale tickets at only twenty-five cents each; a saving of twenty-five cents for each ticket.

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25¢ **EXCHANGE COUPON** 25¢

This coupon and twenty-five cents entitles bearer to as many as four full price fifty-cent admission tickets to the 100th Anniversary New York State Fair at the advance sale price of twenty-five cents each when presented at redemption station.

This offer closes Saturday, August 24

AUGUST 25 • *9 days, 9 nights* • SEPT. 2

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

SYRACUSE N. Y.

R

A SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER!

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It costs many thousands of dollars to get the information published in each issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. With our circulation of more than a quarter of a million readers, however, we can gather this information and send it to you for less than a penny a week.

Many of our old friends often express a desire to co-operate with us by introducing THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to their friends and neighbors. We always appreciate such favors. This co-operation not only helps to increase the circulation but it enables us to render more effective service to farm interest.

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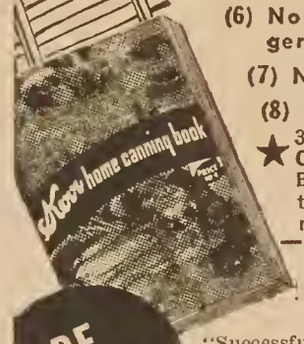

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WOMAN AND HOME

This is America

This is America, these quiet hills
So still and green beneath the Summer sun,
Where not one clod by violence is upturned,
Nor one tree riven by a distant gun.

This is America, these wide, rich fields,
Golden with grain and hazy in the heat;
Only the farmer's hand shall mow them down,
Nor find one body lying in the wheat.

This is America, these sandy shores
Whence every day the fishers sail again,
Nor scan the skies for threat of sudden death
And fear no enemy save wind and rain.

This is America — O happy land
Upon whose hills and plains God's peace is shed,
God keep thee still the same, a haven where,
Except in love, no alien foot shall tread.

Courtesy This Week Magazine. —Katharine Janeway Conger.

This and That

A subscriber asks us to help her find a crochet pattern called "Wolf Looking Down a Well." Can any of our readers help her out?

Another reader asks us to appeal to you for some good doughnut recipes — "just plain old-fashioned fried cakes" smooth, tender and not too quick to dry out.

Many New York State farm women, especially those who have attended Farm and Home Week at Cornell, or whose daughters have been students there, will regret the retirement of Miss Flora Rose as Director of the New York State College of Home Economics. Together with Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, who died in 1932, Dr. Rose built up the State College of Home Economics from a very small beginning to the present complete school.

Those of our readers who are members of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association will be interested to know that the New York Division is planning to open a shop in Rockefeller Center in September where members may place their handicraft and other products on sale.

First Visits

The rains descended and the floods came quite literally all during the three days of the little green car's first trip of the season but it would take more than that to dampen the pleasure of meeting our Handicrafters and contributors.

Mrs. Paul Germond's hospitable home near Clinton Corners in Dutchess County was my first stop from Katonah. Some of you have exchanged letters with Mrs. Germond, who is delighted with the new pen friends she has made. It was too wet to go into the garden but I could see that the whole family, down to the Titian-haired little granddaughter, who has her own garden plot, is much interested in gardening, though dairying is the main business of the farm.

From there I went on up to the Hermitage, an historical estate near Germantown now operated as a Jersey Dairy farm by Dr. Ida Ogilvie. The most interesting thing about this farm is that with the exception of two men who take care of the horses and the machinery, all the work is done by women. Miss Norton, the head herdswoman took me out through the buildings and into the pasture where I "met" a number of the herd, big and little, all registered.

I went on to East Chatham and was glad to spend the night in the John M. Gifford farm home. In fact I liked it so well that I circled around through the Lebanons and back to stay the second night.

In Lebanon center I met Mrs. Fanny E. Stafford who is both a Handicrafter and a contributor, so we had much to talk about and after lunch with her family she guided me to Mrs. Rachel Chevalier's home in Lebanon Springs. The latter said she received so many letters about stamps that she was finally unable to answer them all.

If the weather man had been kinder I would have made some in between stops but I could see that the farms looked well along in cultivation and growth and it is lovely fertile country all along through Dutchess and Columbia Counties.

C. B. W.

Coolness for Summer

Ginger Ale Jelly Salad. — Drain 1⅓ cups syrup from canned pears (adding water if necessary). Heat to boiling point. Add four tablespoons gelatine (dissolved in four tablespoons cold water), four tablespoons sugar, pinch salt. When cool, add ½ cup lemon juice and one pint ginger ale. When beginning to set add two cups canned pears and 1/3 cup maraschino cherries cut fine. Turn into molds that have been rubbed over with salad oil. Let stand until firm. Serve with lettuce, and dressing made from equal parts of mayonnaise and whipped cream.

Whipped Cream Cake with Variations. — Whip one cup of cream until stiff. Drop in two unbeaten eggs, one at a time, and one cup of sugar, beating after each addition. If eggs are large, omit one white for seven minute frosting. Add 1½ cups flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt. Bake in moderate oven 30 minutes.

Variation 1—Use 1¼ cups flour and add ¼ cup cocoa.

Variation 2—Use three egg whites in place of two whole eggs, dropping one at a time, unbeaten into cream.

Variation 3—Add ¼ cup chopped maraschino cherries and one tablespoon cherry juice to plain or white cake. Use few drops almond flavor.

Variation 4 — (If the cream gets sour). One egg and sour cream to fill cup. One cup brown sugar packed in cup. One teaspoon vanilla; 1½ cups flour, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt. MRS. P. H. P.

Notes From the Catskills

The cauliflower plants sold slowly but surely. This is a new venture for us as we have never sold but a few thousand plants before. Many people are having trouble with plants "damping off." Although there are some tent caterpillars in this section this year they are nothing like last year when the foliage was completely eaten from the trees and bushes in many places. There are however great numbers of large flies which are said to destroy the caterpillars but what becomes of the flies?

Our missionary circle endeavors to plan for a few family socials or get-to-gethers each year. This year besides the annual picnic there will be a box social this month. Last Winter a shower and social evening for the families as well as members was planned for a bride-to-be. Everyone seems to enjoy these affairs greatly and the younger people are not too sophisticated for a good time on such occasions. Sock socials, necktie socials, etc. add something to the treasury of the society and furnish a lot of fun.

It would be interesting to know how other societies of this sort spend their funds. Ours are spent mostly for home missionary work. Deserving cases overlooked by regular sources of relief—flowers, fruit, etc. to the sick and bereaved; funds to a young woman who is taking treatments for paralysis. She is quite helpless and they also bought a second-hand wheelchair. A substantial check went to a poor woman suffering from arthritis whose husband's wages are barely sufficient to buy medicine and other necessities. Also a check and second-hand things to a family who lost all they had in a fire. While there are many, many uses for missionary funds we try not to neglect the needy or lonely or sick in our midst. E. M. N.

New York.

HAPPY RELIEF FROM PAINFUL BACKACHE

Many of those gnawing, nagging, painful backaches people blame on colds or strains are often caused by tried kidneys—and may be relieved when treated in the right way.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

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Cook a Woodchuck! Why Not?

Have you ever cooked and eaten the meat of a woodchuck? If not, why not? The prejudice that exists against eating this meat is without reason for the woodchuck is a cleanly animal that subsists on clover, tender grass and your choicest garden stuff if he can get at it.

The farmer finds him a nuisance and gets rid of him as speedily as he can without utilizing this source of a fresh meat that is wholesome and tasty. Unless the chuck is aged and fat the meat is similar to chicken.

A medium-sized animal is best for cooking and should be dressed the same as any small game. Every bit of the fat should be removed as much as possible as well as the muscle-like white network underneath the legs where they join the body. These and too much fat are apt to impart a strong taste to the cooked meat.

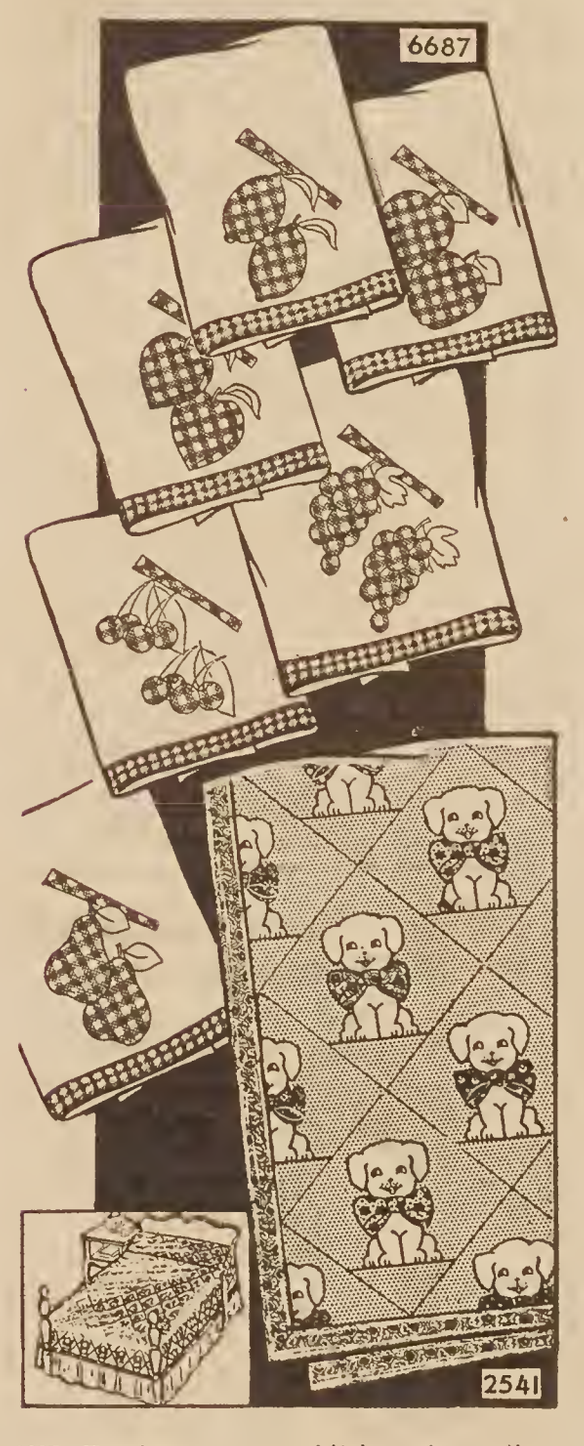
Wash well and soak in salted water over night. Put into fresh water parboil, turn off the water and cook in salted water with an onion and a bay leaf until tender. As the broth is light in both color and flavor it is best to add either a beef or chicken cube to make a better flavored gravy.

Or, if preferred, parboil, dip in flour and fry in salt pork or bacon drippings.

Another favorite method of cooking is with a tomato sauce that is equally delicious for cooking other game, chops or steak. After soaking the chuck over night in salted water, par boil for ½ hour in water to cover containing one teaspoon soda and two tablespoons vinegar. Rinse and cook in clear water until nearly done. Prepare sauce as follows: Two green peppers, seeded and sliced, two large onions sliced, two tablespoons drippings, two cups strained tomatoes or tomato juice, salt and pepper to season.

Fry vegetables in drippings until golden brown, add the tomato and season, simmer for five minutes. Drain broth from the meat, pour the sauce over it, cover and simmer for ½ hour. FANNIE E. STAFFORD.

Gay Needlework



6687—To cheer up your kitchen choose these gay towels! Simple cross stitch gives a smart gingham effect. You'll have finished a set in no time. Stitch up a few for a gift. Pattern 6687 contains a transfer pattern of six motifs averaging 5½x8 inches; materials needed; illustrations of stitches.

2541 — Pert, isn't he, this easily appliqued pup, frisko fido! He's just one patch and his bow can be in the gayest of scraps. Do a block in odd moments. Pattern 2541 contains a diagram of block; accurate pattern pieces; directions for making quilt; diagram of quilt; yardages; color schemes.

Price of patterns 10 cents (in coins) each. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Quality Canning Recipes

Red Catsup. — Pare one peck tomatoes, add six medium onions (sliced) and cook to pulp in large preserving kettle. Put through sieve and return to a fresh kettle. Tie following loosely in muslin bag, four whole cloves, two garlic toes, three blades mace (or ¼ teaspoon powdered mace); two tiny red peppers, one teaspoon cinnamon and ⅛ teaspoon allspice. Add spice bag to tomato pulp, also ½ cup salt and 1¼ cups granulated sugar. Cook gently stirring to prevent scorching until the consistency of catsup. Remove from heat, cool, and add ½ cup good vinegar and one teaspoon benzoate of soda; bottle cold. This catsup is bright red in color like the commercial sorts and keeps indefinitely. I store in gallon jugs. If a hot catsup is liked increase quantity of the little red peppers.

Peach Honey.—Chop enough pared peaches of the yellow fleshed variety to yield one quart. Add one cup granulated sugar and mix well. Cook over medium heat, stirring often until thick and like amber honey. Seal at once in sterilized jars. For variety add a dozen sliced maraschino cherries.

Easy Corn Relish.—Mix thoroughly following ingredients, corn cut from cobs of 10 large ears, one medium cabbage, chopped, two onions, chopped, three red and three green peppers, chopped, one cup shredded celery, one quart vinegar, 1½ tablespoons mustard seed, three tablespoons salt, 1½ cups sugar. Pack in sterilized jars, completely seal and process in hot water bath 50 minutes. Easy because top-of-stove cooking and stirring is eliminated. Be sure ingredients are well mixed.

Realizing that many rural home makers still can with only cold pack canners or improvised hot water bath canners I am including receipes I found successful in canning the non-acid vegetables without a pressure cooker. To guard against any possibility of botulism food poisoning all non-acid foods, canned in water bath, should be boiled rapidly in uncovered kettle for 10 minutes before using.

Savory Corn. — Cut fresh corn from cob, add to equal quantity pared, chopped tomatoes. Bring rapidly to boiling point, completely seal in sterilized jars and process in hot water bath for two hours. Stand in casserole dishes, seasoned with butter and grated cheese and topped with tiny baking powder biscuit for a vegetable pie, or with crisp bacon slices on triangles of buttered toast. We think it has a fresher flavor if seasoned with 1¼ teaspoons salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper (or less) at time cans are opened.

Emerald Peas. — Heat freshly shelled young peas in shallow pans with two tablespoons melted butter for each pint of peas. Stirring all the time, heat gently until peas are very hot, buttery and bright green in color. Pack in sterilized jars, completely seal and process three hours in water bath. Work rapidly, canning a few cans at a time. Peas canned this way, don't flat sour and have better flavor and bright color.

Salad Stringbeans. — Wash stringbeans well, cut up, heat to boiling point in just boiling water to barely cover. Add one tablespoon good strong vinegar to each pint of beans. Seal completely in hot sterilized jars, process for three hours in hot water bath. Nice in salads or German style with hot bacon fat and minced onion added to drained beans.

I like to add salt after thse products are opened. H. R.

There may be melons canned and on the market, but I have never seen any. However I can my own, when I have a good supply. I cut them in halves, scoop out the seeds and juice into a collander, quarter and peel the melons and either cut them into large or small cubes, pack them in clean glass jars, place on the jar rubbers, turn half a cup of sugar over them and fill up the jars with the juice drained from the collander. I snap the top wire over the cover and put into the canner and bring to a boil. I boil the water 20 minutes after it begins to boil, I lift out the jars, snap the covers down tight and let stand until cold. I unsnap the covers and lift up each jar by the cover, if it sticks tight, I feel pretty sure my melons will keep. I snap down the covers and pack away for Winter. The result has been plenty of melons for Winter breakfasts, and they taste like fresh melons.

MRS. YOUNG NEW ENGLAND.

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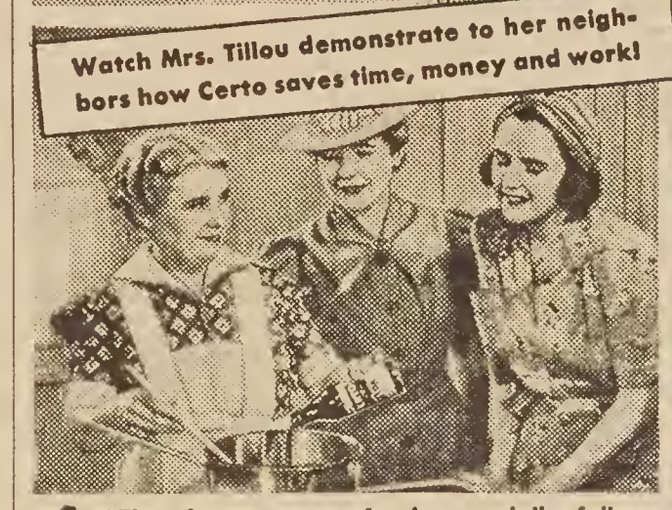

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"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

POULTRY FOUNTAIN
or feeder. Sanitary. Simply slip pan under fixed guard. Wires 3 in. apart; 11-qt. pan. Galvanized. $1.75 delivered postpaid within 600 miles of New York City.
Eagle Equipment Co., Secaucus, N. J.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Large Type Sex W. Leg.	100	500	1000
Pullets, 95% guar.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Sex H. Pls. 95% guar.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs	6.00	30.00	60
B. & W. Rks., R.I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
N. Hamp. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55

Lt. Mix $5.00; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $2.50
Heavy Ckls. $5.50. Less than 100 add 1c a chick
Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P'paid.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

BAUMGARDNER'S CHICKS
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, New Hampshires, $6.50-100; H. Mix, $5.50-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. guar. Postage paid. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad. or write for FREE CIRCULAR.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BLOODTESTED N.H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Poults; prices lower. M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt.2, Telford, Pa.

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Bronze, Black, White & Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guaranteed Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to—
S. W. KLINE, BOX 7, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS
Started turkeys & yearling breeders. Belchertown, Mass.

GUINEAS Day-old Pearl Chicks—25 for $5.00. EGGS—50 for $3.50. LINWOOD FARM, Box 391, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS Mammoth Pekins $14-100. Runners $12. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

Grow Them Right

The feed and management given the poultry replacements, from the time that the eggs are hatched until the pullets lay their first eggs, can be the most important factors in deciding whether the poultry enterprise is to be a success or failure. Quality stock is very important but the best of stock can be ruined by improper handling.

On the average only eight pounds of growing mash is needed to bring a pullet into production. The money spent on a ration that is adapted perfectly to the bird's needs over that which would be spent on a ration that would not be suited to the exacting requirements of the growing bird is the best investment that the poultryman can make. The extra dividends that a really quality feed, suited to the purpose, will produce is truly amazing when figured out on the basis of results produced rather than the cost per bag.

The best growth is steady all during the growing period. A system of management that causes a temporary spurt followed by a slump does not produce good layers. To take advantage of this the poultryman will do well to devise a routine of flock management and then stick to it all during the season. Sudden changes in the routine produce the slumps that are not wanted. The best methods of feeding can be stated in very simple terms. Feed the birds all that they can eat. When the young stock go into the range shelters at the age of from six to eight weeks they are usually consuming about equal parts of scratch and mash. From that time on it is usually good practice to increase the amount of mash fed in proportion to the scratch for it is the mash that pushes the birds along and makes them into profitable layers. It is not a good idea to let the birds scratch for their scratch food, but to place it into hoppers, for it is impossible to keep feed thrown on the floor from being contaminated with disease organisms or dirty, indigestible matter.

As to the minerals. Calcium and phosphorus are particularly needed, about twice as much of the first as the latter. While the ordinary mash will contain enough phosphorous to fill the birds ordinary requirements some supplement will be needed to give the stock enough calcium. This can be taken care of with ground limestone, oyster shells or any other good source of calcium carbonate.

Care should be taken that the growing birds receive enough of that unseen element, vitamin D, if they are not to succumb to leg weakness or improper bone development. When conditions are such that a sufficient amount of sunlight, the best carrier of this vitamin, is not received by the birds, codliver oil can be added to the mash in quantities recommended by the maker. All chicks raised inside need this addition to their rations for even ordinary window glass will not permit the beneficial rays to enter.

Plenty of fresh clean water should be available to the flocks at all times. The combination of good food and water with proper management is the best guarantee that the poultryman can have of a successful year ahead. E. C.

Pennsylvania Poultry Standardization

The Poultry Standardization Program, or breed improvement work of the State has reached the highest mark in 15 years of existence. Last Fall 358,509 birds were handled for breeding qualities on 518 farms located in more than 40 counties of the 67 in the State. Only twice before has the work reached the three hundred thousand bird total.

In 1924 there were only five farms with 3,100 birds participating in the program which at that time was in the experimental stage. The increase has been steady with the exception of the years 1932 and 1933 when the poultry industry felt the effects of the economic depression. Since that time the trend has been upward.

The standardization of birds into supervised, certified and record of performance classifications, according to production and breed requirements, provides a means of producing baby chicks of dependable quality for the protection of the average farmer. The mandatory feature of testing for pullorum disease adds to the effectiveness of the program because of the elimination of carriers of the malady.

WARREN'S MASS. CERTIFIED R.I. REDS
WARREN
CHAMPIONS in the Lead
Highest Pen, All Breeds, in Michigan; Highest Hen, All Breeds, N. Y. State; Highest Red Pen 3-Year Class. Lifetime Record, at Vineland; and Warren Pens and Birds advancing on all fronts.
WARREN REDS & ROCK-RED CROSS (Barred) U. S.-Massachusetts Pullorum Clean
Tested every year since 1929, without a single reactor. In every purchase of Warren Chicks you get the same blood and pedigree that have created the Warren Champions and made Warren Reds World Famous.
Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs
Write Today for Catalog and Price List
J. J. WARREN
Box 20. North Brookfield, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS
Bonded Against B.W.D.

Sunnybrook Chicks
PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS
NEW HAMPSHIRES, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS
Pullorum tested since 1921, 95% livability guar. to 8 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets 95% acc. guar.
Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year.
Write for Catalog & Prices. Hatches year around.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar, Owner & Manager.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

WENE EXTRA PROFIT CHICKS
LOW SUMMER PRICES — TIP-TOP QUALITY
WENE Wyan-Rocks — Wene's own 3-Way Profit Breed for white-feathered Broilers, Roasters and Brown Eggs. WENEcross Red-Rocks for Brown BARRED Broilers and Roasters. Also New Hampshires Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, for Meat and Brown Eggs. Leghorns and Leghorn-Minorcas for Big White Eggs.
Complete Sexing Service — Hatches Every Week in the Year.
Write for Summer Prices — Start a Brood Now.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box A82, Vineland, N. J.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
REDUCTION IN PRICE
BABY CHICKS . . $8.00 Per 100
Special Price On Large Orders
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for *Rapid Growth, Early Maturity*, Profitable *Egg Yield*. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.
I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. F, Rockland, Mass.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires
Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM
EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR
Chicks and Eggs Are Ready From 35,000 BREEDERS
Pullorum Passed — No Reactors!
SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires and CHRIS-Cross Barred Hybrids Mature Early in Any Climate or Any Weather. New Catalog and Prices.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box, 60, KINGSTON, N. H.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live del. Postpaid	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95
B. & W. Rock, R.I. Red Plts. 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks & R.I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80

Day old Leg. Cockerels, $3-100. Heavy Mixed Cockerels, $6.50-100. H. Mix, $6-100. L. Mix, $5.50.
Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box R, McAllisterville, Pa.

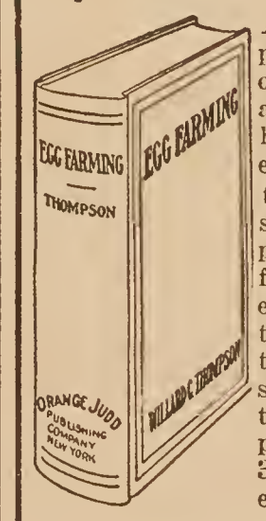
HERBSTER Quality CHICKS
R. I. Reds & N. H. Reds. Red-Rock Cross, S. L. Wy., Bar. Rocks & Wh. Rocks. $6.00 PER 100
L. Bra. & Wh. Gi. $7; H. Mixed.....$5.50-100
Postage Paid. Cash of C. O. D. 100% live delivery.
HERBSTER'S HATCHERY, Box R, McCLURE, PA.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, White Leghorns, New Hampshires, $6.50-100. White Giants, $8. Leghorn Pullets, $12. Heavy Mix, $5.50. Postpaid. Circular.
M. F. MATTERN, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BABY & STARTED CHICKS Blood tested & U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wed. through year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Cir. & Prices. Kenyon Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.

CALL and SELECT any you want from 1800 New Hampshire Red Pullets ready to lay $1.35 each.
F. W. LOVELL, CANTERBURY, CONNECTICUT

EGG FARMING
By Willard C. Thompson



A new illustrated practical manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable enterprise. Tells how to breed and keep stock in health and productive condition, feed and house it economically, handle the products effectively; based on sound scientific methods and long experience.
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Egg Contests and Auctions

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Report for week ending July 6, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns —	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	2756	2684
F. J. Stumpf	2637	2679
Missouri Valley Plty. Fm.	2485	2437
Harry A. Schnell	2455	2418
Creighton Brothers	2404	2318
R. & B. Poultry Farm	2388	2266
F. J. Stumpf	2359	2328
Foreman Poultry Farm	2337	2277
Piho Brothers	2293	2152
Fred Heuer	2284	2280
Single Comb Buff Leghorns		
Charles A. Richardson	1469	1475
White Wyandottes		
Missouri Valley Plty. Fm.	1531	1589
White Plymouth Rocks		
Miami Chick Hatchery	1889	1809
Faith Farm	1708	1686
Barred Plymouth Rocks		
R. C. E. Wallace	2266	2203
Victor H. Kirkup	2144	2176
New Hampshires		
C. D. Cummings	2124	2070
James H. Horne	2079	1950
Rhode Island Reds		
E. B. Parmenter	2932	2726
J. J. Warren	2726	2589
J. J. Warren	2479	2331
The Joachim Breeding Fm.	2473	2337
Crooks Farm	2462	2352
E. B. Parmenter	2418	2276
R. O. Wagemaker	2384	2435

Storrs Egg Laying Contest

Carried on at the University of Connecticut at Storrs. Report for week ending July 6, 1940. The high pens are:

New Hampshires —	Points	Eggs
Ebenwood Farm	2899	2669
Joachim Breeding Fm.	2783	2567
White Rocks		
John Spangenberg	2469	2391
Riley Poultry Farm	2427	2438
Barred Rocks		
R. C. Cobb	2979	2876
Dryden Plty. Brdg. Farm.	2724	2700
Rhode Island Reds		
Ralph W. Anderson	3009	2846
E. B. Parmenter	2871	2694
J. J. Warren	2856	2719
Crooks Farm	2827	2667
Walter H. Rogler	2825	2673
White Leghorns		
J. A. Hanson	3349	3185
J. A. Hanson	3109	2938
Wm. L. Gilbert Home	3057	2892
Guy A. Leader	2931	2804
Kauder's Pdg. Leghorns	2877	2710

Various Egg Auctions

WEST PATERSON, N. J.

White Eggs— Prices July 12, 1940.			
Jumbo	$0.35	@	$0.34½
Large	.34	@	.28
Medium	.30	@	.26½
Pullet	.24¼	@	.23
Pewee	.19½	@	.18¼
Brown Eggs —			
Jumbo	.30	@	.30
Large	.29	@	.27
Medium	.26½	@	.25
Pullet	.24½	@	.20
Pewee	.19½	@	.17½

265 cases sold.

VINELAND, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices July 11, 1940.			
Fancy, Extra	$0.30½	@	$0.28¾
Fancy, Medium	.29	@	.27¼
Grade A, Extra	.28¼	@	.27
Grade A, Medium	.28¼	@	.27
Producers' Extra	.26	@	.25
Producers' Medium	.25¼	@	.24¾
Pullets	.26¾	@	.23
Peewees	.22¾	@	.13½
Ducks	.21½	@	.20
Jumbos	.32½	@	.29¼
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, Extra	.28½	@	.27¼
Fancy, Medium	.27	@	.25½
Grade A, Extra	.27½	@	.26¾
Grade A, Medium	.26¾	@	.25¾
Producers' Extra	.25	@	.24½
Pullets	.24	@	.22
Peewees	.21¼	@	.19¾

1,339 cases sold.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

White Eggs —Prices July 12, 1940.			
Fancy, Large	$0.30	@	$0.27¼
Fancy, Medium	.28½	@	.24¼
Extras, Large	.29¼	@	.27
Extras, Medium	.28½	@	.24¼
Standard, Large	.28	@	.27
Producers' Large	.27	@	.26¼
Producers' Medium	.24¾	@	.22¾
Pullets	.22¾	@	.19¼
Peewees	.17¼	@	.15¼
Jumbos, White	.35¼	@	.35
Crax	.21	@	.15¼
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, Large	.28	@	.27
Fancy, Medium	.25¾	@	.22¾
Extras, Large	.28	@	.27
Extras, Medium	.26	@	.24¼
Pullets	.20	@	.18¾
Peewees	.17	@	.15¼

396 cases sold.

A Tall Egg Tale

This is hard to believe, but is positively true.

Three years ago this Summer, I had one broody hen, and wished to set her. I went into the house to get the eggs, but found that my wife had sent all of them to the store that morning. As I came out of the house, one who was peddling brooms, tin pans, bananas, etc. stopped his car and asked if I wanted anything of what he had. I replied "No, the only thing I want is some eggs." This reply was "I have some good ones too." I bought 15, put them under the hen at once, and the next morning found that the hen had hatched out 15 strong chicks from those 15 eggs put under her the day before. The only way I could account for it was that shortly before he sold me the eggs, he spied a nest on the side of the road nearby and secured the contents. They were "good eggs" as he said. E. H. B.

Big-Egg Hens

Recently we examined the trap-nest records of more than 4,000 hens. All eggs laid by them had been weighed and recorded. No correlation between the number of eggs laid and their size was indicated, but it was shown that the poultryman had to select hens for capacity to produce a large number of large eggs.

To illustrate the differences between hens, take these two. One laid in a year 248 eggs, 90 per cent of them first grade in size, and actually worth $5.90. The other laid 252 —four more than the first hen—but only 16 per cent were firsts, and their market value was $4.74. Many poultrymen cannot trap-nest or weigh eggs. What can they do to grow pullets which will tend to produce eggs more nearly like the $5.90 hen? Use as breeders only hens and males which are of good size for their breed, since it is definitely known that larger hens tend to lay the larger eggs. Save the eggs from the breeding pens, but before placing them in the incubator weigh each.

Mark every egg which weighs 26 ounces to the dozen, or more, with the figure 26. Hatch such 26 eggse in separate trays and mark the chicks which come from them. Reserve the outside right toe punch for such chicks. Choose future breeders from hens thus marked.

We should not go below this 26-ounce line, because smaller-sized eggs are likely to have been produced by hens of the small-egg inheritance, while it is probable that the inherent small-egg producer will have laid few eggs as large as 26 ounces to the dozen. E. R. G.

Ninety years young on June 25 last, Mrs. Sarah E. Sirman, Salisbury, Maryland, feeds her chicks. Her formula: "I give them plenty of feed and fresh water and a clean chicken house, and they are off to a good start." Mrs. Sirman enjoys this work and claims she feels as good as when she was 20. And she looks it.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 435.

Situations Wanted

MIDDLEAGED COUPLE with boy, handyman, gardener, cooking, housework, good home in preference to high wages. LOCK BOX 216, Hancock, N. Y.

WORKING POULTRY manager, single, American, age 40, college trained, backed by 17 years practical experience on commercial breeding, hatchery and private estate plants is open for position. Expert in incubation and brooding, culling, line breeding, chick rearing, feeds and feeding; pedigree work, bloodtesting, dry picking, caponizing and an expert in egg production, turkeys, pheasants, ducks and waterfowl. Further qualifications will be available upon inquiry. Best of references. ADVERTISER 9239, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, PAST middleage, clean, active: man experienced with chickens, pheasants, quail, wants position. Cheerful home more important than salary. ADVERTISER 9241. care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 24, desires steady work; where he can learn trade, licensed driver. will go anywhere. ADVERTISER 9242, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY POULTRYMAN with over 20 years experience raising chickens successfully wants job. ALLEN BELL, General Delivery, Albany, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN, Orange County dairy farm, dry hand milker, teamster, steady, reliable. ADVERTISER 9251, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED CREAMERY worker wants job on dairy farm. ADVERTISER 9253, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD MILKER, teamster, tractor, car man desires work on farm or estate. ADVERTISER 9255, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG AMERICAN woman, white, wishes position as chambermaid-nurse. ADVERTISER 9257, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED, EXPERIENCED, poultry, gardening, caretaking, reliable; good home to large wages. ADVERTISER 9262, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARMER desires position on farm or estate. Protestant, middleaged, married man. Honest, sober, trustworthy. Handy with general repairs, including machinery; or work on shares or rent farm. ADVERTISER 9240, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED BUTLER, garden, flowers, lawn; caretaker, single man, Protestant, white. Best of references, no drinking. ADVERTISER 9266, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER SINGLE, 50, desires position on small farm or caretakers job; self worker, milk few cows. Experienced all around. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York.

TWO JEWISH brothers, American, 22-23. learn farm; one 23, handy with tools, drives car. Minimum salary $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 9267, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position as manager of small city milk business where there is opportunity to enlarge the business. Married, age 38; wide dairy experience in all phases of milk. Familiar with plant operation, sales and by-products; references. ADVERTISER 9268, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRY foreman, single, desires position, large, private or commercial plant. Excellent executive ability. Disease and vermin control; conscientious hard-worker. ADVERTISER 9270, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE MIDDLEAGED, active, man experienced all outside work, drive; wife inside work; references. ADVERTISER 9273, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, thoroughly expericnced purebred and commercial cattle, poultry, horses, crops, retail marketing, modern machinery, etc. Absolutely competent, responsible. References; married. ADVERTISER 9274, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN IN her 50's wants housework with couple. ADVERTISER 9275, care Rural New-Yorker.

LONG EXPERIENCED, middleaged, married poultryman or caretaker wishes appreciative employer; excellent references; private or commercial; cottage, own furniture. ADVERTISER 9276, care Rural New-Yorker.

MALE GARDENER, single, elderly man, wishes position, care of garden, lawns, can milk, handy. MAHON, care of Beck, 733 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOB WITH boarding house or farm taking summer boarders. Location Northern New Jersey or Orange County. Believe I can increase business. Looking forward to buying place. ADVERTISER 9277, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY AMERICAN, experienced with chickens, handy with tools; wants light work. ADVERTISER 9280, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION — Barnman, single, middleaged, life experience, capable taking charge; go anywhere; $40 month. ADVERTISER 9283, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL AROUND farmer, 29, married, good mechanic, cows, poultry, turkeys, crops. Can handle production and responsibility. Last four years working manager; reference. ADVERTISER 9287, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN—Experienced in all branches of dairy herd management, feeding, breeding, calf raising, exhibition stock, etc. Graham School training, single, 35. State full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 9285, care Rural New-Yorker.

OLDER MAN, healthy, single, American, dependable and absolutely trustworthy, would like a room or cabin where he can board himself, care for Summer home, farm or estate, lawns, flowers, vegetable gardens, poultry, milk a few cows and general caretaker. No liquor or tobacco; extra good references. State wages. ERNEST M. CONDON, P. O. Box 214, Burlington, Vt.

COUPLE—Caretaking in small family, cooking, serving, garden, lawn, repairs; good home; reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 9293, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, REFINED, capable, depcndable; best reference. $50 monthly. ADVERTISER 9237, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL IN 30's, experienced store worker, invalids, housekeeping references; $8-$10. ADVERTISER 9243, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE CARETAKER, chauffeur, butler; wife, French cook, housekeeper. Full care small family. Free 15th August. ADVERTISER 9284, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL WORK for one year in order to learn farming, if you will feed and lodge myself and family (wife and three year old daughter). ADVERTISER 9297, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

BOARDERS WANTED, comfortable country house with all modern conveniences, bath, electricity, telephone. Pleasant location on main road near village, churches and stores. Bus passes door; 65 miles from New York City. Reasonable rates. MRS. R. FITZGERALD, House-in-the-Pines, R. F. D. 1. Montgomery, N. Y.

BRING YOUR family to Harvey's Mountain View, Rochester, Vermont. Good food, beds, baths, scenery, peaceful, quiet; special rates; cottage; select clientele.

REGISTERED NURSE will board children, country home, rates reasonable. EVA STUDD, Allegany, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE FARMS, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river, Sky Line Drive; $7 and $9 weekly; Christians. Woodstock, Va.

BOARDERS — On farm, Shenandoah Valley; $6, $7 week. L. HOTINGER, Parnassus, Va.

QUIET FARM home, $8 week. SPENCER'S. Crooked Creek, Penna.

COLLEGE POINT, 121-29 11th Ave., 2 delightful rooms, bath room adjoining, refined home; 5 minutes to Fair, free parking, reasonable. GOEPFERT.

TOURIST ROOMS for World's Fair guests, close to main gate, parking facilities. MRS. D. GREEN, 108-60 53rd Ave., Corona, L. I.

WILL BOARD boys, farm, home cooking, Mothers' care, $8 week. F. THOMSON, Deposit, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED, $5 week; woody, isolated. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vt.

WANTED — Boarders, quiet farm house, mountains; $8 to $10 week; good meals. MRS. C. LODEN, R. D. 2, Schoharie, N. Y.

WANTED — Room, housekeeping, country, New York. $50 year. H. LARSON, 203 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet, five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

ATTENTION—World's Fair visitors, $1 person, large rooms, private home; special attention 4-H Clubs. Write reservations, MRS. M. HUGHES, 6143 218th St., (World's Fair Blvd.), Long Island.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, cool, airy rooms $1 person; five minutes Fair. 42-23 Union St., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-3292.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 per person. Five minutes from Fair. Write for reservations or telephone after you arrive in town. RALPH ANDERSON, 152-18 Peck Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Flushing 3-4082.

LARGE FARM, conveniences, quiet, restricted; $14 week. OLD HOMESTEAD, Mansfield, Pa.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home; $1 person. Five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. H. GRAUL, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

Fruits and Foods

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.60; 10 lb. pail delivered $1.75; buckwheat $1.40. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

WANTED, BUTTERNUTS. MRS. MABEL GARLAND, Putney, Vt.

Miscellaneous

YOUNG LAYING leather colored Italian queen bees, 50c. Immediate shipments. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

SELECT — Northern bred Italian or Caucasian queens, 60c each; very gentle and productive. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

WANTED — 12 automatic drinking cups for cows. GEORGE MORRISON, 548 West 22nd St., New York City.

The FARMERS SHOP BOOK

By Louis M. Roehl

● A revised guide to teach farm boys to do ordinary construction and repair work, and to help farmers maintain up to date tools and equipment.

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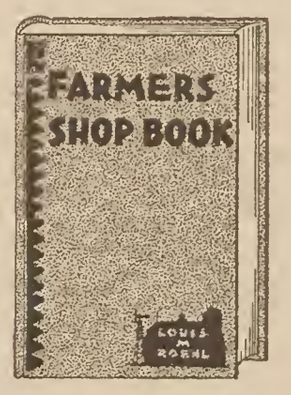

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When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Publisher's Desk

Last Fall I bought three cows from Joseph Haslun, Summit, N. Y., cattle dealer. The price was $280 against which he credited me with $110, the value of two cows which I had sold to him. I was to pay off the $170 balance in monthly payments of $17 each. Shortly after the trade, I found that one of the three cows I had bought was unsatisfactory so I returned her and Mr. Haslun gave me to understand that he would either give me a good cow in place of her or credit my account with $90. I made three $17 payments until December when I had to go to the city. I left a man on the farm to take care of the herd. He walked out on me and a day or so later either Mr. Haslun or his manager filed a complaint against me with the State Police because of the alleged condition of my herd. A warrant was issued against me but as soon as I heard about it I went right up to the country, explained the situation to the police, and the proceedings were dropped. A few days later Haslun went over to my neighbor's farm and demanded the cows or $89 so my neighbor gave him the cows and Haslun gave him $5 for their care. I sent Haslun the $17 January payment but he returned it, insisting on $89. I feel that all I owe him is the $29 since he never replaced the unsatisfactory cow and I am willing to pay it now. Can you help me?
New York. G. D.

Joseph Haslun insists that $89 is still due him and will not give our subscriber credit for the cow which was returned. He also wants compensation for keeping the other two cows, stating that he offered to let the neighbor keep them but the neighbor refused because they were emaciated. This is flatly denied by the neighbor who says Haslun demanded $89 or the cows. Haslun also states that the neighbor insisted on being paid for taking care of the cows. This, too, is contradicted by the neighbor who says Haslun offered him the money.

Our subscriber tells a straight, fair story. Haslun's position does not square with our other reports. Nevertheless, he refuses to give up the cows and accept the $29.

Cattle dealers never gain the confidence of their community by being arbitrary with customers. The Agriculture Department advises that Haslun has not taken out a cattle dealer's license.

I am very grateful to both you and the Rural for the successful manner in which my case has been taken care of. I hope I have learned my lesson and will never find it necessary to ask your aid again. Of course, my subscription will be renewed before it expires as usual.
Massachusetts G. L. H.

We were glad to be of help in this disputed matter. The warm words of appreciation are helpful to us and we also are glad to have the assurance of future subscriptions. However, while we hope our friend will not have any unsatisfactory experiences we will always be ready to help him or any one else who needs our assistance and while we may not always arrive at so gratifying a result it will not be because of lack of effort.

The Sunflower Hatchery and Sunflower Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Newton, Kansas, has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease misleading representations in the sale of his product, baby chicks. The respondent agrees to desist representing, by use of such expressions as "Livability Guaranteed," that he guarantees the livability of all grades of chicks sold by him unless and until he actually makes reimbursement in full for all losses by death. A further representation to be discontinued is that the respondent carries insurance to protect his customers from loss due to death of any chicks purchased from him, unless and until he carries insurance with an accredited insurance company for the protection of his customers against his failure to make reimbursement in accordance with his agreement. The respondent also agrees to discontinue advertising that the breeders producing his chicks are inspected by the American Poultry Association, until the breeders actually are inspected by an impartial representative of that association.

About a month back I wrote and asked you about the reliability of an automobile insurance company, etc. I am still waiting for your reply. This was the third one that I sent to you. You have not answered them.
C. H.

This party has written us three letters but there is no address on any of the three that would give an indication as to State or town so that we could not trace them through the subscription list. The post mark on the envelopes was blurred. Our mail is opened at a large table and sometimes the envelopes are not preserved so that we have no way of knowing who has made an inquiry. Please be sure to put your name and address on each letter you write. We will be only too glad to give our friend the information if he will send us his address.

About the last of July a magazine agent was here. He represented the *Associated Trade Press*, of 9 South Kedsie Ave., Chicago, Ill. He said he was in college and selling magazines for his expenses. I paid him a dollar for a year of one magazine but I have not heard from him or the company since. I think it is too bad to work this high pressure salesmanship on the people and too bad for the other magazine people that are on the square. Would it be possible to look into this business?
New Hampshire MRS. H. W.

The *Associated Trade Press* is a subscription agency. They did not respond to any of our letters. The letters were not returned by the Post Office Department. We, therefore, can but assume that they countenance the misrepresentations of their agents and are indifferent as to whether or not customers get the papers for which they pay.

Have read how many bills you have collected for your readers, also you collected one for me before. My subscription has run out but expect to renew as soon as possible. I was wondering if you could collect a bill for me, from Kay's Open Air Market, 1083 Kensington Ave., near Bailey, Buffalo, N. Y. He bought a load of peaches last Fall, paid $10 and he still owes $10. I surely would appreciate it if you could collect. Our neighbor sold him peaches, and had trouble getting it; but he did get it.
New York MRS. J. P. K.

We were not as lucky with this account as the neighbor was. Kay's Open Air Market just simply ignore the claim. We are sorry it has to be charged up to experience but any concern that delays and neglects to pay honest bills for produce or anything else delivered to it deserves to be put on the black list.

In answer to your last letter am very happy to be able to tell you that I received a check for $5. I really don't know how to thank you, because I know if it hadn't been for you, my money would have been lost. They wrote me a very mean letter. I have learned a lesson. I like your paper the best of any magazine that we take because it is so helpful, and after all I guess that is what we are here for, to help others. I want to thank you again because I appreciate very much what you have done for me. If in any way I can be of help to you will be more than glad.
New York. MRS. R. J.

This friend ordered a cooker under a guarantee that it could be returned if not satisfactory. She did not find that it was what she had expected and so wrote the company and returned the cooker but they neglected to refund her money until we took it up direct and also through official sources with the result as above. We very much appreciate the letter of thanks. This sort of expression always encourages us in our work.

I have some stock in the Knox Divide Mining Company of Nevada which we bought around 1919 and 1920. I would like to know if they are of any value? MRS. J. K.
New York

This company is no longer in existence and we cannot discover that it has reincorporated at any other address. Therefore the stock must be considered worthless.

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Box 20, West Washington Market, New York City

FOR SALE: Rye Threshers with Binders, large Baling Presses, Pick-up Balers, Reapers and Binders. W. G. Runkles Machinery Company, 185 Oakland St., Trenton, N. J.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM PLOTS, 4 to 40 acres, level, no swamp; $35 acre, easy terms. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

60 ACRE fruit, poultry and stock farm, owner widow; sacrifice, $2,500. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE —.Small farm, gas station, ice cream parlor, one unit; doing business; price reasonable. JOHN DE CICCO, South Willington, Connecticut.

TROUPSBURG, STEUBEN County, N. Y., 50 acres, house, $1,500. SANFORD, 4922 Albermarle, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale, located in progressive shipbuilding town of Newport News, Virginia. ADVERTISER 9192, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Six room asbestos shingle tourist home. Bath, electricity, gas, garage, Post Office building, shade, fruit; near ocean; Route 4; bargain. BOX 3, Staffordville, New Jersey.

AUGUSTA, N. J. (On Sussex-Newton Road). For sale, farm 1, 65 acres, poultry and dairy, 1,500 chickens and raising equipment, 24 cows, modern barn, modern dwelling. Farm 2 adjoining, 166 acres, dairy, 24 cows, modern barn, modern double dwelling and log cabin. Will sell separately or combined. Bull, young stock, team of horses each farm. ADVERTISER 9224, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE, Saratoga County farm, 100 acres, 50 acres machine worked, 50 acres pasture, woodland, near state road No. 4; 10 rooms, ties for 22 head, ample buildings, ready markets; horses, cows, machinery and crops, $4,000, easy terms. Many others, all prices: Send for free folders on 100 other bargains. CHAS. TYRE, Corinth, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, GENERAL farmer, desires equipped poultry and general fruit farm; main highway; cash rental with option; particulars. ADVERTISER 9232, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 62 acre farm, two homes, big barn, outbuildings, water, lights fruit, 3 miles Shenandoah. MRS. V. STANKOVAGE, Ringtown, Pa.

SACRIFICE — 200 acres New York State road boarding farm. 15 acre private lake, crystal clear spring-fed. Big house, 40 rooms, three baths, fully furnished; other eight rooms, all improvements; barns, silo. Rear line fronts river. About 150 miles from Manhattan. Widow seeks quick sale. Asks $12,000; (best offer). Details, photos. STAEHLIN FARM AGENCY, 275 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list. dairy farm with milk route, sacrifice. Also large modern dairy farm, owner died. Gas station farm; also package liquor store. Farms, homes, stores, hotels, cabins.

FOR SALE — 100 acre dairy, chicken farm. 200 qt. milk route; Southeast slope, well drained, 150 fruit trees, 25 cows, new DeLaval milkers, creamery, refrigerator, milk cooler, pasteurizer, bottlewasher, standardizer-seperator, all electric, bottler, steam boiler, new milk truck. All modern farm machinery. Three near surrounding towns. Ready market for produce. Modern two-story, 14 room dwelling. Pleasantly located in heart of the Berkshires. ADVERTISER 9235, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR sale, Eastern Shore of Maryland, 70 acres, 20 acres woodland, 6 room house, outbuildings; school bus, churches, canneries, elcctricity, telephone; reason selling death in family. J. GRAVEN, R. F. D. Federalsburg, Maryland.

WANT TO rent with option buying, farm, good road, electricity, cash rental. ADVERTISER 9238, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Gas station, electric pumps, lunch stand, six room bungalow, all conveniences including Delco oil heat; two car garage, three acres land, corner property on state highway; $3,500. NELSON BEEBE, owner, Petersburg, N. J.

75 ACRES, house, barn, two henhouses; part down, rest on mortgage; price reasonable. MRS. FRED E. DUDLEY, R. F. D. 1, Stafford Springs, Conn.

20 ACRE New Hampshire farm, seven room house, good repair, barn, electricity, beautiful mountain view, spring water, woodlot, fruit trees; near schools and lakes. Price reasonable terms. ADVERTISER 9244, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO EXCHANGE village homc in Northern Vermont for small house or cottage, preference New Jersey or Connecticut. ADVERTISER 9245, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Maine shore property, business opportunity. ADVERTISER 9248, care Rural New-Yorker.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list. Good small six acre farm $2,500; modern stocked dairy farm $10,000; boarding house farm, 20 rooms $4,500; gas station farm, 20 acres $4,500; 80 acre dairy and poultry farm $3,800; village package liquor store $1,500; general store and P. O., cheap. See "Doc" first for bargains.

SCHUYLER COUNTY, 275 acre dairy, fruit and crop farm. Concrete highway location, overlooking Seneca Lake, ½ mile to village. All services. 36 cow stable, other buildings. 150 acres tillage, 105 pasture and 20 woods. 20 acres of grapes and small peach orchard. $9,500. For description of this and other farms write to FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

SUBSTANTIAL POULTRY, stock farm, 100 acres, state highway, good buildings, electricity. Investigate. CHARLES MILLER, Marydel, Md.

FOR SALE — Three acre fruit and poultry farm, six room bungalow, improvements. Road side stand, gas and store. E. E. RORABACK, Ghent, N. Y.

GARAGE, CABINS, roadstand site, 30 acres, no buildings, (Canajoharie) state road; $1,500, $75 cash, $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 9259, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEN ACRES, dirt road, no buildings, cellar wall, well, apples, fishing, (Canajoharie); $250, $50 cash, $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 9260, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE OR RENT, 27 room fully equipped modern boarding house, three bathrooms, water in bedrooms, tennis court; bargain. MARIE DUTTWEILER, Jeffersonville, N. Y. Telephone 48 F 3.

FARM, NEW YORK highway, price, location, particulars. POTTER 1947 East 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALE—2½ story frame dwelling, electricity, running water, four acres of tillable soil, garage and outbuildings, 100 feet from New York highway; $2,500; in New Gretna. JOHN S. MATHIS, New Gretna, N. J.

GAS STATION for sale, route 104. Seven room house, diner, cabins, seven acres fruited land, pumped 1,000 gallons last week; retiring. FEIOCK, Walcott, N. Y.

125 ACRE farm, with equipment, 27 head cattle, 800 bucket sugar bush, five horses, henhouse, 11 room house, large barn and silo, garage; bargain. VERE BABCOCK, Burlington Flats, Otsego County, N. Y.

VILLAGE FARM, 70 acres, all improvements. CHARLES BEST, (Texaco Station), Sloansville, N. Y.

STONE QUARRY to lease, flag. Inquire BOX 103, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

TO RENT, poultry farm, give complete details. HORIG, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED TO buy or rent few acres of land, cottage or small house with improvements, on frequent road, for vegetables; New York State only. ADVERTISER 9272, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO OR three acres, garage, cabins or home sites on Harding Highway; clear title, low taxes. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, owner, Elmer, N. J.

390 ACRES; 12 room house; fireplaces; suitable inn; camp; 1,000 ft. elevation; private hunting; fishing. ROSECRANS, Galway, N. Y.

ONE-FOURTH ACRE to 15 with brook, any house, Long Island or up-State, not over 75 miles out from city; owner. CAMILL, 2345 Boller Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED—Modest size well established coal business in good country community, within 150 miles of New York City. Will lease with purchase option. No fabulous price and terms considered. ADVERTISER 9283, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED for cash, New York or New England, minimum 50 acres, capable of earning immediate income, state full particulars. ADVERTISER 9281, care Rural New-Yorker.

ACRE VILLAGE farm, level fertile land, greenhouses and work shop, (needs some repair) suitable florist, nursery, vegetable growing. House, six rooms, cellar, steam heat, garage; price $3,800, terms if desired. WOLPERT, Carleton Ave., Islip Terrace, Long Island.

FOR RENT—Near New Milford, Connecticut. furnished, new, three room house with glassed-in porch, fully insulated, electricity, plumbing, hot air circulator, fireplace, all conveniences, acre land. Perfect country home for two; $300 yearly. ADVERTISER 9290, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT — Bungalow in the mountains. PHILIP R. SKOWFOE, Warnerville Star Route, Warnerville, N. Y.

WANTED TO rent with option buy, a farm (fruit and poultry) in New York or Connecticut, near stream. Condition of farmhouse unimportant, but electricity preferred. ADVERTISER 9286, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm or property with substantial flowing brook, waterfalls, or lake. Reasonable distance to New York. ADVERTISER 9296, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCEPTIONALLY NICE farm, modern buildings, stock, tools, 15c quart milk route. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

$8,500 BUYS corner building containing long established, well stocked general store, four room apartment, space to finish another. BOX 144, Basking Ridge, N. J.

Help Wanted

RELIABLE COUPLE, man, general farm work; wife, housework; good permanent home. ADVERTISER 9231, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farm hand for general farming; $30 per month, room and board. RUSSELL PETERS, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED—General farm hand, German preferred; $25 and board. BOX 8, Sergeantsville, New Jersey.

WANTED — Married man for creamery and milk route. Character reference required. Also man on farm, good milker and teamster. L. H. YOUMANS, New Scotland, N. Y.

FARMER, 40-50, steady, sober, understanding farm work, tractor operating. ADVERTISER 9234, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Good farmhand, teamster and good milker; wages $30 per month with raise. BENJ. A. McGUIRE, Toms River, N. J.

WANTED BY small modern dairy, farm raised working manager familiar with biodynamic methods or willing to learn, strictly temperate, married, not over 45. Experienced with horses and tractors. State your own wages, board yourself basis. Steady job for industrious party capable of showing results, and appreciative of good home. Give detailed particulars in first letter regarding experience, references, age, etc. MINKDALE FARMS, Newton, Conn.

ELDERLY MAN wanted for farm work and simple chores. DR. S. TOLMACH, 67 East 59th St., New York City.

WANTED—Two girls, sisters or friends, for general housework and to assist with children, in two separate homes. Nice room in good homes for each girl. $30 each per month to start. MRS. J. K. SHERMAN, 40 Strawberry Hill Court, Stamford, Conn.

FARMER — Sanitary milker, sober, single, permanent. $30 month and board. Ulster County, New York. ADVERTISER 9246, care Rural New-Yorker.

KITCHEN HELPER, male cook's assistant; long season. Catskill Mountains. $30 month and board. ADVERTISER 9247, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN on Northern New Jersey poultry and fruit farm, willing to learn, general farm experience, helpful. Give particulars, wages expected with board. ADVERTISER 9249, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WANTED, gardener and handyman; wife for general housework, including laundry with machine. $70 month; permanent position outside New York City, small family. Must be cheerful and willing to work and use no alcohol or tobacco. Copy of references as to character and ability in first letter. ADVERTISER 9250, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, WHITE, for country home on lake. Wife experienced in cooking and housework; husband to serve, care for downstairs, porches and generally useful. Must be willing and trustworthy. Own sitting room, bedroom and bath. Give references and wages expected. MRS. HENRY PALMER, Long Point, Penn Yann, N. Y.

WANTED COUPLE, man experienced garden, chickens and cows, for family use; wife general housework; small place; permanent. BOX 128, Suffern, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, middlcaged, cheerful, good cook. One child, modern home, working mother, give references, send photograph. $35 per month. MRS. JOHN BEST, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WANTED—Middleaged man; good cook and general housework in bachelors small house in country. New York drivers license necessary for marketing. ADVERTISER 9252, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, WHITE, experienced general housework, plain cooking, assist care of two children, 4½-6½ years old, own room. Answer giving experience and references. BOX No. 10, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED — Married man for general farm work, $50 per month first year, house, privileges. State age, references. ADVERTISER 9254, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man 25 to 30, knowledge of horses and other animals, as humane officer, New York City. References required. Apply by letter sending photograph, giving previous experience. 50 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED — Middleaged woman, plain cooking, general housework, live in, likes children, modern home. Ridgewood, N. J., if possible send picture; $45. ADVERTISER 9256, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Girl, white, housework; two adults, child; own room. Mount Kisco. $25 monthly. ADVERTISER 9258, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm boy, 16 years; light poultry work. Live with family, future prospects. FRED BRAMHALL, R. F. D. 2, Allendale, New Jersey.

HOUSEWORKER, WILLING, fond children two and five, plain cooking, light laundry. Start September 1, permanent position right party. $35. MRS. R. GEILICH, Mt. Kisco, New York.

COUPLE, FARM raised or experienced on poultry farm, near Trenton. Woman, clean eggs, some housework. $45, cottage, eggs, chickens, vegetables; no smoking or liquor. ADVERTISER 9261, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, must also have knowledge of dressing and cleaning poultry for retail trade. SCIENTIFIC POULTRY FARMS, Franklin Square, L. I.

MEN WITH car for subscription work in Pennsylvania for The Rural New-Yorker. Steady job, good earnings, local territory. References. Write THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

WANTED — Experienced poultryman and farmer, single, capable following instructions, reliable and competent, milk one cow and drive; handy with tools. Full particulars first letter. BOX 84, Cuddebackville, New York.

WANTED—Swiss or Dutch dairy farmer to take active supervision of herd 30 to 40 head. Married or single. House with modern improvements. State experience, number in family, and salary expected. References necessary. ADVERTISER 9263, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farm-bred middleaged couple. Woman to cook and run house, man to assist house, grounds and farm work; state wages. BOX 101, Milton, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced dairy farmer, married, to take complete charge approximately 30 cows. Wife to board three or four farm helpers. Write stating number in family, nationality, salary expected and experience. Please furnish references. ADVERTISER 9264, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man, sober and good worker for general farm work; good home and moderate wages. E. HINTERHAUSER, Montela, N. Y.

PRACTICAL WORKING farm manager. Married man preferred, capable handling 200 acres hay and crops. Good wages and opportunity grow for right man. Only good record and references considered; New Jersey. ADVERTISER 9265, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WANTED, an honest, clean, trustworthy couple, year round employment on New York country farm estate; woman, general housework and cooking, man outside work and driving. Good home, comfortable quarters with bath provided. No livestock kept; three in family. No application considered which does not detail full history, including references for ready checking; state wages desired. ADVERTISER 9269, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FOR September 1, neat couple, experienced farmer, dairy and crop production, dry hand milker, independent worker. Wife to board man, separate new bungalow. $60 per month, extra for boarding help; Hunterdon County, New Jersey. State references and age. ADVERTISER 9271, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, GOOD home, steady employment with small family, northern Westchester County. Woman for cooking, housework. Man general handyman, drive car, gardening. Accommodations, bedroom, sitting room, bath, radio, board included; also reasonable use car. Write details, age, time available, references, wages expected. ADVERTISER 9279, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE — Protestants, about 45, both in good health, woman good cook and housekeeper; man garden and repairs. Professional type not necessary. Pleasant home, near New York; family consists of two business men. Give full deatils as to age, salary desired, etc. ADVERTISER 9278, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN or young lady to take charge of house with family of five. Fine home, private room and bath. Write in detail giving references and salary expected. MRS. DULTZ, 129 Mayhew Drive, South Orange, N. J.

WANTED SINGLE man for farm work, with license to drive; steady job. A. L. BROOKS, South Kortright, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN on vegetable farm, willing learn, state wages; Westchester County. ADVERTISER 9291, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man on commercial dairy farm, must know how to handle DeLaval milking machine; good milker. Must be able to use pasteurizer and work in a modern milk room. Must be able to handle 1,000 quarts milk daily with the aid of a helper. Must have had practical knowledge of above work. Wages $50 a month, room, board to start. ADVERTISER 9289, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN WANTED on small Long Island farm, older man who has had experience, pigeons, squabs, poultry preferred. Steady job, good home and opportunity for right man. State age, experience, salary desired. H. NICHOLSON, 2650 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

COUPLE OF unquestioned character, under 50, all year employment. Wife, cooking, housework; husband, capable general farmer, handyman. Mention experience, references, ages, wages expected. Apartment, board furnished. GREENTREES, Pennington, N. J.

WANTED—Protestant farm girl, small poultry farm, assist man and wife; house and poultry work. Reply only if looking for good permanent home. Start, $5 weekly; Connecticut. ADVERTISER 9292, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Graduate nurse for general duty in institution. Must be registered in New York State. Reply, ADVERTISER 9295, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, 18-25, general housework; quick and willing; fond of children; asst. plain cooking. Write experience, references, wage expected, in full detail. Christian family, two adults, four girls, ages 9, 5, 2½, 1½. MRS. JOS. A. EHRHARDT, 115 Manning Blvd., Albany, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED — An old established business concern has an opening for a young man with agricultural background, who has had training and experience in salesmanship and sales promotional work. College education desirable but not essential. Must own car and be free to travel. Permanent position with opportunity for advancement to right party. State age, education, experience and salary desired in first letter. All communications strictly confidential. ADVERTISER 9294, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED CREAMERYMAN wishes working supervisory position. Knows all details of pasteurizing and bottling plant. Salary secondary to future. ADVERTISER 9282, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT FARM, dairy, poultry manager; share profits. ADVERTISER 9185, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as farm or estate superintendent, graduate Cornell, 25 years experience since graduation with horses, purebred cattle, clean milk production, A. R. testing, farm crops, fruit, vegetables, poultry, pork, hams, bacon, lawns. No enterprise too large. ADVERTISER 9230, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED— Stone masonry work, fireplaces, etc, by contract; anywhere. DELLACROCE, 1002, Jackson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

FARMER-CARETAKER single, experienced, wants position, good references, state wages; farmer. MICHAEL GLADIR, 36 Market St., Garfield, N. J.

POSITION AS farm manager, married, 49, experienced management purebred herd, certified milk production, big crops, vegetables, fruit, poultry, hogs. ADVERTISER 9233, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, general repairs, garden, drive. ADVERTISER 9236, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 433.

News From New Jersey

Sudan Grass for Pasture

Permanent pastures normally produce less than half as much feed after July 1 as in May and June. This shortage can be only partially corrected by the use of lime and fertilizers, since mid-Summer heat and limited soil moisture prevent much response of permanent pasture plants.

Supplemental pasture for mid-Summer may be provided by various means, but Sudan grass, or a mixture of Sudan grass and soy beans, are among the best crops for this purpose. Thirty to 40 pounds of Sudan grass seed to the acre, planted on well prepared and fertilized land, will be ready for grazing in about six weeks. Since Sudan grass makes renewed growth after being grazed, fields of this crop may be used to supplement permanent pastures throughout the Summer. When 60 to 90 pounds of soy beans are planted with the Sudan grass, the crop is rich in protein, and any surplus growth not needed for pasture, makes excellent hay or molasses silage.

Sudan grass prefers soil which is neutral or only mildly acid, and responds to lime where acidity is present. The seed should be planted rather shallow to ensure a good stand; only deep enough to cover the seed. Three to four hundred pounds of 5-10-5 or similar fertilizer per acre should be adequate to produce vigorous growth, on average soils.

Flemington Auction Anniversary

The Flemington Auction will be 10 years old on August 1 and plans are being made by the Board of Directors to bring together a general committee representing the leading farm organizations, civic groups, governing bodies, the Flemington Merchants Association and individuals in making plans for special events to fittingly observe the tenth birthday of this successful farmers cooperative organization which has been used as a pattern for more than 30 similar organizations throughout the northeastern states.

This organization is not only the first successful cooperative setup for the selling of eggs and poultry but it has continued in the lead ever since it was organized as the largest organization of its type. Tentative plans point toward special observance of the birthday during the week of July 29.

Migratory Labor Menace

Harvesting of potatoes and other Summer crops brings hundreds of migratory workers each year into the State from Virginia, the Carolinas and other southeastern states, brought here by labor contractors. These labor contractors generally agree with farmers to harvest, pack and make ready for market delivery an entire crop for a set price. However, after the crop is harvested, the laborers are generally left stranded, unemployed, ultimately a relief burden on the township. Resident laborers naturally complain that these imported laborers lower wage levels as well as deprive them of work. There is a growing demand for legislation to correct the situation.

Vine Crops Need Special Care

The most critical time in the life of any healthy cucumber or cantaloupe vine is when it is ripening its fruit. Extra applications of fertilizer should be applied at this time to cucumber and cantaloupe fields.

It may be advisable to side dress cucumbers and cantaloupes with either a nitrogen fertilizer or a complete fertilizer before the ground is covered with a network of leaves and vines. When nitrogen alone is necessary, the recommended mixture is one which contains 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 100 pounds of either ground fish or animal tankage.

Small Silos for Chickens

Leo Soluski of Rosemont and the Treiber Poultry Farm of Frenchtown have both become interested in grass silage for poultry as the result of accounts of the use of this material by Vineland poultrymen during the past Winter. These two plants will preserve lawn clippings in buttermilk barrels with molasses as a preservative for Winter feeding of the laying stock. The grass clippings as they are placed in the barrel are tamped well and four gallons of molasses and four gallons of water are added to each barrel as it is filled. The lid, well weighted down, is placed in the top of the barrel after the filling is complete. The resulting silage is said to be not only high in vitamin content but is an excellent form of succulent Winter feed. It also is probably easier to store than mangels and cabbage.

Best Honey Plants

Four honey plants, alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet clover, and white clover, rank well ahead of all others, taking the country as a whole. All four are favorites with the bees but their chief importance as honey sources comes from their wide distribution as hay and pasture plants. In circular 551 recently published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a summary of reports from beekeepers shows that there are only five states, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas in which one of these four is not listed as a principal honey plant, and most states list two or three, and several list all four.

Best Dairy Herds

By producing a butterfat average of 54.9 pounds, 10 Guernseys owned by D. W. K. Peacock, Flanders, replaced the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, herd at the top of the State Dairy Herd Improvement Registry for May. The College herd of 12 Holsteins fell to third place for the month with a 51.5 pound fat average, while the 12 Holsteins of R. W. Howell, North Branch, were second with a 51.8 pound average.

Rye Grass as Cover Crop

The rye grasses, both domestic and Italian, have won a place for themselves in New Jersey in recent years as winter cover crops. They will tolerate earlier seeding than rye or wheat, both of which will usually show a considerable amount of rust disease when seeded during the Summer.

Sown at any time between July 15 and September 15, rye grass, the fastest growing of all grasses, may be expected to make a dense sod before Winter on good land.

Leaders in Pigeon Breeding

Swiss Mondaines owned by John Foernsler, of Elmer regained the leading position in the State pigeon breeding contest for May. Their record from October 1 to June 1 was 38 squabs weighing 801 ounces.

Dropping from first to second place were the White Kings of William Catto, of Vineland, while in third position were the Swiss Mondaines of Fred Gould of Newfield.

Warren County Fair Dates

A "Warren County Fair" will be sponsored this year by the old Hackettstown Fair and Amusement Association. It will be held August 14-17. The trustees are developing this as an agricultural fair.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

NO MONEY DOWN! 3 YEARS TO PAY!

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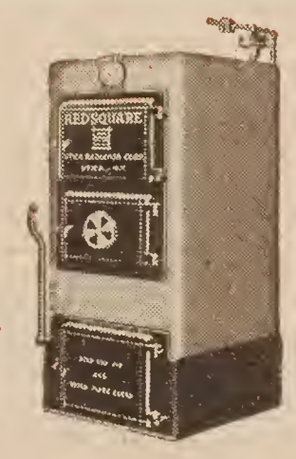

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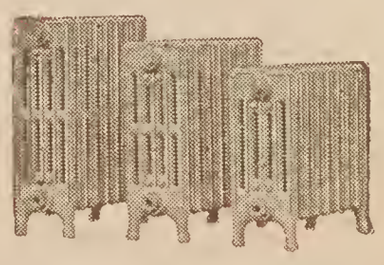

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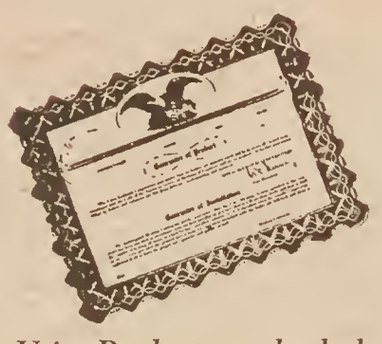

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Utica Boilers burn coal, oil or wood economically and efficiently and radiant heat reaches into every corner of your rooms and banishes drafts or cold spots.

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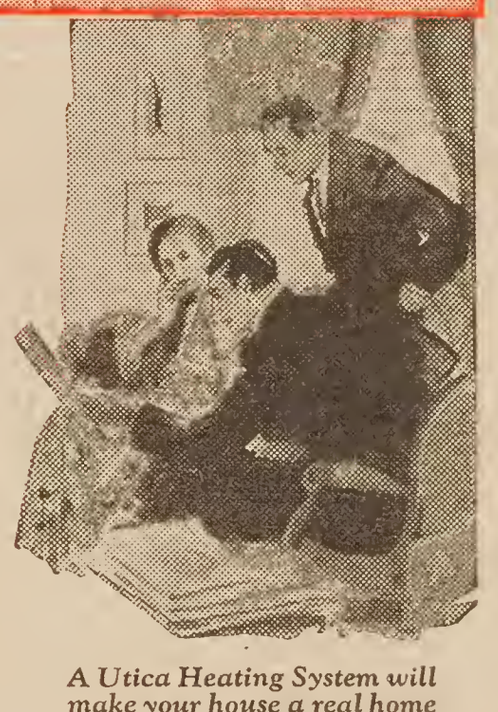

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—Wm. Eisenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Black-eyed Susan (Rudbeckia hirta) Photographed with a Red Filter

Why and When Thin Fruit?

By H. B. Tukey

BY the time this is read, the greatest benefits from thinning this year's fruit crop will have passed. Yet "thinning" is still a timely topic, because the best time to consider thinning fruit is always now, and that goes for any calendar date of the year from mid-Winter until the crop is harvested. Thinning really begins back with the dormant pruning in early Spring, when the Elberta peach trees are headed back and the Kieffer and Wealthy trees are trimmed severely. By such treatment just that many fruit buds which might otherwise bloom and set in an overload of fruit are removed even before they blossom. Thinning really ends when the last fruit is gathered in the harvest, for who has not observed the increase that often accompanies the fruit left on the trees after a part of the crop has been harvested?

Looking at the problem in a broad way, thinning is not just a task to be done at some given calendar time, it is a common sense operation governed by certain fundamentals. A fruit tree is, from a grower's point of view, a factory for the manufacture of fruit. The mineral materials and water which constitute the fruit, come from the soil, while the sugars, starches, fats, and general line of carbohydrates are manufactured in the green leaves from the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere plus water, using for "fuel" the boundless energy of the sun.

The number of automobiles a factory can produce depends upon the supply of raw materials, the number of workers, and the efficiency of the "plant." It is somewhat the same with a fruit tree, in which the raw materials are the water supply and the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, in which the workers are the leaves, and in which the efficiency of the leaves constitutes the efficiency of the "plant." There is this tremendous difference between an industrial plant and a fruit plant, namely, the assembly line in an automobile plant delivers only completed, inspected, and certified cars, while fruit trees may produce fruits ranging from poor to fair to good to excellent. For, when the automobile assembly line runs out of paint, the entire line stops until more paint is fed into it. Not so with an apple tree, the fruits are delivered anyhow, "paint or no"—what little there is of paint or color being distributed more or less evenly to all the fruits left on the tree!

This is the fundamental idea which is the answer to thinning and the answer to good annual crops of good quality fruit. So the good fruit grower starts back with the dormant tree, estimates the number of completed units the tree should produce and treats the tree accordingly. If it is a peach tree he may estimate that it should produce five bushels of peaches of about 200 fruits per bushel — a total of 1,000 fruits. He examines the dormant buds in early Spring to see whether many or few fruit buds have been killed by Winter cold. If most are living, he prunes off half to two-thirds the buds by cutting that much of the new wood away.

Soon comes blossom time, and the setting of the fruit. In spite of the pruning the tree has received, it may still produce many more blossoms than can be matured as fruits. To give figures, three to five blossoms out of 100 are usually enough for a full apple crop. Fortunately, for one reason or another, most of the blossoms drop — "fortunately" because if they should all set there would not be materials enough in the "manufacturing plant" to produce No. 1 fruit. It is largely because McIntosh sets light that it is an annual bearer. Trees that tend to set heavy and overload, as York, Baldwin, and Wealthy are the notorious biennial bearers, while the relatively lighter setting varieties, as McIntosh, crop regularly and abundantly.

For the greatest effect from thinning, then, the time to thin is again now, even though it is blossom time we are discussing. It may sound silly, but the writer has stood on a ladder in a chilly Spring drizzle to pick off peach blossoms, and with excellent effect upon the resulting crop. Because, as any grower knows, most of the blossoms that were left, stuck through to maturity. To turn to figures, 2,025 blossoms were removed from one tree and 881 blossoms were left. Under this tree only 165 drop fruits were found during the remainder of the season, compared with 924 drop fruits under trees which were not blossom-thinned. Waiting for the June drop is not necessary, except as waiting may reduce the labor of removing fruits or may fit better into the labor scheme. Here again growers know that in years of light bloom there is a higher proportion of blossoms which set than in years of heavy bloom.

Lest some may think that so-called "modern blossom-thinning" is something really new, the writer not long ago ran into a demonstration of blossom thinning reported in a horticultural magazine in America 94 years ago. The experiment was carried out by one of America's pioneer horticultrists, Robert Manning of Salem, Mass., who in the Spring of 1846 spent two days cutting all the blossoms off of a heavily blossoming Baldwin apple tree. The next year, the tree again bloomed

Above: Blossom-thinning a peach tree, not that it is practical but that it illustrates the point that early thinning is the most effective. Below: A high quality crop of fruit from properly thinned trees in Niagara Co., N. Y.

Large fruit on thinned trees (above) as contrasted with smaller size on unthinned trees (below).

and bore fruit, thus giving Mr. Manning Baldwin trees which bloomed in alternate years, so that he always had a crop. Frost will do the same thing, and more recently research workers have been trying to develop a spray which will destroy just enough blossoms in the heavy crop year of biennial bearing varieties so that they will not overload — really blossom thinning. All of this may not be practical, but it emphasizes the point that fundamentally, early thinning is best,

But now, let us say, it is two weeks after bloom—and once again the best time to thin is now. It may still be not too late to help in fruit bud formation for next year's apple crop. Some varieties as Golden Delicious and Yellow Transparent, which form fruit buds early in the season should be thinned promptly; while such varieties as Delicious and Winesap may be left a few days longer, and Jonathan and Rome may be left a few longer still.

From the standpoint of efficiency in the "plant" early thinning is very important. The earlier every fruit can be removed which is not to be left to mature, so much more material is there left for the proper maturity of the other fruits on the tree. Mr. McCormick of Husum, Washington, reported several years ago that when he left fruits to develop for six weeks on the tree and then removed them the weight of material removed was equal to 59 per cent of the weight of the final crop of the tree! The trees had produced a full crop and 59 per cent of another crop—entirely wasted.

In some thinning experiments with peaches in Niagara County, New York State, early thinning resulted in 211 pounds of fruit one year, 190 the next, and 306 the third for a grand total of 707 pounds; as against 240 pounds of fruit on the unthinned trees the first year, 219 the next and only 122 the third, for a total of only 581 pounds of fruit — to say nothing of size and color and quality.

In research work reported just this Summer still another interesting fact is revealed about the importance of early removal of fruits. For, it seems, that it is to the seeds within the fruits that the food materials go, even though the materials may be drawn from the flesh of the fruit itself or even from the twigs. The relationship is similar to that between the foetus and the mother, in which the foetus may draw calcium from the bones of the mother if enough is not supplied in the diet. Just so the embryo within the fruit is first

(Continued on page 440)

The Beatty Farm in Ulster County

On July 7 I was a week-end guest of Mrs. Matilda Cordts and Miss Florence Cordts, the widow and daughter of Hon. John Cordts who for many years was a popular member of the State Senate. At my hostess' bountiful table, I had the choice of Grade A milk, Grade B milk, buttermilk, cream cheese and fresh butter, all delivered fresh every morning from a nearby dairy farm owned and operated by Harry J. Beatty. Much did I enjoy the luxury of this beautiful home situated on a mound overlooking the Hudson River with a view beyond of many miles to the Green Mountains and over to the east in Massachusetts. Mrs. Cordts is that rare sort of hostess who has the art of making her guests feel that they are conferring a favor on her instead of being honored by her hospitality. As I wanted very much to see the Beatty dairy farm that seemed to symbolize an ideal in the dairy business which I have so long visualized and so often suggested, my wish was graciously satisfied by Mrs. Cordts' suggestion that the whole party including my ever indulgent wife accompany me to the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Beatty received us as if we had been old friends. In fact, it developed that we were old friends through THE RURAL NEW-YORKER without previous personal touch. The farm comprises 170 acres of alluvial soil, smooth and apparently without a stone. The farm buildings are arranged in a semi-circle with the long, low farm house completing a broken circle and, like the farm buildings, facing the circle formation but standing well back. It has a suggestion of the early Dutch structure. It was built of field stone in 1749 with dormer roof windows and enlarged sometime later with similar material so that the early architecture is fully preserved. A post in the barn bears the date 1753, indicating its construction four years later than the house. The barn has been roofed, sided, and painted anew. All buildings are well preserved. The machinery house, the tool house, the cow and horse barn, and the dairy house complete the irregular half-circle formation.

"We aim to do most of the work by power," Mr. Beatty told me. I have visited many farms for all kinds of purposes in many States in this country and in some foreign countries but I do not remember any so fully and adequately equipped as this dairy farm in Ulster County, New York. It was not only this adequate space and equipment that interested me but the order and system of it all. There was nothing lying around loose or exposed to the weather. The machinery and tools were housed, everything in its place. The iron workshop and wood repair shop rivaled similar parts of a great manufacturing establishments. An electric engine turns the grindstone replacing the "elbow grease" of our boyhood days. The buildings are wired for light but I believe Mr. Beatty could put his hands on any tool in these shops in the dark of night without turning on the switch.

The horses are a hobby. They are not much needed in the farm work. But the harness and saddle rooms have their place and serve as a reminder of the days when for both power and pleasure the horse did a noble part in the economy and pleasure of the farm. I think Mr. Beatty and his family just like good horses. He has just acquired a fine roan grade mare. The farm stallion is a five year old, Bay State Leander, weighing 1,800 pounds.

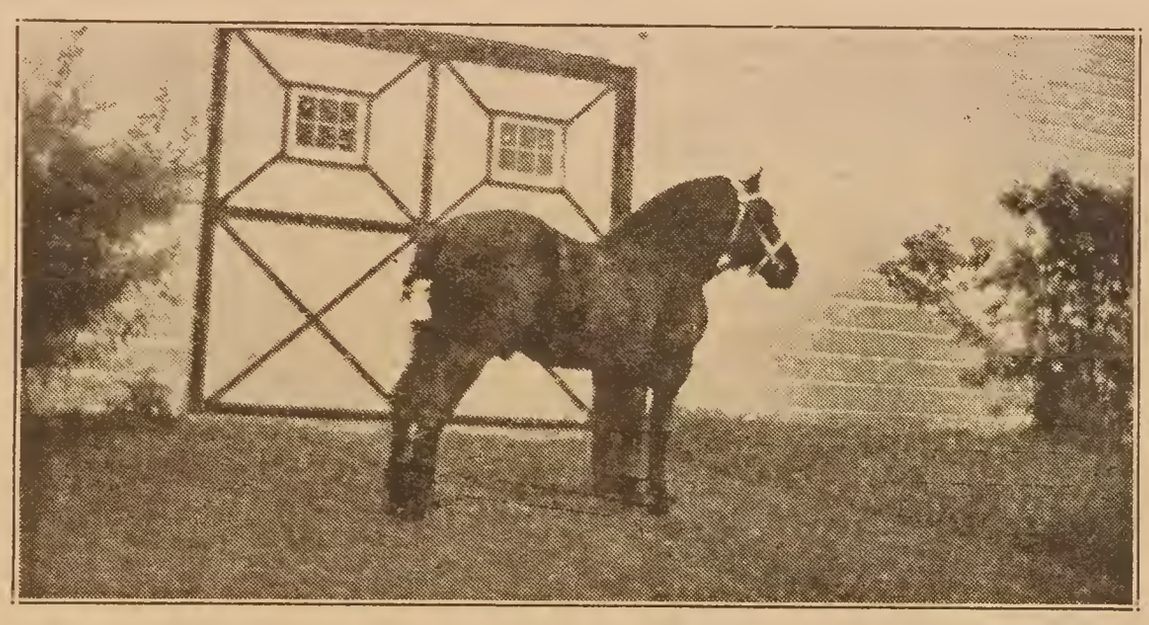
This farm produces 60,000 bushels of potatoes, 7,000 bushels of oats, and 500 to 1,000 bushels of wheat. The cows are a profitable market for the oats and wheat. Mr. Beatty mixes the home grain with other concentrates for his dairy feed, balancing the ration.

I have purposely kept the dairy for the last. It was where I got the biggest thrill; not because of any unusual feature or grandeur about it; but because of its simplicity, its completeness, and its economy. The cooling and storing room is on the north side of the building, opening into the main room on the south side where the milk is pasteurized by an electric flash machine, cooled, bottled, and capped. The milk is moved from one operation to the next in order, to the storage room or to the shipping platform as need be. The process is practically automatic. Mrs. Beatty explained that process so simply and fully to the women in the party that I am sure she is quite capable of conducting the operations herself. About 700 quarts are produced daily and sold direct to consumers in Kingston and the vicinity.

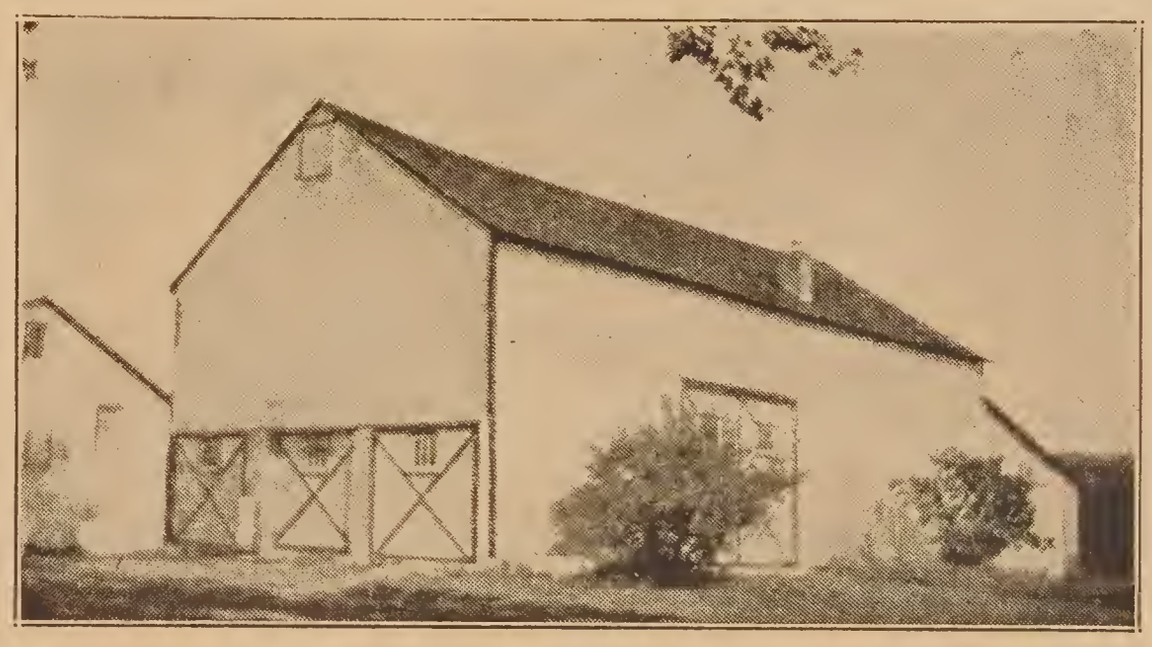
The Beatty Homestead—Dutch Architecture.

Here is a farmer who pays no homage to the milk monopoly or to bureaucrats. He is not worried about the weight or test or bacterial count; these are in his own control; neither is he worried about the nine classifications or blended prices; nor is he worrying about his net return after the 12 exploiting groups have taken their heavy toll out of what the consumer paid for his milk. He is not concerned about the discriminating injustice of differentials or the barefaced legalized stealings under the pretense of service by the false cooperatives. Surplus is not in his vocabulary. When his customers do not take all his milk he makes up the excess into products they do want. Mr. Beatty enjoys the freedom and liberty, the privileges and profits of an American citizen. I dwell upon it because his good fortune is what I have long visualized for dairy farmers generally. I do not claim that Mr. Beatty's success can be duplicated by every dairyman because all do not have his ability or opportunities. However, I surmise that sometimes he had the difficulties and problems as troublesome as face other producers today; and if others as individuals or groups would face the problem of today as courageously and determinedly as he did, their enterprise would be no less successful.

J. J. D.



The farm stallion, a five-year-old, Bay State Leander.



Dairy Barn on Beatty Farm.

Learning Farming by Doing

Farm folk who always have the welfare of young people at heart will be interested to learn that in central New York 45 boys 18 to 25 years of age, are taking part in an unusual experiment in training in specialized agricultural fields. They live together in a large house, formerly a sanitorium, remodeled for their use. Each boy has selected some one field in agricultural work in which he is interested—the culture of bush and tree fruits; the growing of vegetable crops; nursery work; the freezing of fruits, vegetables, and meats; the manufacture of fruit juices; greenhouse work; the study of diseases and insects affecting orchard and vegetable crops; dairy barn work; the handling of milk in the milk plant; the manufacture of cheese, butter and ice cream; the manufacture of plastic materials, including casein plastics.

The boys actually perform all the practical work in these various fields, learning by doing rather than by studying-preparing themselves in a practical way for jobs. They attend regular classes and receive instruction in the work they are performing. In this way they are able to obtain a well-rounded background of study and work experience.

The freezing of fruits and vegetables is a coming industry in New York State. These boys are learning the best varieties which will give a desired flavor, when to pick to assure a high-quality product, how to handle the fruit or vegetables after harvesting in preparation for freezing or juice extraction. Some have learned how to freeze meats, poultry, fruits and vegetables. Others have learned the principle of juice extraction of various fruits and vegetables, and the various steps in the process until the juice is in the can. They have made trips to commercial plants which carry on freezing or juice extraction work, and several have worked for a time in them. That this knowledge has a practical application may be seen when one learns that the boys froze over 600 pounds of cherries, made over 400 quarts of tomato juice, and put up two barrels of sauerkraut for their own use.

The boys who are taking dairy work cover three important phases of the dairy industry, the dairy barn, the dairy plant, and the dairy products plant. They each have to work in the dairy barn, feeding the cows and young stock, helping with the milking, cleaning up and doing all the necessary work of the cow barn. Each boy also learns how milk is pasteurized, separated, and bottled. Finally they learn how to make cheese, butter, and ice cream, handling all equipment and doing al the tasks that such work requires. Besides doing the work they are studying for it.

Greenhouse work is interesting because of the variety of tasks from the planting of seed to caring for mature plants. Those who are preparing for jobs as greenhouse workers also are learning individual responsibility since each is being given complete charge of the greenhouse, having to see that temperature and ventilation are properly controlled.

Propagation and fruit tree nursery management, planting, spraying cultivating, layering, digging, grafting, grading, and packing are some of the tasks that several boys are finding necessary to prepare for positions. They have also had practical work in orchards or with vegetable crops so that they could be able to work on either type of farm.

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Send for a FREE copy of our new folder, "Cows on Pasture." It tells what you want to know about summer pastures and how to supplement them for maximum results.

Beacon feeds have blazed a new trail in feed service. In the very beginning we laid down the strict rule that every ingredient used in our feeds must be of first quality—that the single purpose of every ingredient was to contribute a definite feeding value to the ration. And that all ingredients must be carefully blended according to the latest scientific research and soundest feeding practice.

This policy has been strictly followed during the past 22 years. Northeastern Dairymen have learned that they can buy Beacon Dairy Feeds with a full confidence in their high quality and assurance of proven results.

Our feeds are sold by Beacon Dealers in the Northeastern States.

Again!

Beacon Dairy Feeds are again being used to feed the high-production cows at the Dairy World of Tomorrow, New York World's Fair. ©NYWF

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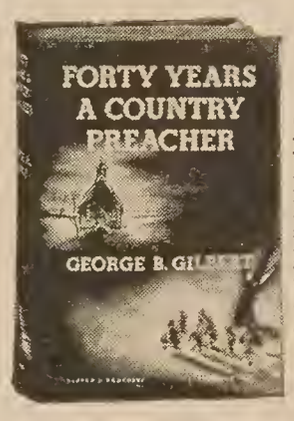

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REV. GEO. B. GILBERT

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Record Crop of Hay in New York

A record yield of hay for 1940, a larger harvest of rye this year than last, a large yield of pears and a 15 per cent increase in winter wheat over last are forecast for New York by the Federal Crop Reporting Board at Washington. Smaller yields this year than last were forecast for spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, peaches apples and grapes, although in no case—apples alone excepted—was a heavy reduction in prospect. The prospective apple yield was not estimated because the season is not sufficiently advanced, but the condition of the crop was placed at 56 per cent of normal on July 1 as compared with 73 per cent of normal a year earlier.

Here is the prospect then for main New York crops this year:

Winter wheat: A yield of 24.5 bushels an acre over 294,000 acres and a total crop of 7,203,000 bushels; is compared with a yield last year of 23.5 bushels per acre on 267,000 acres and a harvest of 6,274,000 bushels. Ten year average yield (1929-38) was 5,317,000 bushels.

Spring wheat: A harvest of 85,000 bushels as compared with 108,000 in 1939; yield per acre, 17 bushels this year, 18 last; acreage planted, 5,000 in 1940 and 6,000 in 1939.

Corn: A 1940 crop of 23,529,000 bushels as compared with 24,465,000 last year with yields of 33 and 35 bushels an acre, respectively, and acreage of 713,000 this year against 699,000 in 1939.

Oats: The 1940 harvest is estimated at 21,779,000 bushels down from 25,806,000 last year. The yield per acre this year is down four bushels to 29. as compared with 1939, and the acreages planted were 751,000 and 782,000 respectively.

Barley: This year's crop is estimated at 3,400,000 bushels, 542,000 bushels less than last year. Yield per acre is estimated at 25 bushels down two. Acreages planted, 136,000 this year and 146,000 last.

Rye: Estimated 1940 crop is 363,000 bushels; for 1939, 341,000. The 1940 yield per acre of 16.5 bushels is one bushel higher than in 1939. Twenty-two thousand acres were planted each year.

Tame hay: What is believed to be a record crop of 5,527,000 tons is forecast for New York for this year. Last year it was 4,179,000 tons and the ten year average is 4,929,000. A yield of 1.40 tons per acre is forecast, compared with 1.05 last year and a ten year average yield of 1.22 tons.

Dry edible beans: For 1940, 1,087,000 bags compared with 1,134,000 last year; a 1940 yield of 720 pounds an acre compared with 810 in 1939. Acreage, 151,000 this year, 140,000 last year.

Potatoes: This year's yield, 26,230,000 bushels; last year's 26,797,000; 10 year average, 28,811,000. Yield per acre, 122 bushels in 1940, 127 in 1939. Acreage, 215,000 this year and 211,000 in 1939.

Peaches: A 1940 crop of 1,400,000 bushels, as compared with 1,722,000 bushels last year and 10 year average of 1,368,000 bushels

Pears: This year's crop, 1,855,000 bushels; last year's, 1,749,000; 10 year average, 1,374,000.

Grapes: In 1940, a crop of 68,700 tons as compared with 75,600 tons last year and 10 year average of 74,910 tons. P. B. O.

Harvesting the Winter wheat harvest on the Baker-Marino Farm in West Martinsburg, Lewis County, N. Y.

Delmarva

The southern end of this peninsula is only about eight miles wide and therefore all fully exposed to the cooling and humidifying effects of the surrounding sea. This strip always digs the earliest Irish potatoes. Yields rivalling those of New England's potato fields have been reported this year from farms close to Cape Charles which is the southernmost extremity of Delmarva. The considerable acreage of potatoes in the central region gives poor promise as the dry spell caught them just as moisture was most needed to make tubers. This is the second successive year that growers in this section have made a poor showing with their early Irish potato crop, but they are getting another chance as the district planted redskins about Independence Day for the Fall potato crop.

Lima beans climbing six foot poles were seen on almost every farm and in gardens in villages and towns of Delmarva in the middle of July. Freshly shelled, they are so universally used here as to be the staple article of diet during the long Summer and Fall seasons. In late Winter, tens of thousands of young saplings are cut in farm woodlands and peddled in local towns at one and a half to two cents apiece to serve as bean poles. Those who are not able to grow their own supply of pole limas buy at the stores the surplus of those who do and constitute a steady outlet for this delicious vegetable. These pole limas must not be confused with Fordhooks or bush limas; they are a bigger bean of a much more delicate flavor and are never procurable at their best in large cities; rarely procurable at all for those grown are almost invariably consumed locally.

Until the late twenties pole limas were grown with very little trouble on this peninsula as there were no pests to bother them. There were not so many Mexican bean beetles around that protective spraying was necessary until the thirties came down on us, but now regular spraying is necessary to keep these unladylike lady beetles in check.

Chief interest is centering on the Shore cucumber crop which started moving in volume the last of June. That volume, this year, is not heavy nor is it likely to become so. Very poor markets during recent years have finally forced a large reduction of the acreage set out to cucumbers here. Dry weather in June was not favorable to growth of the vines but enough cucumbers have been coming to the auction blocks to keep the price between 40 and 70 cents a bushel.

There has been a complete revolution in the business of the producers of slicing cucumbers during the past decade. Davis Perfects gave way early and Clarke's Special which supplanted them has recently been discarded in favor of A. and C's. The Rural New-Yorker played an important part in the very rapid transition to this latter improved variety as it gave wide publicity to A. and C's. when they first appeared at a New Jersey auction block. Already A. and C's. are challenged as growers prosecute their continuing search for better.

Apple Box Report

Representatives of the fruit growers' organizations of the entire Eastern area, including New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio met in Harrisburg and brought out the following recommendations:

1. That the industry in the Eastern area concentrate on boxes holding one bushel for packed, wrapped, layered, diagonal, etc. pack. That they concentrate on boxes holding 1⅛ bushels for "jumble" and "face and fill" pack.

2. Two sizes or two sets of dimensions were set up for the one bushel box. One of these is to be the present Northwestern box, 10½x11½x18 inches and holding 2173.5 cubic inches. Another set of dimensions for a bushel was approved because such a box is used very largely in one area in the State of Pennsylvania. These dimensions are 11½x12½x15 inches with a cubic content of 2156.23 cubic inches.

3. Two sets of dimensions were set up for the 1⅛ bushel box. The reason for setting up two was this: the Appalachian area had already officially recommended to its growers a 1⅛ bushel box with dimensions 11x13x17 inches and holding 2431 cubic inches. In view of this recommendation of those societies, these dimensions were accepted by the general conference.

The other set of dimensions approved by the conference was a result of study and argument by growers in New York State who had found that a box with dimensions 11⅛x13⅝x16 inches, containing 2425 cubic inches would load better in the average refrigerator car than any other shape of box.

Approval could have been "railroaded" for a single set of dimensions in each case but did not seem wise. The reasons were as follows: The Appalachian area had already approved one set of dimensions, the New York area was sure and their assurance was supported by railroad and box manufacturer authority that the 11x13x17 inches did not load well in M. D. C. refrigerator cars. That area does ship 1,000 cars a year. And so two sizes with two sets of dimensions for each size, were unanimously adopted by representatives of the States mentioned above.

It is interesting to note that while the Virginia society officially approved 11x13x17 inches, its secretary is outspoken in approval of the Western New York dimensions of 11⅛x13⅝x16 inches.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has officially approved the dimensions of the Western New York box—11⅛x13⅝x16. That makes it legal in the State of New Jersey.

The Harrisburg Conference urged the acceptance of the New York style, 11⅛x13⅝x16 inches by New England and New York growers. It recommended that growers be advised to use up what they have in the way of packages and if possible to start using the 1⅛ size this year, and that all societies and other organizations that are interested use every effort during the "Winter Meeting Season" of 1940-41 to acquaint growers with the action of the conference and to create a movement toward universal adoption of these of these recommendations for 1941-41 crop.

Massachusetts. W. R. C.

Why and When Thin Fruit?

(Continued from page 438)

supplied; even at the expense of the mother tree and the mother fruit. It all reaffirms what growers have long known, namely, that heavy fruiting of a tree is an exhausting process, and that trees which are overloaded are devitalized and often suffer from Winter injury, let alone being unable to mature a crop of fruit the year of heavy fruiting or being unable to develop fruit buds for the next year's crop.

Late in the season, little can be done to affect fruit bud formation; also, the fruits which have been developed to that point are waste, excepting as apple fruits may be used for pectin. Yet thinning is still worthwhile. The emphasis should then be placed upon removing the poorly developed fruits, those stung by insects or affected with disease, and those with mechanical injuries. It is always good practice to split doubles and to distribute the crop on the tree as evenly as possible. Yet, as has been suggested earlier, even distribution is less important than an estimate of the total crop the given tree will bear and then attempting to thin to that number of fruits, remembering that the leaves 10 feet away from a given fruit may help to develop it to maturity if not called upon to nourish other fruits close by.

The answer to the question "how much to thin" is found in the explanations that have been given coupled with the fact that under good conditions it takes 40 to 50 leaves to produce a good apple and 35 to 40 to produce a good peach. For practical reasons, it may be necessary to start thinning at six to eight inches apart, and to remember that a fruit should always be removed whenever there is doubt as to whether it should be left or not. The tendency is to thin not enough rather than too much.

Some seasons thinning is more effective than others because of moisture, temperature, soil nutrients, and the like, and leads some growers to consider thinning as an emergency operation. But just as spraying is good insurance against the codling moth that perhaps did not develop, just so thinning is good annual insurance against low quality, poor size, poor color, a tendency to biennial bearing, and weak trees subject to Winter injury and easy prey to other ills.

Scottish Games at Holmdel, New Jersey

The Scottish Games are scheduled for all day, Labor Day, September 2, on the farm of Theron McCampbell, Holmdel, N. J. It is expected that thousands of Scots and their friends will be on hand. Last year there were 10,000 in attendance from seven States.

There is a large athletic field for the games, and the memorial service and addresses will be held in the beautiful Sylvan Forum adjoining.

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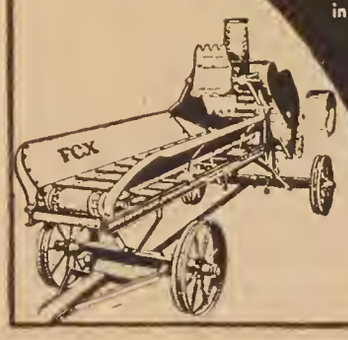

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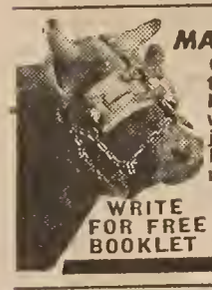

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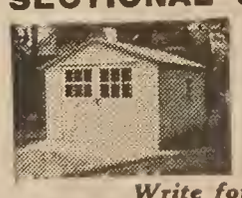

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Manganese and its Relation to Plant Growth

PART III

In the Cleveland district several cases of chlorosis developed in greenhouses due to a lack of sufficient available manganese. Tomatoes were seriously affected, the leaves turned yellow, and small dead spots appeared in the centers of the yellowed areas. In the case of cucumbers a somewhat similar development took place, but in this instance the chlorosis progressed from the tips of the plants downward. The use of 100 to 150 pounds of manganese sulphate, per acre, gave increases in yield of from 10 to 25 per cent.

In 1931, Prof. Oscar Erf, of the Ohio State University, in a letter to the author of this article, stated that he had been using manganese on a farm at Youngstown, Ohio, for the preceding 10 years at the rate of 50 pounds of manganese sulphate per acre, each year, and that in some cases he had used as much as 100 pounds per acre, which caused a decided increase in the carotin content of the grasses. He reported that he had used boron in combination with manganese sulphate and also large amounts of calcium sulphate. The latter, by the way, is always a constituent of the usual super phosphate. At that time Erf was especially interested in getting iodine into the grasses so as to keep the calves from developing goiter.

In 1927 Oswald Schreiner and Paul R. Dawson made trials of manganese on the Everglade soils of Florida, having a pH value of about eight. When the manganese was applied, together with peat at the rate of 1,000 pounds, per acre, the results were better than with 3,000 pounds of stable manure per acre, since the manure, which is known to contain some manganese, failed to supply enough for the crop when such a small amount was used.

From the California Station, A. R. C. Haas reports that manganese is essential to citrus trees, and where it is not present in sufficient amounts the leaves, instead of mottling, take on a yellowish-green, or chlorotic appearance. Resinous spots also appear on the leaves, sometimes on both sides, but chiefly along the base of the midribs. In severe cases the leaves drop prematurely and the shoots die back. An excess of manganese, is also injurious.

Citrus experiments are reported from Florida, by G. M. Bahrt and A. E. Hughes, in which manganese sulphate increased the yields secured with double-strength fertilizers regardless of whether they were acid-forming or base-forming, but with the single-strength fertilizers the results were not decisive. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the latter contained small amounts of manganese. The same experimenters also report that the manganese usually increased the manganese content of fruit and rind; and in tangerines, the intensity of both the rind and juice. It was also pointed out by Hughes that oranges, tangerines and grapefruit, when grown on soils that had received applications of manganese were more resistant to pressure than when no manganese was used. Also W. R. Roy reports that the application of manganese enriched citrus leaves in that element, accelerated sugar formation, made the fruit firmer and heavier, and intensified the color of both rind and juice. According to R. W. Ruprecht a series of cooperative experiments, in Florida, demonstrated the value of manganese as a soil amendment.

Further information concerning the use of manganese on Florida soils is furnished by O. Schreiner and F. R. Dawson, who demonstrated in pot experiments with tomatoes, and also later in the field, that similar marked increases in growth and yield resulted, accompanied by recovery from chlorosis. Likewise, from Florida, J. J. Skinner, Bahrt and Hughes report experiments with manganese on acid, neutral, and alkaline soils in various parts of the State, where it was applied with fertilizers supplying the usual amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. They found that in most of the soils it gave an increase over the yield secured with the fertilizer when the latter was used alone. In a report on tomato experiments in Florida, by J. W. Skinner and R. W. Ruprecht, it is stated that 50 to 100 pounds of manganese sulphate, per acre, applied in conjunction with complete fertilizer, both with and without either peat or stable manure, increased the yield at rates ranging from 335 to 592 crates, per acre. Elsewhere they say, "tomatoes, potatoes, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, beets, and corn showed severe yellowing which was corrected by the addition of small amounts of manganese." After the treatment, the truck crops "were thrifty, healthy, and produced profitable yields, when manganese was used in addition to commercial fertilizer." In a discussion of the treatment of the Everglade soils of Florida, for the growing of sugar cane, F. D. Stevens and B. A. Bourne, assert "manganese must be added to new soils."

Reporting on Georgia conditions R P.. Bledsoe says there is no evidence that manganese is needed, but he adds, "where heavy applications of limestone are made, manganese and some other minor elements may be beneficial." Somewhat earlier experimental work in Georgia was reported by the Station in which a fertilizer consisting of ammophos, urea,and potassium nitrate was employed; and addition to this of 50 pounds, per acre, of magnesium sulphate increased the yield of seed cotton 185 pounds per acre. Where a still further addition of calcium limestone was made at the rate of 250 pounds per acre the yield was increased 383 pounds per acre. The use of 50 pounds, per acre, of manganese sulphate, both alone and with the limestone gave a further small increase.

While it has been asserted that no Texas soils are in need of manganese E. C. Carlyle (Station Bull. 432) says "In one soil producing chlorotic sorghum, manganese treatment gave a decided increase in growth." The writer has observed benefit from its use in Texas in the growing of papayas.

It is recorded by S. D. Conner of the Indiana Station that on certain soils in the northeastern part of the State, "where oats frequently fail to grow well, the failure seems to be due to a lack of available manganese, and is corrected either by adding manganese or by giving a treatment that will make the soil manganese more soluble." This means the creation of an acid condition of the soil, which may be accomplished by applying sulphur or ammonium sulphate, or still other chemicals that leave an acid residue in the soil.

In 1932 H. P. Cooper of the South Carolina Station reported a deficiency of manganese in Hyde sandy-loam and in Hyde clay-loams of the Buckfield Plantation in Hampton County. Certain areas had been rather heavily limed and were already alkaline. Where oats, rye, cowpeas, and soy beans had failed, they could be grown successfully after the application of manganese and copper salts. Elsewhere, Cooper and his associates called attention to a lack of manganese in truck soils of the Charleston area, where the pH value had been raised to six or higher. With Irish potatoes 50 to 100 pounds of manganese sulphate, per acre, gave a gain of 11 per cent. Likewise Cooper and others mention a grayish soil on the lower Coastal Plain where peas, beans, oats, corn, tomatoes, okra, and cabbages often show a need of of manganese. In this connection he suggests that application of 100 pounds of manganese sulphate, per acre. Mention is also made by Cooper that because of the large amount of manganese in basic-slag meal an application of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of it, per acre, will often render the application of manganese unnecessary; just as 200 pounds of dolomitic limestone, per acre, will usually take care of any magnesium deficiency. Mention is made, in another connection, of a frequent increase in the yield of Irish potatoes of 18 to 30 per cent from the application of manganese. The same experimenter, while aware of the fact that acidity of the soil makes manganese more available, and hence less likely to be required, mentions that on certain soils having a pH of five the native soil supply may have become leached out to such an extent that manganese must be applied in order to ensure maximum crops.

The North Carolina Station reported in 1930 that on Bladen fine, sandy-loam in Carrituck County, 100 pounds, per acre, of manganese sulphate proved highly beneficial, when used in conjunction with lime and the usual fertilizers, but used alone it was not so helpful. According to L. G. Willis, of the same Station, unproductive spots occur in fields throughout eastern North Carolina on which corn is stunted and soy beans are chlorotic. The condition, for the soy beans, was corrected by the application of manganese sulphate after the chlorosis had developed, but, applied at that time it had no effect on the corn planted with them. These soil spots are nearly neutral (that is, near pH 7). The surrounding areas of acid soil bear normal crops, and in these the soil manganese would be expected to be more available. This manganese deficiency was for a long time attributed to a lack of potash. Pot experiments have shown that the injury caused by the application of too much lime or phosphate, on the soils that showed a manganese deficiency for soy beans, could be prevented by field applications of manganese sulphate. Also from the N. C. Station, E. B. Morrow, H. R. Niswonger, and Robert Schmidt report that many dark - colored, sandy-loam soils, in their State, develop a need of manganese when they are limed sufficiently to give a pH of 6.2 or more. The need is indicated by a yellowing of the leaves of most of the truck crops, practically all of which are affected. They say the trouble can be overcome when observed, by making, at once, a side-dressing of 50 pounds of manganese sulphate, per acre, applied in the same manner as one would apply a side-dressing of nitrogenous fertilizer. A three-year test with strawberries, on Norfolk sandy-loam at Chadbourn, N. C. by Lineberry, Skinner, Mann, and Williams is reported by the Station, in which manganese sulphate increased the yield in 16 out of 23 trials, when used with 8-3-3, 8-4-6, 7-5-5, and 28-20-20 fertilizers. Writing of the sandy-loam soils "of the lower Coastal Plain of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain," L. B. Willis and H. B. Mann say that a manganese deficiency will develop if they are limed sufficiently to give the soil a pH of 6.5. In such cases they advise the application of manganese sulphate with the fertilzer. Otherwise, they say, the soil should be kept moderately acid. In other connections Willis has suggested the spraying of the foliage with a solution of manganese sluphate. In experiments on Bladen fine sandy-loam in Carrituck County, N. C., C. B. Williams found that the best results with soy beans were secured when complete fertilizer, limestone, and manganese sulphate were applied together. (To be Continued).

CONTENTMENT AND REWARD ON A KEYSTONE FARM

Left: lush pastures for the herd on the Arthur Foust Farm, Danville, Montour County, Pa.; right: binder at work on a good stand of wheat on the same farm.

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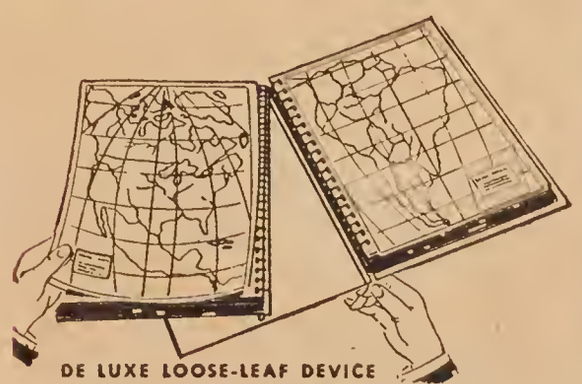

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Live Stock and Dairy

Wet Brewer's Grains

I have a chance to buy wet brewer's grains delivered to me once a week. What is the protein content and also would there be danger of spoilage caused by the flies or heat? About how many pounds should be fed to a cow at a feeding? What is the worth of it by the bushel? F. B. W.

Wet brewers' grains vary considerably in moisture content as delivered at the farm. This is influenced largely by their method of handling. On the average, fresh brewers' grains contain from 75 to 80 per cent water. The dry matter contains about 4.5 to 4.8 per cent digestible crude protein. The dry matter is also in terms of digestibility, which is the important factor in any feed. This gives them a nutritive ration of about 1:2.5 or a little wider, or in other words they are about 35 to 40 per cent digestible protein feed.

There wold be considerable danger of spoilage or becoming sufficiently sour to cause the cows to go off feed if left to accumulate for one week in the hot weather. Every other day would be about the limit to safety in warm weather. They would keep more satisfactorily if placed in water tight barrels and covered tightly. The cows should be started on them very gradually and could be built up to an equivalent for silage feeding or from 20 to 30 pounds per 1,000 pounds liveweight per cow. They should be fed in tight gutters and the gutters thoroughly cleaned after each feeding. It is best not to feed them until after milking to avoid flavoring the milk, also keep them out of the barn until after milking.

While they have slightly less total digestible nutrients per ton than corn silage, they have enough more protein to compensate, therefore they are worth about the equivalent value of one bushel of corn silage. With corn silage figured at $5 per ton they would have a comparative feed value of about 10 cents per bushel. R. W. D.

Sheep to Cobleskill

Last month, 108 head of select Registered Corriedales were delivered to Anchorage Farms in Cobleskill, N. Y. These were sheep from the flocks of Malcolm Moncrieffe and King Brothers in Wyoming, and from the Anchorage flock in Barrington, Ill. One hundred yearling ewes were selected from these two flocks and will be mated with high quality rams this Fall. The senior sire will be UW 447, a University of Wyoming bred ram, Reserve Champion Corriedale Ram at the 1935 International.

The Corriedale breed was developed in New Zealand and first introduced into this country in 1914. The breed's popularity has grown rapidly because of the good carcasses and the heavy fleeces of valuable wool. Corriedale fleeces have won many prizes at the various wool shows in recent years.

The Anchorage Farms management believes that sheep raising can be made profitable in the East and with their new foundation stock, plans to produce good sheep and offer them to Eastern breeders.

Milk Weights at the Plant

Are there any regulations in force to insure a dairyman getting his correct milk weights? Must the receiver's scales be in sight on the platform? F. G.

The Department of Agriculture has not promulgated any regulation requiring that scales upon which milk is weighed be in sight of the producers delivering milk to the plant. If the producer were to enter the weighing room, it would of course be possible for him to see the scales. It is quite probable that in many instances the producer could not see the weight as recorded by the scales unless he did enter the room in which the milk is weighed.

Section 54 of the Agriculture and Markets Law provides in substance that a purchaser or receiver of milk from producers shall, upon written request, tender daily at the time of delivery a written statement showing the amount of milk delivered by such producer. Under this provision, purchasers of milk are not required to furnish daily statements of the weight of milk received by them unless the producer makes a written request for it. Every producer can of course make such request, and if he does, the information must thereafter be furnished to him. KENNETH F. FEE,
Director Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

Developing Belgian Horses

Rockhills Farm has recently moved its Prize Belgian herd to the breeding range of Keuka Farm, at Dundee, N. Y. This Belgian herd was developed over a period of years on the Rockefeller Estate at Tarrytown, N. Y. It won last year's top honors in the East. It was both New York State and New Jersey State Fair's First Prize Herd, the only important Belgian shows in the Northeastern States. Their imported stallion was Grand Champion at these Fairs. The herd consists of some outstanding imported mares, as well as domestic ribbon winners.

Incubator Eggs for Pigs

I would like your advice on feeding infertile eggs to hogs. I can get all these eggs for nothing. Do you feed the egg shells? O. W. T.

The feeding of incubator eggs to pigs is a common practice in New York State. My observations lead me to believe such eggs should not be fed to constitute more than 10 per cent of the ration. Prof. John Willman of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, is now conducting tests with hogs relative to fattening them using incubator eggs as a supplement with corn. One group is fed corn 90 per cent, alfalfa meal five per cent and all the eggs they will eat, another group is fed corn and eggs, compared with corn supplemented with 10 per cent protein supplement consisting of meat scrap, linseed meal and alfalfa meal. The eggs are fed with the shells on. If used to supplement corn or barley alone the pigs seem to eat more shells than when alfalfa meal is not used. R. W. D.

Registered Corriedale U. W. 447, senior sire at Anchorage Farms, Cobleskill, N. Y.

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Value in the Land

THE farmer has been through some pretty rough times since 1920. In despondent moods there have been many who have asked themselves whether it was worth while, and whether it was not better to get into town and into industry "where the money seems to be." Over-anxious youth, impelled by the surge of events to get into the swim and leave the land for better things, was told by grayer and more experienced heads, "always keep land in the family." And youth was inclined to shake its head and think older people were out of step with a "changing" and a "new" world. But the older people merely bowed and said, "In the long pull, the land is something to tie to."

Now it all becomes more understandable. Since about a year ago, and particularly since May 10, 1940, the day the Low Countries were invaded, new values have sprung up on the farm. It is the man on the land who has his animals and his plants and his soil to go to and who is doing the clearest thinking and keeping his head level. It is the man who has nothing to tie to who has the jitters and who is heard to moan the air and prophesy world chaos. And why shouldn't he feel this way? To him a terrifying situation leaves him still more terrified and dangling in the air. Not so the man on the land. He may not have a new automobile, he may not have the latest in headgear and radio, but he has something to take hold of and stand up with. The older folks have always known it; the younger folks are beginning to sense it. It is stuff of the spirit—hard to analyze and lay hold on—but perhaps the greatest asset of the land and of the way of life on the land. Happy is the man who can see through to these great values.

In Family Name for 140 Years

THE agriculturists have claimed Jared Van Wagenen as their own. They called him a "gentleman-farmer." He always protested claiming to be a "dirt-farmer." Josh Billings has been credited with an epigram, which defines an agriculturist as a man who works the farmer; and a dirt-farmer as a man who works the farm. Anyway I called at his house, uninvited and not expected, about 5 P. M. on Saturday, July 27, 1940 and was informed that "Jared" was in the cow barn. There I found him just rising from the milk stool with a flowing pail of Guernsey milk, in the drab garb of the every day dairyman at milking time.

The farm has been in the Van Wagenen family for 140 years. It consists of 250 acres, 150 acres tillable, untillable and wood land accounting for the remainder. The land is productive, smooth and slightly rolling. The fertility is maintained by a rotation of crops, phosphorus, and occasionally a little lime in addition to the stable manure. A 27 acre tract of wheat stands well up to the State limit as to height in New York State and promises a yield of 50 bushels to the acre. The seed is a new variety, produced and certified by the New York State Seed Improvement Society. It is yet unnamed.

The Guernsey herd is not registered, but it is headed by a registered Guernsey bull. The herd numbers, I should estimate, about 50 head. The milk is of a very high test. For many years cream was produced and sold in Albany. The skim milk was fed to pigs. Since February of this year the milk has been going to a new farm-owned plant at Cobleskill, near by and pigs are no longer produced. The revenue is a little improved by the change.

The house and farm buildings are located on one side of the farm, which borders also on the village street. This forms a right angle with the main highway running north through the farm. The house is on the corner so that the stranger may not know whether the farm was in the small village or the village in the larger farm.

There is nothing imposing about the farm buildings. They are not of the show type but they are in good repair, convenient, and bear an indication of thrift, comfort and prosperity. There is an evidence of culture about the home within and without. Mrs Van Wagenen has put the evidence of her skillful hand and friendly spirit in and about her home. She is the type of housewife and Mother who has created and blessed so many of the Christian homes of America.

While I had not visited his home before Jared Van Wagenen has been no stranger to me. He served a term in the Legislature. He is a college man. He has contributed to farm papers, including this one, and has had a part in farm discussion and a seat in farm council. I take it that he would not willfully open a controversial subject, but he is intellectually honest, and on basic principles he does not hesitate to speak his mind independently and frankly. If you were to ask him, I do not think he would hesitate to tell you that the New Deal farm gymnastics do not click with his life along the Schoharie County brand of democracy. This is the sturdy independence that has always won my respect and admiration. As to his title discussed at the beginning I leave it to the evidence. I testify however that he is a gentleman. I also testify that he is a farmer—and a good one. D.

Recent Milk Meetings

DAIRY PICNIC AT CHITTENANGO

TYPICAL of the farm sentiment so noticeably strong and growing throughout Northern and Central New York, were the expressions voiced, by dairymen at the Dairy Farmer's Union picnic at Chittenango Falls State Park on Sunday, July 28. Under the sponsorship of the Madison County unit, of which Frank W. Powers, DeRuyter, is Chairman, the 200 attending heard talks by Frank Brill, Canastota, Carl Peters, Canton and William Berghold, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. All the speakers emphasized the immediate importance of farm ownership of country plants if producers are going to strengthen and build further on their newly found unity.

There was complete agreement that no time or effort should be wasted on trying to amend the Federal Order. The farm opinion is that to tinker with the parts of a machine set up by the Big-3 for their own good, would surely weaken and impair producer strength; that better, all attention must be directed to the establishment of local plants in their own comunities which would be fully equipped to take care of the supply in case of any fight or emergency.

Not only is general dissatisfaction and disgust with the Federal Order being shown, but there is a feeling that, with the recent spell of extreme heat and also because of conditions in Europe, the Big-3 are feathering their nests with some good profit based on $1.50 milk in the country. With farmers controlling and marketing their own milk, the law of supply and demand would already have produced results. The monopoly-rigged market absolutely suspends the operation of this economic law and farmers are the losers.

A FARM HOLIDAY

Members of the Dairy Farmers Union and their friends held a picnic in a grove at Fort Plain, on July 28. The attendance during the afternoon and evening was estimated to be all told between 400 and 500 people including men, women and children. There was a family car from St. Lawrence County. One attendant won a prize for having travelled the longest distance to get there. His speedometer registered 175 miles. It was a typical country holiday. There was plenty of the choicest things to eat and coolest things to drink. The housewives and children were the best part of the presentation. There were a few speeches during the afternoon but the day was given over mostly to entertainment and pleasure. The serious group discussions among these men revealed an earnest, and intelligent opposition to subversive influences in this country, a dislike for boss rule and dictators and a growing distrust and disgust with public dole and bureaucratic control for American agriculture.

A Box for Eastern Apples

ONE more step in solving the long controversial issue of a box for eastern apples was taken at Harrisburg when the representatives of the fruit growers' organizations of the East, namely those from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio made definite recommendations regarding sizes and dimensions of apple boxes. Dimensions were adopted for both the "Northwestern box" and for the "Eastern box," details of which are given on page 441 in this issue. Obviously it is the "Eastern box" which is of most concern to Eastern growers, and for this the 1⅛ bushel size was recommended, in two dimensions, 11x13x17, and 11⅛x13⅝x16. The latter is the type favored by Western New York growers, railroad men, and box manufacturers because it can be loaded to better advantage in refrigerator cars. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of eventually doing away with the 11x13x17 box and concentrating on the 11⅛x13⅝x16 box.

Perhaps the most important action taken, however, was the recommendation that growers use up what they have in the way of packages this year, use the 1⅛ size this year so far as possible, and be prepared to adopt the 1⅛ size as standard for th 1941-42 crop. The economies and savings from standardizing on a package for the eastern area are too apparent to require more than mention—the cost of the container for fruit is clearly out of line with the value of the contents. This, then, is another example of what growers can do when they decide to "Do It Ourselves." It is the best way in the long run.

What Farmers Say

SEEKS THE REASON FOR PROTESTS

Page 387 of the June 29th R. N.-Y. contains two articles "Strength in Real Democracy" and "Nurserymen Protest" that should be read by every red-blooded American.

The first article because it tells a truth that cannot too often be repeated. The second because it could be headed, Farmers Protest, Dairymen Protest, Taxpayers Protest, etc. Etc., and still not lose its meaning.

God has so far been good to us in our emergencies and has given us strong leadership. We better pray that he will not forsake us in the present crisis. We should also start at once to try Real Democracy and correct conditions that prompt these protests. J. J. B.

Columbia County, N. Y.

A group of stores are ready to contract for their supply of raw milk from producers direct or through their cooperative. Would prefer about 250 cans to start. A letter addressed to Stores, care of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER will reach us.

STORE DELIVERY.

Brevities

FLEECE wool has been selling in Boston at 32 to 35 cents.

AN interesting article about the economics of fruit thinning by Mr. Tukey, on page 438.

RECENT research in proteins for swine feeding indicates that "protein poisoning" is very rare if it ever does occur.

POISON ivy often spoils a country vacation. If you do not know it, go slow on handling any plant with three-leaf formation.

"I WILL meditate in thy precepts, and have respect unto thy ways. I will delight myself in thy statutes: I will not forget thy word." Psa. 119: 15-16.

THE 4-H Clubs now have 1,400,000 members. Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21 can be a member if willing to complete a worth while piece of work—and cooperates with others in these lines.

IT is easy for the horses to get blistered shoulders in this hot weather. But it is just as easy to prevent this by lifting the collar once in a while during the day, and washing the shoulders clean at night.

Politics and Cooperation

FOR 25 years every official from the township assessor to the president of the U. S. A. has been advising farmers to cooperate. Since 1923 both national political parties have promised Federal encouragement to cooperatives. The Hoover administration started off with an expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars. This the Roosevelt administration criticised as worse than folly. The money was distributed to groups of promoters mostly in the Central West and South. It benefited individual speculators and the promoters who handled the government loans to the so-called cooperatives. To the Federal Treasury and to tax payers it was a total loss. As an agricultural measure it was a colossal failure. As a government enterprise it was a political scandal, and to real farmers it was a calamity and a humiliation.

The Roosevelt administration established a bank to loan public money to the cooperatives friendly to the New Deal but denied loans to cooperatives in every way qualified to receive the loans except that they wished to pursue policies not in line with the wishes of the administration's favorites. In some of the dairy markets the Roosevelt administration has allied itself with counterfeit cooperatives to form a monopoly in the distribution of milk.

Both political parties have promised encouragement to farm cooperatives as an evidenc of their interest in agriculture and as an appeal for farm votes. Apparently none of them has taken pains to inquire what a true farm cooperative really is, or the merits and demerits of the cooperatives they approve and finance. They have no standards to distinguish between true and false cooperatives. Henry Ford published a paper some years ago when Aaron Sapiro was organizing a chain of false cooperatives over the country. Mr. Ford's editors disclosed some pertinent facts about these cooperatives. Mr. Sapiro felt offended and tried to involve the automobile manufacturer in a libel suit and a racial question. The suit was interrupted by the discovery of approaches made to a juryman, but enough was told to reveal the nature of counterfeit cooperatives. Yet the chain of Sapiro cooperative wrecks stretched from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

True cooperatives are democratic organizations. They are organized by farmers, they are farmer owned and farmer managed. Their purpose is to enable farmers to sell their own products collectively and to do it themselves.

False or counterfeit cooperatives are operated by promoters and the dealers or middlemen who use them to fix a price to be paid farmers. The promoters are usually in league with the middlemen, using their position to exploit farmers. These cooperatives have been likened to a "house" union for labor. But the laborer draws his wages. The false cooperative collects for the farmer, takes out what he pleases, and makes no adequate accounting to the producer.

Most of the States have cooperative laws Aaron Sapiro claimed to have drafted. They facilitate the organization of false cooperatives. They are too complicated for farmers' use. In addition to costing farmers millions of dollars of losses, they have cost many times these direct losses in being a discouragement of real farm cooperation.

In this situation an approval of farm cooperation is meaningless, and may be harmful depending on whether it leads a farmer into a true or a false cooperative. It would be an assurance of sincerity and concern, if the political parties and their candidates would define the type of cooperative they propose to support. They could hardly fail to insist on laws that give farmers power to control their cooperatives, to have a voice in negotiating the price of their products, and an understandable accounting for the products and the money. As it stands now, the platforms and their candidates indorse the trickery and intrigue, the conspiracy and fraud in false cooperatives as well as the sound principles and high ideals of true cooperation. Hail, the man with courage to distinguish between falsehood and truth.

Farm Credit Rates

THE interest rate on first mortgage land bank loans has been extended for two years at the former rate of 3½ per cent to June 30, 1942. The rate on Commissioner's loans will be reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent for the same period. These rates are fixed in legislation recently passed by the Congress in face of strenuous opposition. Some bureaucratic releases would make it appear that these 3½ per cent rates on loans are gratuities to farmers because some of them were written originally at higher rates. The truth is that these rates now are comparatively as high as the old rates were when first written at 5 to 6 per cent. Money is now being loaned at a rate ranging from less than 1 to 3½ per cent. Two per cent is an average rate where credit is good, and no safer than on good farm property. It would be unfair for the government to maintain the old interest rates when everything else is adjusted to a lower level, but it is proper to give Congress credit for its consideration.

$3,000,000 Loss to League Members

I see that the Dairymen's League News is at it again with misleading information on milk prices. In a front page spread in their June 23 issue is the heading "Farmers Get $12,000,000 More"; meaning all dairy farmers in the milkshed. The article goes on to say that League members received $1,420,000 more in June, 1940, than in June, 1939, making a total "gain" for the past four months of $5,999,000 over the four months of the previous year.

Now what's the real truth? In the July 13 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, I gave the figures to show just how much less League farmers received for March, April and May, 1940, as against the 20 year average, 1910-1930, for those three months. The total was $2,250,000. The average June price, 1910-1930, was $1.81, or 25 cents more than the League's June, 1940, gross price of $1.56. In total dollars this means a loss of $724,490 wihch makes the record for the last four months look something like this for League members:

Month	Average 1910-1930 Price	Gross 1940 Price to League Producers	Loss per cwt. to League Producers	Loss in Dollar Returns to League Producers
March	2.29	1.93	36c	$781,128
April	2.07	1.80	27c	623,448
May	1.91	1.58	33c	848,000
June	1.81	1.56	25c	724,490
				$2,977,166

As I wrote previously, the majority of dairy farmers in the New York milkshed have always received a higher price than members of the Dairymen's League. So with the League producers sustaining a loss of $3,000,000 for the past four months, the majority of dairy farmers in the milkshed can figure their loss at many millions more.

Where does this loss go? Into the profit-absorbing maw of the Big-3 monopoly which needs every cent it can get, and more, to perpetuate its stranglehold on the dairy industry and at the same time pay excessive salaries to its officers and satisfy its dealer stockholders with good fat dividends.

PRODUCER.

Fruit Trends in New York

FOR some interesting figures, refer to Farm Economics and an article by Herrell DeGraff giving the fruit tree plantings in the Newfane-Olcott area of Niagara County, New York. They once again renew one's confidence in the conservatism and soundness of the fruit grower and in his ability to make fair analyses and discriminating judgments. For example, new plantings of apples and of pears have not been large, whereas plantings of peaches, prunes, and sweet and sour cherries have been markedly greater, thus tending to diversification and to utilization of the features which Western New York provides. Only 12.4 per cent of apple trees are under five years of age, and only 4.6 per cent of pears; while by contrast, 41.7 per cent of peaches, 45.9 per cent of sweet cherries, 26.5 per cent of prunes, and 27.1 per cent of sour cherries are under five years of age at this time.

As for varieties, there is keen discrimination shown here as well. New Plantings in each of the last three decades since 1910 show that McIntosh has led the procession and that there have been nearly the same number of McIntosh trees set in each period. R. I. Greening figures surprisingly high, with approximately four-fifths as many trees of this variety planted as of McIntosh in the last 20 years. Wealthy has dropped from a commanding lead in new plantings in 1910-19 to near the bottom of the pack for 1930-38. Duchess, Baldwin, and several other old-timers, too, have fallen by the way. Quite in contrast are the figures for Delicious and for Rome Beauty, the number of trees of the former being about three-fourths that of McIntosh for the 1930-38 period, and the latter being slightly over one-half. Cortland, too, has come ahead, with new plantings just slightly less than those of Rome, showing that this variety is finding substantial permanence.

Peach plantings in the last five years have been 55.6 per cent Elberta, and with no other variety reaching more than 8.7 per cent, this one being Hale Haven, a likely choice. All other varieties are well down the list, including Golden Jubilee, Valiant, Vedette, Stark's July Elberta, Howard Fisher, South Haven, Fertile Hale, June Elberta, Candoka, J. H. Hale, Veteran, St. John, Rochester, and Early Crawford, in the order named.

Pear plantings show a remarkable falling off since the peak of 1915-19, resulting in the forecast that new plantings will not maintain the bearing acreage. The leading varieties in terms of total bearing trees are still, in the order named, Bartlett, Kieffer, Clapp, Bosc, Seckel. Of the plantings in the last five years, Clapp leads, followed by Bosc. Kieffer shows no new plantings in the last 10 years. The buying public does not care for it.

The Only Alternative

IF President Roosevelt was truthful when he said virtually in his acceptance speech that he is the only man in America qualified to be President of the United States, then at heart he cannot believe in democracy. The only logical conclusion is that he honestly believes in a centralized form of government under a dictator which in all time has resulted in oppression and tyranny, revolution, bloodshed and tears. The only alternative is that he did not tell the truth.

THESE MEN WILL SELECT FIVE FARM FAMILIES FROM WHOM THE TYPICAL FARM FAMILY WILL BE CHOSEN BY POPULAR VOTE OF ALL R. N.-Y. READERS. *Left to right: Professor Willard C. Thompson, Head, New Jersey Department of Poultry Husbandry; Mr. C. T. Conklin, Secretary, Ayrshire Breeders' Association; Dr. H. B. Knapp, Director, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale; Dr. Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary, Pennsylvania Milk Producers' Association; Mr. D. Boyd Devendorf, President, New York State Rural School Improvement Society.*

Live Stock and Dairy

Cow Control & Concentrate Considerations

By R. W. Duck

The most important economic influencing factors relative to dairy cows and their production are the fundamental changes now involved in our National land planning projects. Present programs are based on soil saving and building crops, involving greatly increased acreage of legumes and grasses. Areas involved will naturally utilize that type of livestock best suited to such a system. While possibly some beef will be produced the majority will probably use cows capable of raising a beef type calf if desired, but which will also produce considerable milk.

The consequent increase in butterfat on the National market will largely set the price for fluid milk made under more expensive production requirements. With this basic economic factor largely determining fluid price it seems probable only those producers can ultimately survive who compete on a somewhat similar production basis, which means maximum utilization and production of good quality roughage, or whose product by virtue of high special quality commands and attains some public recognition and special demand.

Increased use of condensed and canned milk will also be an influencing factor in future fluid milk markets. Probably some dealers in up-State New York markets are seriously considering expanding the manufacture and sale of partially evaporated milk. A reduction of 50 per cent moisture content changes a 3.5 per cent fluid milk to a seven per cent evaporated milk, it can then be classified at a low purchase price under existing milk orders and sold to the consuming public at an attractive price, with a greater margin of dealer profit than exists under present fluid spreads.

Control Considerations

The futility of legislative control is well illustrated by the failure of Brazil to control price and production of its coffee. England has also failed to fix price of rubber although it controls about 75 per cent of the world's supply. Raisin growers of California found they had to sell their surplus products for feed to cattle feeders and dairymen at a low price per ton in order to dispose of them, when they tried to fix prices. Price fixing is inevitably followed by some form of production control which even now is being advocated by exponents of existing milk orders. All commodities and products are so closely related and dependent on each other it is not possible to subsidize or control production of one basic commodity or product without having a far reaching influence on several others, so that the ultimate end must be complete control with a centralized agency, or absolute bureaucratic domination.

Dairymen already feel the influence of soil control programs, so likewise do grain growers and feed dealers, control of production will further influence these. Unless the cattle are actually killed or not bred, their milk will still be a production factor in some kind of milk market. If numbers are reduced sufficiently prices of beef and other meats and leather will be advanced, dairymen can then justly say they are being penalized, even though given some subsidized compensation, for the benefit of other types of livestock production. The final end can only be dictatorship, which even now has involved the world in a war from which may emerge a peace more terrible than war itself. The best and safest cure for low prices of any product is still lower prices in prospect. In the past producers of any agricultural product whether it be grain, milk, meat or wool have always decreased production in accordance with price swings caused by normal supply and demand. Surely the American public and the American farmer have not suddenly lost all sense of responsibility and business appreciation of their own fundamental economic needs and requirements. It stands to reason that with a group of the high intelligence of the average farm owner that public planning can never be as satisfactory as that of individual or local organized effort. Once the precious birthright of this individualism is gone and has become lost in the bogs of bureaucratic blundering, it may never be regained.

Grain Costs

For the past several years New York State farmers have been feeding approximately one ton of of grain annually to each producing dairy cow per year. Present average annual production per head is about 5,500 pounds for the one and one-half million head of cows and heifers two years old and over, kept for milk in the Empire State. With feed at $40 per ton this means an annual feed bill for our dairy cows of approximately 60 million dollars. If fed in the amounts mentioned it is seen that dairy farmers are feeding concentrates in the ratio of about one pound of grain to each 2.75 pounds of milk produced.

Nutrition standards show that it requires about one pound of suitable concentrates for each two and one-half pounds of 3.5 per cent milk produced and about the same amount of nutrients to produce each two pounds of five per cent milk. Figured on the basis of concentrate cost to milk return the $2 bag of feed would then have a gross return of $5, if 3.5 per cent brought $2 per hundred at the farm. Maximum utilization of home grown grain is normally an economical and profitable practice, provided it can be used in such manner as to meet physiologic growth and production requirements. There are, however, certain instances where its exclusive use might be less economical and profitable than supplementing home grown grains with needed purchased feeds.

Costs are always relative and must be accurately computed in terms of production in order to correctly measure their net return possibilities. Yield per acre is one factor which has an important influence on cost per ton of any given home grown grain. Figures obtained by the N. Y. Extension Department show that during the period 1933-38 it cost about $23 per acre to grow and harvest oats on cost account farms in New York. The total cost per bushel, including storage and selling, was 66 cents, based on an average yield of 31 bushels per acre.

The influence of yield on price is well illustrated in this cost account group where farms with a yield of about 20 bushels per acre had an average production cost of over $1 per bushel. On farms with yields of about 50 bushels per acre the average production cost was below 50 cents per bushel. On the basis of these different costs one ton of oats from those farms producing 20 bushels per acre would cost $62.50, while from those producing 50 bushels per acre the tonnage cost would be approximately half this amount, or $31.75.

These well grown Guernsey heifer calves are owned by Mr. O. F. Kinney, Waldorf Farms, "Cliff" Greene, Mgr., North Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

This Holstein-Friesian cow, Sunnycroft Queen Echo, owned by the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, N. Y., has an official record of 21,777 lbs. milk, 818.4 lbs. fat.

Daughters of the noted Ayrshire sire, Penshurst American Flag, owned by the Normandy Farm of R. B. Strassburger at Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Hay and Health

It is significant to note that price of nutrients in grain or concentrate mixtures normally fluctuates about in constant ratio with the price of milk. A study of these ratios for the past three ten-year-periods shows them to have been fairly constant. Throughout the past 30 years the average price of 100 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk would just about buy a bag of feed. The compensating factor in this ratio being that 100 pounds of concentrate feed, plus needed roughage, would on the average produce from 250 to 300 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk, and also properly maintain the producing females in good physical condition.

The price of hay, however, has during this period of time assumed a more favorable ratio in relation to price of milk, therefore it is in the interest of economy of production to make maximum utilization of good quality roughage. In addition to quality the kind and variety of roughage have been shown experimentally to be important influencing factors. An excellent presentation of this point is afforded by the report of Meigs and Converse, Research Laboratories, Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. A summary of this work in which cows have been kept continuously for long periods on rations of grain and hay without pasture states in part:

"On the rations containing a liberal proportion of alfalfa hay of high quality the cows have maintained their health, milk yield, and reproductive capacity for periods ranging up to more than seven years. When the roughage consisted of timothy hay of mediocre or low quality, the milk yield has been somewhat reduced, the health and staying powers of the cows have been decidedly less satisfactory than on the alfalfa rations, and the reproductive capacity has been very seriously interfered with. There has been some difficulty about producing pregnancy in the cows on such rations and a very marked tendency for them to throw premature calves which either are dead or are weak and often blind. Five cows which were kept for periods of from nine months to somewhat more than three years on rations of grain and U. S. No. 3 timothy hay have given birth to 10 calves, all of which were born somewhat prematurely, and none of which were normal. Six were born dead, the four were weak and three of them were blind. These abnormal calvings took place in spite of the fact that the cows were carefully protected from infectious abortion, and were shown to be free from this disease throughout the experimental period both by the agglutination test and by bacteriological examination of the stillborn calves."

Previous tests reported by the same investigators have shown that when high-quality alfalfa and timothy hay were fed so the cows could consume as much of each kind of hay as desired the results in milk yield and physiologic condition were superior to either kind of best quality hay fed as the sole dry roughage.

New Protein Possibilities

In his comprehensive report, before the last meeting of The American Society of Animal Production, relative to recent advances and investigations in protein nutrition, Prof. F. B. Morrison stated in part: "It should have been universally recognized many years ago that data bearing on the efficiency of protein from various sources can be legitimately compared only when the various rations contain the same percentage of protein, and when protein is not fed in excess. This is because the percentage efficiency is much higher at low levels of protein intake, although the rate of production of the animal may be greatly lessened."

Relative to utilization of new supplemental protein possibilities for feeding livestock Prof. Morrison discussed the recent investigations conducted at the Wisconsin and New York (Cornell) Experiment Stations. These tests were conducted with the possibilities of utilization of urea or ammonium carbonate as a supplemental protein feed for livestock. The commercial possibilities for such utilization seem profound because urea may be made by the synthetic process from air nitrogen at a cost considerably below that now available in common feeds.

Prof. Morrison pointed out that while the lambs could make but little gain in protein tissue with urea nitrogen as practically their entire nitrogen supply, they were able to keep in positive nitrogen balance. Thus they could slightly more than maintain themselves on this simple source of nitrogen.

Ayrshire Cow on Tour of New York Fairs

Penshurst Emerald, one of the most famous Ayrshire cows of all time, is now making a 5,000 mile tour which will include visits to county fairs, and one night stands at various dairy centers throughout the New York milk shed. This famous 14 year old cow has made more than 53 tons of 4.32 per cent milk to date, and is now producing over 50 pounds of milk daily.

Penshurst Emerald is owned by Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt., and is one of 151 cows that made a world's record Herd Test average of 10,338 lbs. 4.04 per cent milk, 417 lbs. fat in 1938—a record that has never been duplicated by a registered herd of this size.

Dairymen, 4-H Club members, vocational agriculture students and others interested in fine cattle are invited to see this feature exhibit, which will be shown at the following fairs: Nodwich, August 6-8; Gouverneur, August 13-16; Hamburg, August 19-23; New York State Fair, August 26-30; Fonda, September 1-3; Schagticoke Fair, September 4-5; Bath, September 10-13; and Cobleskill, September 17-20. C. T. C.

ceiving supplement. The Cornell experiments were metabolism studies with growing lambs. While the percent of total nitrogen stored was considerably less for those fed urea

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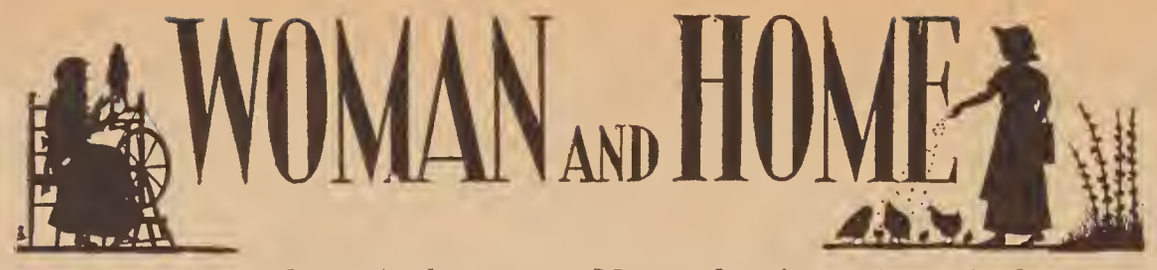

My garden is a pleasant place
Of sun glory and leaf grace.
Here are hummingbirds that come
To find the tall delphinium,
Songless bird and scentless flower
Communing in a golden hour.
I wish some power would touch my ear
So I might know what the winged things know.

My garden is a pleasant place
Of moon glory and wind grace.
O Friend, whereever you may be,
Will you not come to visit me?
A heart may travel very far
To come where its desires are,
O, may some power touch your ear,
Be kind to me, and make you hear!
—"Garden Grace," by Louise Driscoll
Courtesy MacMillan Co.

This and That

This being the canning season why not make some of your Christmas presents at the same time. In other words, why not put some of your jellies, jams and pickles up in attractive small containers and hold them for use as gifts. Your city relatives will be delighted to have them. You might give the recipe too as an added friendly gesture.

Who has "A Trip to Egypt" quilt pattern? A subscriber asks us to get it for her.

In Washington and Essex Counties

The first stop was at the Thomas Eldredge farm in Greenwich, N. Y., and a neater, better looking farm it would be hard to find anywhere. It has been in the same family for over 100 years, father and son carrying on now with complete modern equipment. Dairying has given way to beef cattle and there are 42 fine Herefords in the herd. Some pigs and general farming on the 420 acres make up the family business. Miss Florence Eldredge, one of our contributors, showed us her beautiful garden with her favorite johnny jump ups appearing in various places. I would have been glad to get a picture of the old farm house, surrounded by a decorative iron fence and with its old call bell mounted on top of the woodshed.

We stayed over night in a cabin near Lake George and from there our first stop was at the home of Miss Blanche W. Thatcher near Ticonderoga. She is a stamp collector who has become a real expert and her collection is increasing in value. She is a member of the stamp collectors' club and is going in for "first covers" also. She mentioned a number of pen friends that she had made as the result of her letter.

Next stop after lunch was at the home of another contributor, Mrs. May M. Drinkwater near Whallonsburg. She and her husband came to their Adirondack farm only about two years ago from the city and the principal business is poultry, which, after the usual ups and downs of getting started, is now well established. We will be looking for more interesting reports and articles from this farm.

The last stop of the day was at the home of Mrs. W. C. Lincoln at Willsboro, a gardener who has made 20 pen friends through the column. She was very busy canning but took time off to show us her garden which is particularly lovely, and to point out plants she had received from R. N.-Y. friends and dahlia bulbs she was getting started. Both flower and vegetable garden showed fine care and the two sons in the family are both farm minded and both working this Summer. Squabs are also part of the business of this comfortable home.

And then, as the sun went behind the Adirondack Mountains onto the Essex ferry and toward the Green Mountains of Vermont, vacation bound. C. B. W.

Hidden Salad

Four quarts green tomatoes, two quarts cabbage, one quart onions, one quart sweet red peppers, two ounces mustard seed, one ounce celery seed, two tablespoons tumeric, three pounds sugar, two tablespoons salt, 1½ quarts vinegar.

Measure after grinding with coarse cutter. Drain well, mix and cook till well done and seal in hot jars. (Green peppers may be used but red make a prettier relish. I also add one or two hot peppers as we like ours a bit off the sweet). MRS. F. S.

Revamping Pillows

I have been doing a much dreaded job, one that has been postponed altogether too long and feel very virtuous because at last, it is done.

All my pillows for some time, have needed re-vamping. The tick cases were soiled, some had worn thin and a day of reckoning was at hand. As I have nine pairs of pillows and each and every one needed attention, it was no small task. Now after they are done I feel I have found several ways to lessen the work of removing feathers, washing the ticks and getting the feathers back.

After several trials I found it is best to do the work in a sheltered corner out-of-doors. Have a bag, old tick or pillowcase ready for the feathers. Sew the open end all but six to eight inches, rip the same number from one end of your pillow and sew the case or the empty bag and pillow together. Then work the feathers from the pillow into the other container. One need not get all the feathers out as a small amount may be washed in the tick. When feathers are changed, separate the two, and sew each up again. Wash the ticks, thoroughly. I boiled them for a time in strong soap suds, rinse and dry.

The best way to handle the pillows I found, both when taking the feathers from the pillows and getting them back again, is to pin the feather tick and feathers to a low clothes line, with the empty container (sewed to it) hanging at the bottom. I placed an empty box, chair or other support to hold the case to be filled. That leaves one hand free to work the feathers from one container to the other, which greatly simplifies the process. Wax the thread when sewing up the ends; if a feather is caught the thread slips through much easier.

I have gone a step further in my renovating process. I made covers of unbleached muslin, putting on snaps at the open end and use them on pillows in use. The cases look so much better and I am sure the ticks will remain clean longer by their use.

I have tried to wash feathers and ticks together but it was not satisfactory, but this way of fastening the pillow to the clothes line, certainly helped a lot. C. H. R.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"Having over 40 good varieties of Iris and many perennials, I would like to exchange with some one for seals, T. B., Red Cross, Lodge, Church or other societies seals of the U. S., Canada or other countries; any kind of a seal." MRS. F. F. D.
Michigan.

"I am interested in raising canaries. Would like to hear from any one who is interested in the same hobby." MRS. B. C. M.
New York.

"I would like to exchange stamps. I am interested in any one who has traveled and would like to exchange letters with anyone. I am 35 and my hobby is photography." MRS. H. M.
California.

"I am interested in collecting old-fashioned buttons. Will be very glad to exchange with other collectors or send something else in return. I would also like to hear from all dog lovers." MRS. E. W. S.
New York.

"Would like to exchange Amaryllis Lily bulbs, Coxcomb seed, Hubbard squash and seed for rock garden plants." MRS. E. L. B.
Pennsylvania.

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Corn Variations

August brings us Corn on the Cob and how everyone perks up when a plate of steaming ears is placed on the table!

For years I have used an easy method of canning corn, and I never have any spoil. It keeps when the long-cooking method fails. To nine cups of freshly cut green corn add one-half cup of salt, one cup of sugar and one cup of water. Stir well together and boil 10 minutes after it reaches the boiling point. Seal while hot. The jars and tops must be well sterilized; if rubbers are used they must be dipped in scalding water before putting on jars. If the screw top kind is used, be sure they fit tight. In Winter when you want to serve corn canned in this way, drain off the liquid and rinse in cold water. Add cold water and bring to a boil. Do this several times until the corn is just salty enough, then add cream, pepper and butter and heat.

Dried Corn.—Cook until the milk sets and does not run when pricked with a fork. Cut off the cob and dry in thin sacks in the sun, spread on a table; turn every few hours. Hang the sacks up in a dark, dry place to keep for Winter. To cook, add cold water and soak for an hour or two, then cook just as you do fresh corn.

When short of jars I salt down corn in stone jars. This method has been used in our family for nearly 50 years and the corn tastes just like fresh corn. The best size of stone jar to use is the two or three gallon kind. Rinse the jar after scalding it well, and while moist, pat as much salt on the sides and bottom as will stick. Prepare the corn as for table use. Cook on the cob for about 15 or 20 minutes; remove and allow to drain and cool. Cut the corn from the cob, being careful not to remove any of the woody part of the cob. To every three cups of corn, use one cup of coarse or dairy salt. Put corn in the stone jar. Pat it down firm with the hands and then sprinkle the salt over it. Next, put in a layer of three cups of corn and one cup of salt, patting it down firmly. Continue until the jars are filled. Weight the corn down with a plate that fits inside the jar. Tie a clean cloth or several thicknesses of heavy paper over the jar and store in a cool, dark place. To freshen for use in Winter, put in a wire sieve and rinse with cold water. Put in a kettle and cover with a quantity of cold water; simmer after it gets hot, for 15 minutes. Drain off water, add fresh cold water and repeat the process until the corn is just right for seasoning with cream, butter and pepper. This is a good way to put down corn that would otherwise go to waste, and after it is cooked may be used in muffins, puddings, or any other way in which green corn is used.

To make green corn spoon bread use one quart of sweet milk, two-thirds cup cornmeal, one teaspoon salt, three eggs, beaten separately, one-fourth pound butter, one tablespoon sugar, six ears of corn. Bring to a boil two cups of milk; add the corn shaved thin, and quickly stir in the cornmeal and salt. Stir constantly; cook five minutes. Remove from fire and beat in butter, sugar, and rest of milk mixed with beaten egg yolks. Have the whites beaten stiff, fold into the mixture, turn into buttered dish or pan, and bake 30 minutes in a 350 degree oven. This is delicious served with fried chicken or pork chops and serves six to eight persons.

Corn Pudding. — Two cups fresh corn, two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one cup rich milk, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper. Mix thoroughly and put in greased, individual custard cups. Place in a pan of warm water and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Select six to eight thick slices of ripe tomatoes. Dip in flour and fry in butter; sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place a corn pudding on each slice of tomato and serve hot.

MRS. EUGENE CHRISMAN.

Nebraska.

Melon Sweet Pickles

Melon rinds make a most popular relish, with little trouble and expense if directions are carefully followed.

There pickles seem to fit in with almost any type of meal—the remaining syrup in the jars may be used in mince meat or the pickle itself used if a small quantity of "filler" is needed in an emergency.

Watermelon Sweet Pickle. — Wash the rinds thoroughly, removing all pink pulp and green outer rind. Cut in squares or fancy shapes. Soak over night in cold water adding two tablespoons salt to one quart cold water. In the morning drain and rinse; cook in fresh water until tender. A small lump of alum or teaspoon powdered alum will keep melon crisp.

Spiced Pickle Syrup.—Two pounds granulated sugar, two cups water, two cups cider vinegar, one lemon cut in thin slices, two tablespoons broken stick cinnamon, two teaspoons each of whole cloves and allspice.

Tie spices in cheesecloth bag and add to sugar, water and vinegar which have boiled five minutes. Add lemon and melon pieces, cook until a deep amber color. Too long cooking will tend to make pickles dark. If oil or essence of cinnamon or cloves is preferred to whole spices use only three or four drops as the equivalent of one tablespoon. Seal in hot jars.

Citron melons or half ripened cantaloups may be used in the same way. If a richer preserve form is liked, use more sugar in the syrup and boil down until thick.

LAURETTA HALE.

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6470—It's quickly stitched up—this charming nursery panel. Inexpensive to make. Delight Mother or baby with it as a gift. Pattern 6470 contains a transfer pattern of an 11x12¾ inch panel; color chart; materials needed; illustration of stitches.

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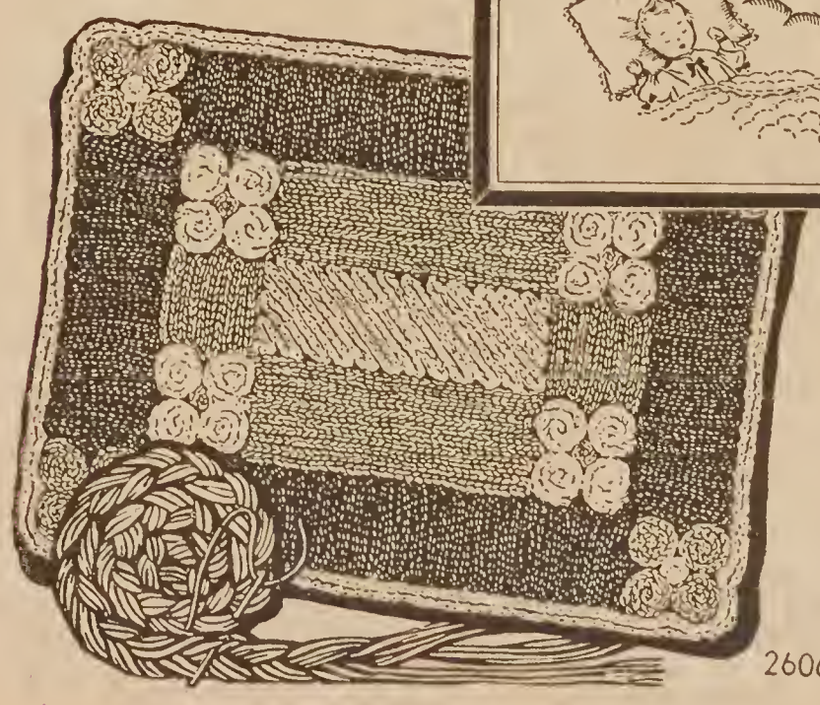
6470



2606

2606 — Get out your scrap bag or use candlewick or rug yarn for this braided rug. It's done in easily handled sections and can be varied in size. Pattern 2606 contains directions for making rug; illustrations of it and detail for its making; materials required; photograph of section of rug; color schemes.

Mrs. Kenneth E. Harris of Douglas, Wyoming, whose strawberry and red huffalo herry jellies, made with Certo, carried off first prizes at the 1939 Wyoming State Fair.

LOOK HOW CERTO SAVES TIME AND MONEY, GIVES FAR FINER FLAVORED JELLY, TOO!

THE OLD WAY

1. Mrs. A, after cleaning and crushing her berries, was ready to start making her jam at nine o'clock.

2. The red band on the kettle indicates the amount of fruit and juice that Mrs. A got from her berries (4 cups). The strawberries cost 16½¢ a quart —2 quarts 33¢.

3. Mrs. A added 2 pounds of sugar to her berries. The sugar cost 5¢ per pound— 2 pounds 10¢.

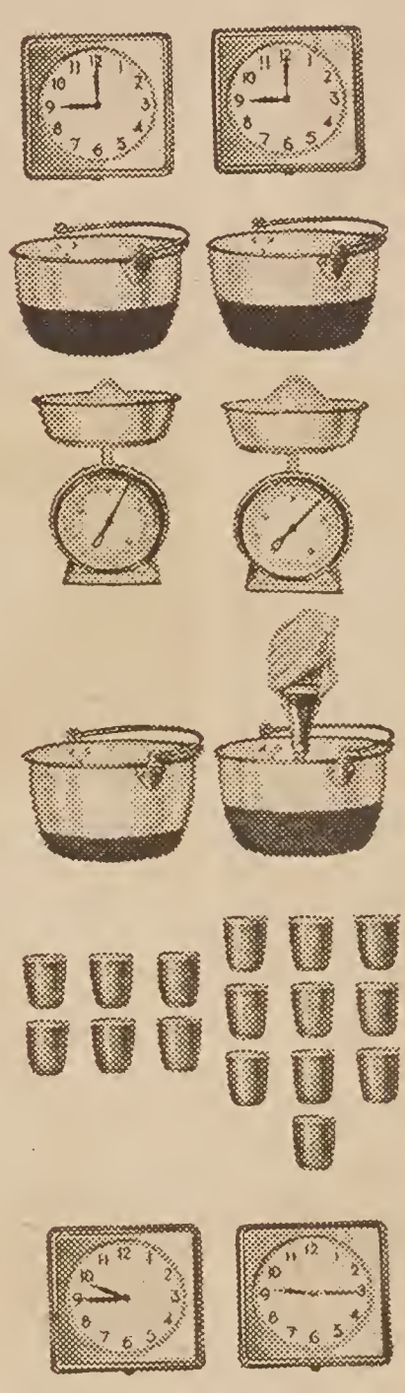
4. Following the old "pound per pound" standard recipe, Mrs. A had to hoil the fruit and sugar ahout 30 minutes hefore the jam thickened to the desired consistency. This long boiling evaporated one-half of the original weight of the berries and carried off most of the natural fresh fruit flavor as fragrant steam.

5. When Mrs. A poured her jam, she found she had 6 glasses. The cost:

Berries . . . . . 33¢
Sugar . . . . . 10¢
6) 43¢
7⅙¢

Tbe 6 glasses of jam tbat Mrs. A made cost an average of at least 7⅙¢ per glass.

6. It took 45 minutes for Mrs. A to make her 6 glasses of jam. It was nine-forty-five when she finished.



A product of General Foods

WITH CERTO

1. Mrs. B was ready to start her jam making at nine o'clock, too.

2. Mrs. B, using the same quantity of strawherries (2 quarts), got the same amount of fruit and juice (4 cups). Her herries cost 16½¢ a quart—2 quarts 33¢.

3. Mrs. B added 3 lbs. of sugar (an extra pound hecause she knew none of her fruit juice would hoil away). The sugar cost 5¢ per lh.—3 lhs. 15¢.

4. Mrs. B brought her fruit and sugar to a full rolling hoil, boiled hard for 3 minutes, removed from the stovc, and added ½ bottle of Certo. Certo is simply the jellifying suhstance of fruit in concentrated liquid form. At ahout 24¢ per hottle, the ½ hottle Mrs. B used cost about 12¢.

5. Mrs. B got 10 glasses of the same size from her herries. The cost:

Berries . . . . . 33¢
Sugar . . . . . 15¢
Certo (½ bottle) . . . . . 12¢
10) 60¢
6¢

Tbe 10 glasses cost only 6¢ per glass. Note how Certo pays for itself in increased yield . . . saves time and fuel, too.

6. Mrs. B's 10 glasses of jam were made in just 15 minutes. She was all througb at nine-fifteen. And it had cost her nothing to use Certo!

AND WITH CERTO, IT'S EASY TO JELL ALL FRUITS --EVEN STRAWBERRIES AND PINEAPPLE!

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Look for the tested recipes under the label of every bottle.

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ARRANGED BY
VIOLET AND ELSIE UNGER

Drawn By Bob Lydecker, New York

MEMORY VERSE

THE POET'S SONG

The rain had fallen, the Poet arose,
He pass'd by the town and out of the street.
A light wind blew from the gates of the sun.
And the waves of shadow went over the wheat.
And he sat him down in a lonly place,
And chanted a melody loud and sweet,
That made the wild swan pause in her cloud.
And the lark drop down at his feet.
The swallow stopt as he hunted the fly,
The snake slipt under a spray,
The wild hawk stood with the down on his beak,
And stared, with his foot on the prey.
And the nightingale thought, "I have sung many songs,
But never a one so gay,
For he sings of what the world will be
When the years have died away."

—Lord Tennyson

Drawn by Joe Backus, Pennsylvania

Hello Friends: — "Gone With the Wind!" "The Land of Cotton!" All of us know that "Gone With the Wind" was a popular movie but few of us know that "The Land of Cotton" was the name of our school fashion show. I enjoyed being in it so much that I decided to write and tell you about it.

My Home Economics teacher took each scene in "Gone With the Wind" and made changes thus calling it "The Land of Cotton." Our show had a Maroon O'Cotton instead of a Scarlett O'Hara; Hett Rutler in place of Rhett Butler. We called our plantation Linters instead of Tara. We even had the burning of Pacifia instead of the burning of Atlanta; two boys took the part of a horse which took Maroon O'Cotton and Hett Rutler from the burning Pacifia to the bleak refuge of Linters. Barbecue, burning of Pacifia, Linters, street and the gathering on the lawn for a dance were the scenes. Many dresses, slacks, housecoats and a red sharkskin bathing suit were modeled. In the final scene the girls wore evening gowns and were escorted by the boys of the senior class. There were 98 models and over 100 dresses.—Florence Herr, Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Joe Backus, Pennsylvania

June 25. — Well, if it isn't old Jellybean back on "Our Page" again; I hope that you will be as glad to have me back as I am to be back.

The birds are all busy building their nests. The other day mother had her wash on the line and a pair of wild canaries were trying to pull threads from the towels. They tried for quite awhile, and not succeeding, they finally gave it up as poor job.

My little sister found two large yellow Lady's Slippers up in the woods. Those are the first I've ever seen and I'm going to keep watch of those and see if any more bloom. They are very pretty and unusual. I won't pick them as that would spoil it all and they would probably spread faster if the flowers are left for seed.—"Jellybean."

June 24. — Harvest time is almost here. Dad cut the barley today. Last year I rode the binder but my brother got the job this year.

I am busy making sister and I dresses alike. I had hoped to have had them finished by Sunday but my thread gave out.

It is rather cool around here to go swimming. Although my brother has been in, I haven't found the courage to try it yet.—"Brown Eyes."

May 24. — A red-letter day if there ever was onc! Our Junior Prom went off, a great success. Streamers of our class, pink and aqua, made an enchanting ceiling. We thought it looked wonderful and so did everyone else, with spotlights, balloons, confetti and serpentines. It was a glorious affair, but now I'm beginning to realize that I'm tired from more than a week's work of decorating and we have solid session tomorrow. Even the bed is yawning! Bonne Nuit.

May 28: We had a cloudburst today, just about the time to come home from school. Brooks ran over the road, but we managed to get a ride home safely.

May 29: Only two more days of school this year! I was just getting used to the three mile walk! I canned three and one-half quarts of asparagus after I got home tonight. That is always the beginning of the canning season. We have about 270 tomato plants for our own use.

May 30: I celebrated by making a rhubarb pie. But I did manage to take time enough off to cross the field back of the house and glory in the pink and white blossoms of the wild apple trees there. And near the swamp, where the deep blue violets bloom, are yellow Lady's Slippers, holding out their little bootees so invitingly. It's a lovely world here.—"Country Cousin."

Drawn by Margaret Mangano, New York

FIRESIDE MEMORIES

From some distant corner
Faintly floats a song
From a mellow harmonica,
Which echoes sweet and long.
Near the blazing fireplace
Free from all misdemeanor
Sits in quiet solitude,
Grandfather—the dreamer.
Once he smiles dreamily,
Then sad looks crowd in,
As the young folks grow and scatter,
He lives his life over again.

—Evelyn Wynick, Pennsylvania.

ODE TO A PINE TREE

Stretch your kingly limbs to grasp at floating
Clouds; you never reach them. Once, perhaps,
You touched those shadows, finding that
Your longing shifted to the sky above.
And when, triumphantly, you brushed the dusty stars,
Your one desire, was it to touch the God who
Placed that lust in you? If this is
True, then, you are strangely like to man.

—Anna Kemesies, New York.

BLUE DENIM

CHAPTER III

It was late afternoon. The sun had begun to sink rapidly bchind the slim ribbon of river behind the house and crickets had begun to chirp softly as though coaxing the evening shadows to enfold them.

Judy had left her doll, Flora, down behind thc barn and went looking for it. But it was not her doll she found—it was Bert.

Seated on an old over-turned pail he was counting money out on the top of an old over-turned wide-bellied barrel.

Judy gasped and Bert jumped.

"Jude!" Bert swung around trying to hide everything behind him guiltily. "What did you come down here for. Spying on me?" His dark brows lowered, older-brother fashion.

"Bert!" Judy suddenly got awfully cold. Her brother looked terribly guilty.

For all her 11 years, she had known for some time that Bert should not go around with Frank, old Mr. Fellows nephew. He was not like Bert. Bert was honest and kind and—brotherly. Frank was—she had wandered around mentally, many times, desperately trying to catalogue him. Finally she had hit it. He was—deceitful! It was a big word for her—but she could handle it.

"Bert!" She said it again as though he was a stranger.

He could feel himself go down a few degrees in her estimation.

"Where did you get all that money, Bert?"

"None of your business, little Buttinski. Go on back to the house and mind your own business—if that's possible." He ended bitterly.

Judy gasped. Bert had never talked this way to her before.

She eyed him. "You tell me, Bert Crisman, where you got all that money or I'll go tell Daddy."

She stood, both feet planted firmly on the ground. Her doll, Flora, she had just picked up was clasped eightly enough to come apart in her arms.

"You'd just better not if you know what's good for you. Frank's right—sisters only spell trouble. Always buttin' in something."

Judy turned and went flying toward the house. But Bert was right behind her.

"All right! All right! I'll tell you." He grabbed her arm, "Stop yelling. Shut up! Will you? I'll tell you what you want to know." Judy's lips tightened. Bert was hurting her.

He swung her around. "Come on back. I'll tell you about it."

She followed him. "How much money is there, Bert?"

"Fifty dollars!" Bert's jaw set. "Fifty berries and now you've ruined everything." He kicked a stone out of the way, his hands doubled in his pockets.

"What are you going to do with it, Bert? Where did you get it?" she looked up at him worridly—trying to cope with it.

"I found it in the road in the wreck. I was going to have myself a good time. I still am!" he finished defiently, "and your going to shut up about it. I'm going to buy licenses for my jallopy. Get Mom a Mother's Day present—oh, there's a lot of things I'm going to do with it. But, get this kid—YOUR going to keep your trap shut!"

Keep your trap shut! Bert certainly was adopting Frank's talk awfully fast, Judy observed.

"Bert, would you steal from the sick?" She gazed up at this new brother of hers, wide-eyed.

"Why, uh, no—why?" Hc gathered the bills up. Rolled them carefully and replaced the rubber band around them.

"You know who owns that money, Bert!" She faced him accusingly.

"How should I know for sure who owns it? What's the difference? There was at least 80 people all standing around until the ambulance came. Anyone there might have lost it." Bert sounded as though he was trying to convince himself rather than Judy.

"Bert! But you KNOW. You know why Frank was taking old Mr. Fellows to town this morning." She walked up to him, laid her head against his arm. "Bert, you know we heard Mr. Fellows tell us last night that he was going to have Frank drive him to town today so he could pay Mr. Wells the last $50 he owes for the tractor he's been so long paying for. Remember, Bert? We were all eating pop corn in front of the fire just before we went to bed?" She hugged against him. "You MUST have forgotten, Bert." Her mace suddenly lighted. Yes, that was it. Bert had forgotten. He just wouldn't take anything that belonged to someone else. Even if it had not been Mr. Fellows he would have found it's rightful owner.

"Forgotten nothing! Heck, you've begun to preach like—like Mother." He shoved her from him.

"Bert!" Don't you dare say things like that about Mother."

"Go on. Go play with your dolls. I've got other things to think about.

"I'm going to town in the morning and get my plates. I'm going over to Frank's now. I've no time to fool around with kids."

Judy started to walk away. "Jude!" Bert stopped her, "are you going to shut up about this?" he tapped his shirt pocket with his thumb.

"I'm going in and tell Daddy!" Two big tears started to course their way down her cheeks.

Bert's face stiffened. "O. K. But don't forget, I warned you." he let go of her, "one single word out of you and I'll drown that cat of yours—Corky!"

"No, Bert, no! You wouldn't!" She stood paralized with fright.

"Oh, wouldn't I?" A funny smile began to cross his face.

"I—I guess you would." She admitted in a weak little voice.

"Promise then?" Bert asked nonchalantly.

"I—I promise!" She turncd and fled toward the house. Something had suddenly happened to the world.

(To be continued)

LETTERS WANTED

Mary Tiffany (16), New York; Marian DuBar, Penna.; Janet Miller (14), Penna.; Evalynn Woodford, Ohio; Lois Osgood (17), New York; Marjorie Goodwill (18), New York; Eilien White (14), Ohio; Thelma Mortenson (18), Mass.; Ralph Stillwell (16), New Jersey; Edna Ham (19), New York; Gloria McGinnis (16), New Jersey; Alice Smith (11), Penna.; Chris Nelson (17), New York.

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading should be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., with the name and state for whom the letter is intended on the outside of the envelope. We shall complete the address. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

Farewell to Our Page

Dear Boys and Girls. — It is with great sorrow that I say farewell to "Our Page." I have enjoyed it very much and will continue to do so.

Poor little Beauty. How could anyone be so cruel to a dear little pony? I am glad that Beauty is happy with Barbara Marshall. And Barbara, why not draw us a picture of Beauty so we shall know exactly what she looks like?

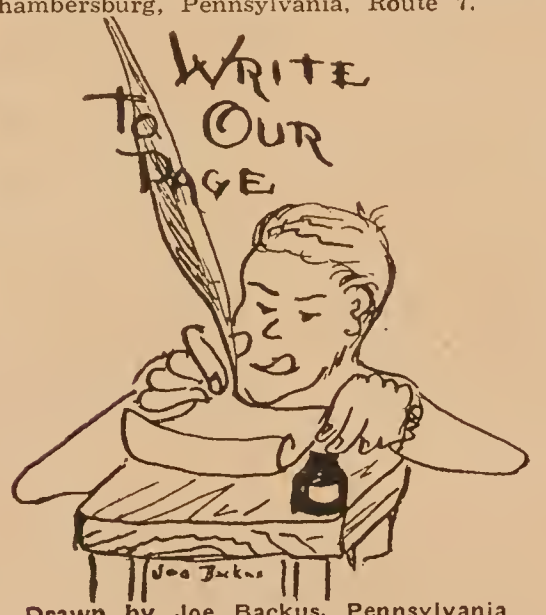
I have New Zealand white rabbits, but have never tinted their cheeks with rouge as Isabel Reynoilds does hers, but I have tinted my white pigeons with rouge. They look very pretty with pink heads, cheeks and wings. My favorite is a big white fellow I call Douglas Corrigan. He is very tame and lights on my head or shoulders.

I will say say goodbye to you all and be sure and send your contributions to "Our Page" before all find yourselves facing your 20th year, the same as I and regretting it very much. Good wishes to you all and to "Our Page." — Ada Boutilier, Maine.

REUNION NEWS

Rememeber the reunion dates, August 24th and 25th, Saturday and Sunday; We are anxious to meet the "Our Pagers" and their friends and families from all over the United States.

All those wishing to attend this year's event and would like to know particulars, pleasc write Alice Miller, "Oakley Manor," Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Route 7.



Drawn by Joe Backus, Pennsylvania

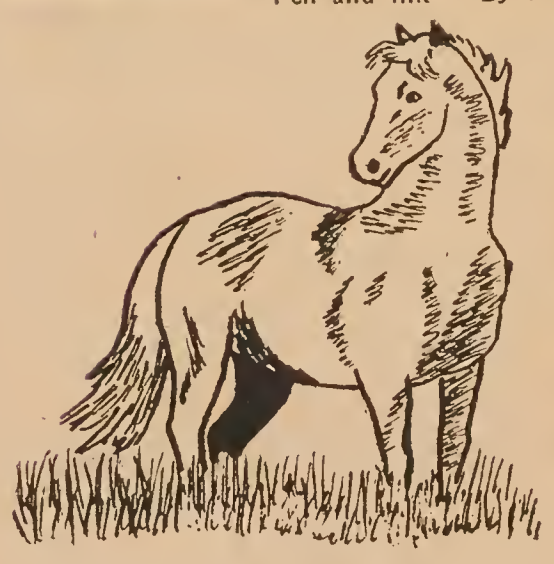
Vacation time is in full swing and we hope that a lot of you will be able to get to the reunion this year, and as it is still two weeks away, it will give you some time to save up for it. You will like meeting the boys and girls whose contributions you have admired.

We are glad to welcome some new members, Joe Backus and Evalynn Woodford. We know that they will have a lot of fun on "Our Page" and make a lot of new friends too. "Jellybean" has come back again after a long silence and we are glad to see her again. The third chapter of "Blue Denim" proves to be enthralling. It doesn't seem to us that Judy's brother could hurt the kitten "Corky" and that her brother Bert is not a bad boy at heart as is his friend Frank.

Please note that we have changed the date for contributions from the fifth to the third of the month. Also please see that your name, age and state is included with your contribution.

Send all contributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. before the third of the month if intended for that month. Letters received later than this date will have to be held over until the next issue.

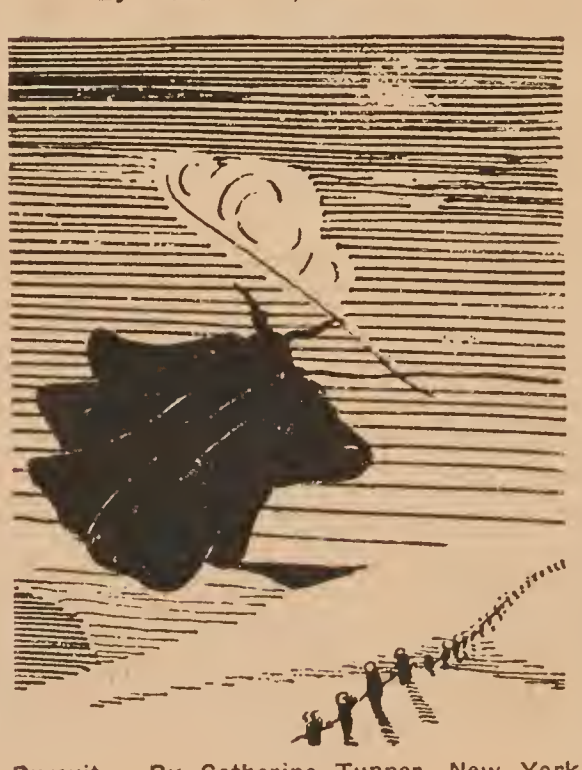
Pen and Ink — By Fred Romer, New Jersey



In the Field — By Ada Boutilier, Maine

Fishing in the South Seas
By Edna Marz, New York

Dutch Girl — By Beverly Perfield, New York



Pursuit — By Catherine Tupper, New York

News From New Jersey

Recent hot weather has caused New Jersey crops to show marked improvement the last two weeks although rains would be welcome in some sections. Wet, cold weather earlier in the season has resulted in most crops being about two weeks later than usual. Pastures and hay crops, however, were favored by the wet weather and show great improvement over last year. On the whole, New Jersey farmers look forward to increased yields over last year. Whether or not they may look forward to better prices remains to be seen. War conditions make predictions impossible for that factor.

Win Dairy Honors

Six Hunterdon County 4-H dairy club members own animals that have qualified for the State 4-H Dairy Honor Roll by producing at least 1,200 pounds of milk or at least 45 pounds of butterfat for the month. The three year old Holstein belonging to Abram Van Doren of Clover Hill led the county animals in both milk and butterfat production with 1,742 pounds of milk and 77 pounds butterfat. The six year old Jersey belonging to Willette Case of Ringoes was next with a production of 1,054 pounds milk and 65 pounds butterfat. Other contestants included a two, a four and a six year old Holstein all belonging to Abram Van Doren, an eight year old Holstein belonging to Orville Phillips of Lambertville, a four year old Jersey belonging to Barton Case of Ringoes, and a seven year old Holstein owned by Ruth Hagan of Pleasant Run.

Peach and Apple Prospects Good

Present conditions indicate a good peach crop for New Jersey this year. A good apple crop is also expected although it will not be so large as last year's bumper crop.

The peach season is about a week later than normal. Reports indicate a large crop of new varieties which have been developed at the Experiment Station, both in Middlesex County and thoughout the State. Harvesting of "Golden Jubilee," earliest of these new varieties, will begin sometime during the week of August 5.

Apple crop conditions are generally better in the central and southern parts of the State than in the northern counties.

Improve Pastures

Remarkable improvement of pastures can be seen on the farm of Siegfried Hartman near Lambertville who is operating a large purebred Jersey dairy breeding establishment. The pasture improvement program has consisted of applying lime needed to correct acidity, topdress with manure reinforced with superphosphate and occasional applications of cyanamid in the early Spring. Some of the pasture plots have received applications of a complete mixture such as 5-10-10. This program has resulted in a heavy growth of sod which has increased the carrying capacity of these pastures several fold.

Mercer County 4-H Club Co-operative

Prepared for even greater business as a result of last Summer's experience and success, the Mercer County 4-H Co-operaive Marketing Association has opened its stand at the Trenton Farmers' Retail Market. Organized last year by 10 rural boys and girls in an effort to find a cash outlet for the farm and homemade products they learned to raise and make in 4-H Club work, the Association increased its membership to 28 boys and girls and did nearly $1,000 worth of business by the time the season closed.

Farm Women Start Own Market

Thirty Atlantic County rural women are confident that the opening day success of New Jersey's first farm women's market, which is located near Pleasantville, will continue and will help them solve the problem of supplementing their families' farm incomes. They are all members of the Atlantic Farm Women's Cooperative Market Association which has established this pioneering venture in retailing fruits, vegetables and homemade pies, cakes, breads, preserves, cookies and canned goods. The market is on Route 40, two miles west of Plesantville.

Rambling Along at Long Acres

There was a lot of hidden truth in the games we used to play at school. One would toss a dipper of water high over a group and exclaim "What goes up must come down," well that was true of all things. Cotton, wheat, corn and hogs went up and we of the dairy and fruit farms paid higher prices but got no higher prices for our products. Now they have come down just as the playful boy said they would for what goes up must come down.

I find many folks excited over the war. One man locally killed himself, another shot a neighbor whom he suspected of being a fifth columnist and many are very nervous over the war doings. We read of battles, of vast territories laid waste but little or nothing about those thousands of farm folks who must lose their all through no fault of their own.

When the whole world looks blue, when you are sure you are down near the bottom, when you feel aches and pains, when things seem to go wrong, take a ramble among your neighbors and come home thankful you are so well off. One man threatened with a cancer from an infected broken rib which never healed properly, another suspicious he has cancer of the stomach, a woman with dropsy, a man who lost his fine herd of cows through Bang's disease brought into the herd through sire service for a neighbor who kept but one cow; a man whose horse died just as Spring work opened, and man after man who has lost his home through being unable to meet mortgage payments. City folks make a lot of money but just listen to their complaints of being in debt and behind on the rent. All those tales of woe make you feel that Providence is smiling on you even if twinges of rheumatism do make your legs feel wobbly.

It is the little things which make up the sum of life. The pansies in the old wash machine which sets in the yard, the little chicks; from no where comes a half grown chick to snuggle in with a cluck which has little biddies and that chick is now the leader of the flock with the tiny ones following him and snuggling up to him or her. The Petunia plants set out in a rain never knew they had been moved, so soon the air will be fragrant again. The big red Astrachan tree near the house is full of little apples so all Summer the kids will be eating these good things while the faithful sweet apple also near the house promises its usual load of fine eats. The currants hang full, the strawberries were grand, as were the raspberries. We got our corn in late due to wet ground but already we are being treated to that grandest of all sights, a field of young corn on a dewey morning. The gold bugs will come a little later to brighten the world with their green gold magnificence.

Calvin makes good and is now a high and mightly senior facing his last year next Fall. He takes a business course and can type like a streak by touch and wangle figures through a lot of bookkeeping with such things as checks and drafts, bills of lading, etc. We never had such advantages in our school days and truth to tell such things always have been a horror to me as I do not like mathematics at all but what a preparation these youngsters get today. Loretta is home proudly making an all A report card for her fourth grade.

So we ramble along content with what life brings, struggling of course to better our material condition but making no moans over things we cannot help. Personally I look forward with intense interest to the coming campaigns and the hullabaloo of politics; it is such a fascinating game if you only stay on the sidelines and do not run for office. The winners rejoice and the losers sneak into hiding to nurse their disappointments and regret the waste of money. It is an expensive game to play, with a poor man standing no show whatever but you can trust the winners to get it all back while in office.

Berrien County, Michigan.

L. B. REBER.

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

Without Tortuous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address, and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps, that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For complete information —write today!

WILLIAM S. RICE, Inc.
Dept. 64-P, Adams, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 453.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG MAN 27, excellent companion; do anything. ADVERTISER 9307, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, expert dairy, poultry, hogs; new methods; unglutted markets; profitable results. ADVERTISER 9309, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPING POSITION wanted, in small adult family, by refined, middleaged American Protestant lady, good cook. ADVERTISER 9314, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERVISOR, OPERATOR, caretaker, nine years poultry farm management and small herd. Experienced in construction work, building operations and accounting; age 47, single; any location. ADVERTISER 9310, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED SCHOOLTEACHER out of work will care for children and help with housework for board. Can give good character recommendations. BOX 521, Woodridge, New York.

CARETAKER-GARDENER, chauffeur, good rider. Wife if need, French cook; reliable, sober, excellent references. ADVERTISER 9317, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED, SINGLE American wants work on dairy farm, would prefer milking 15 cows twice daily and doing barn work; have 18 years experience. Would prefer private room. Can do general farming also. ADVERTISER 9318, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING SUPERINTENDENT, care small estates, farm. Wife, cook, boy 13; excellent references. ADVERTISER 9324, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, NO children, wish position. Gardener, caretaker, handyman. Wife, willing to assist in home. Best references, 25 years last position. ADVERTISER 9327, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARM work wanted, married man 43, with family. Capable full charge; Connecticut preferred. ADVERTISER 9328, care Rural New-Yorker.

QUIET REFINED bachelor (61), retired active farming. Protestant, intelligent, strictly temperate, highest references, character, honesty, dependability, wants light work for home with kindly appreciative family. ADVERTISER 9331, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man 42 years old, single, good habits, willing worker, job on farm with good home, small salary. Write ADVERTISER 9335, care Rural New-Yorker.

JOB WANTED as herdsman, all details of purebred management, A. R. testing, good calf raiser, good feeder, Graham Breeding School. ADVERTISER 9339, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, MIDDLEAGED man, sober, experienced chickens, lawn, garden. Steady job, good home. GEORGE BOYD, West Norwalk Ave., Darien, Conn.

CAPABLE WOMAN wishes position as companion, housekeeper to elderly woman or invalid; vicinity of Philadelphia preferred. ADVERTISER 9341, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, FARM school graduate, experienced, reliable, best references; capable of taking full charge. E. FUNK, 257 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN desires position, housekeeper, 1-2 adults; widowers home. Refined, capable, economical; best reference. Also experienced in clerical work. ADVERTISER 9343, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN 64, clean, honest. Desires light work, no farming, small place preferred. Handy with tools, good caretaker, sober, reliable, trustworthy, wages secondary. Give full details. ADVERTISER 9345, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING POULTRY manager, single, lifetime experience; management private and commercial plants, waterfowl, turkeys and pheasants specialty. Handy with tools, excellent references. ADVERTISER 9349, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as farm manager, 47, married, life experience, modern methods purebred cattle, A. R. testing, general farming, fruit, vegetables, poultry, hogs. North Eastern or New England States. ADVERTISER 9350, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY 16, honest, like job for Summer. $12 month and board. CHARLES KRANZ, 529 Willow Ave., Hoboken, N. J.

Country Board

QUIET FARM home, $8 week. SPENCER'S. Crooked Creek, Penna.

WILL BOARD boys, farm, home cooking, Mothers' care, $8 week. F. THOMSON, Deposit, N. Y.

ATTENTION — World's Fair visitors, $1 person, large rooms, private home; special attention 4-H Clubs. Write reservations. MRS. M. HUGHES, 6143 218th St., (World's Fair Blvd.), Long Island.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, cool, airy rooms, $1 person; five minutes Fair. 42-23 Union St., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-3292.

MAN WANTS room, wholesome country board, modern convenicnces; elevation above 3,000. Address, 115 Elm, Downstairs, Montclair, N. J.

BOARD, ROOM, lessons in home cooking, etc. MRS. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Lynn, Pa.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet, five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home; $1 person; five minutes Fair; make reservations. H. GRAUL, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE FARMS, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river. Sky Line Drive; $7 and $9 weekly; Christians, Woodstock, Va.

COUNTRY HOME, modern, large rooms, excellent food, near Saratoga; women guests preferred. GRACE SHARPE, Ballston Lake, New York.

WORLD'S FAIR tourists accommodated. Two blocks above Flushing Gate. Free Parking. Write, GRIMM, 134-23 57th Road Flushing, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED, $5 weekly. MARJORIE McCLELLAN FLINT, Randolph, Vt.

HOME WANTED for boy of 12, and little girl, Americans. ADVERTISER 9346, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL. Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1 5-lb. pail 85c, 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4; write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

BLACK WALNUT kernels. Properly cured, doubly hand picked, sifted. 65c lb. delivered. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, five pounds postpaid 85c; 10 pounds $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia ,N. Y.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, clover $4.80, new clover-basswood $4.20, buckwheat $3.30. 10 lb. pail delivered, $1.75, clover-basswood or buckwheat $1.40. Also small sizes for re-sale. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, New York.

HONEY, NEW crop nectar brand clover, 5 lb. pail postpaid 80 cents; two for $1.50. Also in 60's, glass and comb. HONEY BROOK APIARIES, Coxsackie, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

YOUNG LAYING leather colored Italian queen bees, 50c. Immediate shipments. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

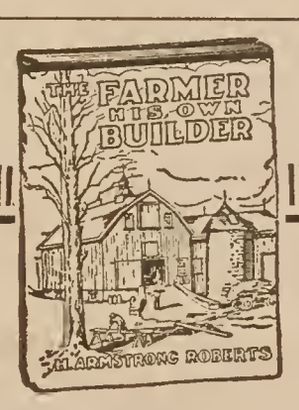
SELECT — Northern bred Italian or Caucasian queens, 60c each; very gentle and productive. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Two tractors, very reasonable. FRANK OZIMEK, 428 East 9th St., New York City.

WANTED — Used Rototiller, any condition. ERNEST TANGE, R. D. 1, Northville, N. Y.

LAYING BATTERIES, 17 Makomb units, 72 birds each; for sale reasonably. STONELEIGH FARMS, Inc., Carmel, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 70 foot steel windmill tower; 2KW Franklin light plant 110 volt. ROSECRANS, Galway, N. Y.



The Farmer His Own Builder

BY

H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry.

PRICE $1.50

NEW YORK CITY RESIDENTS ADD 2% SALES TAX

For sale by

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th Street, New York

The Henyard

Poultry Show Challenge

Have you ever seen a poultry exhibit in State or County Fair, local institute or mid-Winter show without wishing you might have a hand in the excitement? Perhaps you have even softly observed that you had left better birds at home. There is only one good answer to that. Bring the birds out for the test. Showing brings two rewards. It is good sport and one gets genuine information. If you really have good birds the cost of exhibiting will likely be repaid in cash. In that case the entertainment and knowledge will be a bonus.

There are many things for a beginner to learn even before selecting birds to be shown. One must have for reference a guide to the general disqualifications as well as those that apply strictly to one's own breed. You can get this information from the State Agricultural College and from the United States agricultural bulletins as well as from the "Standard of Perfection."

The earlier one selects and starts training the greater advantage one's birds have. It is a good idea to have a substitute in training, should your first choice meet with an accident or later you should discover some disqualification.

There are tricks to be learned about feeding, too. For example, an abundance of yellow corn fed to white-plumaged birds will cause an unwanted creaminess in color of the feathers. White birds must be laundered very carefully. Laundered seems the right word to use for the only steps left out seem to be starching and wringing. We believe it helps to brush out the feathers before standing the bird in a tub of warm suds of a pure mild soap, then the brushing will continue until the bird is thoroughly wet and the suds has an opportunity to clean spotlessly. Don't rub the feathers the wrong way. Wipe off the suds and remove to the first clear rinse of the same temperature, rinse a second time and if the fowl is white add a bit of bluing to the third and last rinse. Combs and wattles are gently massaged with vaseline, legs, and toes carefully cleaned and rubbed lightly with the vaseline cloth. Dark colored birds will not need washing but should have the dust removed from the surface feathers with a cloth.

Two articles necessary at the beginning of a show fitting period are accurate scales, so that you may know your birds will meet the weight standard, and a magnifying glass that will show up tiny stubs (feathers on the legs of smooth-legged breeds).

Overcrowding on roosts must be avoided if the plumage is to be in condition for late Summer and Fall showing. Young birds going in and out of low doors or hens using nest boxes that are too small will ruin the appearance of tail feathers almost beyond hope of remedying. Birds selected should have plenty of individual attention and handling if they are to appear at their best before a judge. L. L.

Various Poultry Questions

Is giving hens all skim milk they will drink advisable? What is the best kind of feed for laying hens? Can laying hens be too fat to lay eggs? J. G.

It is safe to give hens all of the skim milk they will drink. It is good for them; they like it; and it furnishes a wholesome part of food.

Where one has only a few hens, it is probable that one of the commercial mixtures can be used more economically than attempting to make a home mixture. These commercial feeds have a great variety of things that are good for hens and which they cannot get when kept in houses or yard. In the old times when farm flocks all had free range and picked up a great amount of their living out-of-doors in Summer, the ordinary grain such as corn, oats and some wheat feed made about all the hens needed as they got the meat that they required mainly from the bugs and worms picked up. For hens that are yarded these things have to be furnished in the form of meat scrap and this most of the mixed poultry feeds have.

There is some difference of opinion as to the danger of hens getting too fat for laying. Different breeds act in different ways about this. The probability is that where hens get too fat, it is because they have too much corn which is a fattening feed but not an egg producing feed so that the lack of feed for egg production has more to do with it than the fact the hens get a little over fat. It is, however, well to look after this matter and not feed too much corn to laying hens particularly if you can see that they are putting on considerable fat. Other grains such as oats and wheat and wheat middlings contain egg producing food and will not put on this excessive fat.

License to Mexico, N. Y. Cooperative

After a lapse of four months from the date of application, the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets has issued a milk dealer's license to Ontario Milk Producers Cooperative, Mexico, N. Y.

This new plant is completely equipped for manufacturing and is now receiving milk from 125 producer-members. They are shipping to the metropolitan market.

LEADING GRIT SALES IN NORTHEASTERN STATES
Your Dealer Has It!
ROLL-CRUSH Corp. Fitchburg, Mass.

WENE CHICKS
EXTRA PROFIT
LOW SUMMER PRICES — TIP-TOP QUALITY
WENE Wyan-Rocks—White-feathered Broilers and Roasters; Brown Eggs. WENEcross Red-Rocks for BARRED Broilers & Roasters. Also N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds. Complete Sexing Service. Hatches Every Week in the Year; Prompt Shipments. Write for Summer Prices—Lowest In Years. WENE CHICK FARMS, Box A-91, Vineland, N.J.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM

EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR Chicks and Eggs Are Ready From 35,000 BREEDERS
Pullorum Passed — No Reactors! SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires and CHRIS-Cross Barred Hybrids Mature Early in Any Climate or Any Weather. New Catalog and Prices.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box, 60, KINGSTON, N. H.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS
Barred & White Rocks, New Hampshires $6.50-100. Wh. Giants $8. Heavy Mix $5.50. Postpaid. Circular.
M. F. MATTERN, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BABY & STARTED CHICKS Blood tested & U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wed. through year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Cir. & Prices. Kenyon Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.

CALL and SELECT any you want from 1800 New Hampshire Red Pullets ready to lay $1.35 each.
F. W. LOVELL, CANTERBURY, CONNECTICUT

BABY CHICKS Beckman's White Rocks. Also Cross Breeds.
Beckman Poultry Farm, Box R-149, Ridgway, Penna.

Golden Rule Chicks
Hatching all summer. Send for low summer prices.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY. Box 26, Bucyrus, Ohio

do-it-with SQUABS
Steadily raised in ONLY 25 DAYS. Why breed for ordinary trade when luxury markets want all the squabs you can ship, every day in year? Go after this desirable profitable poultry now. Write postcard, get eye-opening free poultry business guide.
RICE FARM, 205 H. Street, MELROSE, MASS.

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Bronze, Black, White & Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guaranteed Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to—
S. W. KLINE, BOX 7, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS
Started turkeys & yearling breeders. Belchertown, Mass.

DUCKLINGS Pekins, $14 hundred; Runners, $12. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

WHITE KINGS—real breeders; all young pigeons $2.00 mated pair. G. EUSNER, Monticello, New York

WANTED
10,000 DISSATISFIED POULTRYMEN
WE WANT TO HEAR from 10,000 dissatisfied poultrymen—folks who believe they are not getting the egg yields that they should be getting. We would like these feeders to know more about Larro Research Farm and what Larro Egg Mash has done for many poultry raisers. For it is our experience, after 17 years of test work with hundreds of thousands of birds, that improper nutrition is the real cause of the troubles of many poultrymen.
Larro Egg Mash, all by itself, has made "satisfied poultrymen" out of many men who had been very unhappy about their results. This is not surprising when you know the story of this remarkable feed. Just think! It is the result of tests involving more than 400 laying mash formulas.
See your Larro dealer today or write to us. We want you to know the thrilling story of Larro Research Farm and Larro Egg Mash—and how it is helping poultrymen from Maine to Florida to build healthy, productive flocks.
LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
(Trade Name)
Division of General Mills, Inc.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN Dept. G
Larro EGG MASH
Farm-tested

BROILER CHICKS OF CONTROLLED BREEDING

If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are the lowest in our history. Write.
Hubbard Farms
Box 12, WALPOLE, N.H.
HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sex W. Leg. Pullets, 95% guar...	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Sex H. Pls. 95% guar.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs	6.00	30.00	60
B. & W. Rks., R.I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
N. Hamp. Reds....	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mixed.....	5.50	27.50	55

Lt. Mix $5.00; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $2.50 Heavy Ckls. $5.50. Less than 100 add 1c a chick Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P'paid.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

PILCH'S CHICKS
New customers everywhere switching to buy our Cheterosis plan breeding for layers. Also tops for Broilers. Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Links. Sexed chicks 95% guar. Cir. Chester Pilch, Bx. 101, Feeding Hills, Mass.

WARREN'S MASS. CERTIFIED R.I. REDS
WARREN CHAMPIONS in the Lead
Highest Pen, All Breeds, in Michigan; Highest Hen, All Breeds, N. Y. State; Highest Red Pen 3-Year Class, Lifetime Record, at Vineland; and Warren Pens and Birds advancing on all fronts.
WARREN REDS & ROCK-RED CROSS (Barred) U. S.-Massachusetts Pullorum Clean Tested every year since 1929, without a single reactor. In every purchase of Warren Chicks you get the same blood and pedigree that have created the Warren Champions and made Warren Reds World Famous.
Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs
Write Today for Catalog and Price List
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Box 20, North Brookfield, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION of CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.
Bonded Against B.W.D.

Chicks That Live
Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
19 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non Sexed	P'l'ts	C'k'ls
Large Type Hanson	100	100	100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$5.50	$11.00	$3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds..	6.50	10.00	6.00
New Hampshire Reds.....	7.00	11.00	7.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross.....	7.00	10.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed.....	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breedcre Bloodtested. P. P. Pullets guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for Free cat.
Chester Valley Hatchery. Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS
Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested. Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service & Live del. guar.

Pullets guar. 95% accurate unsexed	Per 100	100 Plts.	100 Ckls.
White or Brown Leghorns.....	$6.50	$12.00	$3.00
White or Barred Rocks.....	7.00	9.00	7.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds	7.50	10.00	6.00

Less than 100 add 1 cent per chick. Also started Chicks. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
REDUCTION IN PRICE
BABY CHICKS . . $8.00 Per 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for *Rapid Growth, Early Maturity*, Profitable *Egg Yield*. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.
I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
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All Breeders carefully culled & bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction & safe arrival Guar. Catalog Free.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed Will Ship C. O. D.	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
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Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00

Heavy Assorted Chicks $4.95-100
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95% GUAR. PULLETS 100% Live Delivery	Str. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns.....	$5.50	$11.00	$3.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds....	6.50	9.00	6.50
N. H. Reds.....	7.00	11.00	6.50
Red-Rock Cross.....	7.00	11.00	7.50
Heavy Mixed.....	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog, 30 years. Breeding Exp.
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PULLETS-PULLETS
8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.
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HERBSTER Quality CHICKS
R. I. Reds & N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross, S. L. Wy., Bar. Rocks & Wh. Rocks. $6.00 PER 100
L. Bra. & Wh. Gi. $7; H. Mixed.....$5.50-100
Postage Paid. Cash of C. O. D. 100% live delivery.
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BIG MIXED CHICKS $5.95 PER 100
White & Black Giants, Lt. Brahmas, N. H. Reds, White & Barred Rocks..... Dark Cornish, 12c ea. Straight Breeds $6.95-100.
Send no Money, Chicks & Postage C.O.D. 100% Alive.
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A. W. ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHIX
W. & B. Rox, Buff Orps., N. H. Reds, W. Wy., W. Leg. $6.50-100; H. Mix $5-100. From Bloodtested Breeders. Postp'd 100% live del. guar. Order from ad.
A. W. Ulsh's Hatchery, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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BARRED ROCKS
Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W.Brattleboro, Vt.

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Hens Mated with Direct Chicks, Str. Run $5.95-100. Tom Barron Males, Cockerels $3.-100.
DAY OLD PULLETS (95%) . . $11.95-100. Postage Paid.
Four WEEK OLD PULLETS . . $25-100. Express Collect.
MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, R-9, RICHFIELD, PA.

BLOODTESTED N.H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Poults; prices lower. M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.
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BAUMGARDNER'S CHICKS
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, New Hampshires, $6.50-100; H. Mix, $5.50-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. guar. Postage paid. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad. or write for FREE CIRCULAR.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Highlights at the State Fair

Some of the special attractions that have been arranged this year to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the New York State Fair to be held in Syracuse, August 25-September 2, are:

"The Paths of Freedom," a huge historical spectacle with a cast of 1,900 and hundreds of colorful period costumes, is the feature of the first five nights. This pageant will span the history of the Empire State from the time of the arrival of the first white man to the present day. Animals, closely identified with the history of the State, will be used in the production. Outstanding will be several yoke of oxen.

Seventy-five head of cattle raised by 4-H boys and girls from 13 counties in the State, will be sold in the baby beef sale on Tuesday, August 27, following the baby beef show which will be held on the preceding day.

A Boys' and Girls' Town with a population of 2,000 boys and girls from all parts of the State. The schedule is divided into two sections — one given over to the 4-H Club activities for the first five days; the other devoted to activities of the Future Farmers of America.

A modified atmosphere storage for apples, which demonstration will be conducted by the Experiment Station, consisting of a display of McIntosh apples picked in September, 1939 and which have been held in a high carbon dioxide, low carbon atmosphere at 40 degrees until mid-August.

An Indian Village. An arboretum, under planting since early Spring, will represent the efforts of the 7,800 Indians on New York State reservations who contributed to developing the trees, shrubs, etc. which have been transplanted in a special area in the Indian Village. Besides the arboretum, the Village will include demonstrations of basketry, beadwork and arrow-making.

The Model Home constructed on the Fair grounds complete and modern in every detail but not a radically modern house. In addition to the completely furnished interior there is also a beautifully landscaped yard.

The Eleventh Rural New-Yorker Tour on its Way

August 6th the friends who had joined our Eleventh Trip started on their way, gaily, full of the spirit of adventure and keyed up to full enjoyment of all the sights we had promised them they were to see. The group was not as large as usual but they made up for it in the interest and pleasure in each other at the very beginning and the trip will be another one of the "best ever." We begin to have a feeling of the famous singer who was always making a last appearance but each time she was better than the last and that is how we plan the trips. There will hardly be time to make any report in the next issue but we will tell you how it was enjoyed when we all return. At any rate put it on your list to inquire about next year's trip shortly after the first of the year so that you too can have the happy memories these travel friends of ours have. Nearly 1,000 people have travelled with us on these eleven tours and we have yet to have a complaint. Like all Rural New-Yorker subscribers these people are the best ever too. As one party remarked he had been on other tours with other groups and while many things were about the same our people were so genial and happy and not a grouch among them. So we are happy to have our Eleventh Trip well launched and we wish God speed to all. — M. G. KEYES, Tour Director.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Aug. 14. — Vegetable growers field day at Geneva, N. Y. Station.

Aug. 15. — Onion Harvest Festival, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

Aug. 17.—Empire State Honey Producers Assn. picnic, Adams and Myers Lake, Ransomville, N. Y.

Aug. 21.—Field Day at Mt. Carmel, Conn., Station Farm.

Aug. 25-Sept. 2.—N. Y. State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 5-7.—Northern Nut Growers Association, Roanoke, Va.

Sept. 15-21. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 1. — Poultry Industries Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 12-19.—National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

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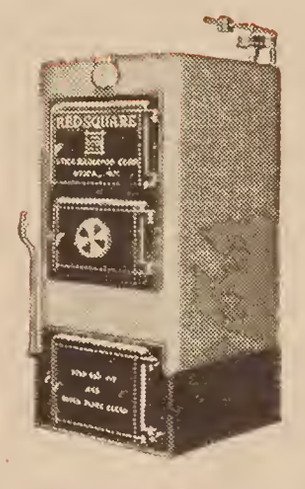

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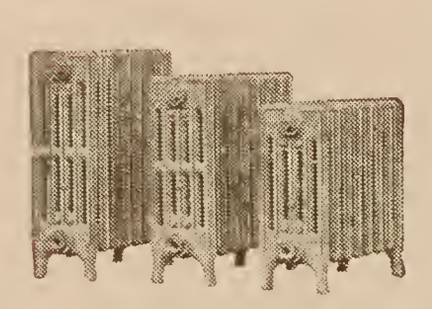

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STEAM or HOT WATER HEAT...

You have always wanted the convenience and economy of modern radiator heating and this is a remarkable opportunity to save money and to have real heating comfort.

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Dept. R-7, UTICA, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please have your nearest authorized dealer give me an estimate on the cost of installing a UTICA HEATING SYSTEM. It is understood that this places me under no obligation.

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SAFE AND EASY!

New CRAINELATCH on 24-SQUARE Door System

One of the greatest improvements ever furnished on silos. New Crainelatch Step draws big, 2-foot-square doors extra tight all around. Yet it lifts up easy as a pump handle. Provides 25% more hoops. Big, wide door openings. Never a tight squeeze even when you're bundled up in winter clothes. Now furnished on famous World's Fair Craine Korok, and available on Craine Triple-Wall and Craine Wood Stave Silos. . . . Write for folder and **Early Order Discounts.**

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MEN

Good territory open in Pennsylvania for subscription work for men with car. All year, good earnings. Permanent territory. References. Write —

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street
New York City

You Save 25¢

HERE'S HOW:

Take the coupon below to the nearest State Fair redemption office (see your local newspaper for address) and buy your State Fair tickets at half price. This coupon entitles bearer to as many as four advance sale tickets at only twenty-five cents each; a saving of twenty-five cents for each ticket.

Buy in advance and see the greatest State Fair ever . . . 1001 features in celebration of the 100th Anniversary. Nine days and nights of gala entertainment . . . educational . . . enlightening . . . thrilling . . . spectacular.

$20,000 SPECTACLE . . . "Paths of Freedom" gigantic historical pageant with a cast of 1,900 . . . 600 foot stage . . . thousands of colorful costumes and incidents . . . five nights, August 25 through August 29.

25¢ EXCHANGE COUPON 25¢

This coupon and twenty-five cents entitles bearer to as many as four full price fifty-cent admission tickets to the 100th Anniversary New York State Fair at the advance sale price of twenty-five cents each when presented at redemption station.

This offer closes Saturday, August 24

AUGUST 25 • *9 days, 9 nights* • SEPT. 2

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

SYRACUSE N. Y.

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Build a Sturdy, Dependable SISALKRAFT SILO

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Over 200,000 Have Been Used!

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Excellent opportunities in Veterinary Medicine are open to young men with farm experience. Middlesex University's School of Veterinary Medicine offers 4-yr. degree (D.V.M.) course. High-grade faculty. Experimental stock farm. H. S. graduates admitted to one-year pre-Veterinary course until September 1940; two-year minimum course starts September 1941. Coeducational.

Other Departments of Middlesex University:

School of Medicine: 4-yr. course, M. D. degree. School of Podiatry: 3-yr. course. School of Pharmacy: 2-yr. course. College of Arts and Sciences: (A.B. and B.S. degrees.)

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MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY

WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

Ready to Ship and Put Up!

If you're a late buyer, *play safe* and get a Unadilla. For heavy grass or corn silage, wood is the proven best material.

Only in the Unadilla can you get the patented doweled staves insuring a *Juice-Tight,* Windproof, enduring structure. Unadilla sure-step, sure-grip, door front ladder makes silage removal easier and safer.

Fine, clear, well-cured Oregon fir or Pine staves . . . laminated non-warp doors, hard-ware, roofs and hoops . . . ready to ship! Any handy man and helper can quickly erect a Unadilla!

Write, phone or wire for our catalog and prices. Unadilla Silo Company, Box C, Unadilla, N.Y.

Unadilla Wood Liners Available for ailing masonry silos. Write for prices.

UNADILLA SILOS

CORN HARVESTER

Best and fastest machine built. One row model, tractor or horse. Two row model, one horse. Carries to shock. No twine. Big labor saver. Pays for itself one season. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. Great for silage. Free trial. Agents Wanted. Write for catalog.

BENNETT MFG. CO., Box 104, Westerville, Ohio

Publisher's Desk

My subscription is not yet due but I wanted to tell you about an accident company that does pay its claims. I hope you can mention this in your Publisher's Desk Department as I really think every farmer as well as salaried men should have accident insurance of some kind. My surgeon's bill was $190 and this insurance check came in very handy. I had to have an operation and the surgeon did some extra work but I only asked the insurance company for three weeks indemnity as I did not consider the extra an accident. They were very decent about it and paid me for five weeks. I enclose a check for the renewal of my subscription. D. C. R.

New Jersey

We know that many insurance companies are ready and willing to and do pay claims and live up to the agreements in their policies. Our quarrel is with the limited insurance policies that promise everything verbally and then limit the policyholder in case of accident to the very limited terms that are contained in the policy and that are often written in fine print. A policy that is sold for just what it is cannot cause any complaint, but a policy sold under a representation that assures a farmer or others that every accident will be covered by that particular policy and then when the accident occurs it develops there are no such conditions in the policy but on the other hand very definite limitations, we say that such policies are not worth the $1, or $2 or $10 asked for them. We urge our readers to read all policies over carefully and understand them thoroughly before signing any agreements for them.

We have been reading the RURAL NEW-YORKER for over a year now and you have helped so many people I was wondering if you could help us out too. About February 16, 1939 we received a letter from the Flower Growers Exchange, 428 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md., asking us to ship some flowers to them. We shipped in two lots 2,710 Marguerites. I wrote them and the letter came back saying that they had moved. I wonder if you could locate them as the shipment should come to about $25 and it takes all Winter to grow these flowers for Springtime in our greenhouse. It means a lot to lose two shipments. Hope you can locate them. MRS. A. C. W.

Massachusetts.

It is reported that this concern has gone out of business and we cannot locate them. We refer to it for the purpose of getting the complaint on record and saving others from a repetition of the loss if the company starts up again.

Stung again on an egg dealer. Received a letter a year ago from Sterns Dairy, Brooklyn, N. Y., and shipped two cases and received the payment O. K., but at so low a price I did not ship any more. This year just before Easter I received a letter and tags asking why we did not ship them eggs. We wrote and told them our price and they wrote right back to send several cases as a sample. We shipped three cases but have not heard from them, although we wrote twice. Please see what you can do?

Pennsylvania. R. R. C.

We received three similar complaints and as Stern's Dairy made no reply or payment the claims were handed to an attorney who succeeded in getting small installments from time to time until all were collected. The advice is again repeated to check the credit standing before making shipments and you wil not have to report "Stung again on an egg dealer."

I received a letter with a dollar check enclosed and wasn't I surprised and delighted. On that day I was starting on a trip for a few days and one more dollar always comes in handy. Many many thanks to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER as I never would have got the $2 from any effort of mine as I did not get any reply to my letters and they refused to refund money collected on orders.

New York. MRS. J. H. S.

We can only wish we might always be as successful but we greatly appreciate the friendly letter of our reader. A dollar goes a long way with us all these days.

In appreciation of what your paper has done for me, my husband and I have scouted around among our friends, and rounded up some subscriptions for your paper.

New Jersey. MRS. J. V. G.

We are immensly pleased to have five new subscribers for three years each but we are more pleased that we were able to induce a debtor to pay a small but long standing bill.

Last October representatives of the Columbia Construction Company, 505 Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. came to my home and stated that they were looking for a house to veneer with Insullbric as a sample job to which they could bring their prospective customers to show the nature of their work. They said my house set-up was an ideal location for what they wanted. They stated the Company was going to open a branch office here and have four men work out from it and if I would veneer my home that for any contract they took within a radius of 20 miles I would recive $25. They claimed to have taken 28 contracts within a year so at the rate they would soon pay for veneering my home. They promised to put up an electric sign which would bring business our way and pay the electric bills. I have given them three months. I find the Company took a contract nine miles from here and promised the party the same thing. The contract states there is no verbal understanding but I have two witnesses besides my wife to the above. I wish you would write them.

Pennsylvania. M. B. G.

It is well to bear in mind that a signed contract is what counts—not verbal promises. This company refutes every complaint of our reader, claiming they are not responsible for any verbal statements by their agents and that no new business was secured through our reader's aid. They will not consider the complaint justified. In all propositions of this kind be assured your cost will cover the work. No company is altruistic enough to donate anything to pay for their materials. If a salesman makes a verbal promise that is not written in the contract take it for what it is—sales talk—and do not expect anything but what the contract covers.

I was informed that your Publisher's Desk Department will try to collect claims when it is possible. About three years ago my brother and I took a course of Public Service Training Corp., Detroit, Michigan for the sum of $70. After the course was finished they promised us a job or the money would be returned. After paying in our $70 we heard no more from them. Will you please investigate for us? W. W.

Pennsylvania.

This company applied for a receiver in 1937 for the purpose of winding up its affairs and dissolving the corporation. Claims were filed by creditors but we have no record of distribution or return of payments to students. We fear in any event it is too late to enter claims now.

From New Jersey comes a report that the State Police are seeking three men who did a local farmer out of $480 hard earned cash. Two of these men approached the farmer and stated they had five horses coming from the West and would pay $1.25 each for care of same. One man gave his name as Mr. Schultz and the other George Schneider. They explained they expected a $600 check at the hotel later and in the meantime suggested a drink, which the farmer refused; then a game of cards which was also refused. A third man came in and he consented to play—the farmer watching on. Mr. Schultz shortly annuonced he had lost $4,800 and was worried but if he had a little loan knew he could win back the $4,800. The farmer felt sorry for him, and went to his bank and drew $480 and gave it to Schultz. They later drove our farmer friend out to his farm promising the money for the horses and repayment of the loan the next day. They drove away in their automobile and did not return. The farmer notified the State Police.

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BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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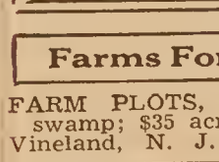
SHIP YOUR WHITE AND BROWN EGGS TO W. P. HENTZE & H. GRAU TO 17 Jay St. New York City



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BOOKENDS 29c per pair. A. BENZER, Islip Terrace, L. I. N. Y.

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Convenient To World's Fair. Five Cent Fare.

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Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM PLOTS, 4 to 10 acres, level, no swamp; $35 acre, easy terms. SAFRANEK. Vineland, N. J.

60 ACRE fruit, poultry and stock farm. owner widow; sacrifice, $2,500. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

SUBSTANTIAL POULTRY, stock farm, 100 acres, state highway, good buildings, electricity. Investigate. CHARLES MILLER. Marydel, Md.

390 ACRES, 12 room house; fireplaces; suitable inn; camp; 1,000 ft. elevation; private hunting; fishing. ROSECRANS, Galway, N. Y.

ACRE VILLAGE farm, level fertile land. greenhouses and work shop, (needs some repair) suitable florist, nursery, vegetable growing. House, six rooms, cellar, steam heat, garage; price $3,800, terms if desired. WOLPERT, Carleton Ave., Islip Terrace. Long Island.

SIX ACRES timber land, clear title, loam soil, suitable for poultry or fruit; full price, $100. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, Owner, Elmer, N. J.

300 ACRE river valley farm, 15 room house, oak floor, bath and heat, two tenant houses, barn 100x36, two silos, 51 milking cows, nearly 2,000 hens, fine tractor equipment. The monthly income is more than $1,000 the year round. We believe this is the best buy in dairy farms we ever had in 17 years of business. Price $17,500, $7,500 cash. UNITED REAL ESTATE, Triangle, New York.

PECAN GROVE. 12 acres several varieties. 10-35 year old trees; less than ¾ mile to Monticello, Ga. 1,200 feet road frontage, no buildings, plain view to town on good soiled road, ¼ mile to paved road to Atlanta. Macon, Athens; price $1,500. G. L. CHAFFIN. Monticello. Georgia.

FOR SALE—50 acres, seven room house, orchard, buildings; located near beautiful Owasco Lake. Price $1,200, terms. SAM JOHNSON, Locke, N. Y.

HOUSE, LOT, two building lots in Springville, Pa. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Lynn, Pa.

MUST SELL because of death, six room house, 25 acres; two miles from city of over 7,000 population. $3,000 or $1,600 cash and take mortgage over. JOSEPH HAAS, R. D. 1, Freehold, N. J.

70 ACRE farm, 18 miles south of Utica, seven room house, barn for 15 cows, good for dairy or poultry; price $1,800. ERAN DAVIS, New Hartford, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Attractive North Shore, L. I. poultry farm in the township of Huntington, N. Y., 10 acres. All buildings including up to date bungalow, recently erected with every modern improvement. Stock, equipment and running business all for the price of $12,000. BOX 338 East Northport, New York.

FARM FOR sale, two houses and 70 acres good level land. MARY FRANKFATHER, R. D. 1, Branchport, N. Y.

TO SETTLE estate, 170 acres, very good house, barn, concrete stable, other buildings, good land, abundance water, considerable timber. $2,000 cash. Many others; write your needs. EARL HAY, broker, Oneonta, New York.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN, 93 acre farm, fair buildings, 12 stock, horses, tools, elect. plant, orchard, immediate possession; $2,500; one-half cash. Many other stocked and abandon farms. EARL HAY, broker, Oneonta, N. Y.

1,500 ACRE farm for sale at low price. Excellent upland pasture and sufficient crop land to feed many cattle throughout Winter. Wonderful opportunity for raising beef cattle or other livestock. Address, ADAMS & DUFORD COMPANY, Chaumont, Jefferson County, N. Y.

CHANCE OF a lifetime, property in heart of city, 136.000 population. Ideal for large broiler or egg plant. Ten minutes heart New York City, worlds best market. Three buildings, 25x57 each, steam heated. Never failing spring, also pond. Seven room house with all improvements. Owner, 887 Nepperhan Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

LOW PRICED country places, 52 acres, eight room house, electricity, bath, furn., $1,750; 60 acres, six room house, stream, view, $950; 11 acres, six room house, barns, $950; four acres, six room house, poultryhouse, $875; one acre Summer home, lots fruit, view, water, electricity, $700; 100 acres, abandon, elevation, woods, $525; 100 acres, abandon, timber, stream, $750; 42 acres, 11 room house, electricity available, $800; 21 acres, six room house, henhouse, electricity, $1,200. KINCH, 10 Normal Ave, Oneonta, New York.

FARM WANTED, suitable for poultry within 30 miles of Flemington, N. J. Must be reasonable. Give full particulars. J. SNEL, Pleasant Plains, S. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange for farm in South; 200 acres pleasant-fertile stock, crops farm, two dwellings, barn, brooks, woods; one mile village; telephone; stone road. Owner. ADVERTISER 9312, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED 20-30 cow dairy farm, tractor alfalfa land. With or without stock, Eastern New York; state price first letter. ADVERTISER 9313, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, super-service gas station, in village, corner, six room modern apartment, steam heated, eight room apartment. Price $12,000, will exchange for large poultry farm. ADVERTISER 9315, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, seven room house, improvements, old barn, $6,500, cash or terms. HARRY VAIL Warwick, N. Y.

SUMMER or permanent one-man general farm and good home, Randolph, Vt. reconditioned farmstead. Offers privacy, 1½ miles to trading center. 96 acres: 25 tillage, balance pasture and wood. $1,600. Terms. 20-year financing. Free illustrated description. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—The famous Havarest Farms in the town of Moreau, Saratoga County, New York. Four farms, each with house and farm buildings. 193 acre farm, $12,500; 13 acre farm, $6,000; 200 acre farm, $15,000; 239 acre farm, $13,000. Inquire E. K. GRAHAM, 11 Broad St., New York City.

FARM, 140 acres, 10 miles Peekskill, year round old farm house, large barn and sheds, 100 acres timber, large stream, springs, electricity; touches Albany Post Road. See AGNES DONAHUE, Garrison, N. Y., or write me for particulars, Room 611, 103 Park Ave., New York City. $12,900.

WILL RENT licensed goat dairy to reliable party, furnishing references and security, small modern cottage, acreage, 30 miles New York. BOX 199, Briarcliff, N. Y.

FARM BARGAINS, Berkshires, near Stockbridge, Mass. 30 acres, excellent house, fireplace, beams, woods, spring, electricity, $1,750. Five acres, house, electricity, $900. 185 acres, woods, brook, view, large cave good outbuildings, electricity, gravity spring water $3,000. SCOFIELD FARM AGENCY, Chatham, N. Y.

FARMS FOR sale, widow sacrifices lovely village farm home, five rooms, bath, electricity, gas available; near school, stores and churches; low taxes. Splendid location for gas station and poultry; two poultryhouses. Located in New Jersey, lake and ocean bathing; $1,000 cash takes it. ADVERTISER 9322, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOVING PICTURE theatre, only theatre in beautiful prosperous town. Nice equipment, good seats. Same owner many years. Pleasant, easy-to-operate cash business. Two shows nightly, six matinees weekly: Price $7,000. HARRY WELCH, Penacook, N. H.

WANTED TO buy on contract, without down payment, good general farm, stocked and equipped, ready to work, references. ADVERTISER 9326, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Virginia 710 acre farm, large brick house, price $40,000. 900 acres, 9 room house, 11,000 apple trees, $35,000. 600 acres, rock house, $20,000. J. D. ADDINGTON, Charlottesville, Va.

MAIN HIGHWAY, long established gas station, lunch, house, garage, $2,900. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE — Within commuting distance New York, nine acre farm, fruit trees, outbuilding, eight room house, all improvements, fertile land beautifully situated main road, dry air, great opportunity for wide awake party. ADVERTISER 9332, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT OR sell, fully equipped 40 room Christian boarding house; farm, 45 acres. Very reasonable, fine opportunity, 100 miles New York. ADVERTISER 9336, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE CITY property. South Manchester, Connecticut business zone, for farm on U. S. Highway, New York State, New Jersey or Long Island. Within 65 miles Times Square. J. A. REKORTS, 17 Jackson St., Manchester, Conn.

150 ACRE farm, 1½ miles to Vermont State road, two miles to New York State road. House and one barn in good condition. One barn needs repairs. Good maple orchard. View from hills. Good site for Summer house; $2,200, less for cash. L. M. SHELDON, West Rupert, Vt.

WANTED 80 to 100 cow farm, rent or shares. Own horses; five adult milkers; purebred experience. ADVERTISER 9333, care Rural New-Yorker.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., modern five rooms, garage conveniently located with small store; apply week-end. MRS. ANNA STAUB, 16 Central Ave.

WANTED — Some cleared acres on business highway, within 40 miles New York City. THESTRUP, 8824 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROPERTY OR farm with substantial flowing brook, pools, or a lake. Something very good not too far from New York for a home. ADVERTISER 9337, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT — 27 acre farm in Wurtsboro, N. Y. Good seven room old house. Reasonable rent to responsible party. Owner will be on property August 19th to 29th. Ask for Spencer Home.

BOARDING HOUSE, completely equipped 11 room double house, two enclosed roomy porches, two bathrooms, shower, running hot, cold water, electricity, automatic steam heat; two cellars. 14 acres good soil, large orchard, excellent spring, near lake; all for $6,000. Albany County. ADVERTISER 9340, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO buy or rent, option to buy, poultry farm, general store or gas station. Reply full particulars, ADVERTISER 9347, care Rural New-Yorker.

BAYPORT, L. I., rare bargain, three acres, near South Bay, modern seven rooms, garage. HENRY STAUB.

FOR SALE—100 acre farm, electricity, modern conveniences, nine cows, team, machinery, tractor; $3,600, terms arranged. BOX 5, Rummerfield, Pa.

Help Wanted

WANTED — Good farmhand, teamster and good milker; wages $30 per month with raise. BENJ. A. McGUIRE, Toms River, N. J.

GIRL, WHITE, experienced general housework, plain cooking, assist care of two children, 4½-6½ years old, own room. Answer giving experience and references. BOX No. 10, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm boy, 16 years; light poultry work. Live with family, future prospects. FRED BRAMHALL, R. F. D. 2, Allendale, New Jersey.

WANTED—Graduate nurse for general duty in institution. Must be registered in New York State. Reply ADVERTISER 9295, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUTCHER SALESMAN for country slaughterhouse. Salary. Write full particulars. ADVERTISER 9302, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, EXPERIENCED farmer, single or married wife for housework. Permanent room and board. State wages and experience. PEACE DAIRY FARM, Lebanon, N. J.

WORKING FOREMAN for modern hay and stock farm. Must be good with machinery and tools. Must like animals, prefer some experience with horses. Good position for right man. ADVERTISER 9303, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG farmhand; good character references; start with moderate wages; good home. K. VOLZ, Big Piece Road, Caldwell, N. J.

WANTED — Young white woman, cooking, housework, some laundry. Trustworthy, willing; wages $40. Send photograph, references. C. J. MURPHY, 10 Lawrance Lane, Bay Shore, L. I.

WANTED — All around farmhand, only two cows, willing to do anything; also a good plain cook at once, able to cold pack vegetables and fruits, etc.; no laundry. Age forty or about; state wages expected per month. ADVERTISER 9300, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WANTED for general housework with small family. Sleep in, private room and bath. Steady work, $25 per month to start. MRS. H. OSIAS, 4809 Avenue K, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, able to drive car, for three adults in modern farm home in New Jersey. May bring child. ADVERTISER 9308, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE — Under 45 for modern farm in New Jersey. Man, poultry and general farming, tractor; two cows. Woman, cooking general housework. Must be clean, dependable, pleasant, fond of dogs. Two adults in family. Own room and bath. Salary $65. Position permanent if satisfactory. References will be investigated. BOX 121, Franklin Park, N. J.

COUPLE — Under age 40, for Connecticut home, 60 miles from New York City; man handy with repairs; gardening; woman, plain cook; housekeeper; $60 a month and board. ADVERTISER 9311, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man good teamster and milker no liquor; state wages expected. Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 9316, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man for barn work on purebred Guernsey farm. Year around job. $30 and board to start. In applying state age, religion, nationality, and experience. CLOVERLUCK FARM, Pepperell, Mass.

CARETAKER, STEADY position, mountain Summer resort, married, knowledge of carpentry, painting, plumbing required. Must have own tools, chauffeur license. State age, qualifications, past experience in first letter. ADVERTISER 9319, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER'S HELPER, good home. MRS. M. FINKELSTEIN, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

HANDY MEN on farm, $40 month, board. BOX 94, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

NURSE SOME hospital training, under 35 years, drives car. Unencumbered, strong, willing, care for young semi-invalid lady; $60 monthly. Full details first letter; for personal interview ADVERTISER 9321, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, LIGHT housework, small congenial family, near New York City; own room; $25 month. ADVERTISER 9320, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM COUPLE, woman cook and run house, one in family; man assist farm work, milk, modern home. BOX 93, DeLancey, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN wanted for housework, modern home, good wages. MRS. GEORGE SCUTCHARD, Dolgeville, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED for man alone, must be neat, reliable, good cook and agreeable. Preferably not over 35; snapshot appreciated. ADVERTISER 9323, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, Orange County dairy farm. Dry hand milker, teamer, steady, reliable. ADVERTISER 9325, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married or single man for general farm work. Must be experienced, and good worker, good wages, would like a personal interview. COOPER HILL FARM, Ashley Falls, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced woman not over 40, for general housework. Must be good cook. Excellent living quarters in considerate family. Salary $50 month. Apply by letter, MRS. L. G. HUNT, New Canaan, Conn.

GIRL WHITE, houseworker, experience unnecessary, own room, good home, four in family. $25 start, references. Apply by letter with photo. ADVERTISER 9329, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — General houseworker not over 40; plain cooking, no laundry, care child three; state age, salary expected, experience and references. OLSON, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED — Sober reliable married man to work on modern dairy farm; must be first class milker, understand and operate truck, tractor and tractor drawn machinery. This is a permanent position. House furnished; state salary expected and references. ADVERTISER 9330, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, intelligent young woman, complete charge four year old child; no housework; good home. MRS. M. SHULMAN, 916 South 20th St., Newark, N. J.

HANDYMAN, UNDER 50, good home, $15 monthly. J. THEIS, Monroe, N. Y.

WANTED — Married man to take complete charge of general farm. Must be honest, healthy, experienced and dependable; no tobacco or drinking. ADVERTISER 9334, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED A good farm hand, $40 per month, steady. CHAS. STEWART, Callicoon, N. Y.

BEEMAN, FOR three months to help with extracted honey. Give age, habits, experience, reference. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, New York.

RELIABLE COUPLE wanted, Central Jersey, modern country home. Gardener, light farming, handyman. Wife, cooking, housework. State ages, references, wages wanted. ADVERTISER 9342, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, WITHOUT children; gardener, handyman, general houseworker, cook. To take complete charge of seven room private home, small family; must be fond of children. Attractive surroundings; own private room and bath. $75 to start, state age, experience, references. ADVERTISER 9344, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN or younger, year around; small suburban grounds, chores, some poultry. State particulars. ADVERTISER 9348, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, COUPLE for farm. Wife cooking and housework; man general handyman, garden, etc. State qualifications, references, wages. ADVERTISER 9351, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Dependable woman for cooking and housework. Must be efficient worker, used to country. Give references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 9352, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, farmhand, single, sober, willing worker. Dairy farm, good home, permanent, year round job. Give full particulars and lowest salary acceptable. All letters answered. ADVERTISER 9353, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Working herdsman, married, on dairy farm in Mohawk Valley. Permanent job for experienced farmer and mechanic. Good house, electricity; moderate starting salary. State all particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 9354, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

MAN AND wife desire position as caretakers. SCOTT EDDY, R. D. 1, Broadalbin, New York.

YOUNG MAN, farm raised, graduate of small agricultural school, has run 1,300 qt. Grade A dairy, worked in commercial dairies; last two years has been making records on Guernsey test cows, and prize show cows. Honest, industrious, clean, desires opportunity on medium sized dairy farm either in commercial creamery or both dairy and barn. Health permit and best of references. Can also furnish 1st class man to assist. ADVERTISER 9301, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, NEAT and efficient, references. E. T., Box 64, R. 3, Kingston, N. Y.

CAPABLE YOUNG woman with two year old child, seeks position as companion, housekeeper or practical nurse; could manage motherless home. Drives, license, references. ADVERTISER 9299, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MILKER and dairy boy, (16), would like work. RICHARD TAYLOR, Hillsboro, N. H.

POULTRY, SMALL fruit, seeds, plants, single, middleaged. Will work for salary or shares. ADVERTISER 9304, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 38, married, experienced pasteurizing milk and ice cream making, desires year round position; references. BOX 5, Holland, New York.

WOMAN, ONE child, wishes housework. MABEL SAVAGE, R. F. D. No. 2 Andover, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, Experienced broiler and egg production; sober, capable willing worker. Large plant preferred. ADVERTISER 9306, care Rural New Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 451.

RURALISMS

THE DELPHINIUMS. — Our larkspurs suffered no Winter damage, and the seedlings carried over in a frame were strong and vigorous at planting tme. However, if properly cared for the seedlings do as well in an open bed as in a frame, for Delphiniums suffer more from hot Summers than from cold Winters. In northern New England, and we believe in Canada, magnificient flower spikes are produced, for the plants like the cooler nights better than the heat and drought usual in New Jersey. An Iowa correspondent of the *Florists' Exchange* gives some very helpful suggestions; he says the most successful method is to plant them like radishes or other small vegetables. The ground is well prepared, and marked in shallow rows; the seed is sown, not too close together, and sprinkled with tobacco dust before the row is filled in. Cover about one-fourth inch deep. This expert covers the seed with clean sharp sand, a practice used among commercial growers with many seeds. The sand is a precaution against the damping-off fungus. The covering is pressed down with a board, so that it is firm and smooth. As the seedlings appear, cultivate frequently, and keep free from weeds. The bed is not watered artifically, but the constant cultivation maintains a dust mulch that prevents the escape of moisture. This grower sows his seed in the Spring; he says it is a little slower to germinate than when sown later, but given good care many of the plants will bloom in August or September, instead of waiting until the following year. While still small the little plants are shaded if the weather becomes very hot, a desirable shade being slanted frames set up on bricks. The seedlings are not transplanted the first year, and will endure the Winter without covering; but a scattering of coal ashes over the crown of each plant protects them from marauding insects. Another suggestion made by this grower is to shade the plants when they are cut back after flowering, which seems to us valuable advice, for it is usually very warm when this is done, and the tender shoots of the second growth may be scalded by the hot sun. It has been our practice to sow Delphiniums in August, but this Spring sowing is really more convenient. We sow in a frame where the seedlings pass the Winter, but self-sown plants in the open border are quite as good. There is much to be said in favor of sowing in the open ground, and we are told that these Spring-sown seedlings make especially vigorous plants. Delphinium specialists continue to improve these lovely perennials, and there is a wonderful new variety called Pink Sensation that bears clear bright pink flowers. It blooms almost continuously through the Summer, and is of the Belladonna type, growing to a height of about four feet. It is said to be slow to propagate, so that it is rather high-priced, but such perennials are inexpensive when we consider their permanence. This pink form will be lovely planted with the dark blue Bellamosum form. The giant Pacific hybrids include some beautiful clear white Delphiniums, as well as blues and lavenders, but really all the improved strains will satisfy the gardener.

SWEET SULTAN. — We always have quantities of cornflowers, blue, white, crimson and intermediate shades; they self-sow so freely that they become garden weeds. However, they are fine for cutting, and if the weedier plants are destroyed before they seed one has an attractive variety. If, however, it is desired to grow fine flowers of certain colors it is wiser to destroy volunteers, and sow a selected strain of seed each year. Cornflowers are Centaurea cyanus, bluebottles, bachelor's buttons and ragged sailors being other common names. There are several other Centaureas commonly grown, and one of these is the annual sweet sultan, which has the attraction of a very pleasant fragrance. Like the cornflowers, they bloom from June till August or later, averaging about 2½ feet tall. Sweet sultan is derived from Centaurea moschata, which has been given several other varietal names and our hybrid garden forms are now commonly called C. imperialis. The colors include deep red, rose, lilac, purple, white and yellow. They are of simple culture, doing well in any sunny location. E. T. ROYLE.

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RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY AUG 23 1940

Horse Pulling Test at the State Fair

The Emblem of America--Corn

By Bess Gordon

BETTER than gold, said a sage, and justly, for it is the nerve center of American life; "the annual storehouse of a nation's needs, from whose abundance all the world may feed."

Back 3,000 years to prehistoric times, back to the time before the white man landed on American soil, corn was the American grain, and still is America's grain supreme; sustaining the aborigines, sustaining the explorers and the pioneer settlers who came after them, sustaining our people today. Yet its origin is as shrouded in mystery as life itself, but it is believed to have sprung from American soil, first grown in southern Mexico or Peru.

Be its origin what it may, to the aborigines corn was the "staff of life", and in myths, in legends, in art, and in ceremonials they glorified it. Ignorant and unmindful of theories of evolution, they accounted for its origin in various miraculous ways. In their stories of the creation, the deluge (American Indian tribes have legends dealing with a great flood) and the beginnings of civilzation, maize plays a chief part.

In an account of the flood story of the Caribs of Ecuador, maize saves the Carib race from extinction. In a legend of the Mayas of Yucatan it is the means whereby man is given a soul. Made of earth, by means of maize the breath of life is breathed into him. In another legend, maize is the means whereby the land is reclaimed from barbarism. In a legend of the Ojibways of the Great Lakes region, immortalized by Henry W. Longfellow in "Hiawatha," and Bayard Taylor in "Mondamin." maize is the blessing from the Great Spirit, the supreme ruler over all deities. In a myth of the Navajos of the West a turkey hen is credited with first making corn known to them. From the direction of the morning star she flew, and shook from her feathers an ear of blue corn. Numerous and varied are the legends accounting for the origin of maize. Every tribe has its own legends. Every legend explaining the beginnings of agriculture has maize as its subject.

The time between planting and the germination of the seed was a time for fasting in Peru and Mexico. Sacrifices were made to the maize goddess and her associate goddesses, the sun and rain goddesses, especially the rain goddess. Throughout the Americas, North, Central and South, harvest was generally celebrated by ceremonial processions to the cornfields. One of the tribes in Mexico selected its finest ear and took it to the temple. After a sacrifice to the harvest god, it was wrapped and put away until the following time of planting. The ear was then taken back to the field by a special procession and buried in a specially prepared pit; the purpose in the practice being to have the ear exert a good influence upon the growing crop. Only after this ceremony was planting begun. A short time before harvest, the ear was taken out of the pit by a number of priests who distributed the kernels as talismen among the people.

Corn served not only as the chief staple food, but as a delicacy. It was coarsely and finely ground and prepared in a variety of ways, not only cooked but fried and roasted. It served first as the aborigines' bread, usually flat cakes of white, yellow, red or blue meal, the ears being carefully selected and shelled with a view to obtaining the color desired. It was prepared as porridge; used for meat pies, tamales as they were known in Mexico, various kinds of meat wrapped in corn dough, the whole enclosed in a corn husk. Green corn and beans were combined to make "succotash." Another use, as great a favorite to this day as succotash, was the whole milky corn on cob, which was often roasted.

All of the chief classes of maize as we know them today, were known to the aborigines; flint, dent, soft, sweet and pop. By choice, the Indians had a wider variety of colors than is commonly seen today. None of the corn however was used for fodder. Domesticated animals, except for the Llama and its relatives in the western part of South America were unknown. In Mexico and other parts of America, some of the corn was fed to domesticated fowl, ducks, geese and turkeys. The stalks, leaves and husks were used for thatching, beds, mats and fuel.

With the cultivation of corn are associated some of the greatest feats of engineering in pre-Columbus times. On the steep slopes of the Andes in South America, corn was grown by terracing. Soil was brought up from below to fill up the terraces. It is said some of the best corn was grown on these terraces. In parts of Peru, where the rainfall was scanty, aqueducts were built, mountains tunneled, and streams bridged, to supply moisture to the cornfields.

The importance of corn in the lives of the aborigines, and their sense of values may be gauged by an Indian proverb which has it "that he that maketh a kernel of corn to grow, is greater than he that gaineth a battle."

When Columbus set foot in the new world, he failed to find the gold-roofed palaces, or the pearls and precious stones of the Orient, but he found something of far more enduring and immeasurably greater value — corn. In his voyages in the land Columbus saw miles of planted corn. He is said to have relished the bread made from corn given to him by the Indians, and took seeds of the grain back with him.

The enthusiasm of Columbus for corn was shared by the other explorers of the 16th and 17th centuries, by Cartier, De Soto, Champlain, Hudson and others. They saw large fields of corn, saw it in a numberless variety of forms, in all states of cultivation, and in the villages saw busy groups of Indians preparing the corn for food. The grain was seen in North, Central, and South America, from the Great Lakes region to the Argentine. The Spanish explorers were not slow to introduce the plant into Spain. Other European explorers introduced the plant into their homelands. In the 16th century corn was already being grown in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Germany and England. At first as a garden curiosity, the plant's bounteousness was early recognized, and its growth spread from country to country. It became a staple in Africa, China and India.

Corn helped to save from complete disaster the first settlement of gentlemen adventurers in search of gold, in Jamestown, Va., in 1607. Captain John Smith, who by his rule saved the colony, among other measures, gave each man an acre of land and instructed him to "set corn" in it. The settlers had at first been slow to adopt the grain, being so unlike any they had been familiar with, but they soon came to appreciate its great value as food. The Indians acquainted the white men with the fact that this precious grain when parched and crushed into a fine powder would sustain life longer than any other similar amount of food. They told them that a small pinch of it taken at frequent intervals during the day would give a traveler strength and endurance either to make long journeys or undergo great hardships. The grain was planted in accordance with the Indian method, amidst the standing forest trees. The trees were girdled, a strip of bark around the trunk cut away, which deadened the tree, destroyed the leaves and let in the sunshine to the soil. The soil about the trees was broken up and the grain planted—a rough method of tillage unknown to the settlers, and which no grain of the old world would have been able to withstand.

Corn saved the second colony to seek the shores of America; the Pilgrims, who by accident landed on the desolate shores of Massachusetts in November, 1620, instead of the coast of Virginia, where they were headed. Death due to cold and hunger took a toll of half the little band of 102 the first Winter, and the remainder of the colony might have met the same tragic fate, but for corn. When the Mayflower reached the shores of the new world, and an exploring party went ashore in search of a suitable habitation, they found "faire Indian baskets filled with corne, and some in eares, faire and good, which seemed to them a very goodly sight (having never seen such before); and here it is to be noted," continues the first governor of the colony, William Bradford, in his "History of Plymouth Plantation," "a special providence of God and a great mercie to this poore people that here they gott seed to plant them corne ye next year, or els they might have starved." In the Spring of 1621 an Indian who had been to London and learned a bit of English showed them how to plant their corn. "He told them excepte they gott fish and set with it (in these old grounds) it would come to nothing, and he showed them that in ye middle of Aprill they should have store enough come up ye brooke," all of which they found to be so by "triall and experience." When they gathered in their first harvest, there was food for all. It is not hard to guess the place that corn must have had in that first Thanksgiving when the settlers gave thanks to God for the products of the land.

Down through the years of Colonial life corn was the mainstay of the people. So important became the crop that many laws were passed regulating the minimum amount to be grown, and the method of caring for it. In the Bay Colony, laws were passed to tie dogs during planting time so they would not eat the fish while the ground was being fertilized. Taxes were paid in corn. Corn was grown in all the 13 colonies. Benjamin Franklin tells of nourishment to pioneers in parched corn mixed with a little water. It was not long before corn was exported. Corn saved the first colonists from starvation. It also made many of the later ones prosperous men.

(Continued next issue).

A Call for Reforestation

I have read with a great deal of interest the various letters and articles that have appeared in recent numbers of your paper dealing with the general topic of the needs of the farmer and farm life. As a teacher of biology I come in contact with a great many of these rural problems and having had many years experience as a government forester, I can speak on that angle of the problem also. This is a very great problem because when agriculture decays history shows that men decay and nations decay. A nation can have no greater asset that a healthy, prosperous, happy rural population. It is not a problem that is going to be solved by government doles or by preaching the gospel that scarcity of food products makes for prosperity. We have spent 65 billion dollars of Federal (our) money in the last seven years in a lot of foolish ways and agriculture has been aided very little. I say that advisedly because I do not think that giving people things and money helps them in the long run. It is apt to demoralize many.

The sooner the agricultural man looks at the problem with a long-range view, the sooner he will get somewhere. What should be done to really solve the farm problem in a way that will give most lasting results to all concerned? Let us look not ten but forty, fifty or seventy-five years ahead.

I want to tell you how I think the rebuilding of our vast forest areas will help the farmer and farm life. I do not think many of your readers appreciate this phase of the problem; at least none have mentioned it in their letters.

Federal, state, and local governments should acquire more of the forest areas and start to raise forests. Farmers, too, should build up their woodlots. If we could use local lumber here in New York now, our lumber bills would be cut practically in two. It must be brought all the way from the Pacific Coast. If New York State, its counties, towns, cities, and villages would acquire cheap hilly and rough land, not suited to any other use, and grow lumber, we would be that much nearer the day when we could supply our local needs. Furthermore, thousands of people would find employment in replanting waste lands, building roads and trails, clearing fire lines, and building cabins and shelters. The weed trees should be cut out, together with insect and disease-infested timber, much of which is worthless. This would improve the sanitary condition of our woodland so we could grow a healthy crop of trees. Stands that are at present too dense could be thinned out and those too thin and scattered could be stocked with young trees.

A lot of people would find employment, and no doubt at a time of the year when farm work is slack. As the timber grew up, many of the old wood-using industries would be brought back to rural areas. Chair and furniture factories, pulp mills, box factories, and various kinds of establishments using wood in different ways would find their way back to the source of supplies. This would bring pay rolls to rural communities and added tax receipts to local government units. We know that there are many European communities that pay no taxes as a result of the wealth their forests create and others receive in addition annual dividends from their forest properties, which are usually run by local government officials under the supervision of the state. In all cases they are on a sustained yield basis.

But there are other benefits to be derived from the rehabilitation of our forest wealth. Dense forests help to prevent erosion and floods. Rich farm soil is rushing seaward at the rate of billions of tons a year. We are told by Federal experts that if this keeps up, American civilization may be doomed in a hundred years. Floods take their annual toll. Farms are covered with sand and gravel or the rich bottom land disappears entirely. Building dams and dikes and levees is only a temporary measure if you do not prevent the mountain soil from coming down and filling up these engineering structures. Only the forest can anchor the soil permanently on these hilly and mountainous slopes and hence the forest is the best friend the farmer has.

Forests, we know, harbor birds, game and other forms of wild life. Birds help the farmer fight injurious insects. Wild life furnishes food and furs. It might also bring him hunters who spend their money in many forms of recreation. Forest restoration will also restore our hunting and our trout streams, many of which are in very poor condition. Forests in general are the chief attraction for millions of tourists who bring income to rural communities. Also forests will protect our domestic water supplies and control the streams for power development. This in turn is directly beneficial to rural electrification.

In short, we Americans must realize that growing and tending forest crops is just as important as growing farm crops. About 25 per cent of our land area is fit for no other use. Economists remind us that it is getting increasingly more necessary for us to put each acre of land to its best possible use, be it grazing, recreation, wild life, water conservation, forestry or farming.

Forestry alone, of course, will not solve the farm problem. Rural life is much too complex. There are many other things that need to be done. Rural life must be made richer, broader, and deeper. It must be a permanent life, not a shifting, roving one. Our rural population has shrunk from 59 per cent in 1900 to about 32 per cent of the total at present. This in spite of the fact that the population of the country as a whole jumped about 75 per cent in the last 40 years. What has caused this shrinkage? Largely the better opportunities and higher wages of the cities, although there are many other deeper causes. Many movements now on foot are trying to combat this tendency and we need to do all we can to help these movements and accelerate them. That, in my estimation is the only way to attack this perplexing farm problem. Let us briefly review some of the adjustments that are going on.

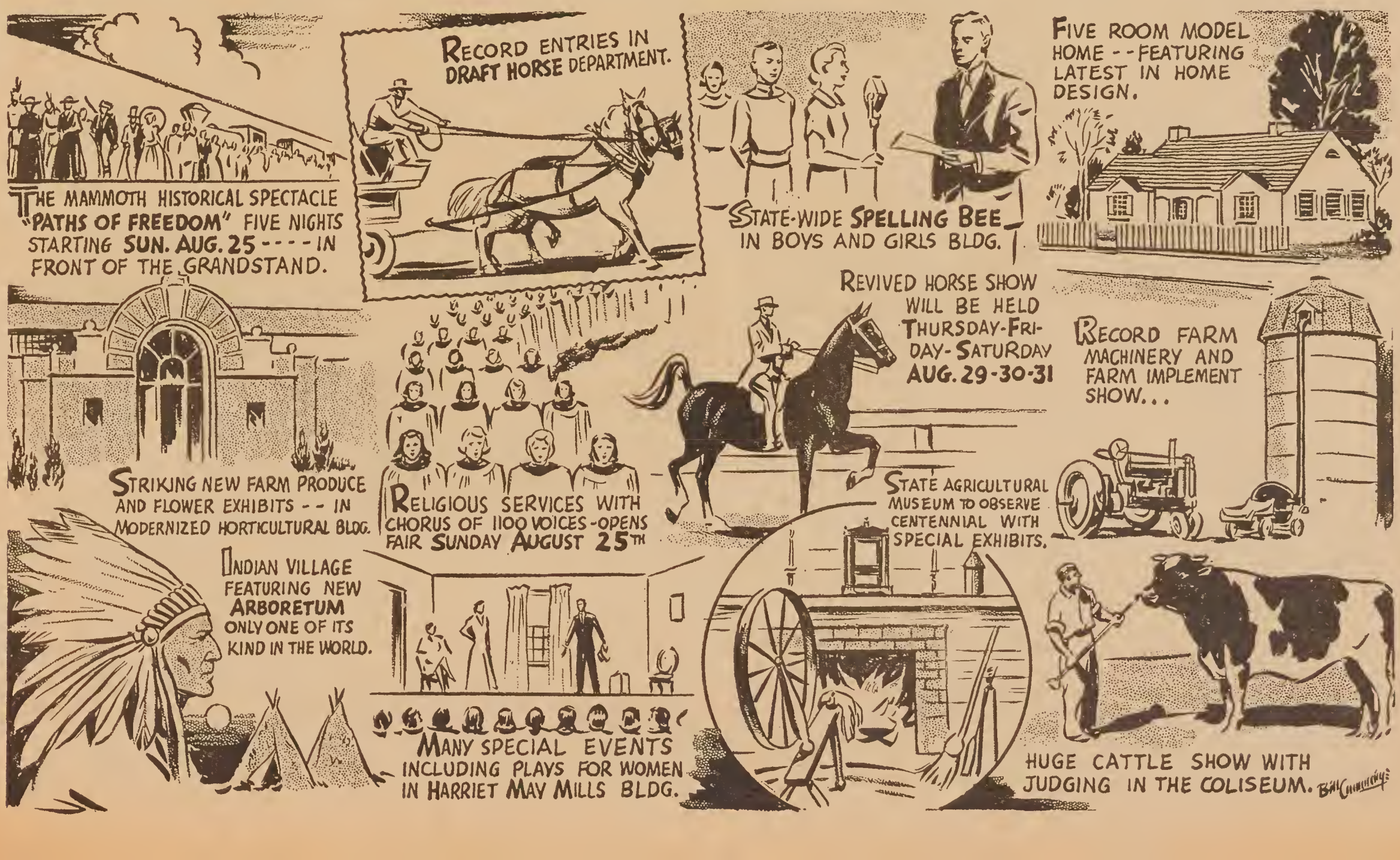
There is in progress in many sections a decentralization of industries whereby villages, towns, and small cities are getting industries from the larger ones. Increased cost of relief and increased taxation have helped to bring this about in recent years. Rural workers can live on small farms or farm-garden-home units and work in these industries. It means jobs and cheaper and more satisfactory living.

We are fostering many excellent rural organizations such as the 4-H Clubs, Granges, Future Farmers of America, Farm and Home Bureaus and many others. The importance of these cannot be over-estimated.

Those who think of this problem from the economic side would say that the farmer must shake off the many parasites that are feeding on the wealth that he produces. He must sell more and more direct to the consumer. Why not establish cooperatives in towns and small cities, owned by farmers from which he can in turn buy his necessities without paying a half a dozen profits? He would buy more cheaply and in addition receive dividends at the end of the year. In Sweden and other countries these are run by farmers for farmers. That is important. An intensive soil conservation program must be fostered by some of the organizations mentioned above. It should not be necessary (nor is it desirable) to pay him for doing something that he should do of his own volition for his own benefit and survival. Better credit facilities should be available to the end that he own his own farm or home-unit.

Ulster County, N. Y. RICHARD H. D. BOERKER.

Features of the 100th Anniversary New York State Fair



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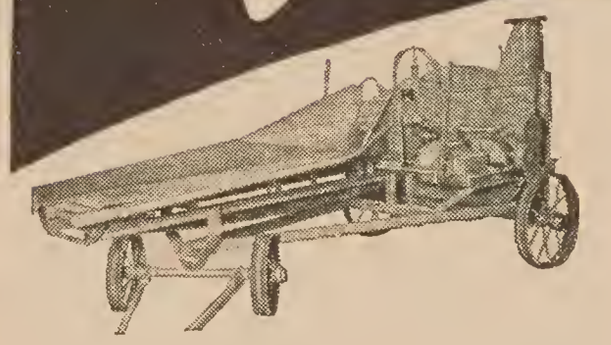

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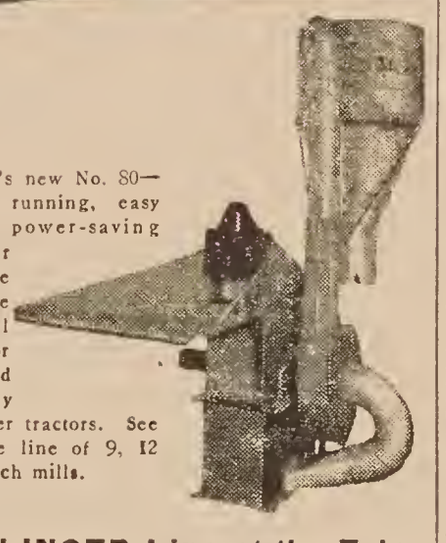

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Pennsylvania Farm News

The 1940 Juniata County Wool Pool was patronized by 65 producers, just four less than took part in the pool last year. The amount of wool sold through the pool was lower this year with a total of 5,753½ pounds being sold as compared with 5,995 pounds in 1939. The price this year was over 30 per cent higher and the growers received more money for the smaller amount. They sold their wool for $2,083.40 for first grade wool while rejects brought $207.10. Last year's total amount received was $1,700.

Every year thousands of dollars are lost by Pennsylvania farmers because poisonous plants take their toll of livestock. Recently there has been reported to the Division of Botany the loss of livestock by poisonous plants. The Somerset County veterinarian states that three heifers had been killed there by poisonous plants. Several plants were sent to the State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, for identification. The plant responsible for the killing undoubtedly was water hemlock. The other common names are poison parsnip, wild parsnip, cowbane and beaver poison, spotted parsley, musquash and snakeweed.

The potato wart eradication program through chemical treatment of infected areas, started in 1933 at Newton, Centre County, has been extended each year and now includes four infected gardens at Salisburg, Somerset County, as well as all known infected areas in 24 communities. In eight of these areas eradication has been completed and the areas released from quarantine. Field eradication experiments are in progress in these areas: Silver Brook, Schuylkill County; Bernice, Sullivan County; Drifton, Luzerne County. These tests include a total of 44 plots which were planted May 20 to 29 requiring a total of 56 bushels of potatoes. F. Y. O.

New Directors of N. Y. and N. E. Apple Institute

At the adjourned annual meeting of the New York and New England Apple Institute held at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., July 26, 1940, the following were elected for the fiscal year 1940-41:

John Lyman, Middlefield, Conn.; Charles B. Young, Wallingford, Conn.; John Chandler, Sterling Junction, Mass.; Howard P. Gilmore, Westboro, Mass.; Roger E. Peck, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; Myron O. Lord, Kezar Falls, Me., Stanley L. Painter, Augusta, Me.; James W. Elton, Hampton Falls, N. H.; Walter B. Farmer, Hampton Falls, N. H.; Frank W. Beneway, Ontario, N. Y.; Lawrence Weaver, Schuyler Falls, N. Y.; William B. Giddings, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; E. Stuart Hubbard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Percy R. Morgan, Lewiston, N. Y.; Theodor Oxholm, Esopus, N. Y.; Rolland Reitz, R. D. No. 6, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Wessel TenBroeck, Hudson, N. Y.; Thomas E. Lamont, Albion, N. Y.; Edward A. White, Cumberland, R. I.; John M. D. Suesman, Cranston, R. I.; Sherman V. Allen, Fair Haven, Vt.; William H. Darrow, Putney, Vt.

Madonna Lily in the yard of Wm. Harbutt, of Putney, Vt.

Edith A. Harrison

Mrs. Edith A. Harrison, wife of Judge Charles V. Harrison, died suddenly, of a heart attack, at home in Ancram, N. Y., on the evening of July 15. She was 60 years old and apparently quite in the best of health. Her death came, therefore, as a distinct and severe shock to her friends and her kin.

We of The Rural New-Yorker and all R. N.-Y. readers knew Mrs. Harrison well. She was a trusted friend of many years standing. Besides her management of home and garden, she was a faithful contributor to our columns, writing first under the heading Columbia County Notes and then recently enlarging the articles to Harlem Valley Notes. She was also well known as an historian, a genealogist and stamp collector, and had done yeoman research work into historical records in association with the State Education Department.

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Photo—Walter Jack, Erie, Pa.

Erie County, Pa., Assemblyman J. E. VanAllsburg and son, Reed (left to right) have developed a spray hood for use in their vineyard, consisting of a light wood and angle iron frame covered with canvas and burlap. The frame is bolted to the side of the sprayer, which is drawn by and powered by the farm tractor. High pressure nozzels direct the spray from both sides, against and in under the foliage. By confining the spray; greater efficiency is procured. The line of hose seen over the hood is directed against the vines on the right side of the row. The top back and front curtains are split and hang loosely. Any farmer with the aid of a blacksmith can make a hood such as this in a short time. Frequent spraying of grapes in the Lake Shore and other areas is imperative for insect control.

Horticultural Notes

By H. B. Tukey

"If everyone in this country ate an apple a day it would put a lot of doctors out of business" says A. N. Pratt in *Tennessee Hoticulture,* who goes further to say that this would not be quite so bad for the M. D.'s because it would keep 60,000 of them busy operating 100-acre orchards to produce the apples required by such a tremendous consumption — about three times the present production, or 474,450,000 bushels!

* * *

Some idea of the importance of proper maturity and picking and shipping quality to western fruit growers may be gathered from the fact that in one large pear growing section there is a move to replace the pressure-test for maturity with the test for sugar content. By the pressure test, of course, is meant the pounds of pressure required to press a plunger of a given size a certain distance into the side of the fruit. The pressure test is used for the apple and other fruits than the pear, and has been used for certain vegetables, as well. There is no getting around the general idea that the market keeps insisting upon a steadily higher-quality product, whether it be automobiles or silk stockings or just apples, pears, and tomatoes. Tests of maturity and quality are of increasing importance.

* * *

Walter Clark of Milton, N. Y., has been telling cherry growers to keep their eyes on the old sweet cherry trees as good revenue producers. The writer once saw a lone sweet cherry tree in the Yakima Valley of Washington which had produced upwards of 1,700 pounds of marketable fruit that year. Now from Wenatchee, Washington, comes a report from Ike Van Valkenburg that a single cherry tree produced 1,400 pounds of fruit this year, that there were only three per cent culls, and that the price for the good fruit was 8½ cents a pound or a gross to the owner of $114.75. He says that the average for full-bearing trees is closer to 500 pounds in Wenatchee and that thousand-pound trees are not unusual. It all agrees with the opening sentence of this paragraph.

* * *

One of the new trends in eastern nurseries is so-called "contract budding service." Budding wood of apple, pear, plum, cherry, and peach which is especially desired to be propagated by the orchardists is budded at and by the nursery. Budded stock is carefully tagged and held for delivery to the orchardist's order, using the prices then current and based on the grade of stock. This is an answer to the trend for growers to propagate their own particular strains of fruit on their own land and under their own control.

* * *

Better Fruit pictures on the cover page the latest in apple vending machines—this time a refrigerated unit. The machine is said to hold 92 apples, maintained at a temperature of 37 degrees, so that the customer receives the fruit in prime condition. The display case is attractive and the purchaser can see the fruit through a glass window, over which in attractive lettering are the words "Refrigerated Apples."

* * *

A Japanese scientist, Tomota Sugawara, reports in the Japanese Journal of Botany from Tokyo Imperial University on the wave lengths of light which are most important in the formation of Vitamin C in plant tissues. It is certainly getting down to fine points when not only is it found that the amount of Vitamin C which a plant carries varies in different parts of the plant but also the different kinds of light which strike the plant are important in its formation. The highest amount of Vitamin C is produced upon exposure to white light, next red light, next the orange-red portion, next green and least blue. In other words, the shorter the wave-lengths, as in the blue, the less the amount of Vitamin C formed. Something the same relation holds for the photosynthetic activity of the leaf, indicating a close relation between chlorophil, photosynthetic activity, and Vitamin C content of plants.

A survey in Maryland of varieties of peaches planted by 70 growers shows a trend towards the new varieties, but with Elberta still far out in front, as follows: Elberta 27,089 trees; J. H. Hale 7,782; Belle of Georgia 7,215; Golden Jubilee 1,700; Halberta 1,580; Eclipse 838; South Haven 230; Halehaven 200; July Elberta 116; and Oriole 40.

* * *

According to *Charley in Agriculture,* the journal of the Ministry of Agriculture, England, the Germans produced and consumed 15 million gallons of apple juice (150,000 tons of fruit) in 1937 and the Swiss six million gallons. The consumption of pure apple juice in England was estimated at 15,000 gallons for that year, at 40,000 gallons for 1938, and at 120,000 gallons for 1939. The report says "the liquid products of English fruits are luscious, healthy, attractive beverages. They represent a new type of drink; they have the beneficial effect of medicines without possessing their 'medicinal' tastes, and, suitably protected against unscruplous competition from spurious products masquerading under the guise of pretty labels and description of most deceiving nature, there should be a very considerable future for the English fruit juice and syrup industry."

* * *

Among new small fruits are the Pacific and Cascade blackberries, produced on the Pacific Coast by plant breeders from the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with breeders from the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station; and the Sunrise red raspberry produced also by U. S. D. A. workers, in cooperation with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Pacific and Cascade are similar to the native western trailing blackberry and the loganberry and consequently of value primarily for the Pacific Coast. The Pacific is said to be well adapted for canning and quick freezing. The Sunrise red raspberry is a cross between Latham and St. Regis, ripening about two days before St. Regis —very early—and having bright red berries which turn darker on ripening.

* * *

Ten points on how to deduce the quantity of non-profit cull apples, given by H. W. Prettyman of West Virginia are: (1) Reduce the average age of trees by replanting on better sites and soils; and removing non-profitable plantings on poor sites and soils. (2) Keep trees growing vigorously by pruning out weak wood and thinning off defective fruit. (3) Follow a systematic spray program. (4) Watch pickers individually—they bruise from 10 to 50 per cent of all the apples. (5) Improve orchard roads, use good crates, exercise more care in handling—hauling adds 10 per cent more bruises. (6) Use sponge rubber padding about the grader, eliminate excessive drops; reduce size and slope of packing bins; time feeding to rate of packing; avoid over-running bins. (7) Reduce bruises in the package by packing tightly but not over-filling; using care in handling filled containers; not walking on packed baskets. (8) Use good containers. (9) Load cars and trucks with care, avoiding squeezing of packages. (10) Urge storage companies to use shelves or other forms of support when stacking in high-ceiling rooms.

* * *

Discussing the price of orchard land—always a moot question—a correspondent writes that he sold 1½ acres of land to a power company for $4,000. He says it was the best crop he ever developed but that it was for raising "currents not currants" and that although a large pole has been erected on the place he has seen none of the fruit!

Japanese Beetles

Most of the beetle traps we see used in gardens are painted green, because they are not aesthetic garden ornaments, and green coloring makes them less conspicuous. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been studying these traps in relation to their effectiveness, and their entomological authorities have decided that the most alluring color for the traps is yellow. The say that yellow traps catch 50 per cent more beetles than green or white, the beetles showing a preference above all for a clear deep yellow, a deeper shade than lemon, what artists call primary yellow. The common rose chafer or rose bug seems to be specially attracted by white flowers, which has been explained by the supposition that the insects could not see dark flowers so readily, but the beetle-trap experiment showed that white was not so attractive as yellow. It will be interesting to try this yellow color scheme wherever traps are used this Summer. E. T. R.

Control Vegetable Aphis

Aphis on tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, cabbage and many other vegetable crops may be readily controlled if measures are taken before they become numerous. Thoroughness of application of dusts or sprays is also important.

A four per cent nicotine dust, either homemade or commercial, has been found to be effective if applied when the temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit or more. When the temperature is very warm it may be easier to dust in the evening when there is little wind and the dew is falling.

A liquid spray is also effective if plenty of pressure can be maintained and three to four nozzles supplied for each row. Either one-half pint free nicotine and 10 pounds of potassium or sodium oleate soap (40 per cent actual soap) to 100 gallons of water are recommended. J. W. W.

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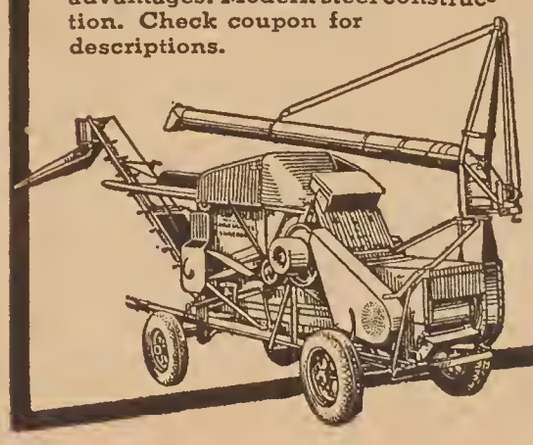
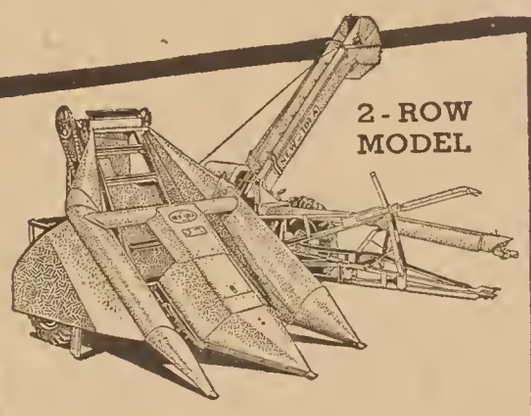
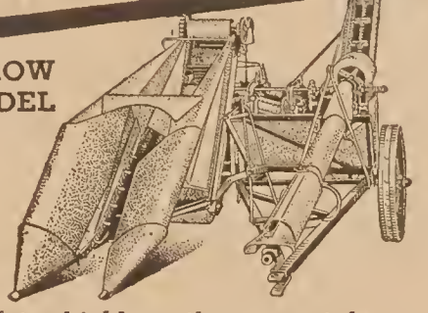


Save Corn Profits

EXPENSES saved mean profits earned. If you want to make sure of fast, clean, economical harvests year after year, get a NEW IDEA Corn Picker. No other machine will get more corn out of a field. None will crush fewer ears, lose less grain or deliver its load on the wagon at a lower cost per bushel. The NEW IDEA 2-row model has given satisfaction for more years, under a greater variety of conditions, than any similar machine. The NEW IDEA 1-row model embodies the same time-tested principles. Write for complete descriptions TODAY.



NEW IDEA 2-row picks, husks and loads 12 to 18 acres a day. Works with any modern 2-plow tractor. Easy to hitch and operate. No laborious mounting and assembling; no extra weight on tractor. Quickly unhitched to release tractor. 1-row model requires less power; harvests 8 to 12 acres a day. Elevator on 1-row extends rearward; wagon hauled in line with tractor. Both models identical in power take-off, floating points, blunt-end snapping rolls and other important features. Both pick clean without shearing stalks or crushing ears. Save shelled grain. Steel wheels or air tires on either model.



Safety shields on the power take-off drive of NEW IDEA Corn Pickers are built according to the recommendations of the Committee on Safety of the Farm Equipment Institute.

NEW IDEA, *Inc.*
Factories
Coldwater, Ohio — Sandwich, Ill.

NEW IDEA, Inc., Dept. 149, Coldwater, Ohia
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2-Row Corn Pickers	☐	Power Corn Shellers	☐	Field Mowers	☐
1-Row Corn Pickers	☐	Hand Corn Shellers	☐	Side Delivery Rakes	☐
Husker Shredders	☐	Manure Spreaders	☐	Hay Loaders	☐
Portable Elevators	☐	Transplanters	☐	Steel Farm Wagons	☐

Name _____ Address _____
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Exhibitors at State Fair

Among the prominent farm exhibitors at the State Fair this year (August 25-September 2) are the following (location of exhibit by space number follows name):

Farm Machinery Building

Allis Chalmers Mfg., Co., 151 to 156; 159 to 168; M. H. Arndt Mfg., Co., 27 and 28; J. I. Case Co., 60 to 65; Clay Equipment Corp., 14 and 15; Cleveland Tractor Co., 29 and 30; John Deere Plow Co., 31 to 56, 136 to 150; Dellinger Mfg. Co., 66, 67 and 68; Eureka Mower Co., 7 and 8; Frick Company, 72, 73 and 74; General Imp. Co., 78, 79, 79-A and 79-B; Gravely Motor Plow and Cultivator Co., 57-C; G. H. Grimm Co., 9; H. D. Hudson Mfg. Co., 175 and 176; International Harvester Co., 81 to 106, 177 to 194, and 1 and 2; James Mfg. Co., 3, 4, 5 and 6; LeRoy Plow Co., 171, 172 and 173; Letz Mfg., Co., 174; Louden Machinery Co., 23 and 24; Massey-Harris Co., 127 to 131; New Idea, Inc., 107 to 112; Oliver Farm Equipment Co., 19, 20, 21 and 22; Papec Machine Co., 133, 134 and 135; Reilly & McGrevy (Ford Tractor) 115 to 124; J. B. Sedberry, Inc., 76; Shaw Mfg. Co., 132; Standard Engine Co. of N. Y., 77; Surge Milking Machine Co., 12 and 13.

Pure Foods Building

Ball Brothers Co., 60 and 61; Central New York Power Corp., 108 to 113; Frosted Foods Sales Co., 40 and 41; Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 25 and 26; Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., 36; Rochester Packing Co., 6 and 7; Wilson and Co., 27.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building

Easy Washing Machines Corp., 62 and 63; Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co., 43, 44 and 45; New York Telephone Co., 21 and 22; Oneida, Ltd., 94 and 95; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., 6, 7, 8 and 9; Solvay Sales Corp., 35 and 36; Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, 90; Colonial Beacon Oil Co., 16 and 19; Maytag Co., 110 and 111.

Goats and Berries

I am a reader of The Rural New-Yorker and find many very interesting items in your columns. In the July 13 issue I saw a letter about high bush blueberries. I have a very nice farm in Chenango County and high bush blueberries are bound to grow here, and some low ones too; in fact all kinds of berries will grow here. The soil is light and nice to

Mrs. Nellie Camp on her Chenango County farm with some of her goats.

work, good for any kind of crop. But I like berries and would make them a steady job if I could, but am left a widow with this farm and the only help is myself, a hired man and my goats. When I go berrying, I take the goats along. They trim up the bushes at the bottom which gives a better growth at the top and they have nicer berries the next year.

I would be glad to hear from some of your readers who are real dirt farmers like myself and who like goats and berries. MRS. N. C.

Steuben 4-H Field Day

About 200 boys attended the 4-H Field Day held at the farm of Coral P. Stanton, Cohocton, on August 2. Gardening and potato growing were the subjects discussed by Dr. Pratt of Ithaca. Tests were given the boys on grading potatoes and the recognition of weed and garden seeds, with a prize of a trip to the State Fair going to the winner of each test.

After dinner the group proceeded to the Wolcott Farm where a State Experimental Plot is being conducted. These plots offer a test of more than 60 vitamins believed to influence plant growth. Seventeen varieties of potatoes are planted here, besides beans, grain and hay crops in a series of rotation and fertilizer tests.. The boys were thus able to witness the value of rotation and fertilizer.

New York. M. B. B.

The Syracuse State Fair Program

OUTSTANDING DAILY FEATURES

Wildlife Show. — An exhibit presenting live animals and game birds, in picturesque, natural wintry settings in the State Institutions Building.

Grange Exhibits. — Mass exhibits, prepared by 12 Granges, presented in the Horticultural Building.

Farm Bureau Exhibits. — Effective displays, representative of the products of 12 counties, offered in the Horticultural Building.

County Home Bureau Exhibits. — Six county exhibits, featured in Harriet May Mills Building.

Indian Village. — Offering a new attraction, an Indian arboretum, the only one of its kind in the world, also ceremonial dances and many other features.

Dairy Building. — With its extensive display of dairy products, dairy machinery, apparatus and supplies.

The Arts Exhibit — Home and fine arts display in Harriet May Mills Building.

New York State Agricultural Museum. — With a centennial display of rare old-time farm implements and household utensils, and presenting many novel features, including a blacksmith shop, a wood-worker, a potter, etc.

Model Home. — A five-room, one-story, dwelling, built to sell in the public market for $5,500 and embracing all the latest features in home construction.

DAY BY DAY PROGRAM

SUNDAY AUGUST 25

Inspirational Service.—Sacred concert, 2 P. M. in the Coliseum. Processional, 2:30 P. M. in the Coliseum, followed by complete service, including the feature address by the Reverend Albert W. Beaven, D.D., on the subject "America's Inner Defenses." Indian Village Religious Ceremonial, 5 P. M. at the Indian Village. Twilight Community Singing, 6 P. M. in Empire Court.

"The Paths of Freedom," historical pageant spectacle, 8:30 P. M., in front of the grandstand.

Horses.—Breeding, draft, farm and commercial classes on exhibit in Draft Horse Building.

Cattle. — All classes on exhibit in Cattle Building.

Sheep and Swine. — All classes on exhibit in Sheep and Swine Building.

Poultry Show.—All classes of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cavies on exhibit, and Egg Show and Turkey Production Show in Poultry Building.

Flower Show.—Judging of Garden Club classes, many other classes on exhibit.

MONDAY AUGUST 26

Cattle. — Judging of fat cattle in Coliseum, 2-5 P. M.; Junior Baby Beef classes in 4-H Pavilion, 2-5 P. M.

Draft, Commercial and Breeding Horses. — On exhibit in Draft Horse Building.

Sheep and Swine. — Display of all breeds in Sheep and Swine Building.

Poultry, Pigeon, Rabbit and Cavies, Egg Show and Turkey Production Show. — Exhibits in Poultry Building.

Flower Show. — Opening of 13th Annual Exhibition of the Empire State Gladiolus Society. Judging in many special classes in Horticultural Building.

4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Contest. — 10:30 A. M. in 4-H Pavilion, Sheep Blocking and Trimming Contest, 7:30 P. M. General Livestock Judging Contest.

Grand Circuit Horse Race. — 2:17 pace for one-half mile track horses 4th division pace. The Trotting Club Stake, 1st division trot. The Trotting Club Stake, 2:14 trot for one-half mile horses. First event to start at 1:30 P. M. with circus, hippodrome and vaudeville acts between heats.

"The Paths of Freedom," 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

TUESDAY AUGUST 27

Sheep. — Shropshire, Hampshire, Cotswold, Oxford, Leicester, Lincoln, Rambouillet and Karakul, judging to start in the early forenoon in Sheep and Swine Building.

Draft, Breeding and Commercial Horses.—Judging of ponies and other classes starts at 9 A. M. in Coliseum. Team-pulling contest for horses 3,000 pounds and under, 2 P. M., in infield of racetrack.

Wool.—Judging to be held in Sheep and Swine Building during the morning.

Cattle. — Judging to be held in Coliseum between 8:30 A. M.-12 Noon and 1-5 P. M., for Junior Holstein classes; Holstein classes, including heifers 18 months and under two years, young herds and junior get-of-sire; Aberdeen-Angus steers and steer groups; Hereford steers and steer groups. Junior Guernsey and Junior Jersey classes, 1-5 P. M. in Coliseum.

Baby Beef Sale.—1-5 P. M. in 4-H Pavilion.

Swine. — Judging to be held in Sheep and Swine Building starting in the early forenoon in the Berkshire, Chester White and Poland China.

Poultry, Pigeon, Rabbit and Cavy, Egg Show and Production Turkey Show. — In Poultry Building.

Flower Show. — In the Horticultural Building, 13th Annual Exhibition of the Empire State Gladiolus Society. Judging in other classes.

4-H Sheep Judging, 8:30 A. M.

Grand Circuit Horse Races 2:22 Trot.—For one-half mile track horses 2nd division pace. The Trotting Club Stake. Two-year old, $7,000 Noyes trot.

4th Division Trot. — The Trotting Club Stake first event to start at 1:30 P. M.

New York Ice Revue, 8:30 P. M., Coliseum.

"The Paths of Freedom," 8:30 P. M., in front of the grandstand.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 28

Cattle. — Judging to be held in Coliseum between 8:30 A. M.-12 noon and 1-5 P. M. for Holstein classses, including county and D. H. I. A. herds; Guernsey classes, including heifers 18 months and under two years, young herds and junior get-of-sire; Jersey classes, including heifers, 18 months and under two years, young herds and junior get-of-sire; Aberdeen-Angus classes, and beef cattle district club classes. Judging of Junior Ayrshire and Junior Brown Swiss classes.

Draft, Breeding and Commercial Horses. — Judging of Percherons and others, starts 9 A. M., in Coliseum. Team-pulling Contest for horses over 3,000 pounds at 2 P. M. in the infield of the racetrack.

Sheep. — Oxford, Dorset, Cheviot, Corriedale, Merino and Suffolk, class judging to be held in Sheep and Swine Building, starting in the early forenoon.

Swine. — Judging to be held in Sheep and Swine Building, starting in the early forenoon, in the Hampshire, Duroc-Jersey, Spotted Poland China and New York State Barrows classes.

Poultry, Pigeon, Rabbit and Cavies, Egg Show and Production Turkey Show. — In Poultry Building.

4-H State-wide Spelling Bee Finals. — Assembly Hall, Boys and Girls Building.

Grand Circuit Horse Races—Two-year old pace. The Geer Stake No. 6 1st Division Pace. The Trotting Club Stake. 3rd Division Trot. The Trotting Club Stake Pace Event, for pacers not faster than 2:06. First event to start at 1:30 P. M.

New York Ice Revue, 8:30 P. M., Coliseum.

"The Paths of Freedom," 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

THURSDAY AUGUST 29
GOVERNOR'S DAY

Cattle.—Judging in Coliseum, 8:30 A. M.-12 Noon, and 1-5 P. M., in the Guernsey classes, including county and D. H. I. A. herds; Jersey classes, including county and D. H. I. A. herds; Ayrshire classes, including county and D. H. I. A. herds; Brown Swiss classes, including county and D. H. I. A. herds, and Hereford classes.

Draft, Breeding and Commercial Horses. — Judging of Belgians and other classes, 9 A. M.

Sheep and Swine. — Display of all classes in Sheep and Swine Building.

Poultry, Pigeon, Rabbit and Cavies, Egg Show and Production Turkey Show Exhibits.—In Poultry Building.

Flowers. — Judging in many special classes in the Horticultural Building.

Grand Circuit Horse Races 3rd Division Pace — The Trotting Club Stake three-year old trot. The Governor's $7,000 Stake. 2nd Division Trot—the Trotting Club Stake. Horse show starts at 1 P. M. in the infield.

New York Ice Revue, 8:30 P. M., Coliseum.

"The Paths of Freedom," 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

FRIDAY AUGUST 30

Draft, Breeding and Commercial Horses. — Judging of Suffolk-Punch, Clydesdale or Shire, and others, starts at 9 A. M. in the Coliseum.

Cattle. — All classes on exhibit in cattle Building.

Sheep and Swine. — All classes on exhibit in Sheep and Swine Building.

Poultry Show.—All classes of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cavies on exhibit, and Egg Show and Turkey Production Show in Poultry Building.

Flower Show. — Judging of many special classes in Horticultural Building.

F. F. A. Horse Judging.—9 A. M., Draft Horse Building.

F. F. A. Fruit and farm judging contest, starting in early forenoon.

F. F. A. Poultry judging contest, starting in early forenoon.

Grand Circuit Horse Races. 2:22 Pace—For one-half mile track horses. Three-year old pace — The Geer's Stake No. 5 two-year old trot—The Trotting Club Stake Overnight Event. First event to start at 1:30 P. M.

Horse show starts at 1 P. M. in the infield of the race track.

New York Ice Revue, 8:30 P. M., Coliseum.

Lucky Teter and his Hell Drivers, 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

SATURDAY AUGUST 31

Horses.—Breeding, draft, farm and commercial classes on exhibit in the Draft Horse Building.

Cattle. — All classes on exhibit in Cattle Building.

Sheep and Swine. — All classes on exhibit in Sheep and Swine Building.

Poultry Show.—All classes of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cavies on exhibit, and Egg Show and Turkey Production Show in Poultry Building.

Grand Circuit Horse Races—Three year old trot. The Trotting Club Stake. The Matrons Stake. Two Overnight Events. First event to start at 1:30 P. M., with circus, hippodrome and vaudeville acts between heats.

Horse show starts at 1 P. M. in the infield of the race track.

New York Ice Revue, 2:30 P. M., Coliseum.

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 1

A.A.A. Automobile Races. — Time trials to start at 12 Noon. First of five competitive races to start at 2 P. M.

New York Ice Revue, 2:30 P. M., Coliseum.

Lucky Teter and his Hell Drivers, 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 2

100-Mile National Championship A.A.A. automobile race. Time trials to start at 12 Noon, the race at 2 P. M.

New York Ice Revue, 2:30 P. M., Coliseum.

Photos—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

Joseph Brill, of Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., the 1939 New York State Champion 4-H Calf Club boy by the Holstein-Friesian Association.

Tip to Boy Scouts

Troop 36, Farmington, Boy Scouts of America recently sponsored an Indian Night at Farmington Grange Hall. The idea of such a night was the combined idea of Lewis Allen, A. B. Katkamier, owner of the world's largest Iris farm, and Edward Wehrlin, Scoutmaster of the Troop.

The center of attraction was Miss Mildred Tsoodle, Kiowa Indian girl from Oklahoma, at present a sophomore at Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y. Miss Tsoodle related the history and characteristics of her race and tribe. She made mention of the fact that most Easterners picture the American Indian as a member of a dying race, but statistics compiled over a period of the last 50 years indicate that the Indian population is increasing. Miss Tsoodle appeared in a costume that formerly belonged to her grandmother. It was made of buckskins valued at about $75 and was decorated with 198 elks teeth valued at $10 each.

Another interesting feature was an exhibit of implements used by the Seneca Indians, native to this locality. The majority of the implements were made of flint, stone and shale. Each of the collectors had spent considerable time to ascertain the history of his collection and upon request was glad to be able to exhibit it.

To change the tempo of the evening, the program featured Anton Richmond, 13 year old member of the Troop who displayed his collection of model boats. He builds these boats in his spare time and the collection includes everything from a model of the fishing schooner, "We're Here," made famous by Kipling's "Captains Courageous," to a model of the aircraft carrier "Yorktown" which, together with her sister ship "Enterprise," are the most important units of the navy's aircraft force.

The closing ceremony was made very impressive as Kathryn Kinsman sang "God Bless America." Miss Tsoodle stood beside her as the members of the Troop formed a background with one of the Scouts on one end bearing the American flag and the Scout on the other end bearing the Troop flag. The audience joined in the final chorus.

The reason that the idea went over and was such a tremendous success was the fact that it was something entirely different. The conventional means of entertainment had been exhausted and an embryo idea matured into a reality. The history of the locality was presented in an entirely different manner. Instead of someone coming and reading reams of paper on the history of the locality, these local collectors, well known men, stood and not only told but showed the remains of a past era. Miss Tsoodle came and told the history of her race and brought the Indians out of story books. The evening was enjoyed by all, and it added a bit to the Troop treasury. Any organization can accomplish the same idea. It requires very little work and it is surprising how willing everyone is to cooperate to make the evening a success. G. C. W.

Wayne County, N. Y.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Aug. 25-Sept. 2.—N. Y. State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 5-7.—Northern Nut Growers Association, Roanoke, Va.

Sept. 15-21.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 19.—New York State Fruit Testing Association, Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Sept. 20.—N. Y. State Nurserymen's Association, Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Alvin W. Kehe, of Eden, Erie County, N. Y. threshing oats at the rate of 275 bushels per hour on the Ted Wilson farm in Eden.

The Wick of Freedom's Lamp

★

UNITY OF SPIRIT in a nation comes only from the devotion of its people to a fundamental ideal. Fortunately, *America's* fundamental ideal has always been *freedom for the individual*—the fullest measure of freedom consistent with proper respect for the rights and liberties of others.

Who stands for this freedom? All Americans do, all ages and all groups. But for 150 years of American history the very wick of the lamp of freedom has been the American farm.

America's farms have given to the nation far more than an abundance of food. Released from the soil by the use of machines, generation after generation of farm sons and daughters, imbued with the American ideal, have peopled our cities and created our industrial civilization.

This nation was established and built by farmers. Its basic social unit has always been the family on the family-size farm. So long as its foundation is the man who farms his acres, speaks his mind, helps his neighbor and prizes his freedom above his ease, America is secure at its base against disunion.

Because these things are true, the soundness and vitality of the family farm are essential to America. Sometimes we are told that it is endangered, that it is unable to compete against larger farms and large-scale methods.

Fortunately, that is not true. Today the number of American farms is at an all-time high and *the overwhelming majority of them are one-family farms,* operated by the members of the family.

Within recent years the farm equipment industry has produced mechanized equipment especially for the smaller farm—low-cost small tractors and a full line of implements for use with them. Now the little tractors are humming on thousands of American farms. Each passing day sees more of them in use. The small tractor is making itself as essential to American farming as the light truck is to American business transportation.

The progress of mechanization has strengthened the position of the American family farm and all that it stands for. Enlightened agriculture remains the strong and enduring social foundation of America.

We are proud that this is true, proud that the industry of which this Company is a part has helped to make it true.

C. G. McCallister
President

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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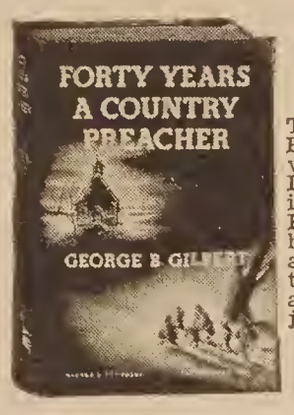

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REV. GEO. B. GILBERT

"The Pastoral Parson"

Thousands of people who have enjoyed the writings of the Pastoral Parson in the R. N.-Y. over a period of years will want a copy of his new 319 page book that is just off the press. It is attractively printed, well bound, and contains many illustrations. The book, entitled "Forty Years a Country Preacher," relates many of his unusual experiences during his years of work as a country parson. It is the story of a man who has lived a useful life and given a helpful hand to hundreds of needy families—a mixture of humor, pathos and tragedy. It is an unusual book and one that will be enjoyed by all members of the family.

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Enclosed find $2.75 for which please send me a copy of the new book "Forty Years a Country Preacher."

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Winners of Typical Farm Family Contest

Judges Select Families to be Voted on by all R. N.-Y. Readers for World's Fair Trip in October

The judges' final selections of the R. N.-Y. families whom they believe to be the most typical farm families have been completed.

The pictures of these families appear on this page, together with a statement of description on each family, written either by a member or a friend of the family. It was on these letters and pictures that the judges made their decisions.

One of these six families will make the trip to the World's Fair for the entire week beginning October 14. The final decision will be up to all readers of The Rural New-Yorker. A ballot is printed on page 467 of this issue, to be used in naming each reader's choice as to who among these families is best qualified as the Typical Farm Family. No ballot will be eligible for more than one vote of a R. N.-Y. reader, except that one ballot can be used for the votes of an entire R. N.-Y family. No person can cast more than one vote.

We ask that you read carefully each of the statements printed on this page before casting your vote. It is better for all concerned that each choice be made strictly on the merits of each entry. Voting will continue until midnight, September 23, 1940. The ballot blank on page 467 will be printed again in our September 7 and September 21 issues. The photographs and statements will not appear in these two later issues, so be sure to keep this August 24 number intact if you desire to interest friends of yours, who are also Rural New-Yorker readers, in the voting.

THE GIPS FAMILY

Morrisville, N. Y.

When my brother and I were two years old, my parents bought this farm of 82 acres with a small down payment. There were also two older sisters and one baby in the family at the time. My parents were taught to work and save, so in 10 years time the farm was paid for. Besides milk and peas, as much as possible is produced for family use. We never had outside help, because the family always cooperated. Almost every member can milk. On Sunday we all go to church.

Seven of our family of 12 have graduated from high school. Two children now in the school play in the band and four of them belong to the 4-H Club, three boys and one girl. Together they have six head of purebred cattle. Peter, besides having an Ayrshire calf, has a 4-H home garden. He also is a good singer and so is Ma. Dad and Mother play the organ and the piano, not in public but all right to express our family joy. The oldest girl in the family is a trained nurse and another member is in training who worked out to earn her tuition.

Two years ago we bought a farm of 140 acres close by, fully equipped. We had no money, but the lady told father that she knew our family. On that farm are two of my brothers, one of whom is married.

Last Fall a sister of mine bought a farm of 120 acres on Route 20, a mile from here. She has just opened a tourist home.

We are all healthy and strong and never were sick for any length of time. We have no money, but up to now, have always paid our bills.

We are very thankful that we live in a land where the constitutional guarantee of religious liberty still stands.—Flora Gips, (Daughter),

THE McCREADY FAMILY

New Galilee, Pa.

Father and mother were married March 1, 1916. Both were descendents of pioneering farm families. Mother was sixth in a family of 10. Father was the youngest of three children. Father and mother had very little to start with and have made the farm pay its way. Father has made many improvements also. They have raised five of six children, three boys and three girls.

Father has converted the 30 tillable acres of our farm into 63 well-cultivated acres. He drained 10 large swamps, clearing acres of thicket also. He built a 10x43 brick silo in 1917. He later built a large machinery shed, a blacksmith shop, fully equipped, and a house to accommodate 20 chickens.

In 1927, we began building a brick house, and paid for it as we built it. It is a lovely eight room home, with bath, electricity, running water, and a basement under all. Father did all the work except laying the face brick and plastering.

In 1930, he overhauled the barn, concreting the floor, equipping it with 18 cow stanchions, four horse stalls, and two box stalls. It is electrically equipped and has running water. In 1937, he built a vitrified block milk house. We average 30 gallons of milk daily to a local dairy.

We raise a large number of hogs every year which supplies a winter sausage route. We also have a weekly egg route.

We like The Rural New-Yorker and Daddy agrees heartily with you on the milk and one-room school questions. He is now serving his third six year term as school director.

We're a big happy family, active in our church, community, and in our lovely home. — Irene McCready, (Daughter).

THE CULVER FAMILY

Chemung, N. Y.

When I married a school teacher in 1917 we had $600, one horse, two cows, a brood sow, good health and plenty of ambition, so we bought our 113 acre poultry and dairy farm. In 1921 we had paid off the remaining debt of $1,600, established a thriving poultry business, and had two little girls; in 1923 we bought our first Model T, and 1924 brought a baby boy, and in 1927 our last little girl arrived and we began saving for education.

My wife has been Church organist for 30 years and music is our hobby; so besides piano, each child was encouraged to choose an orchestral instrument, and now we have first and second trumpet, violin, trombone, and piano. George has been so successful with his trumpet that he plans to make music his life work.

Eleanor received a Cornell scholarship upon her graduation from high school at 16, and after holding many honorary positions in college was the first in her class to receive a teaching position. Corinne will be a junior in Cornell next year; George a senior, and Elizabeth a sophomore in high school. They have an aggregate of 31 years perfect school attendance, a factor in good scholarship, and three received the Good Citizenship medal upon graduation from junior high; all four have been 4-H members and now Elizabeth is planning her Fair exhibits.

It is needless to say we are happy family; we have a good living, and four healthy children, ready to help make this a better place for Americans. — Thomas E. Culver, (Father).

THE BROCKER FAMILY

Waterville, N. Y.

This family is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Brocker and two children, Virginia, 18 and Paul, 14.

Paul Sr. is a World War veteran. After the war he and his wife purchased a farm of 84 acres which was very much run down. They have worked very hard to build this farm and its buildings up, until today they have a model farm, equipped with all conveniences, such as light, electric refrigerator, bath, hard wood floors and modern farm tools. They are deriving all their income from their farm.

They have 28 head of Holstein cows, (and by the way they raise all their own stock), and maintain an accredited herd, 300 chickens, three horses, raise pigs to sell, have two acres of canning peas, raise potatoes for market, also berries, cherries and apples.

The family is a very honorable Christian one and have a wonderful character. They are members of the Grange. Paul, their son has had a perfect attendance in Sunday School for the past six years, attends high school, is a member of the Future Farmers and 4-H Clubs. The daughter is a graduate of high school and is taking a two year course in "Home Economics" in Morrisville State School.

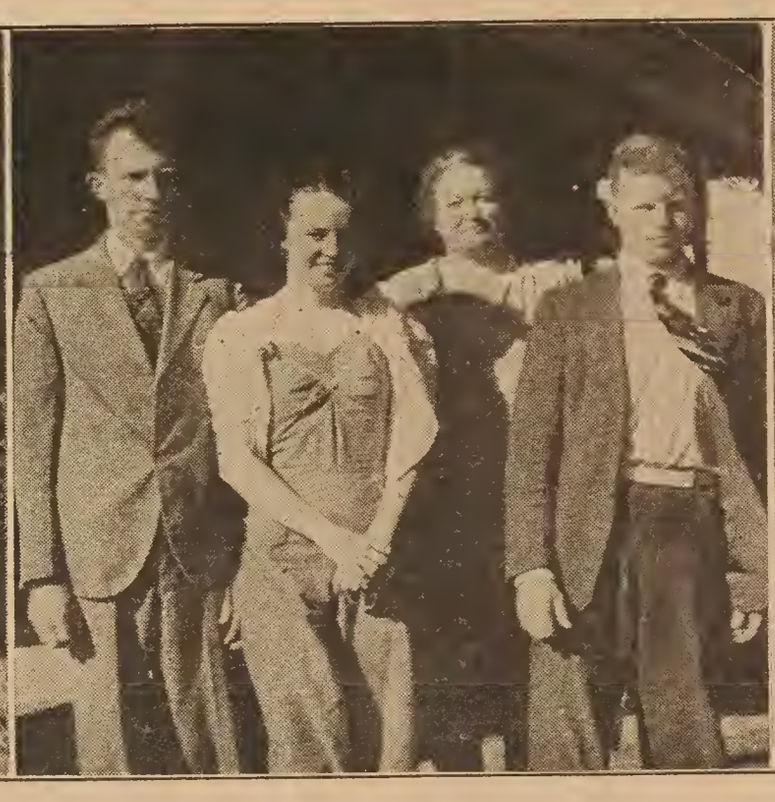
Mr. and Mrs. Brocker have been subscribers to The Rural New-Yorker for a great many years and deserve your most sincere consideration as a winner in this trip to the Fair. — Hazel R. Isley, (Nominator).

Frank and Dingena Gips
Son, Peter (11), Daughter, Betsy (8), Morrisville, Madison County, New York.

John S. and Sarah J. McCready
Sons, Chalmers (17), and John (14), New Galilee, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Thomas E. and Sarah L. Culver
Son, George (16), Daughter, Elizabeth (13), Chemung, Chemung County, New York.

Paul and Susan Brocker
Daughter, Virginia (18), Son, Paul (14), Waterville, Oneida County, New York.



Floyd E. and Lucy M. Stoddard
Daughter, Grace (16), Son, Glen (14), Granville, Washington County, New York.

Lee L. and Julia E. Steffenhagen
Daughter, Julia (16), Son Edwin (12), Machias, Cattaraugus County, New York.

THE STODDARD FAMILY

Granville, N. Y.

Beside Grace and Glen there are two other children, Ruth 12 and Wayne, 9. All are active members of the North Granville Methodist Church and Sunday School. Mrs. Stoddard teaches one of our classes and Mr. Stoddard is president of the board of trustees. Four of them belong to Grange No. 1126 and are always working to make their Grange the best.

They have two farms with a total of 331 acres. Quoting Mr. Stoddard, "with two boys whose ambitions are to raise the best Jerseys anywhere, we just had to have more land to keep them with us and give them all a chance. I look at it from the health point. See Glen, at 14, he's 5 feet, 9 inches and weighs 155 pounds, with hardly a sick day in his life. The rest are well and strong which is enough proof of the benefits of farm life."

They own 35 cows and ship milk to New York through the Pawlet Creamery Company. Nearly all feed for cattle is grown on their land. All vegetables, some fruit, beef, pork, chickens are grown and surplus canned for Winter use, which amount to over 500 quarts last Fall.

They have an enviable reputation for their maple syrup and sugar products.

A pleasant family to know, an asset to our community. Their bills and taxes are always paid on time so you can readily see why we nominate Floyd Stoddard and family for this World's Fair trip. — Mrs. Lester Race, (Nominator).

P. S. When I called, they were all busy. They are just common, everyday folk. Not rich, except in things money cannot buy, and Americans through and through.

THE STEFFENHAGEN FAMILY

Machias, N. Y

Lee L. Steffenhagan, farmer, age 57 years, and his wife, Julia E. Steffenhagan, reside on their dairy farm in the house Mr. Steffenhagan was born in four miles from the village of Machias in Cattaraugus County, Western New York.

Married in 1913, they started housekeeping on a little farm adjoining his father's. In 1916, they bought the old homestead farm of 157 acres. Have bought adjoining land making a dairy farm of 335 acres and keeping 35 to 40 cows from which they derive their only income.

Nine children have been born to them. Four sons and three daughters are living. Five children have graduated from Machias High School and all played in the high school band. A girl 16, will be a senior next year. She plays the French horn. A 12 year old lad in the 7th grade plays the trombone. The two oldest have graduated from college; one an electrical engineer and the other a teacher. One boy works for his father, another is on a dairy farm. None are married.

The family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Steffenhagen are Grange members. Mr. Steffenhagen belongs to the Farm Bureau, Masonic Order and is a member of the Machias Town Board. He was assessor for six years and committeeman four years. Mrs. Steffenhagen is a member of the Eastern Star and was matron in 1938.

Through Mr. Steffenhagen's efforts, the electric line was extended through this district. Mrs. Steffenhagen was instrumental in securing transportation for the children in this district to Machias High School.

Running water, bath room and electricity lessen work in the house. A milking machine and tractor and other labor savers at the farm.

Short motor trips with picnic dinners, family get-to-gethers and an occasional movie are their recreation. — Mrs. Lee L. Steffenhagen, (Mother).

New Mosquito Repellent

C. G. MacNay of the Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, recommends the following mixture to repel mosquitos: Oil of thyme, ½ fluid ounce, concentrated extract, pyrethrum in mineral oil (extract of approximately ⅕ lb. of pyrethrum flowers per fluid ounce of concentrate) one fluid ounce, castor oil, two to three fluid ounces.

This mixture has been tested in various parts of Canada and will repel mosquitoes, black flies, punkies, and deer flies. It has been found effective over a period varying from three to five hours. It is pleasant to use and has been employed generally.

Manganese and its Relation to Plant Growth

PART IV

For the Virginia Truck Station, H. H. Zimmerly reports the most favorable soil reactions for the growth of spinach lie between 6.5 and 7 (pH). He warns against heavy applications of lime as wasteful and dangerous because of the bringing on of a chlorotic condition in the Spring crop. He adds, "applications of manganese sulphate reduced this this chlorotic condition only in the early stages of the trouble."

From Maryland, E. H. Schmidt, J. E. Schueler, and R. P. Thomas report that, as a result of a three year trial, no particular benefit was noted from the use of manganese sulphate, nevertheless they advocate its use on heavily limed soils.

It is stated by H. D. Haskins of the Massachusetts Station that in the case of the soils used by him in manganese tests, there was no gain in dry matter nor in nitrogen recoveries, from its use. That this could be true of all soils of the State, especially of sandy soils that must be limed for certain acid-sensitive crops, seems improbable.

From the New Jersey Station, C. F. Fellers reports that soy beans were stimulated by manganese, as concerns germination and early growth, but it had no effect upon nodule production or yields, and but little on the oil or protein content of the seed.

A report from the Rhode Island Station, by B. L. Hartwell and F. K. Crandall is as follows: "In the neutralized soil of the rotation, chlorosis, due to lack of available manganese, developed in some of the crops. Those which were benefited by applications of manganese salts were, oats, spinach, beets, and lettuce. Tomatoes, celery, and cabbage were not benefited." According to the same Station, on soil that had been neutralized by liming, chlorotic crops recovered when sprinkled with a solution of manganese sulphate or manganese chloride. The addition of 30 pounds of the former, per acre, proved beneficial, but a further sprinkling with 8 to 15 pounds, per acre, dissolved in 1,000 parts of water was also required. Oats, millet, spinach, beets, lettuce, and corn were increased in a marked manner, and the yield of onions was increased five-fold. In this case lime was needed in order that the crop might be grown successfully. In such cases care should be taken not to use more lime than is actually needed. The following year, it was found that injecting a solution of a manganese salt into the leaf tissue of spinach was as beneficial as when the manganese compound was applied to the soil in the usual manner. For beets, manganese applied as a spray was more effective than when used as a fertilizer before planting, but in the case of oats and spinach its application to the soil was all that was needed. In a neutral soil where alfalfa, red clover, and oats needed manganese, the annual sweet-clover did not require it. Still later, at the same Station the addition of manganese to the usual fertilizers increased the yield as much as 25 to 50 per cent. Still later come reports that treatment of a soil with a high lime content, resulted in an increase in the beet crop, of 238 per cent.

The Oregon Station reports having conducted tests of manganese for two years on each of the leading soil types of the State and increases in yield were obtained with it on certain muck and peat soils when used for tomatoes and field peas.

THE EVIDENCE OF MANGANESE DEFICIENCY AS SHOWN BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF PLANTS

An abnormal appearance of oats and cowpeas is reported by W. B. Albert of the South Carolina Station, which he describes as a "mottling," and he adds, "chlorosis" was severe where no manganese was applied.

A disease of oats, reported from southern Australia under the name of "Grey-Speck" has since been found to be identical with the so-called "Dorrfleckenkrankheit," of the Germans. The same disease is reported from the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark and in our neighboring Canada. In fact the writer has observed, in Rhode Island, what appears to be the same thing. It is made worse by liming, and is cured or prevented by making applications of manganese sulphate. H. Clausen, in Germany, reports that he was able to correct the condition by applying 89 pounds of manganese sulphate, per acre.

The "Yellows" disease of beans is discussed by H. Wedgworth of the Florida Station, which, with "Root-rot" occurs in the vicinity of Lake Okeechobee, in the southern part of the State. It is associated, usually, with the presence in the soil of too much lime.

In 1925, F. T. McLean and B. E. Gilbert reported a yellowing of spinach plants on heavily limed land at the Rhode Island Station and they applied dilute solutions of various chemicals to the leaves in order to see if the condition could be corrected. Among them were the following: ferrous (iron) sulphate, manganous sulphate, ammonium nitrate, potassium sulphate, potassium phosphate, ferric (iron)-ammonium citrate, citric acid, and manure leachings. Of these the manganese salt was the only one that had a marked curative effect. As a result of this experience other spinach plants were treated with manganous sulphate solution (eight parts to one million parts of water), with the result that the yield was increased 40 per cent. These experimenters expressed the opinion that this was the first report of the use of manganese salts for correcting chlorotic disturbances. Three years later, L. P. Miller refers also to a yellowing (chlorosis) of certain plants. and, in the case of corn, to a striped effect on the leaves due to a deficiency of manganese. From Rhode Island, Basil E. Gilbert, in 1934, described symptoms of manganese deficiency as exhibited by several different kinds of plants. He says definite symptoms have been noted in the case of spinach, tomatoes, beets, corn, beans, lettuce, cucumbers, cabbage, celery, oats, soybeans, and sorghum. These symptoms vary somewhat with dfferent plants due to the prevalence of greater amounts of red and purple pigments in some plants than in others. With spinach and similar crops the chlorotic symptoms appear first at the growing tips and gradually extend throughout the plant. The normal green color fades from the web of the leaf leaving a pale to golden yellow. The green color persists the longest along the principal veins. After some time white dead areas may appear between the veins of the leaves. This gradual yellowing of spinach leaves has lead o its being confused with the so called 'Spinach yellows', a mosaic disease.

"With table beets the symptoms are somewhat different, due to the relatively large amounts of the red and purple pigments. Instead of becoming progressively yellow, the leaf gradually takes on a deep red to purple color. This color change takes place most definitely between the veins, as with spinach, and eventually dead areas appear in similar locations." The author also adds, "It should be noted that while a plant may easily be recognized as being chlorotic, the cause of the chlorosis cannot be definitely known. For example, table beets may have an unusual abundance of the red and purple pigments which may tend to mask the chlorophyl present in normal amounts, and yet this change in leaf color may be caused by cool weather conditions. In the final analysis, a manganese deficiency can only be proven by applying manganese sulphate or some other soluble manganese salt to the sick plants and noting the recovery of the green color in the leaves". The point is stressed by Gilbert that an actual chlorotic condition really represents an advanced stage of the deficiency, and that yields may be seriously affected before the visual stage of the manganese deficiency appears.

In speaking of tomatoes O. Schreiner, (U. S. D. A.) says a lack of manganese is shown by white spots and white areas between the leaf veins.

From Porto Rico, James H. Jensen reports that along the south coast, sugar cane, on fairly extensive areas, exhibits an unusual chlorotic appearance, which ranges from a slight yellowing to almost complete whiteness of the leaves. The veins of the leaves in the meantime remain dark green. He points out the similarity of the condition to that referred to, in California, as "Pahala" blight; which, there, has been cured or prevented by the employment of manganese compounds. (To be continued).

Fruit Harvests in the Northeast

Photo—Jack Johnson, Truro, Mass.

Next to cranberries, strawberries constitute a chief crop on Cape Cod and the fancy yield always brings a good price. Here are the pickers in action a few weeks ago at Mashpee.

Photo—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

Harvesting cherries on the White Springs Farm at Geneva. Betty Christey and Beverly White of Geneva are shown with their pails filled.

The Rural New-Yorker

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

The 100th State Fair

SUNDAY of this week, August 25, marks the opening of the One Hundredth New York State Fair at Syracuse, and the Fair management is planning a series of programs properly representative of this centennial celebration.

The Fair has always been a farm institution in the Empire State and farmers have been eager to visit and quick to boast of their own State Fair. It was a real farm show. Two years ago the authorities in charge elected to extend the duration from one week to two weeks and sought to make it a combination agricultural - industrial exposition. Complaints and criticism were immediate, principally from the farm machinery and livestock exhibitors. General farm attendance slackened and interest cooled. When the change in policy, admittedly an experiment, was repeated last year, the protests continued. Fortunately, this year the Fair management has wisely shortened the Fair to a nine-day session. The support and response needed were immediate and all the exhibitors absent for the past two years will be back at the Fair Grounds this coming week.

Religious inspirational services will open the Fair on Sunday, August 25. On the Fair's opening night and continuing until Thursday, "The Paths of Freedom," an historical spectacle, with a cast of 1,900 people, will be one of the outstanding attractions. This production will portray the history of the Empire State from the time of the arrival of the first white man to the present day, including the life of the Indians, the hardships of the early explorers and colonizers, the Dutch colonization of the Hudson River Valley; featuring such battles as Ticonderoga, Saratoga, Crown Point, Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Herkimer, and Stony Point, the beginning of democracy, the ratification of the United States Constitution, and the opening of the Erie Canal.

Another interesting feature will be the Wildlife Show. This exhibit will recreate the forest sections of the State, demonstrating how animals and wildlife live; running streams will be clogged with ice, miniature lakes will be frozen, and trees covered with Winter snow.

Then there is the Indian Village, highlighted by an arboretum which will demonstrate an actual garden, plants and shrubs, and produce of the Indians of the State before the coming of the White man. The garden display has been planted and carefully taken care of for several months in anticipation of the Fair.

Sixty-four organizations are participating in the special display plans for the Horticultural Building. In the Agricultural Museum will be found a unique collection of antiques on exhibit, tracing the progress of farming and farm life during the past century.

For the pleasure seeking, a new and novel attraction will be the New York Ice Revue, featuring a skating ballet of 60, to be held in the Coliseum. Many of the nation's finest trotters and pacers will be seen in the Grand Circuit races beginning on Monday and closing on Saturday. The 100-mile National Championship Automobile Race is to be staged on Labor Day.

Another featured attraction will be the return of the Horse Show which was abandoned two years ago. This Show will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons.

Farm implement and farm machinery exhibits will be on display in the Farm Machinery Building. There, visitors will find tractors of all sizes and power, dairy, barn and poultry equipment, plows, harrows, cultivators, roughage mills, milking machines, reapers, combines, spreaders, mowers, electric fences, hay bailers, and various other types of farm machinery.

It promises to be a good farm fair. We are sure it will be because only thus can it render the service expected—a proper tribute to New York as a great agricultural State.

Real Farm Families

IN this issue we announce, with pardonable pride, the selection by the judges of six R. N. Y. families most representative of a Typical Farm Family as qualified to make the week's trip to the New York World's Fair in October. Because of a tie for fifth place, six families have been named instead of five as originally planned. Their pictures and stories appear on pages 464 and 465.

The work of the judges is sincerely appreciated. To be faced with the necessity of selecting five families out of the great number of excellent entries received, required the wisdom of a Solomon. All the families were truly representative and there was naturally some difference of opinion by the judges. But let each of these men tell you himself of the job that confronted him when making his selection.

I feel that the honorable title of 'A Typical American Farm Family' is one which should be bestowed with great care and after serious deliberation. It seems to me that such a family should be interested in a rather broad program of farm production.

The typical family should have found rural life interesting and agreeable. It should have taken an active part in farm community activities, such as the local Church and the Grange. I believe, also, that the typical family should have a record of four or five children, boys and girls. The typical family should have found the farm essentially sufficient for its needs, both in maintenance and in savings. The typical farmer need not take advantage of artificial props or substitutes.

In the list of the competing families in this Rural New-Yorker Contest I have been greatly pleased to find that most of them qualify splendidly for this coveted title. It has been difficult to draw lines and select winners. I congratulate all of those who entered the contest and who gave us such a splendid picture of the cross section of American Farm Life. Their stories are inspiring. They told what American farms have done and can do. So long as we have this kind of folk on the American farms we have little to worry about. I can wish that every reader of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER — and every American, for that matter—might have been privileged, as were the judges, to read the stories entered in this typical American Farm Contest.

WILLARD C. THOMPSON.
Head, New Jersey Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

This selection of five Typical Farm Families has been one of the most difficult and interesting jobs I have ever tackled. But it has renewed my faith in farm people and my admiration of their achievements. Each story has been told simply, effectively, without ostentation, but with a quiet pride in farming as a way of life.

Collectively these stories constitute a saga of American life at its best. They tell of men and women with their roots in the soil, carrying on where their forebears left off, making a worthy place for themselves by work and thrift and sacrifice, putting first things first, taking the part of good citizens in the community, rearing and educating their children for useful service with one or two of the sons planning to follow in their father's footsteps, farming well but with time, too, for other things, and always with a forward and an upward look. I am grateful for the privilege which you have accorded me.

H. B. KNAPP.
State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale.

Studying the entries to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S World's Fair Typical Farm Family Contest, has been one of the choicest privileges I have ever experienced. A very high percentage of the many splendid letters were truly typical of our rural families. They inspire confidence in the future of our country.

During these dark days when the forces of totalitarianism are trying to submerge the importance of individualism throughout the world, it is most fitting in America that the rural family should be exalted to a place of high honor. As the great Mississippi River would not exist except for the multitude of springs back among the hills, just so there would be no greatness attached to the name of America without the rural families which crown every landscape throughout the land.

D. BOYD DEVENDORF.
President, New York State Rural School Improvement Society.

I have read very carefully each of the letters submitted in your contest for the Typical American Farm Family, and after rechecking the whole lot I have selected five. When considered as a whole, all the letters, in my opinion, portray a most excellent type of American citizenship and I want to assure you that it was no easy task to select five as being more deserving than scores of others.

The letters of all the contestants clearly reveal that these families typify the ideal of the American farm home which remains the basic unit of the American way of life. Here opportunity was well utilized, home and security achieved by industry, intelligence and family cooperation; Christian standards are applied for individual and community life. Sturdy, self-respecting, independent and educated citizens were developed and these are the best asset of any nation.

It is generally recognized that the finest ideals of Americanism are being preserved and fostered in our farm families to a greater degree than in any other part of our national population.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS.
Secy., Pennsylvania Milk Producers Association.

The letters received from the entries in the Typical Farm Family Contest sponsored by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and in which I participated as one of the judges, furnished ample evidence to me that on the farms of the Northeast are families which are living under satisfactory economic conditions, while enjoying the highest cultural and educational standards ever known to rural folk in any part of the world.

They indicate that in addition to providing for the necessities of life, the education of the family and the enjoyment of wholesome pleasures are a definite part of their program of living.

C. T. CONKLIN.
Secretary, Ayrshire Breeder Association.

The six families finally selected are:

TYPICAL R. N.-Y. FARM FAMILIES

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gips, Peter and Betsy; Morrisville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. McCready, Chalmers and John; New Galilee, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Culver, George and Elizabeth; Chemung, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brocker, Virginia and Paul; Waterville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd E. Stoddard, Grace and Glen, Granville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee L. Steffenhagen, Julia and Edwin, Machias, N. Y.

Sixteen Rural New-Yorker families were named by the judges for Honorable Mention:

HONORABLE MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Botsford, Mae and Jeanette, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Manifold, Eileen and Joanne, Bridgeton, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Oran E. Miller, Wendell and Martha, Edinburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Warren Filkins, Myron and John, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George D. Cahoon, Rust and George, Jr., Walden, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lussier, Betty and Nita, Rock Hall, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Max Coapman, John and Norma, Auburn, N. Y; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Farnham, Lynn and Donald, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Glover, Mildred and Carl, Laurel Springs, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Mayhew, Donald and David, Bovina, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Brown, Grace and Robert, Sloansville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Howe, Elden and Ross, Meridale, N. Y.

Now these six families will be voted on by all R. N.-Y. readers. A ballot is printed at the bottom of the next page. There can be but one vote for each ballot, except that members of a family, living in a common household, can cast all their votes on one ballot. No person can cast more than one vote. Ballots can be sent in to the R. N.-Y. World's Fair Editor any time up to Monday, September 23, and additional ballot blanks will be printed in our next two issues.

Brevities

OUR Winter wheat crop is grading higher quality than last year.

THE cold Spring delayed some crops, but mid-Summer is hustling them on.

LOOK out for solid black spiders. One of these, the Black Widow, is seriously poisonous.

THERE were 155 claims for damage to poultry and livestock in Pennsylvania during June.

MORE than 20,000 Maryland farmers are interested in hog production, having on hand about 210,000 swine.

ONE of the Geneva, N. Y., Station exhibits at the State Fair this year will be an "insect zoo," containing living specimens of many injurious insects.

THE Massachusetts Station is working with cultivated blueberries. They report the Pemberton variety as producing specimens four-fifths inch in diameter.

OVERHEARD at the recent meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, "It's just like THE RURAL NEW-YORKER says, 'We must do it ourselves.'"

"SEEK him that maketh the seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night: that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth: The Lord is his name." Amos. 5:8.

Surplus is Yet in Wrong Hands

IN a speech at Canton, N. Y., on July 26, Holton V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, approved the present monopoly control of milk, including the June price, classification, freezing and storing of cream, standardization of milk, maintaining of surplus and production control.

He said that a surplus is necessary to meet whatever demand may arise. You cannot depend, he said, on the law of supply and demand and therefore control is necessary. Before he joined the monopoly, Mr. Noyes said the surplus was in the wrong hands. In other words, that farmers should fix a price to cover cost of production and a profit for inspected and city-regulated milk, and sell consumers all they want at that price and market the rest any way they please, or voluntarily refuse to produce more. This paper approved that official proposal by Mr. Noyes. In fact we have advocated the plan for 30 years or more. The plan was put into effect in 1916 and was successful until the farmer leaders were adopted by the milk barons. Mr. Noyes' first judgment was best. The surplus is best in the producers' hands.

Commissioner Noyes said that the cream from about nine million pounds of milk (about one day's supply) had been frozen and stored during April, May and June, and that the June price would have been $1 a cwt., instead of $1.56, if the milk had not been stored as cream and kept out of the market. The fact is that that milk was bought by dealers at surplus prices, the cream was separated, frozen and stored. The custom is to defrost it and when prices are at the peak, sell it at fresh cream prices either as it is, or mixed with fresh cream and sell it at or near fresh cream prices. The dealer gets his handsome profit and the farmer gets the surplus price.

Mr. Noyes recognizes fat as the chief value of milk. Standardization would require that the fat content be stated on the bottle. Dealers have always profited by manipulating the fat content of milk, by watering, part skimming, syphoning or adding cream to meet Grade A requirements. Nature has provided the proper proportions of fat and other solids and essences in milk. Fat is a little less than one half the food value, and the nutritive value of the food is disturbed by any form of standardization yet devised.

After two full years of monopoly by Federal, State and dealer domination which was to have solved the whole problem, Mr. Noyes now says:

> "We are producing 6,000,000 more pounds a day than the market can absorb. Control must depend on cooperation of the farmers. You must unite to protect yourselves."

Under the complete political-dealer domination of the industry today, just how can farmers proceed to "protect themselves"? When Mr. Noyes said that the surplus is in the wrong hands, he meant that farmers should get more for it, if handled separately, than the dealers pay them for it. That is even more true now than it was when he said it. It is our deliberate judgment that, if farmers were allowed to fix the price and market their own milk, they would sell more milk than they produce now, lower the retail price, increase consumption and have a satisfactory profit for themselves.

Dairymen have come to understand that they must control the country plants if their industry is to prosper. When they control the plants, they can control the price, the surplus, the cost of distribution and the standards, as the dealers do now through a politically controlled monopoly, which denies producers their inherent right to an accounting.

Milk and Dairy News

MEETING IN CANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Lake Nephwin outside of Canton, Pa., was the scene of a dairy picnic during the afternoon of August 1 last. The meeting was under the auspices of the Bradford County unit of the Dairy Farmers Union and attracted close to 200 milk producers and their families. Interesting talks were given by the Chairman, Charles H. Campbell, Grover, Samuel Schou, Norwich, Ernest Wilbur, Sidney, and William Berghold, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. The gathering was especially livened with popular and march musical selections by the Monroeton Band, conducted by Mr. Bartlow of New Albany.

To an observer who was paying his first visit to this Northern Pennsylvania territory, it was especially interesting and significant that Keystone dairymen are tackling their problems in the same manner and with the same vigor as dairymen in Northern and Central New York. In their particular territory there are a Sheffield, a League and an independent plant. While the last named is best patronized, the sentiment is strong right now for a farmer-owned plant. Just as in other dairy sections of the shed, these men realize the necessity for controlling the sources of their own supply and are determined to get results soon, which will bring them substantial and permanent benefits, rather than merely a temporary respite through strike.

The League plant, a $50,000 proposition with the latest in all equipment, and a daily average capacity of at least 600 cans, is now only handling 40 cans of milk a day from 15 producers. With this meagre supply it is roughly estimated that the handling charge must be close to $3 per can, which of course is nothing more than an extra assessment on the milk checks of all League producers.

TWO OF THE BIG-3 PAY UP

The remainder of the money due farmers for milk since last September was paid last week according to brief news items. The amount was $91,120; the Borden Company check was $44,781, and Sheffield Farms $46,339. It is assumed that the portion held back by the Dairymen's League as Borden's supplier is included in Borden's check. Whether the League, as a dealer, has settled with its own producers, is not known.

It will be remembered that the Dairy Farmers Union called a milk strike to take effect August 25, 1939, demanding $2.35 as a flat price through to October 1. This price was resisted by the big dealers but when the city supply was reduced to less than half, Mayor LaGuardia called a conference. The big dealers refused to make any concessions until the Mayor "put on the heat." Then the conference settled on $2.15 per cwt. for all 3.5 per cent milk, flat base. Later, the dealers fixed up a formula calculated to make up the $2.15 per cwt., but when the returns were figured out, the formula did not provide enough money to pay $2.15 per cwt. in full and dealer-leaders refused to pay the full amount agreed upon in the conference. Mayor La Guardia felt a sense of responsibility, and said some things that could not be misunderstood. It is said he made a protest to Washington, and now two of the Big-3 have come across after 11 months of consideration and paid the 6½ cents a cwt. short on their agreement.

A SUCCESSFUL DAIRY OPERATION

Schoharie County Cooperative Dairies, Inc., at Cobleskill, N. Y., has just celebrated its first year of successful operation. The farmers took over this Sheffield plant on August 1, 1939, after Sheffield first degraded it and then in July of last year sold out to Superior Milk and Cream Company. Producers refused to deliver to the new owner, formed their own cooperative and bought the plant for $30,000, issuing stock against this investment, all of which was paid or subscribed. On August 1, 1939, they started business with 208 producer-members drawing 650 cans. Today the membership has increased to 246 and the plant in the last flush handled approximately 875 cans daily.

Already, producers have been repaid their original investment with the difference between the Sheffield price during the past year and the higher price their own plant returned to them. In addition, all the equipment has been replaced to a new loading shed just installed.

These farmers are well satisfied with their first year's results, and well they might be. They accepted the big dealers' challenge and have proved that they can do the job better and more efficiently themselves.

The officers and directors responsible for the affairs of this cooperative are: K. A. Shaul, President; William Sheffield, Vice-Pres;. Stanley Rickard, Secy.; Dr. D. W. Beard, Treas.; and Fred Hulbert, Leslie Brown and Langley Collyer, directors.

Horticultural Society Meets

THE New York State Agricultural Experiment Station played host to the Western Summer meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Geneva, N. Y., on August 3, when over 300 representative fruit men from all corners of the State met to hear Professor W. J. Tawse of Canada speak on marketing problems, and to inspect the research activities of the Station. It was a perfect day, and the combination of weather and interest made for one of the most profitable Summer meetings the society has enjoyed.

Not content to wait until the Winter meetings to hear a first-hand discussion of the tremendously important problem of marketing the apple crop, by Professor Tawse, who spoke so interestingly at Kingston last Winter, the society induced him to appear and to discuss "How we met our marketing emergency last year and what we are planning for this year." He pointed out that voluntary reduction of exports had moved along fairly well until the sudden emergency of 1939 when the export market for Canadian apples was shut off. At that point the Government entered and in cooperation with the growers instituted important regulatory measures of pooling, diversion, and measures to increase consumption which saved the situation and returned good prices to the growers for what looked at first like a disastrous season.

Among points of interest brought out were the facts that 300,000 barrels of apples had been kept home because under size, to be used for juice and stock feed; that the wholesaler is not used in handling apples as he once was, with the result that he has turned to other produce, often competing produce such as oranges. Thus, by going to the retailer direct as so many eastern fruit contacts have gone, competing fruits have unconsciously been maneuvered into more favorable position. The gift package for trade close to market is passing, for the reason that the retailer is now taking the fruit out of the package and arranging it for display. Growers were advised to watch what happens to the fruit, and to stop taking somebody's word for what was happening. "Is the present type of package correct?" was the question. "Are we giving the public what it wants in packages and in fruit or are we insisting that the public shall want what the grower and the trade think it should have?"

Since window displays are becoming of greater importance, the retailer prefers large window cards to use as a background for his displays. Many other forms of advertising and publicity have been used in Canada, but the large display card is perhaps the most effective. Further, over the week-end, the cards are used to dress an otherwise empty window.

Dealer service to follow up any advertising program, is most important. Much headway has been made by educating and selling the clerks, not the leaders, of the retail stores. A bonus of five cents a bushel to clerks has increased sales markedly and has increased interest of the clerks in moving apples carefully. People are now buying by the eye, and apples must be made to look just as fine as other produce if they are to compete. Containers for apples should carry a printed message to the consumer so that the slogan of apples becomes as familiar as that for some other lines of produce. A growing practice is for dealers to put up apples in cellophane bags, the bagging being done during otherwise slack periods in the day.

All in all it was a most satisfying gathering, and encouraging to those who maintain the activities of the society. H. B. T.

WORLD'S FAIR BALLOT

For Typical Farm Family

I cast my vote for

.....

(One of Families Named by Judges)

as the Typical Farm Family to make The Rural New-Yorker World's Fair one week trip, beginning October 14, 1940.

Name .....

Address .....

Only readers of The Rural New-Yorker or members of readers' families are eligible to cast this ballot. No other votes will be counted.

Live Stock and Dairy

New York State's Centennial Fair

By R. W. Duck

The first hundred years may be the hardest, but certainly they have seen great changes since our Fair was first inaugurated. Syracuse was scarcely yet in its swaddling clothes, and the winning of the West had hardly started. The New York State Fair today represents one of the truly great Agricultural and Industrial Expositions of America. The Fair is again under the direction of Paul Smith. It will begin August 25 and close September 2.

DAIRY CATTLE

Judging of the dairy breeds will begin Tuesday, August 27, selection of cattle judges had not been completed at time of writing; these will be announced later. A special class for oxen has been added to the cattle department with premiums of $100. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y. will

Champion Cotswold ewe, right, owned and exhibited by Clarke Wellman, Perry, N. Y., and Champion Cotswold ram owned and exhibited by James McGuire, Oakfield, N. Y., at the 1939 New York State Fair.

serve as Superintendent. This job of being a Livestock Superintendent requires the tact of a diplomat, sound judgment of a Solomon, plus the ability to work like a section hand for 24 hours per day during Fair time. Mr. Backus did a good job last year and we are glad he is back with us again.

The herd classes are always of special interest and have assumed increasing prominence during the past few years. As classified without change at this year's Fair a "Graded Dairy Herd" shall consist of one bull two years old or over, one cow three years old or over, one heifer two years old and under three, one heifer one year old and under two, and one heifer under one year. A "Young Dairy Herd" shall consist of bull under two years; two heifers, one year and under two; two heifers, under one year. Females to be bred by exhibitors. "Get-of-Sire" in the dairy breeds shall consist of four animals, either sex, not more than two bulls, any age, all to be the get of one sire. Sire must be named but need not be owned by exhibitor. Get need not be owned by exhibitor. "Junior Get-of-Sire" in the dairy breeds shall consist of four animals, either sex, not more than two bulls, all animals under two years of age, all to be the get of one sire. Sire must be named but need not be owned by the exhibitor. Get need not be owned by the exhibitor. "Produce-of-Cow" in the dairy breeds shall consist of two animals of either sex, any age, both to be the progeny of one cow. Dam must be named but need not be owned by exhibitor. Produce need not be owned by exhibitor. A "Dairy Herd" shall consist of four cows in milk or that have been milked, all to be owned by one exhibitor.

All exhibitors must pay an entry fee of $2 on each single and group entry. All animals shown in group classes must be entered in the open classes. This entry fee must be paid at time of making entry. No entry will be accepted unless the fee accompanies the entry. Ages of all animals in the dairy cattle breeds will be computed from January 1 and July 1. All test certificates, both for Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease, must be submitted with entry blank and filed in the office of Director Paul Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.

Regular premiums are offered for the various breeds in the following total amounts: Holstein - Friesian, $1,929; Guernsey, $1,527; Jersey, $1,402; Ayrshire, $1,325; Brown Swiss, $1,059. All classes will be the same as last year.

BEEF CATTLE

A Premier Breeders' Pennant will be awarded in the beef cattle classes to the breeder winning the most money on animals bred by him and shown at the 1940 New York State Fair. Judging of the Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford classes will begin on August 27.

In the Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes a total of $970 will be offered, and Herefords, $673. In the Angus steers, spayed or martin heifers there is a total of $254 offered, and for Herefords, $146. In the groups of fat cattle a total of $72 is offered. Each group shall consist of five head of steers or heifers, or both. Each group of five animals must be penned together in place designated by superintendent of cattle. All animals must have been born during 1939 and fed by exhibitor.

To herdsmen in charge of cattle exhibits, both dairy and beef, other than state-owned herds, who make the best record covering the entire period of the Fair, taking into consideration the factors of personal appearance, including neatness and cleanliness of clothing in and out of the show ring; neatness and cleanliness of quarters or stalls, bedding and animals in show herd; also systematic and neat arrangement of traps, feed and forage, there will be awarded cash premiums as follows: 1st, $15; 2nd., $10; 3rd., $10; 4th., $10; and 5th., $5.

HORSES

The horse show and racing card will present a strong assemblage of outstanding horse flesh. Classes promise to be exceptionally well filled with noted queens and kings of the equine world. S. C. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y. will be Superintendent. "Steve" has done such an excellent job in this department that both exhibitors and those attending the horse shows and classes are pleased at his continuance. Judging will commence August 27. Mr. Charles Wentz, Sandusky, Ohio, will act as official horse judge.

There is an entrance fee of $2 for each horse entry and $1 for each pony entry, which must be paid at time of making entry. If horses are entered and not exhibited, the entrance fee will be forfeited. Exhibitors not showing in the classes in which they are entered, unless excused by the superintendent, may be fined $10 for each entry not shown. All winners of a first prize eligible for champion classes must compete therein or forfeit their prize money. This rule will be strictly enforced. There is no entry fee in champion class.

Ages of horses will be computed from January 1. In case one horse of a pair shall be incapacitated due to a good cause, and cannot be shown, the Superintendent may allow the substitution of another horse belonging to the same owner. Premiums will be substantially the same as last year for the following sections: Percherons, Belgians, Suffolk-Punch, Clydesdale or Shire, Draft Horses in Harness, Purebred or Grade-Open Classes, New York State Draft Horses - Grades - Shown to Halter (non-professional). Limited to animals actually owned in New York State for at least three months prior to the closing of the entries. Special County Horse Group. New York State Farm, Draft and Commercial Vehicle Horses, Purebred or Grade (non-professional). To be shown in harness before a suitable working vehicle. Mules in Harness — Open Classes. Breeding Classes. Ponies; Open to New York State Exhibitors only. Team-pulling Contest (open to all). Under the direction of the State College of Agriculture, using the Dynamometer under their control. Contestants will be notified of the date and hour for holding test. Boys' and Girls' Colt Competition.

DAIRY GOATS

The dairy goat exhibit with classes for Alpines (French and Rock), Nubians, Saanens, and Toggenburgs has become of considerable importance due to the high quality and large numbers of entries shown incident to the increasing public consumption of goats milk. Robert L. Harris, Fabius, N. Y., is Superintendent of this department.

Rules and regulations state in part that at time of making entry, the exhibitor must pay an entry fee of 50 cents for each single and group entry. At time of entry, the registry and ear-tag numbers must be given for purebred goats. A flock shall consist of one doe, three years or over, one doe, two years and under three; one doe, one year and under two, and one kid. The exhibitors in this department will be restricted in the entry and exhibition of not more than three entries in each class. To be eligible to entry, all imported goats must have been in the United States or Canada at least 30 days before the date of the Fair. All goats must be milked dry under the supervision of the Superintendent in charge at 6:00 P. M. the night before judging.

SHEEP

E. R. Sweetland, Dryden, N. Y., will again be Superintendent of sheep and swine. He has made an enviable reputation for efficiency and fair dealing during his tenure of office for the past several years. Mr. Sweetland handles his department so that exhibitiors have received their premium money before closing date of the Fair. This added convenience and courtesy has been greatly appreciated.

Sheep will be judged on August 27-28. The judges will be, Luther A. Belden, Bradstreet, Mass.; Walter Thomson, Port Byron, N. Y., who will also judge the wool classes; Cecil Springstead, Caistor Center, Ontario, Canada; and R. W. Duck, Syracuse, N. Y. Premiums offered in this Department total $3,993.

SWINE

Judging will begin in this Department on August 27. Mark A.

Lewis Duffy, Lafayette, N. Y., and his Oxford ewe lamb which won first place in 4-H classes at the 1939 New York State Fair.

McCarthy, State College, Pa., will judge swine again this year. Premiums will be the same as last year for classes in Berkshires, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Hampshires, Duroc - Jerseys, Spotted Poland Chinas, and New York State Barrows.

This last class mentioned shall consist of a pen of three barrows born after March 1, 1940. There are four premiums of $16, $12, $10, and $5 respecticely. Local packer buyers are always available and are bidders on these barrows as well as other salable fat stock on the Fair Grounds. In the breeding classes ages of swine will be computed from February 1 and September 1. The exhibitors of this Department will be restricted in the entry and exhibition of not more than two entries of each class.

BOYS AND GIRLS DEPARTMENT

This Department is in charge of W. J. Weaver, Superintendent, Albany, N. Y. Albert Hoefer, Ithaca, is General Assistant. The Junior Livestock Exhibit, to be held in the Junior Livestock Building, is in charge of Harold A. Willman, Ithaca, N. Y.

Health regulations are the same as for livestock in the open classes. The following judging schedules will be followed with the same judges in the respective breeds that officiate in the Cattle Department, Holsteins, Monday, August 26, 1 P. M.; Jerseys, Tuesday, August 27, 1 P. M.; Guernseys, Tuesday, August 27, 1 P. M.; Ayrshires, Wednesday, August 28, 1 P. M.; Brown Swiss, Wednesday, August 28, 1 P. M. The sum of $1,480 will be provided in equitable premiums for the dairy cattle.

Championships, Dairy Project Rec-

Left: Verner Kennedy, Utica, N. Y. exhibited this good four horse hitch and several other horses of quality and merit at the 1938 New York State Fair. Right: From the ranks of the 4-H Club members come many of our best later breeder's and exhibitors. This class of 4-H Jr. bull calves was shown at the 1939 New York State Fair.

ord Books, dairy cattle showmanship contests, 4-H dairy demonstration team contest, dairy herdsmens prizes, 4-H dairy cattle judging contest will also be featured. There will be many special breed association, breeders' and commercial special premiums and trophies offered.

The baby beef sale and junior beef cattle exhibit has become a notable event of the Fair. Professor R. B. Hinman, Ithaca, has performed a service of real and lasting value not only to the beef interests of New York State but also to the many future beef producers engaged in this constructive work. The baby beef sale will be held Tuesday, August 27, 1:30 P. M. The sum of $400 will be offered for exhibits of baby beef if 30 or more animals are shown and sold. If a lesser number are shown, the amount of prize money will be decreased proportionately.

Angus and Hereford classes will consist of steers, free martin or spayed heifers calved after January 1, 1939. Championship showing is restricted to first and second prize winners in the previous classes. There will also be premiums of $15, $13, $12, and $10 respectively on best groups of three steers.

Sheep will be judged in this Department on Tuesday, August 27, 8:30 A. M. Swine will be judged at 10:00 A. M. on the same date. The sum of $205 is provided for premiums in pig classes, including Berkshires, Chester Whites and other recognized breeds, also a class for market pigs, open to purebred, grade or crossbred barrows or grade or crossbred sows born March 1, 1940 or after. An exhibitor is permitted but one entry in this class. A total of $85 is equitably divided into 10 premium places and offered for a class or pen of market pigs. A pen shall consist of three market pigs owned and exhibited by one person. Limitations are the same as for market pigs.

The sum of $475 is provided for premiums in the junior sheep classes. Substantial premiums are offered for classes of market lambs and pen of market lambs. The boys and girls of these junior departments throughout the length and breadth of the land are tomorrow's showmen and breeders.

Holstein Field Day in Vermont

The New England Holstein-Friesian Association held its annual field day on August 10 at the farm of Arthur L. Miller, Vernon, Vt., with 175 people present from at least seven states. The speakers were H. W. Norton, Jr., secretary-treasurer and Superintendent of Advanced Registry and Glen M. Householder, Director of Extension Service of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Professor M. H. Campbell of the University of Vermont and E. H. Loveland, Vermont state extension dairyman, conducted judging contests. M. J. Davenport, Shelburne, Mass., took top honors for the men and Mrs. M. J. Davenport tied with Mrs. A. C. Foote of Amherst, Mass., for a first in the women's class. Frank Montague of Northampton, Mass., won the junior division. Owen Denyou of Brattleboro, Vt., was second; John Barrow of Vernon, Vt., third; Jackson Emery of South Vernon, Mass., fourth; and Barbara Tennien, Pittsford, Vt., fifth.

Care of Young Colt

I would be very grateful for information concerning a young colt, born May 8, 1940. When it was a couple of days old sore spots appeared which I thought must be bruises. I treated them with a liniment made from iodine, sweet oil and camphor gum and succeeded in healing them, but other sores appeared on the legs and around the shoulders, first swelling, then breaking out, some half as large as the hand, and are very stubborn to heal. I have been told such a disease is sometimes found in colts. T. S. H.

In cases such as this it is best to call in a good veterinarian and follow prescribed treatment as indicated. The condition might be due to several causes, and diagnosing from a distance without personal examination is not advisable. Sometimes such a condition is caused by the colt not receiving the colostrum, or first milk, from the mother. Or it may be due to infestation with some skin parasite, in which case your veterinarian will prescribe.

R. W. D.

Grange News

Otsego County, New York conferred the fifth degree at a special session of Pomona under the direction of the officers. The session was held in the United Presbyterian Church of Oneonta. The work was in charge of the Herkimer degree team and was conferred on a class of 76 candidates.

A special session of the New York State Grange will be held in Oneonta on October 5. These sessions are being held in order to get the members in line for the highest or seventh degree of the Order to be conferred at the annual session in Syracuse in November next.

Before the close of the year 1940, Pierstown Grange No. 793 in Otsego County, New York will celebrate its 45th anniversary. This Grange was organized and the hall built in 1895. In 1898 the hall burned to the ground with contents. In November of the same year a new hall was completed and in use. The members have always adopted the "Pay-as-you-go" plan and have never been in debt, always meeting bills promptly.

New York. GEORGE M. MORE.

Renken Conviction Reversed

The conviction of the M. H. Renken Dairy Company by a Justice of the Peace Court in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, has been reversed by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The original charge against this milk company in the operation of its Westfield plant was made by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission to the effect that the company had been manipulating fat tests. Justice of the Peace Irons found the company and two of its employees guilty but fined only the company to the extent of $200. His decision has now been reversed and the fine will not have to be paid. The reversal was based on the ground that there was insufficient evidence before the Court to sustain any charge of manipulation either by the company or by either of its employees.

∴ DOGS ∴

CHICKEN FARMERS! A thief will not pass a Doberman. Puppies for sale with written guarantee. Dogs trained to bite; dogs trained to attack and stop instantly on command. REHFELD FARM KENNELS, R. D. 2, HOLLAND POINT, NEW YORK

COLLIES Sable; excellent breeding; all ages, $15.00 up. COL'LOVER KENNELS, 1606 Erie Blvd., E. Syracuse, New York

PUREBRED COCKER PUPS AND DOGS. Non-Registered or REGISTERED. Reasonably priced. V. S. KENYON . MARCELLUS, NEW YORK

ST. BERNARDS Registered females $20, males $25. PAULINE LACHUT, 150 Broadway, Dracut, Mass.

St. Bernards Samoyedes Grown and puppies. A. K. C. Seneca Saint Bernard Kennel, Waterloo, N. Y. Ph. 13 F 21.

Handsome Black or Black and White Cocker Spaniel puppies. 8 weeks males $10, females $5. Reds or Buffs $2 extra. Sat. Guar. Elm View Kennels, St. Albans, Vt.

Ped. Smooth Fox Terrier Pups Nelson's Poultry Farm Grove City, Pa.

RELIABLE SHEPHERDS Arthur Gilson Lisbon, N. Y.

SHEPHERD-COLLIE PUPS, with herding instinct, make heel-drivers, beauties. Wilmot, East Thetford, Vt.

English Shepherd male puppies. A. C. Adams, R 2, Livonia, New York

Reg. Collies-Beagles all ages any color. Woodland Farms, Central Square, N. Y.

Pedigreed Collie Puppies TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

COLLIES Sable, beauties, pedigreed. $5.00 and up. HILLCREST FARM, Altmar, New York

Newfoundland Pups 3 months old good watch dogs. McDERMOTT, LAUREL, N. Y.

GREAT DANES Beautiful Registered Puppies, $35 up. FARMHOLM, New Paltz, N. Y.

GREAT DANE PUPS $15. and $20. Arthur Prosser, Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Newfoundland pups; born June 22nd. $15 and $25. HOUPERT, CLINTON, CONNECTICUT

Rat Terrier Pups. Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRUSADERS KENNELS, Stafford, Kansas

Yearling Bluetick Coonhound. Beagle Hound Pups. Clifford Peacock Barker, N. Y.

Bullterrier white puppies, registered beauties year old female. Leidy's Squab Farm, Middlesex, New Jersey

PUPPIES—Irish Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Hounds, Beagles. GATES, Richard Street, Elmira, New York

∴ SHEEP ∴

● 100 SELECT BREEDING EWES ●
Shown with their lambs by appointment. Orders should be placed now for late September (weaning time) delivery, $8 and $9 per head.
DONALD PACEY,
Preston Hollow, - New York

REGISTERED Dorset and Shropshire rams, $15 to $20 each; shipped on approval. Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls ready for service. JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANNA, NEW YORK

FOR SALE Purebred Hampshire, Shropshire, and Dorset rams of breeding age. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

CORRIEDALE RAMS J. H. WHITMORE Mt. Morris, New York

Three Persian lambs, one male, two kids for sale. reasonable. G. MATHES, Central Nyack, New York

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

466 HEAD GUERNSEYS
At Auction In Eight Fall Sales
All Registered. All from herds Federal Accredited for T. B. State Accredited for Bang's.
Avis Acres Dispersal—Est. David L. Vaughan
SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, PRINCETON, N. J.
50 head including the 2 herd sires: (1) Majesty of Coventry with 20 daughters and 16 grand daughters a son of one of the most intensely line bred Sequel bulls ever imported, out of one of the best type cows ever shipped from the Island of Guernsey. With the Nazis moving the Island cattle to Germany, this may be one of the last opportunities to obtain on outstanding infusion of the best Island blood. (2) Franchester Cedar with 16 daughters—own brother to Franchester Clara, 2nd place Class DD; 9th place Class B; with 2 records over 929 lbs. Fat.
8th. Virginia Guernsey Breeders Association Sale
SATURDAY SEPT. 14, RICHMOND, VA.
50 head including 3 bulls; strong consignments from leading Southern Breeders.
Fairfield Dispersal W. K. Gill
MONDAY SEPT. 23, Marion, N. C.
44 head 2 bulls 21 cows 8 bred heifers 13 open heifers.
11th Cayuga County Guernsey Sale
SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, AUBURN, N. Y.
52 head including 6 bulls from Cayuga and adjoining counties long known as the home of good Guernseys.
Langwater Sale At Langwater Farm
MONDAY OCT. 14, NORTH EASTON, MASS.
32 head including 11 bulls. Only 20 bulls in the Guernsey breed have sired 10 or more daughters that have made 700 lbs. fat or over in 365 days. 10 of these bulls were bred at Langwater. 3 more are by sires, bred at Langwater.
Topsfield Sale
TUESDAY, OCT. 15, TOPSFIELD, MASS.
58 head including 12 bulls; the tops only from the leading New England and New York Herds.
Gerar Guernsey Sale
SATURDAY, OCT. 19, TIMONIUM, MARYLAND
70 head including 7 bulls the improved Gerar type, nationally known for properly shaped udders.
Broadland Guernsey Sale
Complete dispersal My Lord's Gift Farm, Thomas Marsalis, Owner.
MON. OCT. 21 and TUES. OCT. 22 Queenstown, Md.
150 head including 10 bulls. One of the great Guernsey herds in the United States. All of Green Meadow Breeding. For Catalogues Write—
HERRICK MERRYMAN SALES CO., SPARKS, MD.

DAIRYMEN!
20 HEAD PUREBRED GUERNSEYS
GOOD COMMERCIAL COWS
T.B. AND BANGS ACCREDITED
FOR QUICK SALE—$150—$225
Only two Bull Calves left—sired by son of Green Meadow Coronation Prince out of High Record Dams.
BRIAN BORU FARM, ROUTE #31
HARLINGEN, NEW JERSEY

Tarbell Farms Guernseys
340 HEAD—Accredited. Negative. Bulls from proved sires and high record dams, reasonably priced. Also a few choice A. R. cows and well bred heifers. Write for pedigrees and full information. Visitors welcome.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, Chenango Co., N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS
DELHI - NEW YORK
Offers for sale at reasonable prices registered Guernseys 3 young registered cows due in July; 2 yearlings; 5 bred and ready to bred heifers. If interested write at once for further particulars.

265 GUERNSEYS—at bargain prices for private sale. 175 head registered Guernseys rugged commercial cattle. Two entire herds at an average of little more than a $100. 30 young cows from prominent registered herds $150. to $225. many fresh or near fresh. 90 head first calf grade heifers, your choice at $110. apiece. HERRICK MERRYMAN SALES CO., SPARKS, MD.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

FIRE SALE OF PUREBRED JERSEYS
We lost a barn and must sacrifice some fine cows, that have been bred to a handsome son of
PHILLADORS'S YOU'LL DO
Except heifers all have Herd Improvement Records. Herd is Accredited. Bargains begin at $125.00.
DR. K. R. McALPIN, Kenrose Farm, West Berne, Albany County, New York

SHORTHORNS

The Steady Income from Milk and Meat
Shorthorns keeps the farm family, pays the farm bills. Trial subscription, MILKING SHORTHORN JOURNAL, 6 months 50c, or 12 months $1.00 including FREE poster calendar picturing types all ages.
MILKING SHORTHORN JOURNAL
Dept. F, 7 Dexter Park Ave. - Chicago, Illinois

STREAMSIDE MILKING SHORTHORNS
Cows record of merit production. Bred heifers. Eight months old heifers.
M. G. HUBBARD
Columbia Cross Roads, Penna.

● BREED SHORTHORNS ●
for profits in both beef and milk. Write for literature. SHORTHORN WORLD subscription $1.00 yearly. issued twice monthly. SHORTHORN CLUB, Purebred Record Bldg., Stock Yards, Chicago.

Milking Shorthorn bull calves. Also Silver Black Fox Rabbits. O. HENDRICKSON, Cobleskill, N. Y.

∴ ABERDEEN-ANGUS ∴

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2500 Head of Horses
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PRIVATE SALES DAILY
OVER 2000 HEAD GENERAL PURPOSE, FARM, AND DRAFT HORSES, including a substantial number recently acquired from the French Government, we having taken over their entire purchases made in Canada. These horses run in age from 4 to 10 years and weigh anywhere from 1000 to 1800 lbs. The majority weigh from 1200 to 1500 lbs. and are of Percheron, Belgian, Clydesdale, and French Canadian breeding.
300 HEAD CAVALRY HORSES, all broken to harness and majority broken to saddle.
200 yearling and two year old colts of draft and French Canadian breeding.
We particularly invite commercial horse dealers to attend theso weekly sales and buy what horses they need at their own price. If your district needs horses, communicate with us and we will work out arrangements to supply you. This is without doubt the greatest offering of horses that has ever been assembled together and offered to the public at their own valuation.
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N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 28 to 28¾c; 90 to 92 score, 27 to 27¾c; unsalted, best, 28½ to 29c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-Western, premium marks, 27½ to 30c; Specials, 27c; Standards, 20c; Firsts, 17¼ to 17½c; Undergrades, 16½ to 17c; Exchange mediums, 22c. Browns: Extra fancy, 23½ to 30c; Specials, 22½ to 23; Standards, 19 to 19½c; Mediums, 21 to 21½.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small size proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls, 14 to 17c; chickens, 18 to 20c. Prices a year ago, chickens, 16 to 22c; fowls, 15 to 19c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 18½c; chickens, 20 to 28c; turkeys, 18 to 24c; ducks, 12 to 14c; squabs, lb. 30 to 36c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $10 to $11; bulls, $6.50 to $7.25; cows, $5.50 to $7; calves, $9 to $12; hogs, $6 to $7; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; lambs, $10 to $10.50.

VEGETABLES

Beans, bu., 75c to $2.50; Beets, bu., 40 to 60c; Cabbage, 1½ bu., 30 to 90c; Carrots, bu., 40 to 75c; Cauliflower, Catskill crate, 25c to $2.50; Me., box, 35 to 65c; Celery, Orange Co., 2-3 crt., $1.50; Corn, bu., 25 to 90c; Cucumbers, bu., 25c to $2; Horseradish, nearby, lb., 14 to 15c; Kale, bu., 25 to 35c; Lettuce, Me., Iceberg box, 40 to 75c; Iceberg, crt. 25 to 50c; Lima beans, bu., $1 to $2; Okra, Jy., 12-qt., 60c to $1.13; Onions, yel. 50-lb. 50c to $1.10; Peppers, bu., 35 to 75c; Radishes, bu., $1: Spinach, bu., 50c to $1.13; Squash, bu., 25 to 75c; Tomatoes, River., lug 50c to $1.25; Jy., 12-qt., 15 to 75c; 20-qt., 40c to $1.50; Turnips, rutabaga, 50-lb., 60 to 65c; Watercress bunch, 1½ to 3c. Potatoes, 100 lbs., 60c to $1.

FRUITS

Apples, bu., 50c to $1.25; Blackberries, qt., 15 to 20c; Muskmelons, crate, 90c to $1.75; Cherries, 12-qt. bskt., 75c; Huckleberries, qt., 15 to 20c; cultivated, 33 to 34c; Peaches, bu., 75c to $2.50; Watermelons, each, 15 to 50c.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, 92c; Corn, No. 2 yellow, 81c; Oats, No. 2 white, 43½c; Rye, 60⅜; Barley, 66¾c.

RETAIL PRICES AT NEW YORK

Eggs, 32 to 35c; Butter, 30 to 31c; Stringbeans, lb., 10 to 15c; Peas, lb., 10 to 15c; Potatoes, 3 lbs. for 10c; Sweets, lb. 5c; Spinach, lb. 5 to 10c; Apples, doz., 30 to 60c; Peaches, 2 lbs. for 15c.

Pennsylvania Markets

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 28 to 29c; Eggs, 24 to 31c; Live fowls,15 to 19c; Chickens, 18 to 19c; Apples, bu., 75c to $1; Cabbage, 50 lbs., 50 to 85c; Onions, 50 lbs., 65c to $1; Peaches, bu., 75c to $1.15; Spinach, bu., 35 to 50c; Tomatoes, ⅝-bu., 25 to 50c; Potatoes, 100 lbs., 75 to 90c; Sweet corn, 100, $1 to $2.

LANCASTER

Steers, choice, 900-1100 pounds, $11.25 to $11.75; good, $10.25 to $10.75; medium, $9.75 to $10.25; common, $8.75 to $9.25; choice, 1100-1300 pounds, $11.50 to $11.75; good, $10.50 to $11; medium, $9.75 to $10.25; choice, 1300-1500 pounds, $11.25 to $11.75; good, $10.50 to $11. Heifers, choice, $9 to $9.50; good, $8 to $9; medium, $7 to $7.50; common, $5 to 7. Cows, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; good, $6.50 to $7.25; medium, $5.75 to $6.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.75. Bulls, good and choice, $8 to $9.50; fair to good, $6.50 to $7.50; cutter, common and medium, $5 to $6. Vealers, good and choice, $11 to $11.50; medium, $8 to $10; cull and common, $5.50 to $7. Feeder and stocker cattle, good and choice, $10.25 to $11.25; fair to good, $8.50 to $9.50; medium to fair, $8 to $8.50; common and medium, $6.50 to $7.50.

Hogs, good and choice, 160-180 pounds, $7 to $7.25; 180-200 pounds, $7 to $7.25; 200-220 pounds, $7 to $7.25; 220-250 pounds, $6.75 to $7; 250-290 pounds, $6.50 to $6.75; 290-350 pounds, $6 to $6.25; medium and good, 350-500 pounds, $5.50 to $5.75; good and choice, roughs, $10 to $10.50.

Sheep: Choice lambs, $8.50 to $9.50; medium and good lambs, $6 to $7.50; common lambs, $2 to $4.

PITTSBURGH

Butter, 27 to 28c; Eggs, 19 to 26c; Hens, 15 to 19c; Broilers, 18 to 22c; Ducks, 10 to 14c; Apples, bu., 50c to $1; Cabbage, 50 lbs., 50 to 55c; Onions, 50 lbs., 85c to $1; Peaches, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; Potatoes, 100 lbs., $1 to $1.25; Sweets, bu., $1.25 to $1.85.

Livestock — Good to choice dry feds, $9.75 to $11.50; good to choice grassers, $8.50 to $9.50; medium to good, 1200 to 1300 pounds, $7.50 to $8.25; tidy, 1050 to 1150 pounds, $8.50 to $9.75; fair, 900 to 1100 pounds, $6.75 to $7.50; common, 700 to 900 pounds, $5.50 to $6.50; common to good fat bulls, $5.00 to $7.50; common to good fat cows, $3.50 to $6.50; heifers, 700 to 1100 pounds, $5.00 to $8.50; fresh cows and springers, $35.00 to $85.00. Prime heavy hogs, $5.75 to $6.50; heavy mixed, $6.65 to $6.85; prime medium weights, $7.00 to $7.10; best heavy yorkers, $6.85 to $7.00; good light yorkers, $5.75 to $6.25; pigs as to quality, $5 to $5.50; common to good roughs, $4 to $4.75; stags, $2 to $3. Prime wethers, $3.75 to $4; good mixed, $3 to $3.50; fair mixed ewes and wethers, $2.25 to $2.75; culls and common, $1 to $2; good to choice lambs, $9.50 to $10.25; culls to good lambs, $5 to $9. Veal calves, $10.50 to $11.50; heavy and thin calves, $4. to $9.

Prevent Fall Lettuce Yellows

The Yellows, a common disease of Fall lettuce, can be greatly reduced by controlling the leaf hopper. A dust for the control of this insect which has been found most effective, is the rotenone - sulphur combination containing ¾ per cent rotenone and 25 per cent sulphur. Dusting should begin when the first two leaves of the lettuce plant show and should be continued at seven day intervals for five to six weeks, J. W. W.

Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Farmers in the vicinity of Dundee harvested an excellent blackberry crop this season. The majority of growers had contracts with canners.

A total of approximately 425 tons of sour cherries was harvested on the White Springs Farm, owned by Alfred G. Lewis at Geneva this season. The crop was 80 per cent better than last year, in spite of continued rain and some hail storms. The minimum price received for the product was three cents a pound. New York State is one of the "big time" cherry states, and Geneva is in the heart of it. The State ranked third in the size of its cherry crop last year—its average place for the last 10 years—and present indications point to the possibility that it may be second this season.

Two fields of oats at the Simon Smith farm near Benton in Yates County, measured 48 inches in height this year. Samples exhibited attracted much attention.

A new source of income for Cayuga County farmers has been opened with construction of a new pea vinery on the Willard Evans farm. 311 acres of peas were planted for the vinery including acreages on 54 farms.

A combination of rain and hot weather was blamed for the appearance of late blight about three weeks ahead of the usual time, which affected some 700 acres of potatoes in the mucklands near Batavia. Owners sought the services of a dusting plane.

George Fullagar, near Penn Yan, turned his berry patch into a major crop this year. He has finished harvesting more than 55,000 quarts of berries—and they were sold in advance of picking.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Seneca County farmers recently dipped 2,673 head of sheep to rid them of parasites. They report the annual dipping is proving effective in entirely eliminating ticks as well as increasing the quality of wool.

One of the hightst prices ever received by the Tioga County Wool Growers' Association during its 20 years of existence was paid at the annual market held at Tioga. Farmers received about 40½ cents a pound, as compared with 29.80 cents last year.

The State-wide sheep field day will be held on the Kenwood Mills Experimental Sheep Farm near Springwater, August 22. The 600 acre farm and nearly 1,000 sheep and lambs are expected to attract a large attendance.

More than 2,000 persons representing 13 counties attended Western New York's Dairy Field Day and bull sale held near Belmont this past month.

The Ayrshire herd of Floyd Loper, Hornellsville, led the Western Steuben Dairy Herd Improvement again in June with an average of 1,097 pounds of milk, and 46.5 pounds of butter fat.

4-H CLUB NOTES

Cattle judging of Paul Wigsten and John Breese of Elmira and Clifford Hamilton of Pine City won Chemung County 4-H Clubs second place in a contest between representatives of 17 counties at the Eastern New York Cattle and Poultry Judging School at Delhi. Albany County won first honors.

Robert Mason of Ontario set the pace for more than 100 4-H Club members from 23 counties when he received the highest score at the livestock judging school at Cornell University. Mason, with a score of 1,094 out of a possible 1,300 was the best judge of the livestock classes.

The advanced-class crops contest at the Chemung County 4-H Club "Crops Field Day" was won by Asa Smith of Horseheads. after a day of crop observation and instruction.

P. B. O.

New Association of Breeders

An association of dairy breeders was formed at a meeting at Peterborough, N. H., July 5, when representatives met to discuss a program for the breeders of purebred dairy cattle. The breeds represented were Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Holstein-Friesian, with about 1,400,000 registered animals. The President of the new organization is Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y., Jersey breeder; Vice-president, H. W. Norton, Jr., Brattleboro, Vt., representing the Holstein-Friesian Association; Secretary and Treasurer, Karl B. Musser, Peterborough, N. H., representing the Guernsey breeders. Ira Inman of Beloit, Wis., representing the Brown Swiss breed and C. T. Conklin, Brandon, Vt., representing the Ayrshires, were elected to serve on the Executive Committee with the officers.

The program of the new organization, to be known as the Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Association, is basically one of help to the dairy farmers of America. The officers point out that modern production would be impossible had not careful breeding practice developed high production livestock through centuries of effort. Purebred dairy cattle used as seed stock is playing a definite part in economical dairying today. It is the function of this new organization to find ways in which purebred dairy cattle may further fit into the modern dairy program.

Left to right, top row: John S. Clark, Executive Committee of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.; Fred Idtse, Assistant Secretary of the Brown Swiss Association, Beloit, Wis.; Joseph W. Alsop, President of Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Avon, Conn.; C. T. Conklin, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt. Middle row: Glenn H. Campbell, Cleveland, Ohio; Lewis W. Morley, Secretary of The American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City; Charles M. Rodriguez, Ayrshire Breeder, Troy, N. Y.; Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y. Jersey breeder; Glen M. Householder, Holstein-Friesian Association, Brattleboro, Vt.; D. N. Boice, Brown Swiss breeder, Churchville, N. Y. Front row: Ira Inman, Secretary of the Brown Swiss Association, Beloit, Wis.; C. F. York, Brown Swiss breeder, Greenville, Ohio; Karl B. Musser, Secretary of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H.; H. W. Norton, Jr., Secretary of Holstein-Friesian Association, Brattleboro, Vt.; Albert B. Craig, Holstein breeder, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Leading feeds have advanced about $2 a ton lately. Home-grown apples are now in the market.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery prints, 30½ to 31½c; tubs, 20½ to 30½c; firsts, 27½ to 28½c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorns, 17 to 18c; old, 26 to 27c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 30c; grade A., 26 to 29c; grade B., 23 to 25c; grade C., 19 to 20c.

Poultry. — Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 21c; broilers, 23 to 25c; roasters, 24 to 27c; turkeys, 21 to 25c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 15 to 19c; roosters, 11 to 13c; broilers, 13 to 20c; ducks, 11 to 13c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, weaker; Early Harvest, bu., $1; Duchess, 75c to $2.15; Del. Transparent, $1.50 to $1.75; So. Car., Red Summers, $2.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1; Va., bbl., $2.50; Idaho, red, 100-lb. bag, $2.50; sweets, Tenn., bu., $1.75.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $3.90; marrow, $5; red kidney, $5.25; Limas, $5.50; white kidney, $5.60. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.10 to $1.25; N. J., yellow, 50-lb. bag, $1.40 to $1.50; Italian red, lb., 21 to 22c; green, doz. bchs., 12½ to 15c.

Fruits and Berries. — Apricots, Cal., box, 90c to $1; cantaloupes, N. Car., box, $1.50 to $2.25; cherries, sweet, 4-qt. bskt., 20 to 60c; currants, qt., 10 to 12½c; gooseberries, qt., 8 to 10c; grapefruit, Ariz., box, $1.75 to $2; grapes, Cal., 24-lb. lug, $1.90 to $3.25; honeydews, Cal., box, $1.75 to $2.25; huckleberries, qt., 18 to 20c; oranges, Cal., box, $3 to $4; peaches, Ga., bu., $1.25 to $2.50; pears, Cal., box, $2.50 to $2.65; plums, Cal., box, $1.50 to $2; raspberries, red, pint, 5 to 10c; black, 24-qt. crate, $2.50 to $3.25; watermelons, 30 to 60c.

Vegetables. — Beans, wax, bu., 50c to $1; green, 50 to 75c; beets, bu., 60 to 80c; broccoli, 5-lb. bskt., 30 to 35c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 35c; carrots, bu., 90c to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $1.35; celery, doz. bchs., 40 to 75c; corn, doz., 15 to 35c; cucumbers, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; eggplant, Del., bu., $1.25 to $1.35; endive, crate, 35 to 50c; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., 20 to 25c; mushrooms, pint. carton, 11 to 12c; parsley, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; peas, bu., 35c to $1.10; peppers, 8-qt. bskt., 50c; radishes, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; spinach, bu., 25 to 50c; squash, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; Swiss chard, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; tomatoes, 8-qt. bskt., 50c to $1.10; turnips, bu., 35 to 80c.

Feeds. — Timothy hay, baled,ton, $18 to $20; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $24.50; standard middlings, $26.50; red dog, $28.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $25.50; soybean meal, $27.50; oatfeed, $16.65; cottonseed meal, 41 per cent, $36; hominy, $28.40; brewers' grains, $22.60; gluten, $22.20; rolled oats, bag, $2.95; table cornmeal, $2; Timothy seed, bu., $2.90; alfalfa, $13.80; alsike, $13.50; clover, $12.60. C. H. B.

Boston Produce Markets

Butter. — Creamery in ash tubs, higher scoring, 29 to 29½c; extras, 28½c.

Eggs. — Nearby specials, 32c; medium, 25c; pullets, 16c; pewees, 12c; western, extra firsts, 20 to 21c; firsts, 17¼ to 18c; dirties, 15c; checks, 14½c.

Apples. — Astrachans, 40c to $1.25 bskt.; Early Duchess, 40c to $1.25 bskt.; Starrs, 75c to $1 bskt; Transparents, 40c to $1.25 bskt.; Williams, 50 to 85c bskt.

Dressed Poultry. — Native fowl, 19 to 20c; broilers, fancy, 20 to 21c; medium, 17 to 18c; roasting chickens, fancy, 24 to 28c; medium, 20 to 24c; ducklings, 15c; western fowl, 30-35 lbs., 16½c; 36-42 lbs., 16½c; 43-47 lbs., 17½c; 48-54 lbs., 18c; 55-59 lbs., 18½c; 60 lbs. up, 20c; fresh chickens, 10-13 lbs., 24½c; 14-16 lbs., 24½c; 17-20 lbs., 24½c; 21-24 lbs., 23½c; 25-42 lbs., 22c; 43-47 lbs., 22c; 48-54 lbs., 24½c; 55-59 lbs., 25½c; turkeys, northwestern, 19½ to 23c; southwestern, 18½ to 21½c.

Live Poultry. — Fowl, six lbs up, 15½c; under six lbs., 15½ to 16c; chickens, roasters, 4½ lbs. up, 17 to 18c; 4 to 4½ lbs., 16 to 16½c; 3½ to 4 lbs., 16 to 16½c; broilers, 16 to 16½c: roosters, 11 to 12c.

Fruit—Cantaloupe, $2.75 to $3.75 crt.; grapefruit, $3.50 to $4. box; lemons, $4.50 to $5.50 box; oranges, $2.75 to $4.25 box; blueberries, native, 11 to 15c; fancy, 15 to 17c; cultivated, 15 to 18c pint; blackberries, 15 to 18c qt.; raspberries, 8 to 15c pt.

Potatoes — Native cobblers, per 100-lb. bags, $1 to $1.10; per 50-lb. sacks, 50 to 65c; boxes, 50-lb. average, 65 to 75c; Eastern Shore cobblers, 100-lb. bags, $1.10 to $1.15; barrels, $2.25 to $2.35; sweets, $2.25 to $2.50 bskt.

Vegetables—Beans, green, 85c to $1.25 box; wax, $1 to $1.25 box; Kentucky wonders, $1.25 to $1.50; shell, $1.25 to $2 box; beets (18), bch., 30 to 40c; cut-offs, 65 to 75c box; broccoli, 50c to $1 box; cabbage (18), 40 to 50c; red, 75 to 85c box; carrots, 1-24 bchs., 40 to 60c box; cut-offs, 90c to $1.50 box; cauliflower, 60-box cut-offs $1.25 to $1.50 box; cauliflower, 60 to 75c; celery, 12 bchs., 50 to 75c box; pascal, 75c to $1.10; chicory, 30 to 40c box; corn, best, 65 to 90c bu.; ordinary, 65 to 75c; cucumbers, hothouse (5 doz.), 75c to $1.75; outdoor, $1.25 to $1.75 box; escarole, 40 to 50c box; lettuce (18), 25 to 60c iceberg, 40 to 50c box; mushrooms, $1 to $1.25 bskt.; onions, 50-lb. bag, 60 to 65c; 10-lb. bag, 16 to 19c; parsley, 30 to 35c box; peppers, sweet, 75c to $1.10; hot, 75c to $1.10; radishes, 40 48c bch.; 40 to 60c box; romaine, 30 to 40c box; scallions, 40 to 60c box; spinach, 40 to 65c box; squash, Summer, 35 to 50c box; Italian greens, 50 to 75c; turban, $3 to $3.50 bbl.; Swiss chard, 30 to 35c box; tomatoes, hothouse, 5 to 7c lb.; outdoor fancy, $1.40 to $1.90 bskt.; ½-boxes, $1.10 to $1.25; turnips, yellow, 65 to 85c box.

Wool — Spot 12 months Texas wool Boston have received some demand at mostly 82 to 86c scoured basis; for average 12 months choice lots, occasionally slightly higher. Eight months Texas wools bought direct cost mostly 75 to 78c scoured basis delivered. A choice lot of fine delaine bright fleece wool moved at around 35c in the grease at 87 to 88c scoured basis.

Experience with Quack

As to witch grass I have killed it with one crop. Sow rutabaga stumps 20th of June. The shade will kill it all. Another crop is silo corn. I have tried it many times. I am 84 and have had much experience. Hope some farmer will try this out.

D. E. PERKINS.

Massachusetts Farm Income

Total cash income to farmers of the State last year was $73,876,000. Principal items were: milk, $23,876,000; poultry and eggs, $14,391,000; cattle and calves, $2,587,000; pork products, $2,136,000; vegetables, $9,969,000; cranberries, $4,882,000.

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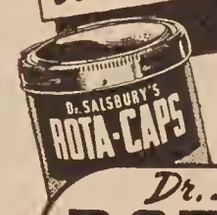

Prices: Pullet: 50 caps 50c; 100, 90c; 300, $2.50; 1000, $6.00. Adult: 50 caps 75c; 100, $1.35; 200, $2.50; 500, $5.00; 1000, $9.00.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
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New York City

Live Stock and Dairy

Herd Testing for Swine

No longer are herd tests confined to dairy cattle improvement. The term has now definitely entered the new field of production-testing for swine. Not satisfied with official production records on merely a few of the better sows in a herd, the Duroc Record Association, Peoria, Illinois, has this year inaugurated a Herd Production Contest requiring accurate records on every sow in the entire herd.

Winner of this first Duroc Herd Production Contest, as announced August 1 by Secretary B. R. Evans, is William Arndt, Lafayette, Indiana. Arndt's 15 brood sows, all with March-farrowed litters, scored 97.63 points—a slight margin over the 97.32 tallied by the nine sows of Clifton Rodes, owner of Fox Run Ranch near Crestwood, Kentucky. Willard H. Waldo, Weeping Water, Nebraska, placed third with 89.40 points while the University of Illinois Duroc herd was fourth. C. G. Glessner & Sons, Urbana, Ohio were fifth and Kermit Kline, Blandisville, Illinois was sixth.

Arndt's 15 sows averaged 10.53 pigs farrowed per litter and the average number of pigs raised to 56 days of age was 8.33. Average 56-day litterweight in the Arndt herd was 270.37 pounds—32.46 pounds per pig for 125 head.

Herd testing is an accurate measure of the production ability of a herd and it is believed that this kind of program will prove popular in the field of swine improvement in the near future. At least four of the swine breeds have already inaugurated programs of this nature and the public is beginning to give preference to production tested animals when buying breeding stock.

Milk for Seven Years Without Freshening

I have been a reader of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for a number of years and have never seen any record of a cow milking continuously for such a long period of time as our cow Trixie. She had a calf on July 12, 1933 and due to rupturing herself in giving birth to it, she was never bred again; so she has been milked continuously for seven years. When fresh she gave over 15 quarts of better than Grade A milk, and at the present time is giving between eight and nine quarts daily. It is a wonderful performance and I think a record.

I believe Trixie to be a thoroughbred Jersey about 15 years old but I cannot verify this as the previous owner cared nothing for pedigree or record. EDWARD A. WYATT.

New Jersey.

Possible Milk Fever

I had an eight year old cow which appeared in good health; she had been fresh about two months, gave 22 pounds of milk at night. In the morning she was unable to get up, lay stretched out on her side; we tried to get her up with a block and sling but she was unable to stand. We called in a veterinarian who administered injections but seemed to do no good, her legs were swollen between the knee and body in front and the hock and body behind. She seemed to be in pain and unable to help herself in the least. She gradually grew worse and the fifth day she died. She had been fed the same as the rest of the dairy with one feed of good corn silage, two feeds of clover and timothy hay with a grain ration of about eight or 10 pounds per day, water before her at all times, stables ventilated kept at about 60 degrees. J. H. B.

New York.

It is possible the heifer in question was affected with partiurient paralysis (milk fever) or acetonuria. The exact cause of these ailments has never been clearly established.

Injections of calcium gluconate are used effectively in most cases. Inflating the udder with sterile air is also often used with success. Both treatments are indicated in the early stages to be most effective. Feeding three or four pounds of brown sugar for several weeks prior to and after calving are recommended, but many have found this to be of little or no benefit. It is advisable not to strip too closely after calving in females susceptible to these ailments. A veterinarian should be called early in such cases. R. W. D.

A Heaven for Horses

Is there a heaven for horses?
I sometimes wish it so
When the poor, dumb things are straining
And the big load hates to go.

If there's a heaven for horses,
(Which I doubt, of course; don't you)?
I would feel much less like weeping
When the dear, brave souls get through

With their pulling, and plowing, and dragging,
And the curse and jerk of the rein
When they're doing their best to please you
Over and over again.

I want a fine heaven for horses—
Black and brown and gray—
Where the streams are always bubbling,
And there's grass instead of hay.

If I could but make a heaven—
A large, green field away
From all the noise and traffic
Of this busy world today,

And lead all the lean, abused ones,
And the blind, and the starved, and the old
Into that place of seclusion
Where they'd never more be sold,

Well, I would be so happy!
But I cannot have it so;
They must sweat, and toil, and suffer
Until it's their time to go.

I plead with the human driver
When he whips them to make them go,
To think—this is all the heaven
His horses will ever know,

Unless, (and I hope this happens);
He will have to let them go
Where someone will make their heaven
Right here; O I wish it so!

MRS. G. MAY PELHAM.

Lewis County, N. Y.

This 22 year old Registered Holstein was bought 13 years ago by Harry Cole of Lakeville, Livingston County, New York. She has freshened every year.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Beauty Treatment for Rural Mail Boxes

Roadside mail boxes in the rural districts are generally accepted as prosaic necessities rather than a distinct privilege afforded country dwellers through Uncle Sam's free service and careful supervision. For it is an advantage to have the faithful R. F. D. carrier bringing the daily mail to our very doors. Yet how often these mail boxes are neglected in appearance—a veritable blot on the landscape.

They tip at all angles—some on decaying wooden posts, badly in need of fresh paint and lettering as well.

We have even seen boxes bearing the names of former owners, long since dead or moved away.

Why these useful boxes should be so ignored—except for what they contain is a mystery.

On a long motor trip last June through two New England States, we noticed few and far between—boxes that were different from the majority seen throughout the trip.

One or two were painted in bright colors, or designed to imitate an old covered wagon or a trailer car.

Some were neatly supported on iron pipes aluminum painted.

But only once did I see an example worth following in what might be called an attempt at roadside beautification.

This was a pink rambler rose planted at the base of the post and carefully trained up and over the back of the box. This could so easily be done we wonder that the idea is not more common.

Instead of a hardy rose, which of course should be pruned back to prevent two rampant growth, why not try a vine of year around interest such as the Big leaf Winter creeper or Euonymus (vegetus radicans) which wlil either trail or climb and is a perennial evergreen.

The orange-red berries, too, are attractive. Hall's honeysuckle is easy to grow—the blue green foliage stays far into the Winter months. Boston ivy is another suggestion. If an annual is preferred Heavenly Blue morning glories would be a good choice. They bloom until frost comes, growing best in gravelly, poor soil, where mail boxes are usually located. Silver lace vine is another suggestion. Where groups of boxes are placed at cross roads, a trellis behind them could be used, and surely a stone or rustic seat nearby would not be out of place.

Even a clump of tiger lillies or a few roots of perennial phlox would give pleasure to passers by.

It has been proved that a bright yellow or orange color is visible from a greater distance than red—a good point to remember when re-painting the box flag. A frequent coat of aluminum paint preserves the metal, while green or brown tends to make the supports less conspicious.

While we do not mean to convey the idea that every rural mail box or group of boxes should be buried in a "bower of roses" or anything done to defeat or hamper the original purpose of the box; we do believe any living thing wild or cultivated—planted where it will soften the angular outlines or form a background is well worth the little time and money involved.

LAURETTA HALE.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I am particularly interested in house plants and cactus, and would like to hear from others of their experiences, etc., with flowers."
New Jersey. MRS. R. M.

"My hobby is collecting stamps. I would like to get in touch with any one else who is interested in trading stamps." MRS. E. G.
Vermont.

"Will some kind reader send me a pattern of the Dutch Girl for a patch quilt? I will return the favor."
New York. MRS. H. D.

"I will be glad to exchange gladiolus bulbs or perennials for straw flowers, bittersweet or Chinese lanterns for Winter bouquets."
New Jersey. MRS. W. M. H.

I would like to hear from crochet fans. Will exchange Scottie dog and El Taro Bull patterns for others. Will also write how to make delicious potato candy. Has anybody ever made pumpkin pie without eggs?"
New York. MRS. A. H.

WOMAN AND HOME

Color

I love color . . . . scarlet bloom
In a sun-splashed homely room.

Rows of dishes, blue and white;
Pots and pans scrubbed clean and bright.

My checked apron on its nail,
Apples in a shining pail.

Holders made of flowered chintz,
Painted clouds of sunset tints.

But best of all these things I think,
Are baby's toes . . . . rosy pink.

Edith Shaw Butler.

Around the Catskills and Hudson Valley

Early on a July morning the green car's radiator cap pointed toward Bear Mountain Bridge to cross over into fertile Orange County. It is a beautifully scenic way but so winding that it is strictly "eyes front" for the driver. I turned down to Warwick especially to see Miss Minnie Hyatt, a handicrafter, who is a very cheerful invalid herself and is particularly interested in cooking for the sick. She is now living in the old homestead with a good companion-nurse after a business career in the city, and has had much pleasure from a number of replies to her note in the column.

Not being quite sure of my directions to Miss Hyatt's and also because I was so attracted by a lovely garden, I stopped to ask the way and found that I was talking with Mr. William Acker, who, when he isn't carrying the mail, is busy with his flowers and shrubs in quite an extensive way. Some of our readers may have heard from him for he is making a special effort with rare lilies and is looking for all helpful information. His two garden pools have real fish in them and at least they were cool.

From Warwick I went around through Otisville but not finding Mrs. Housman in, headed for Mrs. Clara Hanke's near Wallkill. Some of you will remember her story not long ago of pioneering in making a chicken house into a home. And a very comfortable home it is too, with bathroom, electricity and a modern kitchen, all the result of a little over two years of good hard work and initiative. Not only has she made the house comfortable for her family and paying guests, but an acre of garden supplies fresh vegetables and canning material and a good flock of White Leghorns, in the "other chicken house" do their part. To those people who complain that our pioneering spirit is dead and there are no more opportunities, I say, go and talk to Mrs. Hanke for a little while. She made her own opportunity.

The next morning I went on through Ellenville, turning in at the Cragsmoor road to look again at the beautiful garden that the Buttricks have developed over some 20 Summers. The patriotic corner was in blossom with its red, white and blue. This is a place to linger in if one only could. "Around the mountain" to Delhi and I hope that the good samaritan who gave me a glass of fresh buttermilk and who refused pay for it, knows how much I appreciated it on a warm day.

I stopped at the Delhi Cooperative Dairy and as an example of what can be done in a short time by farmers when they decide to go ahead for themselves, it is something worth seeing. I didn't go into the plant itself but the store and the office on the balcony above it are complete with modern business equipment. Ice cream and other dairy products are sold over the counter and the fresh clean appearance attracts attention and patronage.

Then I found my way out to the Northrop farm where I was glad to end the day. Mrs. Northrop's special hobby is collecting stones of all sorts and she has some odd and interesting ones, but to me the "collection" of six fine sons and one small daughter in that home is something to make any parents justly proud. All of the boys have taken their part of the work on the farm with their father and they keep the tractor and other equipment busy.

Next morning I headed for Totem Farm at Meridale but missed seeing the Handicrafter there. On the way I saw the famous Meridale Jersey farms and swung down around among the buildings seeing what I could, as most of the men were out in the fields. The management of this farm has done much to make it attractive and one thing I noticed especially was the well planned roadside rock garden.

The next stop was at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Jones at Jefferson in Schoharie County where I was greeted by a series of shrill but friendly barks from various small dogs. Mrs. Marion Shelmandine, another handicrafter, is the daughter of this home and although she now lives in Schoharie where she also raises pedigreed dogs, she keeps a number of them out at the farm. Mrs. Jones special hobby is her flower garden and it surely shows the result of understanding care, from the beautiful rock garden and pool, where the pond lilies were just opening, to the wild garden and bird sanctuary on one side and the rose corner on the other. She is also much interested in photography and makes a picture record of her trips and other happenings. This fine farm has been in the family for many years and has kept pace with modern improvements.

After a delicious "home grown" lunch Mrs. Jones drove with me down to Schoharie, going around by Cobleskill so that we might stop a moment to see Mrs. Paul R. Young, thus introducing two Handicrafters and Gardeners who though neighbors, had never met.

More barks greeted us in the kennels back of the Schoharie jail, (Mr. Shelmandine being the sheriff of the county), and between a new and well planned cottage being finished for the human family and new dog families arriving, there was plenty of activity. Mrs. Shelmandine is also a collector of both stamps and old buttons.

The heat wave was on in earnest by Thursday, so with a brief stop at Coxsackie to greet friendly Mrs. Chase I went on down to Leeds, near Catskill, to talk with Mrs. Florence Lampman who is particularly interested in tatting and with whom a number of our handicrafters have exchanged patterns. Her home is on part of the old Francis Salisbury estate and she took me through the old sand stone house built in 1705 and about which many interesting tales are told of Indians, the "underground railway" and even murders and ghosts.

The last call was one I've tried to make before, on Mrs Irene Bassett of Kingston who has been a contributor and good friend of the paper for years. When the house was built the little Rondout Ferry to Kingston itself was the only means of getting across the creek but a few years ago a new bridge was swung across, leaving the little hamlet all by itself. C. B. W.

A reader asks for directions for crocheting all kinds of flowers. If any of you have flower patterns for crocheting, we will be glad to forward them.

Tomato Juice Time

Can Some Tomatoes My Way

When you are canning your supply of tomatoes this Summer try my way of caning a few quarts. Into a ten quart kettle of tomatoes place six green, sweet peppers, split in two and seeds and fiber removed. Bring to scald with the tomatoes and can as you always do. In the Winter the tomatoes are very good in any way you wish to serve them, in Spanish rice, tomatoes and macaroni or plain.

A recipe we like is the following. Boil enough spaghetti (in salted water until tender) to serve your family. Drain off water and add two cupsful of tomatoes which have been slightly thickened with two scant tablespoonsful of flour and brought to a simmer. A generous dash of chili powder, paprika and a good sized piece of butter or finely crumbled left over sausage makes this a fine hearty dish when served hot. MRS. F. B.

More Pickles

Minute Sweet Pickle — Pour boiling water over tiny cucumbers, let cool and dry thoroughly. Put in crock, cover with one gallon cider vinegar mixed with one teaspoon sugar, one tablespoon mustard seed, two tablespoons mixed spices and one-half cup salt. Cover closely; good in a week but keep indefinitely if kept covered.

Easy Chunk Pickles — Pour boiling water over cucumbers, cut in chunks, drain, place in sterilized jars. Make syrup of one quart vinegar, two pounds brown sugar, one tablespoon each of whole cloves, allspice and stick cinnamon. Pour over cucumbers, seal and process one hour in hot water bath. Enough for eight pounds cucumbers.

Lazy Dill Pickles — In quart can place chunk horseradish root and sprays of dill. Add medium cucumbers to fill and pour over following pickle: one pound salt, one quart vinegar and 10 quarts boiling water. Seal. Good in a month. H. R.

Made with mayonnaise these salads are especially good.

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EDITED BY
E. L. D. SEYMOUR, B. S. A.

Old Flower Prints

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Ant Discourager

Have you ever gone into your pantry expecting to produce some carefully wrought delicacy to please the family appetite only to find it swarming with ants? Maddening little pests! This was my experience one Summer when I went to care for an old lady in a charming country home. She just threw up her hands and said: "Well, it can't be helped. We have to endure it!"

Nevertheless, I tried a dozen remedies; traps, poisons, and just crushing the creatures to 'discourage them' as a magazine articles suggested. It was all useless.

A neighbor told us to use tansy, fresh from the field. It worked, but the remedy was as bad as the fault nearly. The branches of tansy, scattered over floors and shelves, looked anything but neat, and it dried so quickly that a fresh supply was needed almost every day. Moreover, we smelled and tasted tansy in our food until we were fairly sick with it. And as soon as the oder became faint, the ants returned en masse.

At last I asked if anyone knew where they came into the house, and was told that they probably entered from under the pantry window. Well, why not dig some tansy roots and transplant them along that side of the house? It was done and, presto the ants were done too!

Now the tansy comes up every year at this place and makes a beautiful appearance growing tall and fernlike along the foundation of the house, as worthwhile for its ornamental quality as its usefulness. Each Spring a few ants find their way in, but as soon as the tansy is a few inches out of the ground, not another appears throughout the season. It has been so for 10 years. Maybe the idea is worth passing on.

New York. MRS. A. J.

Those of our readers whose hobby is stamp collecting and who plan to visit the World's Fair this Summer will find the International Stamp Exhibition of great interest. It is in the British Pavilion and is by way of celebrating the centennial of the first adhesive postage stamp ever made. There are several special exhibits by feminine stamp collectors.

Snow-on-the-Mountain

Sometimes even the most common garden flowers play strange pranks. The annual known as Snow-on-the-Mountain or Mountain Spurge (Euphorbia Variegata) has given me two such odd experiences.

As a child I was familiar with it in my mother's garden where it self-seeded and was always available to add to bouquets. There it behaved itself, as far as I know, in a very orthodox manner.

After I had a flower garden of my own I too planted it. One day we were going to call on friends. After the car was at the door I decided to take them a bouquet. Rushing into the flower garden without knife or shears I hurriedly picked a mixed bouquet, adding Snow-on-the-Mountain to the other flowers. It proved to have rather tough stems but I twisted them off noticing as I did so the sticky juice, which resembles milkweed, on my fingers.

Before we reached our destination my eyes began to burn and smart. Naturally I rubbed them with my hand but they got worse and worse. By the time I reached my friend's house I was rather scared for they were red, swollen and painful. She suggested that it might be caused by some of the flowers so I carefully bathed both eyes and hands with cold water and they soon felt better. Later I read that the sticky juice of this plant poisons some people but I have cut it many times since without any bad results, though I wash my hands and do not crush the stems while cutting.

The other experience, which was rather funny, happened last Fall. I had not grown Snow-no-the-Mountain for several years but had a bouquet containing some given me, so thought I would save the seeds which had formed but were not entirely ripe. I let it ripen for a while in water then picked off the seed pods, put them in a saucer on the kitchen shelf to dry. A few days later we suddenly heard a strange cracking noise like wallpaper or plaster cracking. We hastily looked in several rooms including the kitchen but could not find anything wrong. A few days later we happened to be in the kitchen when we heard the same noise only louder, casting apprehensive eyes at the ceiling we saw nothing amiss. The next day I was near the seeds on the shelf when suddenly a seed pod exploded with a crack and several seed like bullets popped out hitting the ceiling and then ratling on the linoleum. The mystery was solved, and investigation showed most of the seeds gone except a few which had fallen on the shelf. Just nature's way of sowing seed.

However there were enough seeds left to provide me with several nice plants which have grown large and been much admired. The cool looking green and white bracts combine well with any sort of flowers in bouquets and are very lasting.

I shall try to save more seeds this year but will take the precaution of covering them while drying.

A FLOWER FAN.

Now is the Time for Chow Chow

One pint tiny white onions, one pint small cucumbers, one head cauliflower flowerets separated, one green pepper, sliced thinly, 1½ cups hot vinegar, boilng water, salted, three tablespoons mustard, three tablespoons flour, one teaspoon curry powder, one-third cup sugar, one-fourth cup cold vinegar, one red pepper, sliced thinly.

Cover vegetables with salted boiling water, allowing 1½ cups salt to two cups water. Let stand overnight. Drain thoroughly. Add salted water as before, bring to boiling point then simmer until vegetables are tender, not soft. Drain again thoroughly, mix mustard, curry powder, flour and sugar to a paste with the cold vinegar. Add the hot vinegar and cook over hot water stirring constantly until thickened as it scorches easily. Add vegetables and simmer 10 minutes. Seal in sterilized hot jars.

Green Tomato Preserves

Six large tomatoes, 2¼ cups sugar, two lemons, 1¼ cups water.

Wash tomatoes and cut in eighths, make a syrup of the sugar and water, slice the lemons thinly, add the tomatoes and lemons and cook slowly in the thin syrup until tomatoes are clear and the syrup thick. Seal in hot sterilized jars. M. P.

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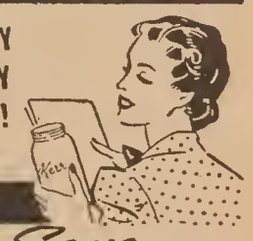

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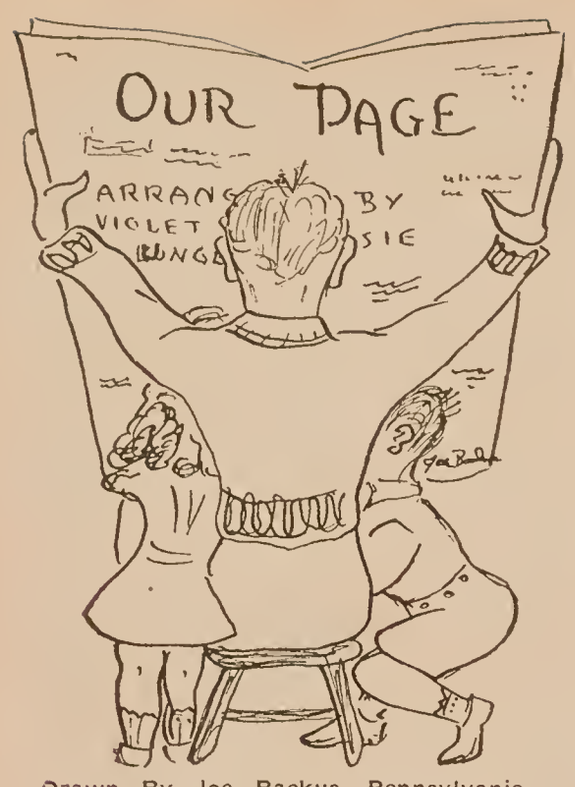


Drawn By Joe Backus, Pennsylvania

MEMORY VERSE

SONG FROM "THE TEMPEST"

Where the bee sucks, there suck I:
In a cowslip's bell I lie;
There I couch when owls do cry.
On the bat's back I do fly
After Summer merrily.
Merrily, merrily shall I live now
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.
By William Shakespeare.

4-H FORUM

Dear "Our Pagers". — This year I was fortunate enough to be a delegate to 4-H Club Congress. This was held June 24-27 on the big Cornell Campus. Although, unless you are used to walking, viewing the Campus will give you walking cramps but the beauty makes up for them.

Many delegates from almost every County in New York State were there. We enjoyed group singing and individual County cheers. Unfortunately the candlelighting service was not held.

We attended classes which we picked out for ourselves and enjoyed many interesting sessions.

I traveled by bus to Ithaca for approximately 150 miles. The scenery was beautiful.

I met some new people from my own County and a few others from other Counties. About 1,200 boys and girls attended. I hope every 4-H member gets a chance to go.—Janet Lieber, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls.—I have seen the many nice letters in "The Rural New-Yorker" and have enjoyed them very much. I am 15 and a sophomore in high school and also a member of the 4-H Club. We have been sewing and making dresses this month. Next month we are putting on a play. We have not yet decided what play it will be but it is to earn money to buy more material.

I have several hobbies, stamp collecting, bicycle riding, collecting Canadian pennies and writing letters.—Bertha Gile, Vermont.

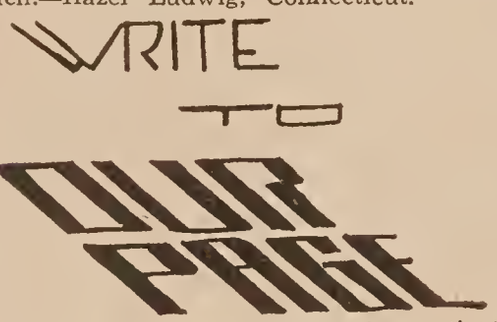
Dear "Our Page."—I have had the pleasure of reading this page for the past two years and look forward to it every month. I wish it was twice a month, don't you?

The 4-H column interests be because I was in a club for three years. I would like to hear from 4-H Club members. I live on a 50 acre farm. We have no horses as everything is done by machinery. My hobbies are reading and collecting pictures of all kinds.

I am 16 and will be a Junior in high school this Fall. Won't some of you write to me?—Frances Scofield, Connecticut.

Dear Friends. — I have been very busy lately with my 4-H work. We have our quilt which we are going to raffle off, almost finished. It has 63, 6x8 inch pieces. Each piece has a name embroidered on it. It is very beautiful with all the different colors.

We are going to have a program when we raffle off the quilt and have been working very hard on that also. My girl friend and I are going to give a demonstration on erect posture. Our 4-H Club certainly keeps us very busy but I enjoy it very much.—Hazel Ludwig, Connecticut.



Drawn By Carrie Bronson, Connecticut

August so soon again. It seems as if Summer has flown by so quickly. Most likely by the time this issue of "Our Page" reaches you the reunion will be over, school won't be far away, and cool nights will be beginning to follow bright days. Herein is another chapter of "Blue Denim." Won't you give us your ideas on it?

Our 4-H'ers have been very busy it seems attending the Congress, planning plays, and making quilts. Going to the Fairs is going to be exciting. It is always good for one to see how hard one has to try to achieve as nearly perfect an article as possible. A little competition keeps one on his toes in any phase of work.

To some of you it will probably feel queer to go to school this Fall. Perhaps you may be going to college. That is most thrilling, to meet new people and become acquainted with new fields to explore.

Send all contributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. before the fourth of the month if intended for that month. Contributions received later than this date must be held over until the next issue but we are glad to receive letters at any time.

BLUE DENIM

Chapter Four

"Time for bed, Chicken." Judy's father looked up from the seed catalogue he was scanning.

"Yes. Daddy." She left her chair and school books. She had done her school problems but she had not been concious of them. She had waited, trembling, for Bert to come in but he had not.

Her father had asked several times if she knew where he was but since then he had come back and then left again, an hour ago; she now had no idea where Bert might be.

"What's the matter, Pet? Don't feel good?" Her father looked at her anxiously.

"I guess I feel alright, Daddy." She began to pile her books away neatly. "How is Mr. Fellows, now, Daddy, do you know?"

"Coming along good—but he's awfully mad because he lost that $50 in the accident. That no-good nephew of his is mad becausc he wasn't the one to find it.

"Someone found it, that's sure. It's not out front. Whoever it was is a skunk!"

A skunk! Judy had visions of a round, sleek, striped animal slinking around under cover of darkness. She was sure then that she did not feel well.

"Mother's coming home in the morning, Judy. Want to go with me when I go after her? Tomorrow's Saturday and it's a nice run down to Aunt Julia's."

"Oh, yes, Daddy!' She clapped her hands and jumped up and down. Bert was forgotten for the moment.

"Lonesome for Mother, Pet?" He smiled at her as he knocked the ashes out of his pipe.

"Of course!" she sighed. She wanted Mother so much. Mummie would know what to do.

"Wonder where Bert is?" her father worried. He snapped the lights out but left a small bulb burning for Bert.

"I—I don't know." Suddenly she turned on the stairs. "Daddy! Daddy! Where's Corky? Where's Corky? Her voice rose hysterically.

"Why, darling," her father stopped short, looking at her. He wished Mother was home. That flush on Judy's checks was not right.

Suddenly she flew to the front door. "Here, Corky. Here kitty, kitty." By this time Judy was sobbing.

"Judy, stop it! There's no reason to go all to pieces like that. Corky can't be too far away. She never is."

Judy dove for the kitchen sobbing through each room and calling to her beloved Corky as she went.

Suddenly with a yawn and a long stretch, Corky jumped from a cushion in the kitchen and ambled toward Judy.

A whirlwind of loving arms and low sobs snaked Corky up from the floor and Judy and Corky flew to her father.

"Daddy, Daddy, Daddy!" Judy threw herself into her father's amazed arms.

"Jude!" He picked her up, cat and all, and walked toward a big rocker, he was thoroughly concerned now.

"Now, honey," He cradled her head against his shoulders comfortably, "I want you to tell me what this is all about? You're upset about something. Was it the accident Chicken?" He rocked back and forth.

"Yes—yes—it was the accident," she sobbed. "It—he—oh, Daddy, help me!" She burst into fresh tears.

"Of course. That's what Daddys are for. Come now. Out with it." He laughed gayly—but not mockingly.

Judy was like Mother—very few tears.

"But—but, Daddy—I—I promised. I promised some one I wouldn't tell."

"You promised some one?" Her father's brow knitted. He hoped, suddenly, that Judy had not disobeyed and started going with Frank's sister. The girl, though only 12, had brought trouble to all her chums, eventually.

"Yes, I had to promise because he—he said that if I told he'd—he'd drown Corky." She hugged the kitten to her flat young chest.

"He?" Her father almost left his chair. At any rate he stopped rocking.

"Look, dear," he took a deep breath, "now let's start at the beginning." He stroked the kitten's soft head. "You say you promised not to tell something? Alright! We Chrismans are gentlemen. A promise. That's why, Judy, I've told you never to give promises quickly. So, I know if you promised it must have been because you either wanted to or—had to. Which was it, dear? You can tell Daddy that."

"I—I had to!"

"Oh, I see! Well, alright. But when a promise is given under threat I haven't much respect for it."

"Daddy," Judy looked down at Corky on her arm, It's soft, wet, pink nose pointed toward her face, "I've just got to tell you even if Corky might get drown. I just know God wouldn't let anyone drown Corky, would He, Daddy?"

She looked up into his face.

"Don't worry about Corky. Corky will be all right. I can promise you that!"

"Daddy." She got off his lap; stood and faced him. Suddenly she hunched her shoulders and blurted: "Daddy, you know that $50 that old Mr. Fellows lost in the accident?" Her father nodded. "Well, I know who's got it!"

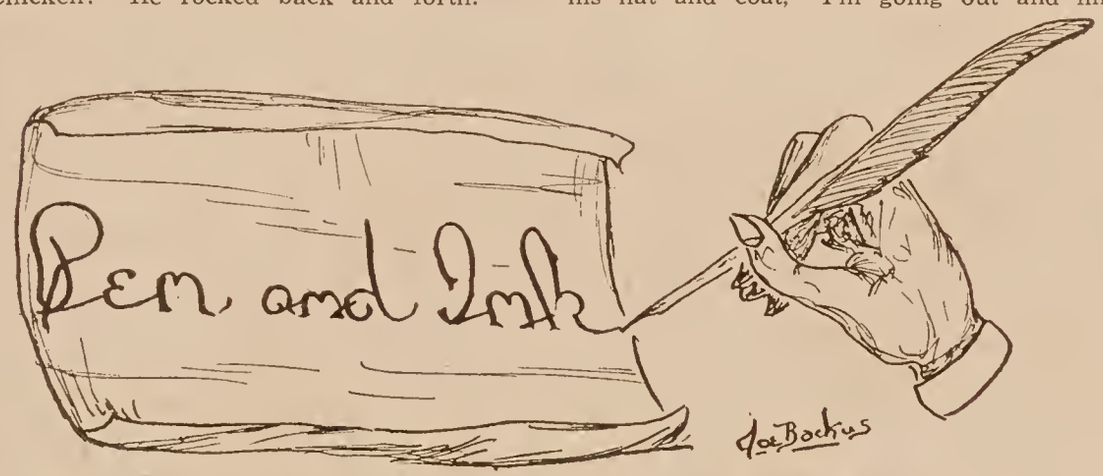
"You do?" Her father suddenly smiled. "Well, then let's go and get it and then we can give it back to Mr. Fellows tomorrow." He pulled her toward his knee and sighed. "Was that all? My, for a minute I though it was something serious."

She pulled away with a little jerk. "It is serious, Daddy, Bert took that money!"

If Judy had said the hay's on fire; or —America's declared war—or grasshoppers have just eaten the crops, Albert Crisman would have known what to do and say. But this—.

Suddenly he came to life. He jumped to his feet, "Judy, where's Bert now?"

He hurried out into the hall; flung on his hat and coat, "I'm going out and find Bert. I'm going to—." Suddenly he stopped. Dropped his arms limply at his sides. "No. I'm not!" he declared, "I'm going to take off my hat and coat and just sit tight—and find out if my colt is a coward or—a thoroughbred. If anything goes wrong I'll see that Mr. Fellows gets his $50." (Continued next month.—By Hylda Prentice, New York.



Pen and Ink — By Joe Backus, Pennsylvania

A Call to the Wild
By Elsie Grass, Rhode Island

One of My Pupils
By Miriam Boyce, Vermont

My Friend — By Vera Cooke, New York

Learning to Skate
By Dorothy Marsh, Pennsylvania

LETTERS WANTED

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading should be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. with the name and state for whom the letter is intended on the outside of the envelope. We shall complete the forwarding address. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

James Doyle (17), Connecticut; Frances Scoficld (16), Connecticut; Dorothy Swan (15), New York; Louise Laurita (18), New Jersey; Lawrence Petrallia (13), New Jersey; Ruth Graves (12), New York; Bertha Gilc (15), Vermont; Molly Chillenic (14), New York; Irene Moineau (13), New Hampshire; Joyce Measoe (16), New York; Pat Edwards (16), New York; Ella Raasumaa (14), Maine; Flora McKeen (13), Maine; Agnes Brockway (11), New York; Betty Miller (16), Penna.

ORIGINAL POEMS

TO A WILD LILY

Glow . . .
Against a haze of blueness,
Golden splendor rising from
Cold depths of green, you live your
High day's dream, and think not of tomorrow.
Gold . . .
Dispersing, all of coolness,
Cutting through this shroud of heat,
Your six bright pinions flung in
Jungle pride, forgetful of tomorrow.
Flame . . .
Of the present, but not of
The future, haughty blaze that
Burns a prostrate day, and
Lives but yesterday's unknown tomorrow.
—By Anna Kemesies, New York.

A PRAYER

I love to sit and ponder
When the evening sun goes down.
My thoughts then do wander
To the sky in harmonious gown.
And when the stars come shining through
I think of those I've loved.
It makes me feel a little blue—
Their parting way up there above.
I pray that God will bless
And make them happy, free.
He will grant me one request
For His smiling face I see.
—By Elsie Remsen, New York.

Drawn By Carrie Bronson, Connecticut

June 24. — I started teaching a class in Bible School. The youngsters are so much fun. And when they sing their favorite songs, what volume!

June 27. — There was a big auction held in town today near Bible School, so that's where everyone congregated. Can you imagine it, I had never seen an auction before! This was so full of antiques that it was continued after an all day session! I made a cake for the food sale there.

June 29.—We had a picnic up in a high, windy pasture scattered with huge granite boulders, and appropriately termed Mt. Pleasant! At least we all had a pleasant time.

June 30.—My 17th birthday! Am I thrilled. especially as I got less spankings than usual! I sang in the choir at church, and played the piano in Sunday School. Therc was strawberry ice cream for dinner, too. in addition to my two birthday cakes!

"Country Cousin."

Drawn By Carrie Bronson, Connecticut

Dear Our Pagers. — Once before I started a letter in hopes that I might become one of you, but then along came exams. But now that they are successfully over, I'm sitting down to write to you with my fingers crossed so that I might get safely "in."

I am 16 years old and a farm girl. I much prefer the outside work to housework. I like to read and when I haven't any books to read I try the newspapers. I like to draw too, and soon I'm going to try my luck at getting a picture on "Our Page."

I live in one village, get my mail at another and attend school at a third. I like to get letters and hope that lots of you write to me.—Joyce Measor, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls.—We have plenty of brooks around here to make ponds for the neighborhood children, but the weather has been so cool that it takes some courage for them to plunge in! I don't believe that the birds have been taking as many baths as usual! There seem to be a lot of them around here when the time comes to hang up the clothes. They all have different saying; for instance, we think the nuthatch says, "Greg'ry, greg'ry," and the oriole, "Angel Gabriel, "see?"

Haying is well on its way and so is my hayfever. The two are inseparable, I guess.

The clover in our strawberry patch smells so sweet, I don't blame that big woodchuck for eating it!

Already children are counting the days 'till school begins. Not I! I hope "Our Page" has a successful reunion and wish I could attend it. — Miriam Boyce, Vermont.

The Henyard

Oneonta Egg Cooperative Pays Second Dividend

On July 29 there was a meeting of the directors of Nearby Egg and Poultry Producers Cooperative Association, Oneonta, N. Y. which was followed later by a meeting of all the producers. Over 100 were present. At both the directors' and at the open meeting, the cooperative's most recent financial statement was thoroughly discussed. Although there has been a bad market in this business for the past four months, nevertheless the cooperative was able to show a nice profit for that period.

Just before the close of the meeting a cash dividend of five cents a case was voted to all producers present who shipped to the cooperative September 1, 1938 to March 1, 1939. This is the second cash dividend, the first dividend of five cents a case having been paid last November. It seems that each time the cooperative pays a cash dividend, the benefits of a producer-owned cooperative are brought more forcibly to the attention of the producers. Another thing that shows the interest of the producers in this organization is the fact that producers drove from 40 to 50 miles to attend this recent meeting.

The cooperative now has approximately 180 members besides a list of prospective members. It started a little over two years ago with about 50 members.

Remedy for Egg Eating

A few weeks ago my young hens were eating eggs and picking feathers. I bought three dozen wooden eggs. I put three or four in the nests and a few on the floor. It was fun to see them try to break them. They soon gave it up. I gave them oyster shells; they had never had any before. I was afraid to give them all they wanted. They would eat enough to fill themselves. I have 79 hens and I threw a pint of the shells around every two weeks and tacked two salt pork rinds to side of henhouse high enough so they have to reach to get it. Also I gave them clover hay. Now I let them run out.

New York. V. K.

There is no doubt that throwing the wooden eggs around will discourage the hens to some extent. Another man recently wrote us that he used the old-fashioned china eggs formerly used as nest eggs in the same way and with good results.

It is true that hens which have not had oyster shell will eat a surprising amount until they get enough. This stuff should be kept before them all of the time and then they will not eat more than is needed. Hens that run at large usually find enough such stuff for their needs, but where they are penned, they certainly need to be helped in this line.

Poultry Selection

Pennsylvania poultrymen have to date registered more than 150,000 birds in the Department's Poultry Standardization Program. The early receipt of so large a number is an indication that the 1940 season of poultry selection work will exceed the 358,000 birds handled last year.

The applications include breeding flocks, individual flocks, and hatcheries which are making preparations to have each individual breeding bird selected by an official representative of the Department. When the selection is completed, along with the official test for pullorum disease, each group will be placed in a breed improvement as well as a disease eradication classification. Supervised, Certified, or R. O. P. are the gradings for qualifications in breed selection, and clean or accredited for the pullorum disease eradication program.

Although selection work is done in practically every month of the year, the heaviest scheduled portion comes during the period of July to December. At the present time, most of the work is done on the hen flocks because of the desire to eliminate undesirable individuals at the conclusion of the hatching season. The more concentrated period is devoted to the new crop of pullets and special breeders that serve as foundation stock.

Poultry Exposition Oct. 1-4

Men of national prominence in poultry raising are scheduled to take part in the Fifth Poultry Industry Exposition to be held October 1-4 in Atlantic City, N. J., and sponsored by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. A suitable range and pasture for growing pullets will be discussed by Andrew Christie of Kingston, N. H. Experimental results of feeding and managing pullets hatched out of season will be presented by Professor Fred Jeffrey of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The future of sexing chicks will be discussed by a group of prominent poultrymen who have had experience with this problem. Poultrymen attending the exposition will hear a report of studies on paralysis conducted by the Federal Poultry Disease Laboratory at East Lansing, Michigan. Vaccinating birds to prevent outbreaks of chicken pox and laryngotracheitis will be demonstrated by Dr. F. R. Beaudette of the New Jersey Experiment Station.

Group conferences have been scheduled for turkey growers, hatcherymen and officials of marketing associations. Furthermore, committees working on such developments as the New York Live Poultry Terminal, egg promotional plans, etc., for the Council will make reports. Poultry and egg producers in the northeastern states who attend this meeting and exposition will have an opportunity to discuss current trends in world economic conditions and how to make their business more profitable.

House Space for Hens

What size laying house do I need to build for 100 hens, heavy breed.

New York. J. J.

It is common practice to allow four square feet of space for each hen in a poultry house. This would mean a building 20 feet square if made in that way. A great many hens have been kept in closer quarters than this, and undoubtedly can be if they have ample shade or yard room where they can get out. When one observes the habits of hens of crowding in a building, it might seem quite unnecessary to allow any such amount of space for them, but the figures given of four square feet to a hen are the result of considerable observation on the part of poultry people, and this would allow for a little additional increase to the flock, in case it is desired.

Bad Smelling Chicken Yard

What can I do for a chicken run that has bad odor? J. S.

A chicken run that has become foul cannot be very satisfactorily disinfected. The best plan is to scrape out the manure and foul earth and fill in the place with clean earth. That is the only way to make a really good job of such a spot.

If the situation is such that you can spade this soil over deeply that would remedy the situation for some time because it would get the manure and foul earth turned under out of the way.

The Useful Egg Auction

I have been advised to start my poultry industry somewhere near an egg auction. Are these of any special economic value? G. W.

There is no doubt about the usefulness of the poultry auctions as now carried on, so far as any reports of their work have come to us. The reason for this is that strict honesty is observed in all of the dealing, including the grading, so that buyers know just what to expect when they get a certain mark, and this has induced them to come out from the cities and patronize these auctions.

New Hampshires to Labrador

A flock of 30 New Hampshire pullets and cockerels from the Christie Poultry Farms, Kingston, N. H. has just been shipped to the Grenfell Mission in Labrador. This is the second Christie flock to brave the freezing Labrador climate. The first batch, shipped in the Spring of 1939, is reported to be thriving.

PULLETS Large type English Leghorns 8-10-12 weeks 45c 55c 65c. Immediate shipment. SMITH'S POULTRY FARM, ELYRIA, OHIO

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WENE Wyan-Rocks—White-feathered Broilers and Roasters; Brown Eggs. WENEcross Red-Rocks for BARRED Broilers & Roasters. Also N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds. Complete Sexing Service. Hatches Every Week in the Year; Prompt Shipments. Write for Summer Prices—Lowest in Years.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box A-92, Vineland, N.J.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS
All Breeders carefully culled & bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction & safe arrival Guar. Catalog Free.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed	P'l'ts	C'k'ls
Will Ship C. O. D.	100	100
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps., R. I. Reds ..	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted Chicks		$4.95-100	

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

PULLETS-PULLETS
8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop. Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS BARRED ROCKS
Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

A. W. ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHIX
W. & B. Rox, Buff Orps., N. H. Reds, W. Wy., W. Leg. $6.50-100; H. Mix $5-100. From Bloodtested Breeders. Postp'd 100% live del. guar. Order from ad.
A. W. Ulsh's Hatchery, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BIG MIXED CHICKS $5.95 PER 100
White & Black Giants, Lt. Brahmas, N. H. Reds, White & Barred Rocks..... Dark Cornish, 12c ea. Straight Breeds $6.95-100. Send no Money. Chicks & Postage C.O.D. 100% Alive.
EWING'S HATCHERY, BOX 2, McCLURE, PA

MEADOWBROOK TOM BARRON LEGHORNS
Hens Mated with Direct Chicks, Str. Run $5.95-100. Tom Barron Males. Cockerels $3.-100.
DAY OLD PULLETS (95%) . . $11.95-100. Postage Paid.
Four WEEK OLD PULLETS . . $25-100. Express Collect.
MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, R-9, RICHFIELD, PA.

BAUMGARDNER'S CHICKS
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, New Hampshires, $6.50-100; H. Mix, $5.50-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. guar. Postage paid. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad. or write for FREE CIRCULAR.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BLOODTESTED N.H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Poults; prices lower. M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt.2, Telford, Pa.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS
Barred & White Rocks, New Hampshires $6.50-100. Wh. Giants $8. Heavy Mix $5.50. Postpaid. Circular.
M. F. MATTERN, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Ready-to-Lay S. W. C. Leghorn pullets for sale, U. S. Certified matings. Clover range reared. August delivery. Inspection invited. ROBERT STOWELL, BELMONT, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS Beckman's White Rocks. Also Cross Breeds.
Beckman Poultry Farm, Box R-149, Ridgway, Penna.

CHICKS: Approved Blood Tested commercial breeds. Circular & prices. V. S. KENYON, Marcellus, N. Y.

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Bronze, Black, White & Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guaranteed Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to—
S. W. KLINE, BOX 7, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS Large Type. Now Hatching.
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, BARKER, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS Pekins, $14 hundred; Runners, $12. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

WHITE KINGS—real breeders; all young pigeons $2.00 mated pair. G. EUSNER, Monticello, New York

GUINEA CHICKS 25 for $5.00. LINWOOD FARM, Box 391, Rhinebeck, New York.

Keep the Flock Going Strong

The future productiveness of the average farm flock depends upon success in developing the young stock to maturity. Frequently great care is exercised during the time the young poultry remains under the hover, or before it is taken away from the artificial heat; but after this, precautionary measures may be discarded to some extent. Such a practice may result in stunted or checked growth. The young birds are growing rapidly and therefore are very susceptible to radical changes.

It is a difficult and slow task to develop a flock to a high state of productivity that will be maintained year in and year out. We can, on the other hand, ruin an excellent flock in a short time by carelessness in hygiene, management and nutrition. It is easier to tear down than to build up.

When the chicks are large enough to determine the cockerels, from the pullets (presuming you are raising non-sexed chicks) they should be separated. In the rose-comb varieties it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the sexes until they are quite large. If one will examine the saddle feathers of the birds the difference becomes apparent very readily. The cockerels have the pointed feathers, while the pullets' saddle feathers are blunt and well rounded.

Avoid overcrowding birds before and after they are separated, for overcrowding will stunt the growth very quickly. If possible, the young stock should be kept in areas away from the old birds. The youngsters will be more likely to obtain the benefits of the feed given them, for they will not be worried continually by the older birds.

When the cockerels and pullets are separated they should be placed in separate areas and fed clean, wholesome feed containing sufficient concentrates for their proper development. As a general rule the birds that make rapid growth of body, muscle and bone tissue, together with feather growth, are the most profitable from the production standpoint. Slow-maturing, slow-feathering birds display a lack of vitality and are always in danger of disease.

The best way to keep disease out of the poultry flock is to prevent it from getting started. The following demonstration brings out clearly what can be done where common-sense practices of sanitation are used. It was conducted on a poultry farm in which the writer is interested.

There were three phases to the sanitation project. Two hundred and fifty chicks were raised on ground that had been continually used for raising poultry during the past 25 years. Two hundred and fifty chicks were started in a brooder house equipped with wire netting floor and a wire netting sunporch. Two hundred and fifty chicks were started in a new brooder house and located on ground where no chicks had ever been raised.

All the chicks were hatched at the same time and secured from the same flock stock. They were also fed the same feed. So far as was possible the only variable factor known was that of soil contamination. These chicks were started in March, and on May 16 a meeting was held on this farm.

The various phases involved in sanitation were discussed and some very interesting facts were brought out. The chicks raised on the old ground lacked the uniformity in growth of those that were raised on the wire netting and on new ground. There was a decided difference in weight of the various lots. The chicks raised on the old ground averaged three-quarters of a pound to one pound, while those raised on the wire netting and on the new ground averaged from one and one-quarter pounds to one and three-quarter pounds.

The chicks on the contaminated soil showed severe lesions of enteritis in the intestinal tract caused from bacterial and parasitic sources. There was evidence of coccidiosis in the stock and also of roundworms and tapeworms. Without a doubt the chicks raised on the contaminated soil were having a difficult time in overcoming the effects of the disease organisms and parasites present. They certainly did not have a fair chance to make a profitable return to the producer. The hazards of contaminated soil not only affect the young stock directly but also the pullets when they come into the lay. It affects also the birds from the standpoint of fleshing qualities — a problem that has been of vital concern to packers of poultry. A hen whose system is constantly depleted by the ravages of internal parasites cannot lay well.

The chicks raised on the wire netting revealed no worm infestation whatever in the ones posted. They showed a vigor and vitality that are present only where there is a maximum of health. The head, comb, body and legs showed good development. The feathers were smooth and displayed excellent growth; those in the contaminated pen were ruffled and lacked uniformity in growth. The young chicks raised on the wire netting and on new ground would be a pride to any producer.

During the past few years experiments pertaining to the development of cockerels and pullets have revealed some interesting facts in the relation of humidity to growth and development. In one brooder house where the factor of humidity was ignored the chicks did not show the development, from the standpoint of uniform feathering and vitality, that was displayed in the pens where the chicks were raised with the proper humidity. The average farm brooder house is too dry unless provision is made to supply moisture.

The writer happened to be at a poultry farm where 30,000 baby chicks were being brooded. The operators were having trouble with feather picking and improper feather growth. An expert was called. A hydrometer, for measuring moisture content or humidity, and a psychrometer for measuring humidity and air temperature, were placed in the big brooder apartment. A humidity of 29 degrees was recorded, not much higher than that in Death Valley of California, where it ranges from 23 to 27 degrees. Such a humidity is entirely too low for best results. In this instance the humidity was raised to between 60 and 70 degrees. The feather picking disappeared and the feather growth improved very materially in the stock.

Many times the home-mixed rations or commercial feeds used are blamed for cannibalism when in reality bad management, such as the lack of humidity in the house may cause the trouble. A dry atmosphere makes for brittleness in feathers and seems to contribute to nervousness among the chicks, which latter condition is blamed for such vices as cannibalism. It is difficullt to single out any one particular ration and say conclusively that its use will result in cannibalism or feather picking. The factors involved in the development of these vices are variable. Their cases are difficult to define clearly.

Moisture in the brooder house can be supplied by open water pans set somewhere near the brooder stove, but so arranged that the chicks cannot reach them. We have had some success in increasing humidity by soaking sacks in water and hanging them in the brooder house. The sacks must not drip too much, for that will make the floor damp.

Chickens make the cheapest and most rapid gains when they are young. By increasing feed consumption quicker growth generally results. Mash hoppers should be of sufficient size so that the majority of the chicks can eat at the same time, thereby avoiding the crowding and fighting for room to eat. The outdoor mash hopper should be of adequate size and constructed so that it is protected from the weather. It is best to keep mash hoppers, and especially the water vessels, in the shade at all times.

Clean water is essential. Free range is also very desirable for young stock where the range does not include contaminated areas. It will induce the birds to exercise, thus adding to their vigor. It will reduce the cost of feed by providing vegetation, grubs and insects, which add to the variety of the ration. If possible the range should be covered with a seeding of bluegrass, clover or alfalfa.

Where a large number of birds are kept on limited areas it is a good plan to cultivate the ground in order to overcome the hazards of disease that might be prevalent in the soil. Ample provision should be made to furnish shade for the young stock. Early roosting of chicks prevents them from crowding at night and becoming overheated or smothered. Growth is often checked, even though the mortality is not high, by overcrowding. Chicks of the same age should be grown together.

One of the most common difficulties experienced by poultrymen is the outbreak of colds in the young stock during the Summer and early Fall months. Provision should be made to avoid drafts in the poultry house. During the early Fall when temperature changes rapidly the stock is very apt to become affected with colds. We should guard against these variations. Pullets should be moved to their permanent quarters as soon as they are fully developed in the Fall; in the lighter breeds it is best to have them in their Winter quarters before five per cent of them start to lay. In this way we can often avoid partial molt.

Changes in feed should be made gradually to avoid any possibility of a check in consumption which might reflect directly upon the growing birds. Pullets should carry considerable muscle and fat tissue when they are placed in their laying quarters. As a general rule they tend to lose some weight as they come into steady production.

If the birds are in good condition when they are placed in the laying house, there is less tendency for molts to occur. The best layers are usually found among those pullets that have matured early.

The successful poultry producer will be the one who maintains his flock on a sound production basis during this time of lower value, because he will reap the benefits when conditions become more normal.

E. R. G.

Squab Breeding Contest

Swiss Mondaines owned by John Foernsler, Elmer, N. J. continued to lead among first-year entries in the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station's pigeon breeding contest at Millville during July, it was announced today. Their record, from October 1 to August 1, was 53 squabs totaling 1,094 ounces. An entry of the same breed of Fred Gould, Newfield, advanced from third to second place with a production of 48 squabs totaling 994 ounces.

In the two-year entries, White Kings of Clayton Shimp, Salem, still led with 134 squabs weighing 2,426 ounces. In the pens containing birds of mixed ages White Kings of Francis Dilks, Salem, retained the lead with a score of 54 squabs totaling 1,072 ounces.

Cob Meal for Poultry

Could I use corn and cob meal for a laying mash or a growing mash? C. N.

Massachusetts.

Corn and cob meal is not desirable for poultry feeding. The cob is high in fiber and will fill up the hens with material that will not do them much good, provided they eat the cob particles. The probability is that they would reject as much as they could. The protein content of corn and cob is only about eight per cent. A corn ration for hens should be supplemented with ground oats and wheat, at least, as protein carriers, and the meat scrap, and the necessary minerals.

Egg Contests and Auctions

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Report for week ending Aug. 10, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns —	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	3026	2937
F. J. Stumpf	2943	2977
Missouri Valley Plty. Fm.	2745	2694
Harry A. Schnell	2738	2688
R. & B. Poultry Farm	2710	2568
Creighton Brothers	2686	2587
Fred Heuer	2590	2569
Piho Brothers	2565	2404
W. A. Downs	2563	2602
F. J. Stumpf	2515	2477
S. C. Buff Leghorns		
Charles A. Richardson	1652	1649
White Wyandottes		
Missouri Valley Plty. Fm.	1660	1715
White Plymouth Rocks		
Miami Chick Hatchery	2086	1991
Faith Farm	1877	1848
Barred Plymouth Rocks		
R. C. E. Wallace	2513	2433
Walnut Acres	2384	2508
New Hampshires		
C. D. Cummings	2351	2284
James H. Horne	2301	2155
Rhode Island Reds		
E. B. Parmenter	3231	3002
J. J. Warren	2953	2799
The Joachim Breeding Fm.	2727	2578
Crooks Farm	2730	2608
J. J. Warren	2722	2556
W. O. Wagemaker	2679	2731
E. B. Parmenter	2675	2518

Pennsylvania Egg Contest

Carried on by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. Report for week ending Aug. 10.

Ten high pens to date—	Points	Eggs
P.R.—Norman W. Amidon	3339	3223
N.H.—Thomas Mettler	3186	3097
W.L.—Guy A. Leader	3089	2970
N.H.—Joachim Bdg. Farm	3067	2902
W.L.—Guy A. Leader	2990	2947
W.L.—Rinker Plty. Farm	2948	2807
W.L.—Piho Brothers	2946	2812
W.L.—Creighton Brothers	2911	2806
W. L.—J. A. Hanson	2904	2783
W.L.—Missouri Valley Hty.	2896	2845

Ten high pens for the week		
W.L.—Rinker Poultry Farm	66	63
W.L.—Missouri Valley Hty.	66	64
P.R.—Norman W. Amidon	63	61
W.L.—Guy A. Leader	62	58
W.L.—Guy A. Leader	60	58
P.R.—E. B. Parmenter	57	54
W.L.—Wm. C. Roberts	57	54
N.H.—Thomas Mettler	57	55
N.H.—Joachim Bdg. Fm.	56	53
W.L.—Townsley Hatchery	55	53

West Paterson, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices August 9, 1940.

Jumbo	$0.40½	@	$0.38½
Large	.39½	@	.30½
Medium	.36	@	.25
Pullets	.23½	@	.19½
Pewee	.17½	@	.14
Brown Eggs —			
Jumbo	.35½	@	.35
Large	.33	@	.29½
Medium	.28½	@	.24½
Pullets	.20½	@	.18
Pewee	.13½	@	.13½

222 cases sold.

Bethlehem, Pa.

White Eggs—Prices August 9, 1940.

Fancy, large	$0.40¼	@	.33
Fancy, medium	.35¼	@	.29
Extras, large	.42¼	@	.37
Extras, medium	.31½	@	.28
Standard, large	.40	@	.35¾
Standard, medium	.28¼	@	.25½
Producers' large	.38¼	@	.35½
Producers' medium	.26¼	@	.23¼
Pullets	.23¾	@	.17¼
Peewees	.16¼	@	.12¼
Jumbos	.40¼	@	
Crax	.19¼	@	.18½
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, large	.34½	@	.32¼
Fancy, medium	.28¾	@	.25
Extras, large	.32	@	.31¼
Extras, medium	.27	@	
Pullets	.21¾	@	.17¾
Peewees	.15¾	@	.15

361 cases sold.

Vineland, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices August 8, 1940.

Fancy, extra	$0.37½		$0.32½
Fancy, medium	.34¾	@	.28
Grade A, Extra	.37	@	.35
Grade A, Medium	.34½	@	.29¼
Producers' extra	.35¾	@	.31½
Producers' medium	.33	@	.28¼
Pullets	.30½	@	.23¾
Peewees	.19½	@	.12
Ducks	.18	@	.17½
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, extra	.36	@	.32
Fancy, medium	.30¼	@	.27¼
Grade A, Extra	.36½	@	.32
Grade A, medium	.34	@	.28½
Producers' Extra	.32½	@	.29
Proucers' medium		@	.29
Pullets	.25¼	@	.20½
Peewees	.15	@	.11¾

994 cases sold.

News From New Jersey

Dry weather during the last week in July and the first week in August caused considerable damage to field and orchard crops in New Jeresy. Temperatures for several days ranged from 93 to 98 degrees and the withering affects of the scorching heat proved very disastrous to all shallow rooted crops. Some light rains fell but they did not afford enough moisture to overcome the damage by the heat wave. Pasture fields will be cut short unless heavy rains come at an early date.

However, in South Jersey several good rains fell during this same period which produced excellent conditions for the tomato crop and gave the canning plants an opportunity to open early and to secure tomatoes of excellent quality and high grade. This year's crop of the State's tomatoes is estimated to be about 32,000 acres, which is about 4,000 acres more than last year.

All of the auction markets in New Jersey report an abundant supply of home grown onions, beets, beans, lettuce, peppers, eggplants, turnips, spinach, berries of all kinds, and also, early peaches and Summer apples and cherries. Plenty of early sweet corn is also reported. Early hay crops have shown good yields of high quality.

War Affects Seed Supplies

Much cabbage, cauliflower, spinach and beet seed is ordinarily imported from Germany, Denmark and Holland. Consequently growers in this country can expect scarcity of these seeds this year because of war conditions.

There appears to be an ample supply of most kinds of cover crop seeds for sowing this Summer and Fall. Seed stocks of hairy vetch on hand and in prospect from this year's crop appear adequate for present needs.

Crimson clover seed, however, is short this year. Seed are ordinarily imported from Europe and our present supply is limited to stock carried over from 1939.

Seeds of tomatoes, eggplants, peppers and lettuce are produced in large quantites in this country and these seeds should not be difficult to obtain.

Some growers have found that it pays good dividends to save their own seed of such crops as tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers. If the proper selection is made, a great improvement in purity of strains and in yields can be brought about with little extra labor. Plan to save some of the seed of this year's tomato, eggplant, or pepper crops for next year's plantings.

Fall Seeded Alfalfa

Land on which alfalfa is sown this Fall should be plowed by now and thoroughly fitted for seeding between middle of August and first of September. Lime and extra phosphorus and potash should be applied as soon as the land is plowed and disced or harrowed. Lime application should be based on a test of the soil which will be made free at the county agent's office. An application of 500 to 600 pounds of 0-12-12 fertilizer should serve as a reserve supply of phosphorus and potash to carry the crop during the early years of its life.

Hay Chopping

In addition to having the advantage of increasing the capacity of the mow, hay chopping has the additional advantage of making it easier to put the crop away and to feed it out of the mow.

Hunterdon Egg Contest

The R. I. Red entry of Thomas Mettler of East Millstone continued in the lead at the Hunterdon County Egg Laying Contest at the end of the ninth month with a record of 2,855 eggs and 2,981½ points. This same entry stood second high for the month of June with a Leghorn entry by the same poultryman leading for that month with 308 eggs.

How to Kill Poison Ivy

The itching season is again here and many people are wondering how to get rid of their poison ivy patches. While there is no easy method of control, still persistent effort will win.

Where poison ivy grows in fields which can be cultivated, the easiest method of destruction is to plow the land and cultivate it for a period, either with or without some cultivated crop such as corn. One season of efficient cultivation will get rid of most of the plants, although follow-up may be required to kill the few plants which persist.

Contour Planting Saves Moisture

How to save moisture for crop use is the subject of three, year old, corn planting experiments by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and the Soil Conservation Service in northern New Jersey. The experiments were made on fields typical of 3½ million acres of rolling farmland in New York, New Jersey and New England.

Dairymen who watched their fields dry up last Summer will be interested in knowing that the way corn generally is planted seems to be mainly responsible for its reputation as a soil and water waster. At the Beemerville Experiment Station in Sussex County, New Jersey, during 1938 corn planted in square field fashion, with the rows following the slope, lost nearly twice as much water as contour rows of corn planted across the slope. In 1939 the square field rows lost a third more of the rain than the contour rows.

Differences between soil and fertility losses under the two methods of planting were even more startling. From four to eight times as much soil was lost with the corn rows running up-and-down hill, than was lost with the contour rows. These tests were made on soils typical of a belt of land running northward from Sussex County, New Jersey, along the eastern New York boundary as far north as Washington County and extending into the western sections of New England. Up-and-down hill rows, like those in the experiments, are prevalent in the square field agriculture of most of this section, while contour fields are still rather scarce.

H. C. Knoblauch, in charge of the experiments, cautions that contour arrangements alone aren't a cure-all for soil and water losses in corn fields. However, the moisture and fertility lost in the square field rows in his experiments caused the field yields of silage corn to drop an average of 20 per cent below the yields in the contour rows. The contour rows outyielded the up-and-down square field rows by four tons of green silage to the acre for the combined seasons of 1938-39.

Moisture tests in the fields where these experiments were made showed that the ground in the contour plots consistently held more moisture.

Flemington Fair Prizes

Feed, poultry equipment, household equipment, supplies, personal articles and cash are expected to make up the long list of prizes which will be drawn at the Tenth Anniversary Auction Celebration Day at Flemington Fair, Tuesday, August 27. Merchants, allied industries and friends of the organization are being given an opportunity to contribute to this list. Any one wishing to have a part in this program by contributing to the list of prizes should contact a member of the committee made up of J. C. Weisel of Frenchtown, Charles Cane of Rosemont, and Clayton Stains, Auction Master, Flemington.

New Farm Cooperative

The new plant of the Central Jersey Farmers' Cooperative Association located on Route 33 in East Windsor township near the auction market was formally dedicated July 27. William H. Allen, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was the principal speaker.

The new plant represents an investment of approximately $60,000. The buildings are located on the 24 acre tract formerly known as the Courtney farm. The mill has a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels of grain. The set-up allows for the handling of 1,200 bushels of grain per hour. The mill building is 60x60 feet and the warehouse is 60x80 feet.

To Improve Tractor Performance

With the change to high compression type piston as a means of increasing tractor horsepower, some operators have experienced trouble with excessive burning of spark plug electrodes or with pre-ignition. High compression motors generally run better with a spark plug of the short insulator, or "cold" type, whereas medium or low compression motors use long skirted or "hot" type plugs. For high compression motors the spark gap should be decreased from the usual 1/32 of an inch to about 1/50 of an inch, or .02. Choice of spark plugs greatly affects both operation and gasoline economy.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 479.

Situations Wanted

POSITION WANTED, farm or estate superintendent, agricultural college graduate, 12 years experience, mostly poultry. ADVERTISER 9356, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position on poutry farm near Vineland. Agricultural graduate, complete knowledge of every phase of chicken raising; excellent recommendations. LEONARD KAIGH, Feathered Nest Farms, Alliance, New Jersey.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN desires position; housekeeper - companion, 1 - 3 Christian adults; travel anywhere. MRS. LIPTON, 4623 Penn St., Philadelphia, Pa.

POULTRYMAN DESIRES change, American, single, 40; go anywhere; reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 9418, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG COUPLE wants work on farm or estate, good reference, good home in preference to high wages; woman general houseworker; man handyman. Out door work, can drive. JOE PIERSON, Chappaqua, N. Y.

MOTHER WITH son 16, desires position in country; good housekeeper, go anywhere. ADVERTISER 9365, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER-HERDSMAN desires position. Thoroughly experienced all lines dairying, general farming, also poultry. Some experience greenhouse, market gardening. Agriculture and Business College graduate, married, 35, Vermonter, American, successful and dependable; references. Present charge being liquidated. ADVERTISER 9367, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 39, single, handy repairs, carpentry, mason work; general farm experience; chauffeurs license. ADVERTISER 9368, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW WISHES housekeepers position, gentleman's house. MABEL WYMAN, Unity, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPER—$4 week, son, age 16, $5 week, desires respectable place to work. CLARA FIELD, 42 Laurel Ave., Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.

MAN 60, wants position on farm, handyman, etc. ADVERTISER 9370, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, houseman, handyman, seeks position within 50 mile radius New York City; references. ADVERTISER 9371, care Rural New-Yorker.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, middleaged, wants position, small exchange or P. B. X. Go anywhere New England or New York State. Write MRS. L. S. BURPEE, Union, N. H.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, no children; life experience in all branches of dairy herd. Breeding, feeding and calf raising; can handle production and responsibility; excellent buttermaker, good references. ADVERTISER 9377, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE HOUSEKEEPER wishes position. References exchanged. MARY CARD, 240 Canton St., Troy, Penna.

HORSEMAN - CARETAKER, desires connection; married. BOX 77 Croton Falls, N. Y.

CARPENTER AND builder desires position, anywhere. ADVERTISER 9380, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Scroupulous care plant and equipment. Sustained high production. Skilled control Roup, Coccidiosis, Leukemia. Fourth year here. American, single, 38; no smoking or drinking. Submit detailed proposition. JOHN LARSSON, Lincolndale, New York.

MAN DESIRES light work around chickens, in exchange for good home. Reference, reliable, go anywhere. ADVERTISER 9381, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 51, five years experience chickens, or anything. McKENNA, Hamilton Beach, Long Island.

EXPERIENCED MARRIED farmer, age 30, with family desires permanent position on dairy farm. Hard worker, sober, trustworthy. Drive tractor, team; good milker. State wages and maintenance first letter. Consider share basis. KARL WOLFRAM, 28 Archer St., Freeport, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT — Stock farm, purebred cattle and horses; showman, age 42, references. ADVERTISER 9384, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WISH caretaking, reliable, capable, good references; good home, reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 9388, care Rural New-Yorker.

AVAILABLE, YOUNG married man, college trained dairy and poultry farm manager 12 years. ADVERTISER 9391, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, desires responsible position. Experienced management egg, broiler, turkey and game farms. Excellent executive ability; disease and vermin control. ADVERTISER 9394, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, desires position, experienced, trustworthy, sober, college training, excellent references. ADVERTISER 9396, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, under 30, private or institutional work; caretaker, janitor, fireman, chauffeur, companion; quiet, steady. References, no liquor or tobacco. ADVERTISER 9397, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, 36, no children; experienced poultry, general farming; no tobacco or liquor. ADVERTISER 9398, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED — To take charge of estate or as caretaker; experience with horses, cattle, dogs, general maintenance. 18 years in present position; lady closing stable. ADVERTISER 9399, care Rural New-Yorker.

WAR VETERAN, age 40, experience, licensed chauffeur; no tobacco or liquor. Can do anything; reference. ADVERTISER 9400, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, middleaged, refined, driving license. ADVERTISER 9404, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN FARM job, strong, handy, steady, 32, good family. Board, small pay. ADVERTISER 9405, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, CHAUFFEUR, expericnced private and commercial driving; 31, married. 1 child. WILLIAM FRAMPTON, 1952 Davidson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

ALL AROUND farmer, 29, married, good mechanic, cows, poultry, turkeys, crops. Can handle production and responsibility. Last four years working manager; references. ADVERTISER 9408, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER SINGLE, desires position, small estate; experienced, gardens, chickens; drive car, handy with tools. Strictly temperate; salary $40 monthly and kecp. ADVERTISER 9413, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, 50, desires position on small farm or caretaker's job. Self worker, milk few cows, experienced all around. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York.

COUPLE — Two small children; man, gardener, chauffeur, all around. Reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 9417, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

WILL BOARD boys, farm, home cooking, Mother's care $8 week. F. THOMSON, Deposit, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home; $1 person; five minutes Fair; make reservations. H. GRAUL, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE FARMS, large modern home, screened porches, good meals, near mountains, river. Sky Line Drive; $7 and $9 weekly; Christians, Woodstock, Va.

WORLD'S FAIR guests', excellent accommodations; $1 person. MRS. CARPENTER, 42-40 158th St., Flushing, L. I.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet, five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

BOARDERS WANTED, $5 week. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vermont.

LARGE, QUIET farm, conveniences; $14 week. "OLD HOMESTEAD," Mansfield, Pa.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, cool, airy rooms $1 person; five minutes Fair. Parking free. 42-23 Union St., Flushing, N. Y. Flushing 3-3292.

AUTUMN VACATION at Harvey's Mountain View is unexcelled. Scenery in its grandeur, bracing air and home cooking builds health to withstand Winter. Prices $2 to $3 per day; special weekly rates. C. E. HARVEY, Rochester Vt.

TOURISTS ACCOMMODATED, $1 per night. Free parking, five minutes to Fair. Write for reservations. MRS. GERARD RICHTER, 42-43 149th Place, Flushing, N. Y.

ELDERLY COUPLE want to move to country, desire good rooms on farm; not over 40 miles New York City. Full details ADVERTISER 9416, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, five pounds postpaid 85c; 10 pounds $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, clover $4.80; new clover-basswood $4.20, buckwheat $3.30; 10 lb. pail delivered, $1.75; clover-basswood or buckwheat $1.40. Also small sizes for re-sale. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, New York.

HONEY — 60 best clover $4.50 not prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY IN 5 lb. pails, postpaid into third zone. Clover, pail, 85 cents; 2, $1.60; 4, $3. Buckwheat, 10 cents per pail less than clover. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

NEW CROP clover-basswood honey; 60 pounds extracted $4; 24 boxes comb $3. WALTER A. WOOD, Naples, N. Y.

HONEY — Our best Autumn bloom, 60 lbs., $4; 120 lbs., $7.50. J. G. BURTIS Marietta, New York.

Miscellaneous

SELECT — Northern bred Italian or Caucasian queens, 60c each; very gentle and productive. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

WANTED TO buy small power cider press, first class condition. ADVERTISER 9369, care Rural New-Yorker.

JAMESWAY BROILER plant, 10 section starter, 20 section grower; good condition, reasonable. BORER, 756 Slocum Ave., Ridgefield, N. J.

WANT TO buy implements, tools, machinery, in good condition, to use on gentleman's farm. JACOB GELLMAN, Mineola, L. I.

WINCHARGER—Six volt heavy duty wind electric plant; large glass battery; new; light hen houses. THIERBACH, Hainesville, New Jersey.

60 QUILTS, $3.50-$25. Photos 6 cents. Crib quilts, rugs, aprons, "patent pending," agents wanted, goose featherbeds, pillows, quilting done. VERA FULTON, Gallipolis, Ohio.

FOR SALE — Carload bright wheat straw, free from weeds. FRED TUTTLE, Manlius, New York.

To Subscribers:

Please report any change in your address direct to us and not through your mail carrier or postmaster. The Post Office Department no longer permits delivery of mail incorrectly addressed and magazines and newspapers will not be forwarded. Please notify us at once of any error in the address label on your R. N.-Y., and two weeks in advance if you wish to change your address.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

FOR PEP— Beyond the "40 line"

1. WILL YOU still be going strong at 40? Let milk help you. *Fresh* milk contains varying amounts of 34 elements many authorities agree are essential for the nourishment of man. That's why it's wise to "fortify for forty" ...with fresh milk!

2. AS A COMPLEXION AID, milk is marvelous! Contains a liberal supply of the calcium many skin specialists advise for clear, flawless skin.

3. MILK IS A MUST in Movieland. Your favorite stars find fresh milk helps keep energy at the peak, pounds under control.

4. FAMILY BUDGET-KEEPERS find more fresh milk means more balanced food for all the family—*for less money.* Order more milk today and start saving.

BUREAU OF MILK PUBLICITY,
Albany, N. Y., Dept. A-44.

Please send me the booklet, "Milk —The Way to Health and Beauty," FREE and postpaid:

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY

THIS IS THE HEALTH BUILDING SEASON!

THE STATE OF NEW YORK SAYS:

LOOK BETTER, FEEL BETTER, DRINK FRESH MILK

THE ECONOMY FOOD

KILL FLIES *Instantly* THIS FAST, EASY WAY

SANI-FOGG electric SPRAYER

Clears stable of flies
Keeps cows quieter
Stops kicking, switching
Ends fly-season milk loss

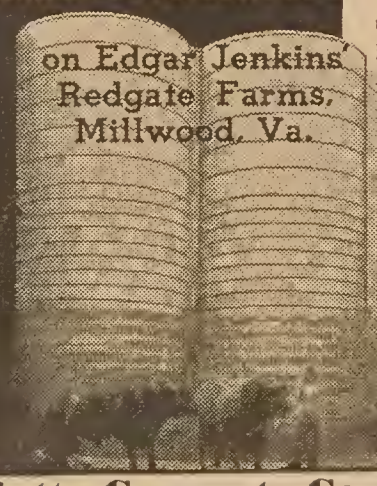
Flies die by the thousands when SANI-FOGG fills your stable with its protective fog. Millions of offspring prevented. You milk in comfort. There's no kicking or switching. For hours afterward your cows are quiet in the pasture. Their milk production stays at normal. And it's all accomplished in a few minutes ... with surprising economy in fly spray. SANI-FOGG'S powerful, Action-Air sprayer makes fly spray last longer, reach farther, kill more flies. Write for free folder and *FREE DEALER DEMONSTRATION* in your barn. *No obligation!*

● THE BROWN CORP., 300 Chester St., Syracuse, N. Y.

THOROUGHBREDS!

Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Marietta Concrete Silos— Both Profitable Possessions

Marietta Super-Construction Concrete Silos—Fire and Storm-proof— Lock-joint Concrete Staves— Airtight Sealed Inside—Solid Redwood Doors. Built for Hay— Makes Most Perfect Silo for Corn.



Mr. Jenkins is justly proud of his Black Angus and concrete silos . . .Marietta's Super-Construction Concrete Stave Silos are, indeed, thoroughbreds—being Built-to-Endure of only washed and graded sand and gravel. (No limestone or refuse, that burns.) . . . No gamble with our time-tested construction. Has every perfected feature known to engineering. Built especially for Hay—makes No. 1 silo for Corn . . . Safest investment against FIRE, STORM, INSIDE PRESSURE and DEPRECIATION. Seal-coated inside. Refrigerator-type Redwood doors. Patented wing-spreader—plus special hooping . . . Complete—GUARANTEED—installation by experienced erectors. Write for new (free) literature.

The Marietta Concrete Corp.

MARIETTA, OHIO | Write Marietta Office—Dept. R | Branch Plants Baltimore, Md. Scotia, N. Y.

Mail postal card—TODAY — for ALL-Facts on Concrete Silos—Barns —also Marietta's line of Wood Silos

MARIETTA CONCRETE SILOS BUILD TO ENDURE

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Publisher's Desk

Is there any possible way you can locate Joseph Tucker? Last residence was Ulster Park; moved to New York. I want to have him sign papers for transfer of registered cow. This is very important to me. G. B. B.
New York.

We would be very glad to get in touch with Joseph Tucker if any of our readers can give us his present address as the matter is of much consequence to our reader.

I sold eggs to Irving Ring and for a time he paid for them but last Fall I sent him eggs in the value of $17.17. When I went to collect he had moved from his place of business. I met him, however, one day and he promised to send me the payment but he has not done so. I have written him to his home address and get no reply. I am a farmer and cannot afford to be done out of this money. L. B.
New Jersey.

Mr. Ring did move but was finally located and he has filed a petition in bankruptcy and as he seems to have no assets it would not be wise to spend any money in trying to collect. Mr. Ring will be watched and if any time in the future it is possible to collect the amount it will be done but the chances are slim. References are important in the case of all such transactions.

I wish to extend my appreciation to you for straightening out my difficulties with the Albany firm. They made the exchange I asked for with their apologies. I know I would have never got this straightened out without your help. You are rendering a wonderful service to your readers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER besides producing a wonderful magazine. You may rest assured that I would never go without your paper and have recommended it to all my friends and told them of the wonderful service you have rendered me. Wishing you people the best of luck.
New York. E. A.

Mistakes occur in the best regulated families and this is true with us and with other reputable houses. Sometimes the delays are because too many people try to handle a complaint and it gets involved in the efforts to straighten it out but we find that the responsible houses are glad and willing to corect any error they make, which usually is not intentional. We are glad to have been of help.

I am asking you for help to settle a claim we have against Southern Produce Company, Inc., 9 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. We grow mushrooms and they solicited our shipments, made prompt payments at first and paid fair prices. Finally they skipped payment for 30 baskets; but that often happens, but other firms have discovered their mistakes and corrected them. We were advised they were good so we kept on shipping to them until they owed for 126 baskets. The railroad company telegraphed that they were unable to deliver 13 baskets as the place was closed and no one to receive them. We wired them back to sell to the best advantage which they did and sent us returns for these. We went to Boston and located the son who said his father had poor health and frequently shut up business and took a rest. Other commission merchants told us that it had happened several times and every time he opened up under a new name. Could you advise us the best thing to do?
New York. B. B.

According to the information received Philip Lane was listed as the proprietor of this concern. Previous to 1936 John J. Lane seemed to be the proprietor. It is impossible to locate them now. We are advised, however, by parties consulted that if at any time they did have dealings with this firm they would positively be on a cash basis. Every effort to locate them has failed and we give the record for the benefit of other mushroom shippers.

We have found an injured carrier pigeon. Would like to find owner as pigeon carries three leg bands. Right leg, Aug. '38—Dor 916; left leg, one rubber 313, two Aug. 38 for 516. Pigeon can't fly yet; am feeding it and will release when it can fly. L. P.
New York.
We would be glad to have the name of the owner.

An inspector informs us that we will have to have a slaughter house license here on Staten Island if we raise our own poultry to slaughter and sell to the general public. We have a small poultry and truck farm and sell excess roosters to people who pass the house. Is this correct that we must pay $50 for a license? It is very important to farmers on the Island. L. C.
New York.

The Department of Markets state that anyone who slaughters and sells poultry or deals in live poultry with the public must be licensed as a poultry dealer. They are classified as slaughter houses so that they will pay the minimum fee, which is $50. A bill is up, however, to amend the present law and make the fee $25 but the law has not passed yet and the fee now is $50. The Department of Markets has made a ruling that where the farmers in Staten Island want to be considered as producers and sell live poultry directly to other dealers in live poultry for resale to the markets, they would be considered strictly as farmers and producers and no license would be required. If poultry is sold at retail to the consumer, a license is necessary.

I want to thank you ever so much for the information you gave me. It was greatly appreciated. I think your paper does wonderful work in trying to help those people in need of advice in matters they are not so well concerned with. E. K.
New York.

Such kindly approval of our help is always helpful. It takes a little time and expense sometimes to get the facts but we are always pleased when we succeed.

In answer to an advertisement for salesmen to sell chicks for me I had some correspondence with George B. Wilson of Flemington, N. J. We agreed that he was to sell for me and I shipped to him on the strength of the fact that he was doing business under the firm name of Wilson's Poultry Farm and Hatchery. I made a few small shipments and ceased because he did not send check in payment of same. When I quit making shipments to him he wired me that he needed White Rock chicks and that a letter was in the mail which was absolutely false. I shipped him the chicks he wanted and never received the letter that he claimed in the mail and I haven't been able to get him to reply to my letters. I am wondering if there would be anything you could do as I noticed in the columns of your paper where you had succeeded in helping some of your readers in just such matters? C. O. T.
Ohio.

George B. Wilson made no response to our demands for payment of this claim. He neglected to reply to our letters asking for an explanation although the letters were all delivered to him. The implication is that he has no regard for his reputation and credit and we doubt if legal action would be advisable. The matter, however, should be reported to the Post Office Department so that at least they will have a record of his procedure in this particular case. We are sorry to have failed our reader.

I want to advise you that I have just received a check for payment in full for my claim which I sent you. I want to thank you kindly for the part you took which brought about the payment. I am sure there would have been no settlement without your help. I appreciate, (and I am sure there are thousands of others also); this good service that you render for which you will not take pay. I have been a long reader of your paper and have given you considerable advertising during the past several years. Your paper gives excellent results and customers obtained rate high. J. C.
New York.

We very greatly appreciate this cordial expression in connection with our service to our reader. It makes us realize the work is worthwhile and we promise our further best efforts to keep it on a high standard.

Direct Receivers of White and Brown Eggs
RETURNS DAILY
Ship your Eggs to us for Best Prices.
GREEN VALLEY BUTTER & EGG CO., Inc.
710 West 125th Street - New York City, N. Y.

LIVE POULTRY
We specialize in Express and Truck Shipments.
T. S. Williamson & Bro. West Washington Market, New York, N. Y.
BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY TO KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.
Box 20, West Washington Market, New York City

WANTED EGGS & LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

TRACTOR BEARINGS Send in your old bearings for duplication. Prompt service.
Vulcan Supply Co. Inc., 25 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

CIDER Presses, graters, filters, supplies, sweet cider made from surplus apples brings good money. Good used presses, barrels and kegs booklet tells about cider making free. PALMER BROS, Cos Cob, Conn.

POST YOUR LAND NOW!
Signs 12x12in. cardboard 50 for $2.50; 100 for $4.00. Linen, 25 for $3.50. Name and address $1.00 extra.
BRAYER PRESS, 51 Lenox St., ROCHESTER, N Y.

CASH PAID for Sears or Wards catalogs before 1919. Write E. CAHILL, WARSAW, NEW YORK

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM PLOTS; 4 to 10 acres, level, no swamp; $35 acre, easy terms. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

SUBSTANTIAL POULTRY, stock farm, 100 acres, state highway, good buildings, electricity. Investigate. CHARLES MILLER, Marydel, Md.

390 ACRES, 12 room house; fireplaces; suitable inn; camp; 1,000 ft. elevation; private hunting, fishing. ROSECRANS, Galway, N. Y.

70 ACRE farm, 18 miles south of Utica. seven room house, barn for 15 cows, good for dairy or poultry; price $1,800. ERAN DAVIS, New Hartford, N. Y.

WANTED 20-30 cow dairy farm, tractor alfalfa land. With or without stock, Eastern New York; state price first letter. ADVERTISER 9313, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, super-service gas station, in village, corner, six room modern apartment, steam heatcd, eight room apartment. Price $12,000, will exchange for large poultry farm. ADVERTISER 9315, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—The famous Harvest Farms in the town of Morcau, Saratoga County, Ncw York. Four farms, each with house and farm buildings. 193 acre farm, $12,500; 13 acre farm, $6,000; 200 acre farm, $15,000; 239 acre farm, $13,000. Inquire E. K. GRAHAM, 11 Broad St., New York City.

FOR SALE — Virginia, 710 acre farm, large brick house, price $40,000. 900 acres 9 room house, 11,000 apple trees, $35,000. 600 acres, rock house, $20,000. J. D. ADDINGTON, Charlottesville, Va.

ROADSTAND, THREE rooms on state road, (Canajoharie). Good place for ice cream, luncheon, cigar, cigarettes; 19 acres. $1,000, $200 cash, $15 monthly. ADVERTISER 9355, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE 122 acre stock farm, 10 room stone house, large barn, other buildings, 20 acre orchard, spring water, with or without crops and machinery. Price and details write SAM PANIK, East Greenville, Pa.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y. Free list. Four acre poultry farm $2,250; 80 acre dairy farm $3,900; 30 acre stocked dairy and poultry farm $5,500; 100 acre stocked dairy farm $10,000; Package liquor store $1,500; boarding house farm $5,500; 20 acre gas station farm $4,500; store and P. O. cheap; hotel, bar, grill, sacrifice. See "DOC" first for bargains.

BERKSHIRE SYMPHONIC festival. 15 miles Tanglewood shed. 30 acres, house, fireplace, woods, electricity, $1,750! Five acres, house, electricity, $900. 185 acres, woods, brook, view, large cave, good outbuildings, electricity, $3,000. SCOFIELD FARM AGENCY, Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Country store and furnished rooms, land, electricity, telephone. Bargain if cash. R. R. 2, Box 286, Kingston, New York.

FEED BUSINESS for sale, town adjacent New York City. Cash for stock, equipment on terms. Established since 1917. Owner must retire due to ill health. ADVERTISER 9361, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL EXCHANGE for farm, store building, excellent opportunity for general store in thickly settled community of Brockton. Equipped for modern market. Land about 10,000 square feet. Further particulars, WARREN HOLMANDER, North Easton, Massachusetts.

BARGAINS — 30 acres all garden land, six room house $1,600; 120 acres, six room house, building needs repair, price $1,000; 20 acres, four room house $900. R. S. ARMSTRONG, Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED — One-half to four acres with house, scenic, near swimming. 50 miles New York City; cash. GREENBERG, 141 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Store building with living rooms combined, state road, Orange County. Stock, and opportunity for other income. ADVERTISER 9364, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Chicken farm in New Jersey to rent, option to buy; 12-15 acres; commuting distance New York. MAYER, 725 West 175th St., New York City.

AUGUSTA, N. J. (On Sussex-Newton Road). For sale, farm 1, 65 acrcs, poultry and dairy, 1,500 chickens and raising equipment, 24 cows, modern barn; modern dwelling. Farm 2 adjoining, 166 acres, dairy, 24 cows, modern barn, modern double dwelling and log cabin. Will sell separately or combined. Bull, young stock, team of horses each farm. ADVERTISER 9362, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEN ACRE farm, seven acres cleared, eight room house, all improvements, large cellar. THOS. LONG, Sayville, L. I.

WANTED — Small business, or route, little investment. ADVERTISER 9373, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Plot 100x100 at Frederick Farms, Babylon, L. I.; cash $150. CHARLES R. LADICK, 419 East 72nd St., New York City.

100 ACRE Massachusetts farm on macadam road, 50 tillable, 25 improved pasture, 25 woods. Fruit home use; 25 head extra good cattle, 2 horses, tools, crops, 300 laying hens, 500 capacity, brooder houses. Poultry and egg route. Milk sold local dealer. Eight room house, bath, electricity, furnace, fireplaces; never failing water supply; $10,000. ADVERTISER 9376, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED COUPLE wanted to rent part of large farm house, located 12 miles from Newton, N. J. All conveniences; rental $30 per month, with privilege of using two henhouses accommodating 700 chickens. References required. Address M. B. HARTRANFT, Adm., 4442 N. Uber St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COUNTRY HOME, $850. 230 acre, dairy-sheep ranch, $2,900. 370 acre, Colonial, river homestead, $9,500; milk route farm, $16,500. Blacksmith, sawmill property, $4,500. Others; businesses; lists. HENDRICKSON, Cobleskill, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM and country estate, 35 miles from Albany, just off Route 22, macadam highway, extensive view, nearby lakes. Two large houses; 15 cow stable, horse and sheep barns; running water. 123 acres; 48 tillage, brook. $4,200. 20 years to pay. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Hotel in Sunapee Lake Region. Good location; wishes to sell because of poor health. H. B. Eastman, Sunapee, N. H.

FOR SALE — Florida, $1,500 cash, garage apartment, now rented; $12.50 month in advance. E. A. GRANT, 47 Warren St., Bloomfield, N. J.

FOR SALE, — Beautiful town, Long Island five acres; $400. ADVERTISER 9379, care Rural New-Yorker.

155 ACRE farm, good fertile land, good buildings, water, fenced, timber, meadows for dairying and cattle raising; hard road. Apply S. C. REAVER, Taneytown, Md.

LOCATION WANTED — Is there an opening in your town for a thriving furniture store? 6207 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 36 acre farm, excellent clay-loam, good seven room house, bath; houses for 1,200 layers, electric lights, water in buildings, plenty fruit, timber, brook; school bus at door; 13 miles Ocean City. WELFORD CAMPBELL, Bishop, Md.

WANTED TO rent, 2-3 acres, good tillable land for cultivation medicinal plants; rental and profit sharing basis. ADVERTISER 9382, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — South Jersey poultry farm, modern, stocked and equipped; capacity 1,200; immediate income; seven room house, hot water heat. Terms. EDNA SMIRES, Newfield, N. J.

SOUTHEAST VIRGINIA farms, Virginia's best VIRGINIA REALTY CO., Carrsville, Virginia.

FOR SALE or exchange, 89 acres in Adirondacks; trout stream and pond site in Adirondacks; price $700, BOX 14, Johnsburg, New York.

FOR SALE or exchange, 130 acres in Adirondacks with house, barn, garage; lots of timber; fine hunting. Price $1,500. BOX 14, Johnsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange, 88 acres in Adirondacks without buildings, some timber, fine trout stream; price $700. BOX 14, Johnsburg, New York.

FOR SALE—Vermont deer, fishing camp, 20-30 men; running water, wonderful place; children vacation; photos. ADVERTISER 9386, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Farm, 43 acres near Cornell, state road. Write FLOYD HEATH, R. D. No. 4, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR RENT — Small shop, garage, 2 rooms, together or separate; one very light front room 18x11½, suited for small manufacturer or invalid with wheelchair. In board taken children, aged people or invalid $6 weekly, $23 monthly. J. HASELBECK, Ferndale Blvd., Central Islip, Long Island.

WANTED TO rent by year unfurnished cottage or small farm house; Orange County for weekends. About $10 monthly; improvements unnecessary. ADVERTISER 9390, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHEAP, 150 acres, Northern New York; half woods, old buildings. ADVERTISER 9395, care Rural New-Yorker.

17 ACRES timber land near Elmer, suitable for poultry, fruit or vegetables; will divide. $12 acre. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, owner, Elmer, N. J.

FOR SALE—Building lots in Dublin Borough. Mr. R. S. TRUMBORE, owner, Dublin, Pa.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6,500, cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FARM, 250 acres, 60 acres meadow and pasture, ¼ mile to village on hard road; bargain for quick disposal. ADVERTISER 9406, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN COUNTRY home, Bayport, L. I. Unusual bargain, 3 acres, 7 rooms, garage. HENRY STAUB.

WANTED TO buy on contract without down payment, abandoned or cheap farm, within 200 miles New York City. ADVERTISER 9410, care Rural New-Yorker.

Help Wanted

WORKING FOREMAN for modern hay and stock farm. Must be good with machinery and tools. Must like animals, prefer some experience with horses. Good position for right man. ADVERTISER 9303, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Married or single man for general farm work. Must be experienced and good worker, good wages, would like a personal interview. COOPER HILL FARM, Ashley Falls, Mass.

BEEMAN, FOR three months to help with extractcd honey. Give age, habits, experience, reference. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, New York.

WANTED—Housekeeper, experienced, white. Protestant for adult family. Good country home. Will permit one child under school age. RHEA M. MILLER, Driftwood, Pa.

RELIABLE GIRL, Protestant, for housework; character references; $5 week. Manlius, N. Y.. ADVERTISER 9358, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN on gencral farm. Must be good milker. ADVERTISER 9359, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED ON poultry farm on Long Island. young or middleaged, single, Protestant man; good home and $20 a month to start with. ADVERTISER 9360, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED on chicken farm by middleaged American. Farm girl, age 25 to 35. JACOB SMIT, High View Drive and Tuscala Street, Selden, L. I., N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, cheerful, good cook, for Christian family of four, two girls, 9 and 13. Small village; attractive accommodations. Write sending photograph and personal reference. MRS. RICHARD TROTMAN, Brookside, N. J.

WANTED COUPLE or mother and son to raise grain, chickens on shares. Monthly minimum guarantee. P. W. BABCOCK, Blairstown, N. J.

WANTED—Man for general farm work; able to handle cows. Perkasie, Pa. ADVERTISER 9363, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Married man on 230 acre fruit farm. Must understand pruning peach and apple trees of all ages, must be able to drive Caterpillar tractor. Best references required. No liquor allowed on place. Can use two sons if they are old enough to drive tractors. Good house, fuel, and fruit can be furnished. 60 miles from New York City. State wages expected in first letter. Address ADVERTISER 9366, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single, middleaged, experienced man for work on general and poultry farm. No drunkard; good home and permanent. State wages. R. G. MILLER, Marydel, Maryland.

WANTED — General farmhand, all year round; $25, board. BOX 8, Sergeantsville, New Jersey.

MARRIED COOK and housekeeper; man to help; small place; care for cars, etc. Very pleasant here near mid-Hudson Bridge. Wages $30. Reply MRS. WILLIAM DENBY, Highland, Ulster County, New York.

WANTED — Experienced couple or man to work stocked farm on halves; good home for right party. E. AHRENS, R. D. No. 1, Liberty, N. Y.

HANDYMAN TO learn mink farming near New York. Write ADVERTISER 9372, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM hand, team and milking. Single, board, $35. ADVERTISER 9374, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER — Christian, middleaged, small salary, good home. ADVERTISER 9375, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable couple, no children, to work on dairy farm, by month or year. Must be good milker and teamster; wife to keep house. EDW. McNAMARA, Williamstown, N. Y.

WANTED — Poultryman, single, handy with tools. Licensed driver. Full particulars with wages wanted first letter. S. M. SHEPARD, Windrush Farm, Princeton, N. J.

COUPLE—Good cook and handyman, willing to learn. Three in family; capable driving; fair wages. About September 1. PETER WYCKOFF, Ridgefield, Conn.

WOMAN OR girl for general housework and plain cooking for 2 elderly people; $45 a month. MRS. E. SCHMIDT, Carter St., New Canaan, Conn.

WANTED — Neat housekeeper for elderly gentleman, alone; comfortable home. BOX 51, Chicopee, Mass.

WANTED — Single, middleaged man, sober. Experienced chickens, lawn, garden. Steady job, good home. GEORGE BOYD, West Norwalk Ave., Darien, Conn.

WANTED—Couple, under 50, for small farm, two adults in Putnam County. Wife, cooking, cleaning, laundry with machine, able to give competent care baby when parents are out. Man, general farming, poultry, vegetables, lawn, two cows, tractor; comfortable room, bath. Mention experience, ages, references, wages expected. ADVERTISER 9378, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Good farmhand, teamster and good milker. Wages $30 per month with raise. ADVERTISER 9383, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—General houseworker, good cook; give references, experience, age, color, wages. SPILSBURY, Cranford, N. J.

WANTED — Young boy, 18-19, willing to learn; or elderly man for a small fruit and poultry farm with middleaged couple; excellent, steady home, will be one of the family; small salary. BELLE BROOK FARM, Belle Mead, N. J.

HERDSMAN, GOOD milker, feeder, intelligent, wide-awake worker. Start $50, board. If married $70, no children, wife housekeeper. VICTOR EPPSTEIN, Pottstown, Pa.

WANTED—Single farmhand, milk few cows. No liquor; $15 a month, good board. L. W. MAAS, R. F. D. No. 1, Wrightstown, New Jersey.

MOTHER'S HELPER, 17-18 years, own room, two children, $15 increase. Write, ROOM 306, 291 Broadway, New York City.

GOOD HOUSEWORKER and laundress, honest, reliable; no cooking; references. Write, MRS. SEGAL, 101 Hickory Grove, Larchmont, N. Y.

WANTED—Good reliable married man, for farm work; must be 2 good milkers. JAMES R. ALLEN, R. D. 3, Camden, N. Y.

SINGLE FARM hand, good treatment, home, wages. FRANK BROWN, South Royalton, Vermont.

HOUSEWORKER, TWO nice children (girls); excellent home in Brooklyn, N. Y.. $25 start. ADVERTISER 9385, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE MIDDLEAGED man on small farm. Good home to right man. $10 per month and board. W. A. DICKINSON, R. D. 3, Bridgeton, N. J.

MIDDLEAGED WORKING couple for week-end and vacation farm, Connecticut; cows, chickens, garden for family use. Large lawn. Woman, cook and housekeeper; prcfer man with nurseryman experience. Two other men on place. Comfortable quarters, stcady job; wages $60. ADVERTISER 9387, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, 35 to 40, Christian, stcady, clean cut, no liquor, expcrienced, take charge 30 head dairy, 1,000 chickens, young apple trees, tractor, silage corn, oats, handy, honest, trustworthy, near Millerton, N. Y. Give complete details first letter, salary, photograph, etc. Excellent living conditions. ADVERTISER 9389, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE MAN, general farm work, dry hand milker; $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 9392, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man for general dairy work, including pasteurizing, also help some in barn. DeLaval milkers used. Only responsible parties need apply. Extreme cleanliness in care of equipment most essential. Room and board included. For further details apply in care of Rural New-Yorker stating age, nationality and wages expected. ADVERTISER 9393, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE FOR small farm, 25 miles New York City. Man for general work and milking, must drive car; woman, cook and housework. Excellent home, all conveniences. Give full particulars including references and wages expected. Interview necessary. BOX 371, Hartsdale, N. Y.

MARRIED FARMER, first class milker. $50 and privileges; permanent. BOX 456, Cobleskill, N. Y.

SINGLE FARMHAND, good milker. $35, board, room, washing. BOX 284, Cobleskill, New York.

WANTED — Single man, general farmhand, good milker; no liquor. State wages expected. LEON WETHERBEE, West Acton, Massachusetts.

POULTRYMAN — Mechanically inclined, $30 month, board to start. Drive car; experienced man only. COMMISSION FARM, 146, Holbrook, L. I.

WANTED — Good farmhand, teamster and milker; wages to start $30 per month. FRED E. PIMM, Rock Tavern, N. Y.

GENERAL HANDYMAN around small country place, Connecticut, hour and half New York. Must do some driving, (Packard). Excellent home, all year position, 3 adults in family. No livestock. Own room, bath, board, small salary about $20. Write ADVERTISER 9414, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married couple without children in home where wife is employed. Man should be good milker and qualified for other farm work. Wife to do housework and cooking in family of 3 adults. Modern home conveniences. Good wages and permanent position to right party. PHILIP W. SMITH, Wayside Farm, New Hope, Pa.

WANTED—Two girls, preferably sisters, between ages of 18 and 35, to do general housework and assist in care of 3 children in New Canaan, Connecticut. Send pictures, state experience and send references to ADVERTISER 9415, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, good teamster and milker; no liquor; state wages expected. Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 9401, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, BUNGALOW colony, Westchester County. Intelligent, reliable, mechanic preferred. State qualifications, experience, wages expected with rooms. ADVERTISER 9402, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED ON small poultry farm, young or middle aged man; $10 a month, good home. TH. BROCKOB, Petty Lane, Medford, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE, GENTILE, young man as helper on commercial poultry farm. Give full particulars. ADVERTISER 9403, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Manager to take complete charge of 60 cow herd and farming operations. Must have had successful experience in all branches of farm management, including the overseeing of milk which leaves the farm as certified or grade A raw, and in managing a farm as a paying proposition, not gentleman's estate. Apply BOX 14, Bridgewater, Conn.

SINGLE MAN, help milk, good worker, drive team; no liquor. State age, wages with room and board per month. Steady job. MORSE'S DAIRY Monticello, N. Y.

WANTED — Young white woman or couple desiring good home in country. If couple must do outside work and laundry. Refined, pleasant, good cook, drive car, like children. Two adults, two children, age 12 and 4, both in school. Mother away part of day. No Sundays off. Wages according to experience. Some form of reference required. Answer full details BOX HOLDER 618, Darien, Connecticut.

WANTED—Young man, high or agricultural school graduate; non-smoker, for work on large poultry farm. $25 month and board. ADVERTISER 9409, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man on dairy farm, good teamster and milker. Small family; $50, house, milk. Albany County. ADVERTISER 9411, care Rural New-Yorker.

VETERINARIAN DESIRES helper, single. Must be ambitious and capable. Must like to work with animals. State past experience and salary expected. ADVERTISER 9412, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM MANAGER, expert dairy, poultry, hogs; new methods; unglutted markets; profitable results. ADVERTISER 9309, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 477.

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100-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP AUTO RACE, featuring the world's most famed speedway drivers. A Labor Day attraction, September 2.

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A NEW-TYPE RACING PROGRAM, starring the nation's outstanding dirt track drivers in a special program of A.A.A. sprint automobile races. Sunday afternoon, September 1.

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MAMMOTH HISTORICAL SPECTACLE . . . *"The Paths of Freedom"*, the greatest pageant ever presented in this area. A 600-foot stage beautifully lighted, a cast of 1,900, all gorgeously costumed. See the dramatic building of the Empire State. See the most thrilling portrayal of the past ever re-enacted.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Church and Courthouse in Wiscasset, Lincoln County, Maine

The New Harvest Spray for Fruit

By H. B. Tukey

NO witch could have brewed a more fantastic concoction than the spray which fruit growers this year are using to cause apples to hang better to the tree and avoid the pre-harvest drop that in some seasons and with some varieties is so serious.

On the face of it, the "Harvest Spray," as it has been recently christened, seems unbelievable — to think that white powdery chemicals (naphthalene acetic acid and naphthalene acetamide) used at the rate of .001 to .0005 per cent sprayed onto a tree 2 to 3 weeks before fruit harvests should cause the fruit to adhere. But this is exactly what has happened. Somehow this minute amount of material affects the layers of cells which constitute the so-called "abscission zone" in the apple stem, retards its development and delays the dropping of the fruit.

And if .0005 per cent means nothing by itself, a little computaion will reveal that it means 5 parts per million or 1 ounce in approximately 1,400 gallons—and 6 sheets of standard business stationery weigh just an ounce! On the gallon basis, this means 1/1400 of an ounce per gallon, or the weight equivalent to that of a corner off a single sheet of typewriter paper about the size of a postage stamp! Results have been secured with even ⅕ this amount, or 1 part per million. This is getting down to next to nothing. Could anything be more fantastic. especially from the point of view of the fruit man who has been using not ounces but pounds and pounds of materials to make 100 gallons of spray?

Before anyone asks why manufacturers are advertising and recommending ½ pound of commercial material to the 100 gallons, it should be explained that it is obviously more practical and far safer from the point of even distribution to use ½ pound of material in which has been incorporated 1/14 ounce of essential material than to attempt to handle 1/14 ounce of the powdery material alone in an orchard, or on a windy day. Certain spreaders and other materials have been found to enhance the value of the spray.

Preliminary reports of the effectiveness of the materials have come from many parts of the country. In the Byrd Orchards in Virginia, the drop on two Winesap trees sprayed September 21, 1939 and harvested October 21, was decreased from 53 per cent to 18 per cent, a gain of 27½ bushels over the 2 unsprayed trees. At the University of Missouri, Delicious apple trees sprayed September 12, 1939, dropped only .4 of a bushel (2.2 per cent) out of a total crop of 18.2 bushels by October 5, whereas the unsprayed trees lost 11.9 bushels (66.0 per cent) out of a crop of 18.2 bushels. In New York State, trees of Early McIntosh sprayed July 17, 1939, showed no drop fruits July 29, whereas unsprayed trees showed 78.4 per cent drop. Other records, and from other places include such varieties as Close, Red Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Oldenburg, Grimes, Turley, Gallia, Stayman, Williams, and Baldwin; and suggestions have been received as to the effectiveness on pears and on peaches, though preliminary reports from some work done by the writer last season show only 5 to 6 days effectiveness on peaches.

All varieties do not respond equally well. Some of the early-ripening varieties, as Williams, may hang to the tree until the flesh rots and the core is left hanging to the stem. Delicious and Rome may pick too hard. And, most unfortunately, McIntosh does not respond to present treatments anywhere nearly so markedly as some of the other varieties which have been mentioned. Speaking of McIntosh, trees sprayed September 15 and picked September 25, picked 13.8 bushels as compared with 7.9 bushels picked from unsprayed trees. Growers of McIntosh who have agonized at harvest with the race between higher color and pre-mature drop, will appreciate even an 8 to 10 day respite. Further, it is suggested that it may be found practicable to repeat applications at 8 to 10 day intervals with such stubborn varieties if a longer period of adherence is desired.

But how was such a fantastic spray devised? It all goes back to the discoveries made by scientists in recent years that certain chemicals in very small quantities, often as low as 1 part in 10,000,000, may produce the most astonishing effects upon plants. For example, some of the indole compounds, as indole acetic and indole butyric acid, hasten the formation of roots and are used in some of the root forming compounds now on the market and used in the propagation of plants. These materials, when applied to the cut surface of a bean stalk may cause a ring of roots to grow out from the tip of the stalk, and if a jar is placed over the plant so as to maintain high humidity these roots may grow down from the tip of the bean stalk like the roots of a banyan tree!

These compounds when applied to the pistil of a flower may cause the flower to set as fruit without pollination, notably in cucumbers, watermelons, and tomatoes. This phase of the work is in itself an astonishing achievement and raises the entire question of pollination and fruit setting without the aid of bees and cross pollination, relying rather upon chemical sprays and hand pollination.

It was in a study of this kind that Dr. F. E. Gardner and Dr. Paul Marth of the U. S. Department of Agriculture noted with the holly plant that not only did the flowers set as fruit without the necessity for pollination but the fruit seemed to adhere better. And so some of the same materials which had been used for rooting of cuttings and for artificial setting of fruit were now tried out in a wholesale manner using a spray rig and material in quantity. It must have taken a large stretch of the imagination to step from spraying a holly blossom with a hand atomizer to attempting wholesale methods on apple trees with full size orchard spray equipment. Here again the credit goes to the research scientists who were clever enough and daring enough to try.

Of the materials used, the two named at the beginning of this article, namely, naphthalene acetic acid and napthalene acetamide had the most promising effect in causing the fruit to adhere. These are the basic materials used in the "harvest spray" now being offered to fruit growers, and, in my opinion, this is one of the finest examples on record of close cooperation between scientist, manufacturer, and user—to the advantage of all three individually. Other materials may be found which will be even better, but at this writing, these two are considered the best from the several tried.

As for a few details of application, best results are secured with the long-stemmed varieties, as Delicious and Rome, and also when the spray is applied at the stem end of the fruit, suggesting the advisibility of directing the spray at the fruit itself and at the stems in particular. Perhaps it is because the long-stemmed varieties hang down so that the spray collects in the cavity around the stem that they are most affected by the spray, whereas short-stemmed varieties like McIntosh are less easily affected. The materials have not lost their effectiveness when incorporated in a late spray of lead arsenate and lime for codling moth,

(Continued on page 485)

THE RESULT OF SPRAYING WITH A "HARVEST SPRAY."
Above: Branches bending under weight of fruit which would normally have dropped. Below: The flesh of the fruit has rotted away, yet the cores and stem still cling to the branch.

The shift to straw mulch is in part due to the desire to salvage drop fruit.

Commercial apple plantings of McIntosh have been limited by the disposition of the fruit to drop.

The Emblem of America—Corn

PART II

The expansion and development of the United States is interlinked with the planting of corn. The settlers were slow to cross the mountains. After Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark opened up the land "over the mountain," a prairie region "blessed with the richest of soil and a balmy climate," in the last quarter of the 18th century, and thousands upon thousands from the seaboard colonies and starving and oppressed people from Europe made their way across the mountains, corn sustained the settlers. As the land was conquered West, and new tracts of land opened, the settlers continued to depend upon corn for their chief food supply. It yield an abundant crop even with the crudest of implements, a hoe and a crooked stick, and in half tilled ground in the midst of dead tree stumps and roots.

"When the country had to be redeemed from the Indians and the forests," writes a pioneer minister of Tennessee, "corn was king. The farmer who had plenty of corn had both bread and meat for himself and his family. Suppose our fathers had had to depend on wheat for their bread! It would have taken them 100 years longer to reach the Rockies. Only think of the pioneer of the woods depending on wheat for bread. Corn will produce four times as much as wheat per acre, and requires only one-tenth of the seed to seed it down and only one-third of the time from planting until it can be used for food. Wheat must have prepared soil, and be sown in the Fall, and watched and guarded for nine months before it is even ready for harvest. Whereas a woman with a hoe in April and with a quart of seed can plant a patch around a cabin and in six weeks she can begin to eat roastin' ears, and when it gets too hard for that she can parch it. She needs to gather only what she needs for the day. For it will stand all Winter, well protected by its waterproof shuck. Not so with wheat. It must be gathered at once, when ripe, and threshed, cleaned and garnered. And even then it is hard to get bread out of it without a mill. But a small sack of parched corn with a bit of salt is an ample supply for a ten day's hunt. Corn was king when I was a boy.

The fertile land opened by Boone and Clarke in the Mississippi Valley proved to be particularly adapted to the growing of corn, and it was to become the greatest corn and the greatest food producing region of the world. Notwithstanding other industries, corn growing became the chief industry here. The cost of shipping the grain from the Middle West to the seaboard cities was, however, enormous, transportation was very slow, and the grain moulded quickly. There were no steamboats and no railroads. In 1804, this high cost of transportation induced one of the settlers from Ohio who owned a considerable landed estate, to fatten a number of cattle and drive them across the mountains to Baltimore, a distance of nearly 300 miles. He was told that the long drive would either kill the cattle or so reduce their flesh that they would not be marketable. As he required money for taxes and necessaries of life, he tried the experiment. With careful attention, the cattle did not lose much weight by the journey, and he found a ready market for them. His success encouraged others, the practice became extensive, and several of the seaboard cities became cattle markets.

It is said that the practice of cutting corn and stacking it in the field was for the convenience of the cattle raiser. Then the whole shock, corn and all, was fed to the cattle and horses, and hogs were turned in later to eat the scattered corn.

With the better lines of transportation and communication between West and East, the opening of the Erie Canal, the building of steamboats and railroads, and with the rapidly increasing population westward into the great plains, the corn growing and cattle and hog raising industry grew in proportion. Simultaneously, the crude hand farm implements were being replaced by constantly improved horse drawn, then highly efficient gasoline driven farm machinery for plowing, seeding and harvesting, thereby enormously increasing the area of land a single man could cultivate and harvest. The industry demanded grain elevators, meat markets, industries utilizing corn, and large cities sprang up as if by magic. Important commercial centres such as Duluth, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and Chicago, owe their development to corn. To corn must be credited the building of more miles of railroad, the building of good roads, schools, colleges, feeding and clothing more people than any other product of American soil; to bringing comfort, culture and happiness to a greater number of people than any other product. And to corn must be credited the incentive to the progress in agriculture in America; to the establishment of agricultural experimental stations in every State of the Union and to the study of the more extensive use of agricultural products. It has inspired such movements as the Boys' Corn Clubs for ennoblement of the boys and the country.

Today corn is grown in every continent and almost every country of the earth that affords it a favorable climate and soil. But still it is America's grain, the United States producing two-thirds more than the rest of the world together. God's gift to man, and America's gift to mankind.

Queen of grains! Bounteous in supply, and beneficent and extensive in uses. Demanding the least attention and giving the most in return. Readily adapting itself to different climates and soils. Indifferent to rains, snows and frosts, the matured plant can be left on the field from one year to the next. Thus it has been named the poor man's and the lazy man's crop.

But its worth is beyond calculation in gold. It is the most diversely useful of all the grains. Its diversity even in food preparation is unique. Yet economists and dieticians are agreed that in its food giving capacity corn has only begun to be developed.

Nor does any other grain equal its versatility in other uses. Cornstalks are considered one of the best sources of cellulose out of which rayon is made. It has been demonstrated also that the cornstalks can make good quality paper and wall boards. The grain's oil is used as a substitute for rubber, used in the manufacture of soaps, glycerine, liniments, dyes, paints, varnishes and oilcloth. The starch, aside from its uses for kitchen and laundry purposes, is used as an adhesive, as a glaze for cloth and paper. It forms the body of some kinds of cosmetics and soaps. The husks have been torn and braided into mats and rugs, and have formed a substitute for straw in filling pillows and mattresses. Coarse cloth has been made from their fibres. The thin, inner husks are used for cigarette wrappers in some tropical countries. The silk of the immature ear has been found to have medicinal value. One of its uses is as a cardiac stimulant. Cobs not only furnish fuel for many a poor farmer's house in the cold months, but are used as smoke fuel in the meat-packing industry. Larger size cobs are used for pipes. Corn alcohol, aside from its uses for fermented liquor, is expected to furnish motive power for automobiles and trucks.

Yet less than 10 per cent of the annual corn crop goes for human foods and industrial purposes; about four per cent for foods, and less than five per cent for industrial uses. About nine-tenths of corn's stupendous supply goes direct to livestock! The acreage devoted to corn exceeds that of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, rice and flax together. In the Corn Belt alone, which produces about one-half of the country's crop, over 45,000,000 acres are annually put to corn. But it is the corn-fed livestock that gives us our rich milk and cream, butter, cheese and eggs; nourishing beef and pork and fowl!

The height of the plant varies from 1½ feet to about 20 feet. The ears range in size from 1 inch in tropical popcorn to around 20 inches in American dents. The number of rows of an ear vary from 4 to 20, and some varieties have kernels 11 times larger than others. The colors of ears are white, yellow, red, blue, purple and striped; colors varying sometimes not only on the same ear, but the same kernel. Varieties of the plant take anywhere from 2 to 7 months to mature; and in some tropical countries 3 crops can be produced annually.

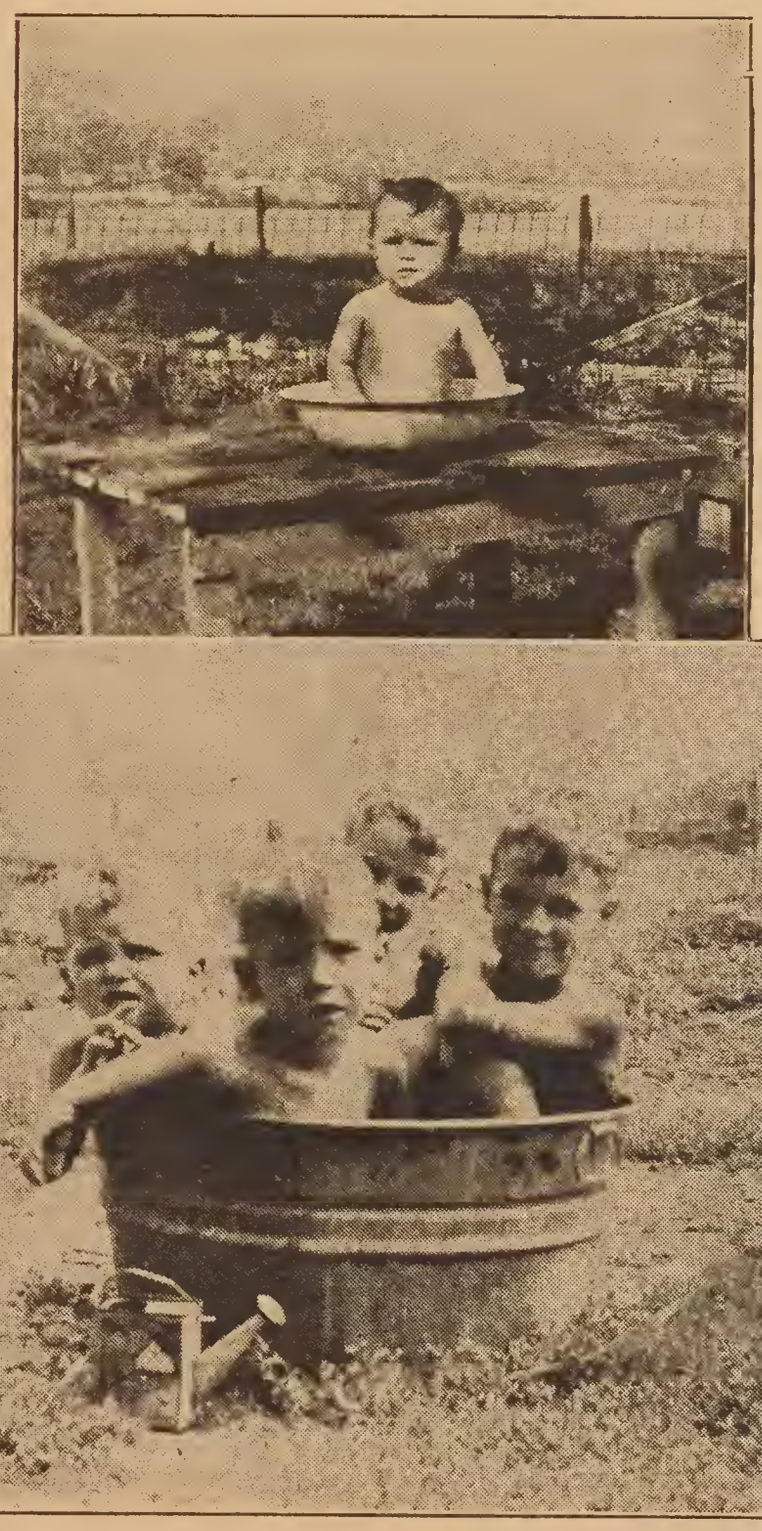
On the basis of kernel texture, four general groups are recognized: Dent, flint, soft, and sweet; popcorn being classed with the flints.

Dent corn is the corn of the Corn Belt and comprises most of the varieties grown in the United States. Varieties differ greatly in size and shape of ear, and in color, which is white, yellow, also red. In the Corn Belt dent sometimes reaches a height of 17 feet. The shape of the kernel differs from square and shallow to wedge-shaped and deep. The kernel contains both hard and soft starch, and the variety gets its name from the dent in the crown caused by the shrinkage of the soft starch during ripening. Dent is not considered a pure type, but a mixture, the result of both accidental and intentional crossing of the large flint type and gourd-seed.

Flint corn is cultivated in northern United States and Canada, in the colder regions where because of short Summers, dents do not mature. Flints grow about 3 feet to 7 feet high, and bear the ear within a few inches from the ground. The ears are smaller than dent, the plants bearing more than one ear. The kernel is smoother, shorter and rounder. The ears are usually bright yellow, but occasionally red and mottled. Flint corn contains practically no soft starch.

Popcorn differs from the other flints in containing a higher percentage of hard starch. The ears of some varieties are only from 1 inch to 3 inches long. The kernels are usually pointed at the crown. The ears are commonly white and pale yellow, and because of their popping characteristic, are used chiefly as a confection. While popping is a characteristic of all the varieties of corn and other

(Continued on page 492)



Jimmy, 8, Georgie, 6, Tommie, 4, and Henry, 3, with their 9 months old sister, Onnalee, the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Eilson E. Moreland, on their farm in Jamestown, Mercer County, Pa.

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The Tested Hormone Spray

FOR PREVENTING PREHARVEST DROP

Last year's tests with our hormone chemicals showed what you can expect if you spray your trees with FRUITONE. Holding the apples on the tree means that on the average ten-year old tree FRUITONE would produce the following increase in harvest:

Williams Red	7.8	bushels more
Red Duchess	4.9	" "
Early MacIntosh	7.8	" "
King David	4.2	" "
Delicious	6.4	" "
MacIntosh	2.9	" "
Stayman	4.0	" "
York Imperial	2.6	" "
Rome Beauty	4.9	" "

Wealthy or Jonathan would produce 3 to 4 bushels more.

THE COST

A ten-year tree can be thoroughly sprayed with 15c to 25c worth of FRUITONE. A big twenty-five-year tree will take 30c to 50c worth of FRUITONE. Roughly this means 1½c to 2c a bushel.

THE SAVING

With 20c worth of FRUITONE a ten-year tree will yield you 3 to 7 additional bushels with better color and size. A twenty-five-year tree will yield increases of 6 to 15 bushels for less than 50c worth of FRUITONE.

FIRST REPORT

A southern grower reports to us a premium of 50c per bushel for his FRUITONE sprayed Williams Red apples. He got $1,000 more from his sprayed trees than from a similar number of unsprayed trees at a cost of $44.00 for FRUITONE. Sprayed trees required only two pickings, against five pickings on the unsprayed trees.

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Ruralisms

OLD ROSES. — We have some old rose plants that no doubt an unsentimental gardener would discard; yet we keep them, because of personal associations. One of these is a climbing rose that Dr. Walter Van Fleet gave us more than 30 years ago; it was one of his hybrids of which he expected great things, but which was never introduced to general cultivation. Dr. Van Fleet was one of the most fastidious of piant breeders; he had definite ideals for which he was working, and a plant that did not come up to these ideals was rigidly discarded. The climbing rose referred to looks like a rampant Hybrid Perpetual, with thick heavy canes and robust foliage; it is annually covered with clusters of large globular pink buds. Its one fatal defect is that the buds do not open well; they are packed so full of petals so tightly curled that they usually wither while still in bud. This year, however, for some unknown reason (except that it was a very favorable rose season) this congenital defect is not apparent, and the plant opened its large double carmine pink flowers, rather suggestive of the old Anne de Diesbach. The flowers are very fragrant and so profusely produced that the effect is very striking. We do not know the parentage of this rose, and it is quite possible that our plant is the only one in existence. A rose that does not open well has no place in general culture, but we are glad that we have never discarded Dr. Van Fleet's unknown. On the same trellis are two other Van Fleet roses which seem less grown now than formerly, Ruby Queen and Philadelphia. We have so many fine climbing roses now that some old favorites are displaced; yet both of these have individual merit. Ruby Queen was introduced in 1899; it is a cross between Wichuraiana and Queen's Scarlet. The latter, a Bengal rose, seems to be out of cultivation now. Ruby Queen has large bright carmine flowers, lighter at the center, cupped in form; the dark green foliage is very good, and the plant is a vigorous grower. It is extremely hardy, and can be recommended where the climate is severe. Philadelphia does not seem to be listed now by leading dealers. It is a cross between the original Crimson Rambler, which is a Hybrid Multiflora, and Victor Hugo, a Hybrid Perpetual. With us, its great superiority to Crimson Rambler is that it is not subject to mildew; the flower clusters are more open and the color is much brighter. This, like Ruby Queen is very hardy; it is recommended for northern localities, and for higher altitudes. However, we think the most popular of all bright red climbing roses is Paul's Scarlet Climber, which bears large flowers of dazzling red; we have never seen it finer than this year, the result of the cool Spring and early Summer, with abundant rain. This rose blooms over a long season, from three to five weeks, and is another very hardy variety. We are warned not to plant it too close to roses with paler flowers, for the vivid red kills more delicate tints; yet we never feel that vivid roses really clash with the paler colors as the scarlet poppies do. However, we would not like to plant Dorothy Perkins near Paul's Scarlet.

ROSES IN MIDSUMMER. — When hot dry weather begins in July, the roses naturally suffer especially when they been blooming freely. It is important that the faded flowers should be removed, not merely for looks, but also to save strength, and this sort of gentle pruning is really all the trimming most of the bedding roses require, beyond the cutting out of dead wood in Spring. Where fine blooms are desired, it is usual to cut the outside buds, where several form on a stem, so that the central bud develops into a perfect flower, but we rarely have the heart to do this, and cut out the central bloom with its short stem after it has opened, leaving the other buds to develop. A mulch of peat moss is a very great advantage during hot weather; if this is not given the surface soil should be frequently stirred, so that it does not bake hard, and provides a dust mulch. A light application of garden fertilizer in midsummer is also very helpful, for the plants need food for continuous bloom. Generally speaking, the ordinary rose troubles were very slight this year; as usual Dorothy Perkins mildewed during chilly nights, but that is easily corrected with sulphur, and we try to avoid varieties susceptible to black spot. Rose chafers have been scarce with us this season. We have been much pleased with our new Floribunda roses so far, though it is too early to give an opinion as to their behavior throughout the season.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE — Our Independence Day bouquets each year are combinations of bee balm or bergamot with corn flowers and baby's breath—or Shasta daisies, very attractive arrangement of material that should be found in every garden. The bee balm (Monarda) also called horsemint and Oswego tea, is one of our showiest perennials, and is a good American citizen. Garden varieties include several shades of red, one we have being a rich American Beauty tint, and there is also a salmon pink, but we really prefer the vivid red. Another Monarda, a little later in flowering, is a delicate mauve. We are all familiar with the old baby's breath, Gypsophila paniculata, both single and double, but the improved variety Bristol Fairy, with larger double white flowers, is particularly valuable; the panicles are large, and the flowers chalk white. Shasta daisies, Chrysanthemum, maximum, seem particularly good this year; they like an open sunny position and a deep rich soil.

TEA SUBSTITUTES.—Now that Great Britain is rationed as to tea, consumers may go back to some of the substitutes that were commonly used in simpler days, before imported luxuries became necessities. We have been told that during the Napoleonic wars, when tea was very costly, it was customary for well-to-do housekeepers to save tea leaves after infusing them, drying them carefully, then passing them on to poorer women, who were glad to use them for the second time. Sometimes black currant leaves were dried and used with them; some old-fashioned people used to put a currant leaf into the cup before pouring in the tea, considering that it improved the flavor. Dried linden flowers are much esteemed in Europe infused in boiling water, to make a tea that is considered very soothing to the nerves, and this is used as a beverage by those who acquire a taste for the mild flavor. Balm is another tea substitute, one old-fashioned combination being balm, dried rose leaves (the foliage, not the petals) and rosemary, the proportions being five parts rose leaves, two parts balm, and one part rosemary. Peppermint tea is another old-fashioned drink; we have heard of this being served to harvest hands among the Pennsylvania Dutch, as it was considered to ward off heat prostration. Both sassafras bark and wintergreen leaves are said to have been used as tea substitutes among our pioneers, just as roasted corn took the place of coffee during the hard days of our war between the States. An other tea that we have not tried is made from Fraxinella, a very handsome plant, which according to some herbalists makes a delicious tea. The leaves are used, either fresh or dried. According to the ancients, eating this plant protected one from the venom of serpents, though we would rather not trust to this protection alone. Among the "Liberty teas" of Colonial housewives we find the leaves of spice bush, bee balm, sweet fern, raspberry and the shrub called New Jersey tea, Ceanothus. A combination of strawberry leaves with the leaves of the dog rose, and of sweet gum twigs with elder flower, are among advised mixtures. Some of these teas, especially those including strongly flavored herbs do not seem to us desirable substitutes for real China tea, but it is just as well to remember that even now the foreign beverage is a luxury rather than a necessity, and if the time ever comes when these United States must conserve finances by lessening imports we propose to go back to "Liberty tea," and imitate the tastes, as well as the virtues, of the patriotic Colonial women. The South American tea called maté, made from the leaves of an Ilex is or was sold in New York for those who have acquired the taste; it is said to be stimulating and healthful, and is widely used.

E. T. ROYLE.

The Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

Well, if here we aren't away out in Pipestone, Minnesota, to make a visit to George Jr. and his family. How we ever got away and actually got started, the Parson doesn't know. But we did and we have travelled 2,020 miles. The roads are certainly straight and level out here and the last day we went 440 miles. But we are taking our time and seeing the country and calling on many of Mrs. Parson's old friends that live out in the Middle West. She had not seen her maid of honor at our wedding since that time—37 years ago. She and her husband have a beautiful home in Indianapolis near where our gold fish come from. They send out five million fish a month during the Summer season. It take 40 tons of cornmeal mush a month to feed their stock. The Parson will cook up mush and feed to the fish in the lily pool as soon as he gets home—perhaps they will grow faster.

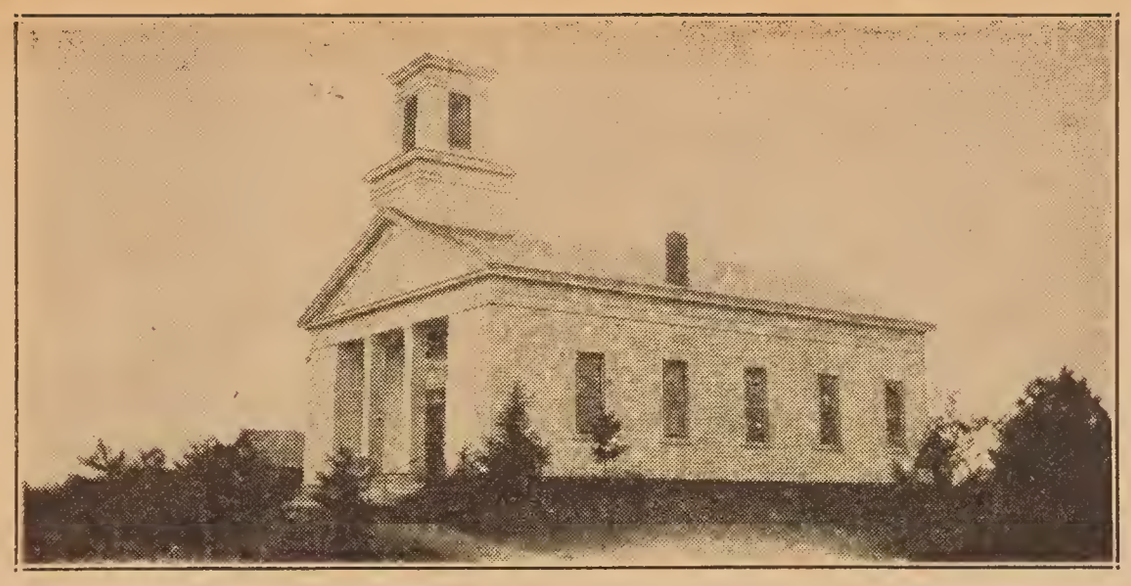
It is warm out here in the Middle West, from 102 to 106 for several days. Corn looks good here now but rain is needed. However, as a man out here said, "It is diversity of crops that has saved this whole region." If the hard corn fails he will have the fodder for his silo, and he has already a big hay crop and a good wheat crop with perfect weather in which to harvest both. The second cutting of alfalfa is fairly good. Coming up through Illinois and Iowa, we didn't see a potato vine in a 100 miles, but what acres of soy beans. The Parson didn't suppose there were so many planted in the whole country.

One sees many things out here that are different than New England. What we call an underpass out here they call a subway. "Thru Route" out here they call an "Arterial Highway." On the taxis in Indianapolis on Sunday morning, there were big signs hung over the spare tire, "This is Sunday. Let us go to Church somewhere." Signs along one route invited us to put up at the "Tall Corn" hotel. I don't know how this Tall Corn hotel fares, but no wonder the hotels in general growl about the tourist places and the cabins. On telephoning ahead to one city hotel we were assured that they had tourist rates at a dollar per person. On arriving, however, we were told that we all four had to occupy one room for that. As we had to have two rooms it would be $6 for four. A porter rushed out for our grips (this would mean a tip of course) but we just drove on a few miles and found splendid lodgings at a cabin place—$1.25 a cabin, $2.50 for the four instead of $6. At a fine tourist place using three beds our bill was $3.50. The cabins had a gas plate for cooking, a stew pan to heat water in and electric lights. We got a fine breakfast at the cabin place for 20 cents each—three whacking big fried cakes with butter, syrup, and coffee. One sign on a big building read "Friendly Club—Private." How would that sign do for some Churches? We went into Lincoln's home in Springfield and out to his tomb.

The Parson autographed books in Columbus, Indianapolis, and Cedar Rapids and will do the same in Chicago and other places on the way home. Everyone seems more than pleased with "Forty Years a Country Preacher" and it is having a good sale " and just wait till Christmas time" the stores said. We will tell about the trip home next time.

REV. GEORGE B. GILBERT, SR.

Four year old Barbara Joyce Pistner, and her poodle try their luck fishing in the culvert in her grandmother's garden at Medix Run, Elk County, Pa.



Asbury Church at South Lansing, New York.

The Dutch Reformed Church at Lawyersville, N. Y. This lovely well-preserved edifice in the northern part of Schoharie County celebrated its sesquicentennial last year. There was an annual homecoming this year on Sunday, July 28. The pastor is Rev. Leonard M. Braam.

About Our Rural Churches

THE LITTLE WHITE CHURCH

I was much interested in reading "The Ivy Covered Church (signed B. E., New York) in the June 29 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. A town in the Catskill Mountains had a similiar problem which has been satisfactorily solved in the following manner.

On the Mohican Trail in the Catskills is located the village of Ashland. From the center a road leads about 2½ miles to West Settlement, a once prosperous farming community where for more than 100 years a little white church has stood and was a part of the Ashland Pastorate. It has been unused for several years now, many of the members having sold their property and moved away and new people moving in of some other denomination or belief. Besides, some of the farms where large families grew into manhood and womanhood are now owned by the State or are used for Summer homes only and but a few of the former members are still living there. Therefore the congregation became smaller and smaller until the Church was closed about 10 years ago.

In 1938 the neighbors made a Community Bee and aided by "outsiders" who contributed liberally of their money which added to what the home folks contributed, the work of restoring the Church was begun under the leadership of Rev. James Russell, assisted by the trustees. A committee was then appointed to notify and invite as far as possible every member of all families who were ever affiliated with the Church or who had lived in the community, to attend a rededication service to be held the first Sunday in August 1938. A large crowd attended this service from far and near and contributed very liberally so the Church might be repaired and opened at least once a year for an anniversary service.

The second service was held in August 1939 with more than 160 people attending; and the third service held just last month. All who wished brought a basket lunch and ate on the lawn previous to the service, meeting old friends and talking over old times. A collection was taken up at each of these services and the proceeds used to redecorate the interior of the building. The Ivy-Covered Church would do well to copy this anniversary service.

New York. MRS. BRUCE TOMPKINS.

ABOUT A COUNTRY CHURCH

In one of your issues late this year, I noted with pleasure that there was a picture of a Genoa, N. Y., Church. Then only recently you had a story about the ivy-covered Church in New Jersey. Here is a picture of The Asbury Church at South Lansing, N. Y. I really think that the story connected with it is of real interest to all rural people.

The present Church was built in 1844 following the destruction by fire of the Old Red Meeting House, or Asbury Chapel, as it was sometimes called, and which stood on the opposite side of the road from the present edifice. While the interior has been somewhat changed, the outside remains about the same except for the memorial windows. For years little was done to beautify the cemetery connected with this Church but nature took the matter in hand and many beautiful white pines and stately elms came up by themselves. The oldest part of the cemetery is at least 125 years old.

In 1905 an addition was bought and the cemetery incorporated but little was done to beautify the spot, mostly through lack of funds. Since 1923 bequests amounting to $1,100 have been received and placed in trust funds. We are now seeing a great improvement.

Among the graves is one of General Bloom, the hero of Lundy's Lane; the great grandparents of Chief Justice Hughes; the grandparents of "Daddy" George, and many soldiers of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. E. F.

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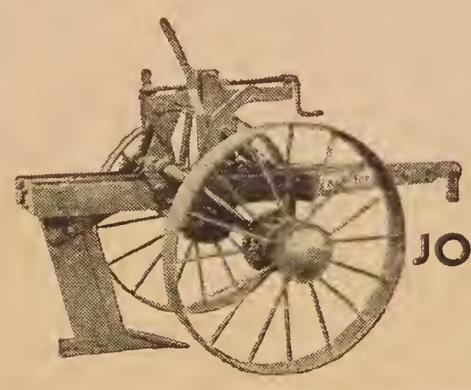

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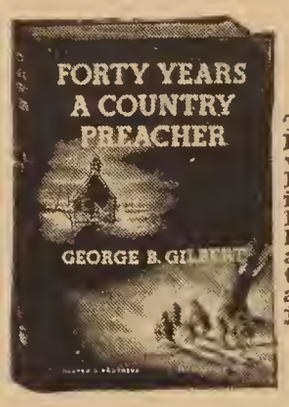

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Thousands of people who have enjoyed the writings of the Pastoral Parson in the R. N.-Y. over a period of years will want a copy of his new 319 page book that is just off the press. It is attractively printed, well bound, and contains many illustrations. The book, entitled "Forty Years a Country Preacher," relates many of his unusual experiences during his years of work as a country parson. It is the story of a man who has lived a useful life and given a helpful hand to hundreds of needy families — a mixture of humor, pathos and tragedy. It is an unusual book and one that will be enjoyed by all members of the family.

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NEW ENGLAND NOTES

Countryman's Journal

I think it was William James, the philosopher, who once said that the greatest problem of mankind was having to make decisions. Plato, the great Greek thinker who proposed a model republic more than 2,000 years ago, foresaw the dilemmas of democracy, so he set up an imaginary government in which 90 per cent of the people never had to face decisions. They did as they were told.

Perhaps democracies today are soft. It may be that the dictators see that citizens in free countries demand all the privileges but don't care especially about taking responsibilities. If you haven't read James Truslow Adams' "Epic of America," you will enjoy it. His analysis of the "American Dream" and the hardships of our pioneers to realize it, makes one think about present conditions. At any rate, when the world settles down again, let us hope and work that the American farmer shall not suffer more than his share.

Farmers have been living off their buildings, fences, harnesses, furniture and old clothes long enough! It seems fair to say that no class of people in the United States has worked harder, and received less than the 33,000,000 folks who live on the 6,500,000 farms of our country. Since World War First, they have gone without replacing things that needed to be renewed. Yet the farm population, 25 per cent of our total, is the one greatest potential market for business and industry.

Of course you're going to read Parson Gilbert's "Forty Years A Country Preacher." Our copy came last week and The Lady and The Countryman have been running a race to get it from each other. It's all you would expect — and more! Real life and honest writing. It is good to read of a man and his wife who make service to others a daily creed. It's heartening also to know that a minister sees life as it really is. Father Pearson who began writing for the R. N.-Y. after his 68th birthday was a minister and farmer. I know that part of his strength as a spiritual leader was due to the fact that he saw life from the same angle as the average man. Anyone who works on a farm gets a wholesome, sane outlook on the eternal verities. Country living, after all is the way of life that develops the all-round human being.

That is why those of us who love that way of life are glad to see an increasing interest in a type of schooling that will prepare boys and girls for farm life. Just recently we were reading an account of the Danish Folk Schools that combine practical education for farming with general cultural training. Until recently anyway, the boys and girls got a good training, and did not hustle off to the cities as soon as they could. Danish boys and girls were taught the country way of life.

We have just returned from a short trip to Mrs. Pearson's home in Sawyerville, Quebec. So far as we could judge the season was about the same there as here in eastern Massachusetts.

Our Catskill strawberries were a bumper crop. This is the best berry for our rather heavy soil we have discovered. The berries are handsome, big, of good flavor, and give about a three-week season. The runners are spaced so that there is about six inches between plants. Pine needles are used for mulch. We use 100 pounds of 5-8-7 for 100 feet of row. It is put on in three applications. This is heavy fertilization but it more than comes back in fruit.

One of the interesting things that seems to go with good general farming is that the most successful farmers always have young stock coming along. They raise the heifer calves from their best cows instead of selling them. It seems to me that in spite of the increase in tractors, and no doubt tractors are cheaper than horses in many cases, there are more colts being raised.

"I have found that a good young team of work horses is a good way to make a dollar," a farmer said to me the other day. I keep three mares, and plan to get a colt from them each year. We break the young horses to work, and get a good price when they are four years old. In fact, during the last few years when cream and milk have been low, it's the cows and horses we've had for sale that have kept us going."

Massachusetts. H. S. P.

Soil Conservation in Penobscot County

Going through the June 15th R. N.-Y. a few weeks ago, my eyes lit on the article "Views on Soil Conservation" by D. F. B., Cayuga County, N. Y. I read it and it would appear that some few farmers all over the country are ignorant of the fact where the money comes from which supports the Soil Conservation Program, or I have been very badly misinformed. I have attended several Conservation meetings. My husband has followed their practices since it started some five years ago, and it is surprising to see how many of our farmers will attend these meetings, and before they are half over, get up and walk out. It is very evident they do not understand the first principle of these meetings or their purpose. Apparently their first and only impression is that the Conservation Committee is trying to boss their business, which is not true in any case.

It is true they have rules which the farmers must follow if they are to get pay for their practices, but in almost any case these practices are a visible benefit to the farmer who follows them, both now and in the future. This money I am told is money which is paid to our country in customs duties on imported goods, and which is being used for the purpose of conserving our soil, as it is a well known fact that any country's soil will become depleted under certain conditions after a certain length of time.

Our markets are dulled, and prices are lowered for home products by these imported goods. Why then is it not right that we farmers should reap the benefit of at least a part of the duties received for these importations durng these depressing days?

We are not seeking relief, we do not expect any, we willingly work our hours which often number into the teens for a day, and have never staged a sit-down strike, and when the Conservation check comes though it may relieve our minds of some need which we could not otherwise have. We feel there would be a great deal less criticism in regard to conservation if people would take the trouble to enlighten themselves as to the facts in regard to it.

Maine. MRS. F. L. P.

A Connecticut Family

A few weeks ago I happened in at the Joseph Cherinske farm in New Preston, Conn., and caught Mr. Cherinske just as he was starting his haying operations with his nice team.

Mr. Cherinske is a large farmer of this section, operating a valuable hill farm. He has a nice herd of Holsteins and ships large amounts of milk to the Bridgeport market. He is also quite a sportsman, and last Fall accounted for over 20 raccoons and a couple of possums. He made some good money from the coons, which he carefully prepared for the fur market. He has a tame black raccoon, several of which were killed by him last Fall. They are very rare and their fur is extremely valuable. His pack of coon dogs is the best in the vicinity, and when the baying of one of them sounds far off on the mountainside, he well knows that a coon is treed. In the cool nights of Autumn this is a sweet sound to his ears and it seldom fails to bring its reward.

Here among the mighty hills he is also raising the most valuable crop of all, a family of robust happy children that fill the great house they occupy with shouts of laughter from morning until night. In this home the true American spirit prevails. It is such that form the bulwark of our nation's moral and spiritual defenses, and out of which grows the spirit of patriotism that has made our nation what it is today, the bulwark of civilization. HERMAN FOSTER.

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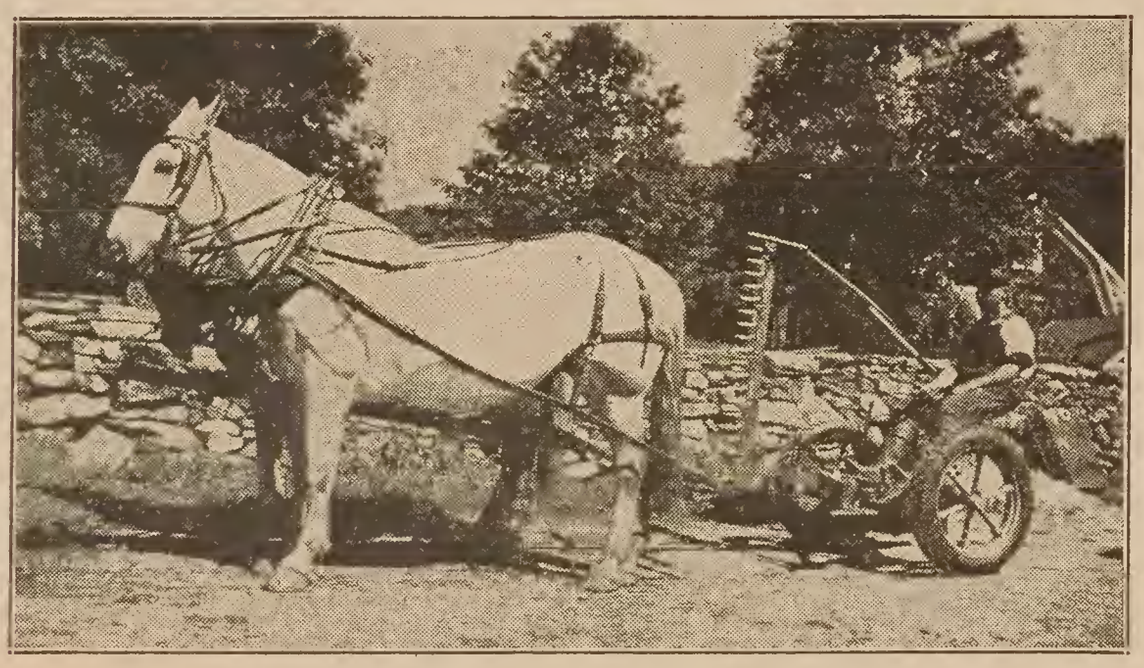

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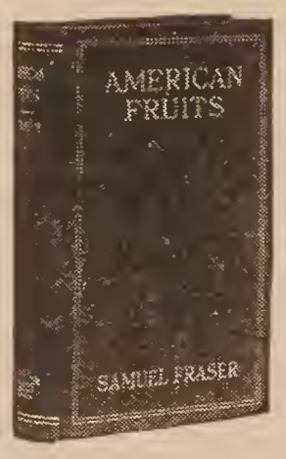

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EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION
DAY AND NIGHT SEPT. 15-21 SPRINGFIELD MASS.

Size vs. Strength

A short time ago I wrote an article entitled "A Goal for the Grange," which was published in the May 4 issue of the R. N.-Y. I would like to go further with some of the ideas.

In that article I said that I thought our Grange leaders are mistaking size for power. Let us consider the Grange which, in some contest, or through the enthusiasm of its members, solicits applications from people whose only interest in the order—and some frankly admit it—is the favorable Grange insurance rates. These persons have to keep up their dues to enjoy the benefit of the policy, and to that extent, they are an asset to the Grange. But, if they never attend, if they have no interest in any subject which is of vital interest to farmers, they help to give the Grange roster a look of fictitious strength. When the Lecturer sends in her report of the attendance percentage, immediately the question must, or should, arise in the mind of the State Lecturer, "Why is a Grange with 150 members averaging between 30 and 40 in attendance? Why is a Grange of that size not embarking on some ambitious projects, full-length plays, community service, etc.? Something must be the matter with the officers who do not utilize the membership to it's best advantage!"

The fact is that probably 50 per cent of those members never attend from one year's end to another. Of the other 50 percent, probably 15 per cent attend too spasmodically to be depended upon. That leaves a very low margin to keep up the work of the Grange. Of course, too, there is the "absentee member," who is working away, though still keeping up his dues, and the "shut-ins" who would come if they could; and the "chowder members" who only come when there are special eats.

Every order has these things to contend with and it does seem as if they are enough, without deliberately getting in dormant members who join for the insurance alone. When respectable persons apply themselves for membership with these things in view, I suppose we must admit them. But I think these "contests" for membership with their pumped-up enthusiasm, are an actual injury to the Grange when they result in getting in a lot of members who never come after they are initiated.

The Grange is supposed to apply pressure in Washington on legislative subjects closely affecting the American farmer. At times it needs to be a fighting unit, and we have in the past had men who would fight for us. But how long are we going to contiune to do this, if we pack our State and National Grange meetings with men who know absolutely nothing about the practical side of farming?

I attended a meeting of Grange leaders not long after the Supreme Court packing fight. The National Master was there, still looking grim from that battle, in which he had done his part. State groups were asked not to put on demonstrations that evening, as the national speakers had a long drive after their addresses were given, and the time was needed for them. The demonstrations could be staged the next night at the banquet. The delegation from one state, plainly composed largely of non-farmers, showed considerable feeling about not being allowed to parade and cheer. There was some very obvious grumbling and pouting on the part of some of the ring-leaders. I looked from the National Master to that delegation, and I thought of a general just back from the front lines, who found the people at home more stirred up over a football game than the war! He was plainly deeply stirred, and he gave us a rousing address, while the disgruntled whispered and wrote notes.

The social side of the Grange is all right, but it is not the distinctive feature about it. Any group of men and women could form a community project which included every one of the Grange's social aims, low dues and all, if they chose. But only farmers and those who care enough about farmers' well-being to be interested in their doing well in their business, can make the Grange what it was meant to be, and what it needs to be!

The professional man or woman whose work lies among farmers, the merchant who trades with them, has a vital interest in his prosperity, and will, or should be interested in his problems. But when the Grange refuses to consider its own problems, even for 20 minutes of the evening, such people learn very little in the Grange about those matters.

We had a very convincing demonstration last Winter in Europe that size is not power. Tiny Finland led huge Russia a merry dance before it was smothered by sheer weight of numbers; and this was because every Finn was a working, active Finn. When our Granges solicit only persons whom they believe will make working, or at least, attending members, only then will the size that we have begin to be an indication of power.

PAST LECTURER.

New England.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Sept. 5-7.—Northern Nut Growers Association, Roanoke, Va.

Sept. 15-21.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 19.—New York State Fruit Testing Association, Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Sept. 20.—N. Y. State Nurserymen's Association, Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Sept. 24-28.—Mineola Fair, Fair Grounds, Mineola, L. I., N. Y., (entries close September 10).

Oct. 1.—Poultry Industries Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 12-19.—National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

The New Harvest Spray for Fruit

(Continued from page 482)

but in general such a procedure is not in line with commercial practices aimed at avoiding a spray residue. The addition of oil to the spray has increased its effectiveness, even ⅛ to 1 per cent oil. A spreader is also helpful, and is included with commercial preparations now on the market.

No doubt before these words are read there will be refinements of methods, perhaps even new materials to recommend. For surely the proper place of this new horticultural technique in the whole scheme of orchard management is yet to be determined. For example, will the concentration and time factor of one season apply to another? Will in some seasons some varieties adhere too tenaciously, so that they are picked with difficulty? Will the tendency be for growers to let fruits hang too long so that they will not keep well in storage? Though in the light of the present tendency to pick prematurely such a shift would admittedly seem in the right direction. Will the hardiness, maturity, or rest period of the tree be affected adversely? Though here again preliminary results show no such troubles. Will the cost be worth the time and effort or in the long run will it be better to find new varieties that do not need to be sprayed with a harvest spray?

All of these questions, and others will be answered in time. In the meanwhile, although experiment stations are remaining conservative, as they should, and are recommending harvest sprays only for trial, yet they give silent consent to widespread use this year and wait only the results from their own tests before playing a more active part in one of the most fantastic yet practical stories that has come from scientific research in horticulture in recent years.

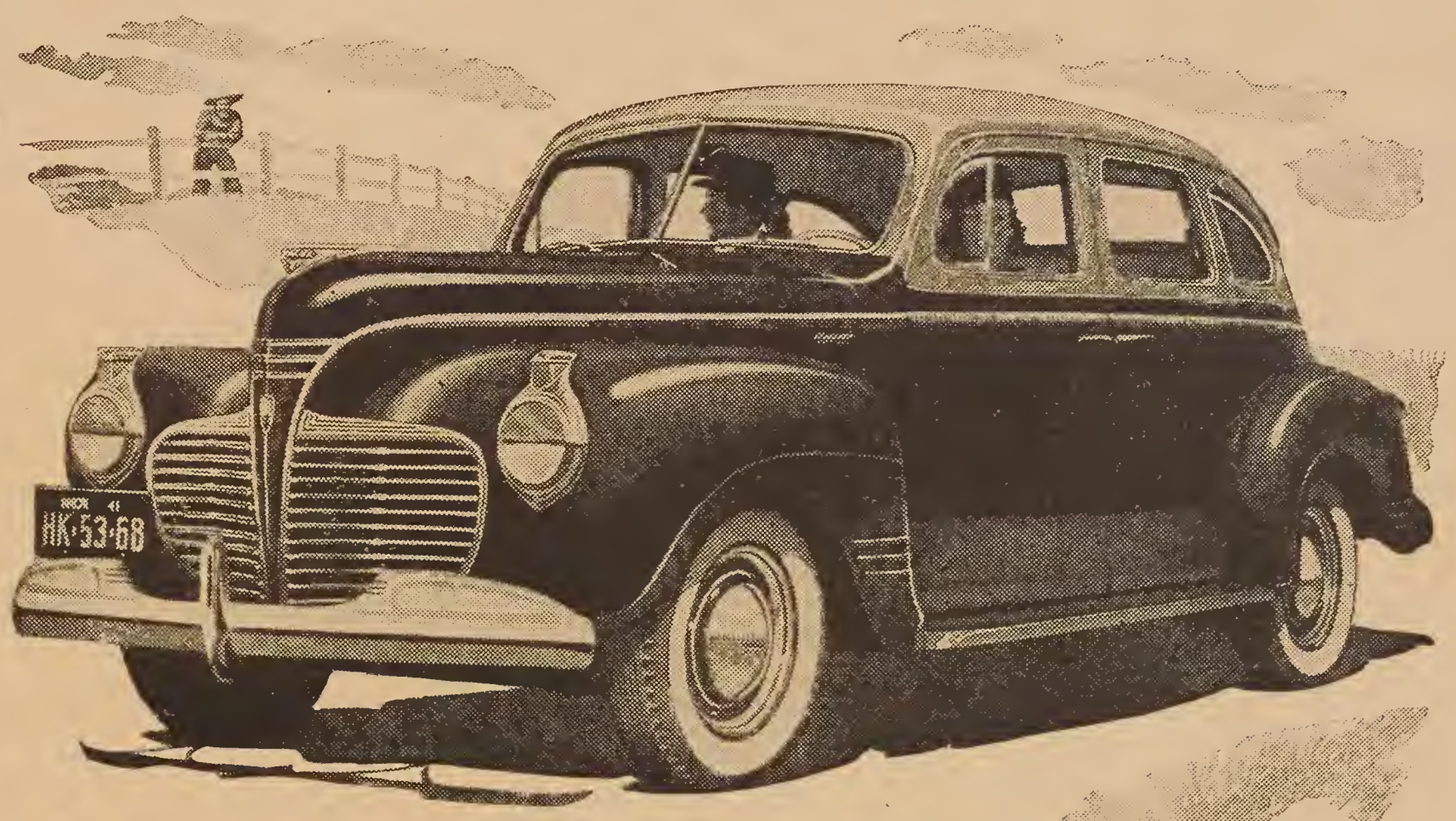
Frazier-Lemke Law in Vt.

I have been advised that the Frazier-Lemke Law, providing for a moratorium on farm debts and farm mortgages, is a dead letter in our State of Vermont, since certain requirements set up by Congress in the law have never been met by Vermont. Can you tell me if this is so?

W. H. D.

New York.

The reason why the Frazier-Lemke Law is not in operation in Vermont is that no conciliation commissioner has been appointed by any Federal Court. In the only case on record in which a farmer debtor sought relief, the Federal Judge before whom the case was heard failed to make the appointment. The Frazier-Lemke Law provides that it must be administered by a conciliation commissioner appointed by the local Federal Court and it is hard to understand why the Court in your State refused to make this appointment.



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AMERICA'S LOW-PRICED
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See the Brilliant New Plymouth—Magnificent new Artistry of Design—New Powermatic Shifting—New 4-Way Step-Up in Performance—New Fashion-Tone Interior—19 Great Advancements!

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Fashion-Tone Interior—utterly luxurious. Imagine—you get 2-tone upholstery in the Special De Luxe.

4-Way Step-Up in Performance, increased horsepower and torque, new transmission and axle ratios.

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Today, see this Big Beauty at your Plymouth dealer's! PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION.

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- NEW COUNTERBALANCED TRUNK LID—goes up or down easily at a touch.
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Major Bowes, C.B.S., Thurs., 9-10 P.M., E.D.S.T. See the New 1941 Plymouth Commercial Cars!

The Rural New-Yorker

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Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

The Farm Vote

What can a political party do to convince farmers that it will relieve farm distress and thus win the farm vote? C. S. L.
New York.

THE candidate and the party that first admits the true reason for the farm plight and adopts the only simple and just way to correct the major farm abuses will merit the farm vote and will get it.

The spirit and body of the American system of government was fair to all producers and all classes. For the first 80 years farmers prospered in numbers, in culture, in influence and in wealth in proportion to the population as a whole. During this first half of our national history the population was decentralized. Farmers supported Jefferson who had faith in common men and who relied on farmers as representing the true American sentiment. That sentiment was clearly expressed in their votes. But no attempt was made by farmers to profit unduly by their numbers over industrial and professional workers. In a rough way there was a parity in the value of farm wealth with the industrial wealth and professional services.

During the last 80 years this has all been changed. Population and wealth have centralized in cities. From a majority farmers have come to number about one-fourth of the population. They yet produce about 95 per cent of the wealth in raw materials and receive for it only about one-tenth of the national income. Industrialism with its auxiliaries in banking, insurance, transportation and distribution has centralized America. And centralization is abhorrent to the form of government created by the fathers of our country. Industry while desirable and helpful in itself has, in its scramble for profits, wealth and power, violated some of the most sacred principles of our form of government. It has, in alliance with politics and speculators, nullified the personal and property rights of farmers and other small producers. It has been forced to yield to organized labor, and has recouped its concession to organized labor by exploiting agriculture, and has put millions of honest idle workers on public relief. It has reached a crisis in its status with organized labor. It has demoralized, humiliated and beggared agriculture. This partnership of big business and corrupt politics now threatens our whole economic system. Our nation and local debt limits have been reached. Our tax burdens have reached the breaking point, and our rulers tell us that new billions must be added from year to year. The cost of our governments, national, state and local, is all out of reason. It is all in the hands of our political rulers and the people who pay for it all have lost their power to correct the abuses. There are a few big industrial units and utilities which have yet withstood these difficulties. There are yet well equipped, well financed and well managed industrial specialized plants which contrive to weather the storm. Nobody understands better nor deplores the conditions more than the men who direct such enterprises. They appreciate the importance of a thriving agriculture and trade to a nation's safety. Producers themselves, many of them depending on the farms for their success, they are fully in sympathy with a fair deal policy for the farmer.

But the system built up for the distribution of farm products has been made possible by the violation of personal and property rights guaranteed by the Constitution. It has destroyed the parity between farm prices and industrial prices. Industry fixes its own prices and adds taxes and a profit. Farm prices are fixed in the main under the system by the buyer. Consequently the farmer takes what the buyer elects to pay. He cannot collect taxes or profits. He must pay the cost of production, taxes and profits on what he buys. This is the farm problem. It is the result of unjust and deceitful laws.

No candidate or political platform has ever got down to particulars and told us that they would annul the laws that created this system. Both party platforms and candidates make general promises and never keep them. What they promise now must be specific and convincing. Farmers do not want to be penalized, pauperized or regimented. They want their freedom and the rights of person and property guaranteed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. They want to be real American citizens with equal rights under the law.

If your party and candidates will be specific and convince farmers that when elected, their inherent rights will be respected and restored and that farm values will be put on a parity with industrial values, it will merit and it will get the farm vote.

He Merits Farm Support

THE selection by primary of a Republican candidate for Congress from New York's 32nd District will be made within the next 10 days. Francis D. Culkin the present Congressman is seeking re-nomination.

More than usual farm interest is being focused on this primary. Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison Counties make up the 32nd District. All are large milk producing areas and the nominees therefore are going before the voters principally on their milk records.

Mr. Culkin's milk record is a good one. He has been constant in his denunciation of the Rogers-Allen Law and the Bargaining Agency as tools of the Big-3 monopoly. He takes a similar strong stand on the Federal-State regime. He was one of a small group down in Washington who fought long and hard to obtain a Federal investigation of the milk business in New York. He has supported the fight that dairymen have put up to have restored to them their inalienable rights as freemen and citizens of a Democracy.

Certainly, on his milk record, Congressman Culkin stands head and shoulders above his opposition and deserves the support of the dairy farmers in his district.

And Still Greater Losses

The article published under the heading "$3,000,000 Loss to League Members," in your August 10 issue over the signature of "A Producer" is very interesting and clearly reflects the ruinous effects of the application of the Dairymens League policies of selling their farmer's milk in the New York metropolitan area.

I honestly believe that it is to the best interests of the dairy industry, and particularly to those farmers who may be deluded by the many misleading statements in the recent issue of the Dairymen's League News, that the continued loss to League producers under the Federal-State regime should be made clear to all.

As you reported in the August 10th issue, League members lost three million dollars between March and June, 1940. For July, the loss not only continued but increased. The average July price, 1910-1930, paid to New York dairymen was $1.967, or 28.7 cents more than the $1.68 gross price to League producers for July 1940. Translated into dollars this means that League producers received $1,313,931 less for their milk in July 1940 than they would have received had they been paid the average July price.

Add this July loss to the previous four months' record and you get a five months loss of $4,291,097. Not only is it the whole setup that makes this possible, a mockery and a travesty on fair play, but it is the rankest kind of trickery and intrigue.

The "Story of the year 1938-39," published in pamphlet form by the Dairymen's League, has this to say on page 17:

> "On September 1st the State-Federal Order upon which the Bargaining Agency, State and Federal Governments had been working for seven months, went into effect. For the first time the principles upon which your organization was founded were applied to the entire industry at the same time."

The above quotation by the League management clearly shows that they are responsible or at least they assume the responsibility for the ruinous and starvation milk prices which farmers have been receiving under the joint Federal-State Milk Order which has reduced League members' prices by $4,300,000 during the months of March, April, May, June and July of this year, to say nothing of the many millions of dollars which other than League members supplying the metropolitan area have lost during the same period.

We appreciate how well-founded is the position taken by THE RURAL NEW YORKER on the League management and their political allies. Let us hope that the Federal investigation will dissolve this unholy milk monopoly combination.

ONE OF YOUR LOYAL SUPPORTERS.

What Farmers Say

OLD NOTIONS IN NEW CLOTHES

Your article on "Strength in Real Democracy" in the June 29 number is a timely warning. And how much more, by implication and illustration of the old-time thoughts of our country's founders might be said!

At the Philadelphia Republican Convention a Mrs. Banning took to the air to deride the old timers there—"more smoking cigars than cigarettes!" The trouble with our modern age is that in trying to get something up-to-date they seize upon some crackpot idea because it is different. They want to be streamlined at any price.

Old-time institutions are often best. The Hubbard squash has been my favorite since boyhood days. The Concord grape, too, is as standard now as when I first ate it years ago. My grandmother's garden had many flowers that rank as tops today. Peonies, like Officinalis Rubra and Festiva Maxima, have the highest acclaim by florists. These physical symbols of old-time superiority among today's flappers can be but an illustration of values in our religious and political world. While Mrs. Banning was evidently trying to kill the Republican chicken before it was hatched, she was probably wearing a hat of a cycle encompassing grandmother's days! If someone at her side said "O. K," he was but parroting a fad we had in the '80's! And out in the street, the cloud of bicyclists are of a cycle of the '90's!

Hitler's scheme of the Bundists in our country was enacted by Cyrus when he entered Babylon "without fighting!" Our young Americans would do well to obtain a "Jefferson Cyclopedia" and get a slant on the author of the Bill of Rights. The views of the founders of our Nation are not entirely embodied in our Constitution. For if those extraneous, vital admonitions were followed our greatest peril, the Babylonian bug, would cease to menace our Democracy. For Jefferson said in 1808, "Give them exile or death!

Michigan. ULYSSES R. PERRINE.

The editorials in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER are vigorous and well-written. Without bias or favor they concisely and fearlessly tell the true facts which, in the final analysis, is the only justification for an editorial. Personal prejudices and inclinations must be subordinated to factual statements—and when they come straight from the shoulder, boy, how they are appreciated! This refers particularly to the "Apex Decision" discussed on page 368 in your June 15 issue.

New York. C. N. FISCHER.

I want to tell you that we appreciate your new dress and are so glad you did not change the picture at the top of your cover page.

Yours is a grand paper. We like it best of all the farm papers we take. It's clean and of high purpose. Long may it live and more power to you. C. R. A.

Stanton, Mich.

Milk Prices for July 1940

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of July are as follows:

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
Lehigh Valley Co-op. Farmers	$2.42	$0.0513
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	1.81	.038
Crowley's Milk Co. Inc.	1.76	.0374
Rock Royal Co-op.	1.695	.036
M. H. Renken Dairy Co.	1.68	.0357
Fly Creek Valley Co-op. Inc.	1.68	.0357
Sheffield Farms	1.67	.0355
Dairymen's League Co-op. Inc.	1.598	.034

These are basic prices. Fat, freight bonuses and other differentials and charges vary and the actual return is more to some and less to others.

The League price includes an additional 1.8 cent per cwt., reported to be the pro rata share of the $45,000 paid by Borden on the September 1939 price.

Brevities

MILK contains all of the essential vitamins, and is especially rich in A and G.

IT costs about $60,000,000 per year to transport our school children to and from centralized schools.

OUR commercial apple production is estimated at 116,700,000 bushels or about 25,000,000 under last year.

PEACHES are Pennsylvania's second largest fruit crop; 33 counties of the State produce $20,000 worth of peaches annually.

THE "Hen of the Year," at the poultry exposition in Atlantic City, October 1-4, will be picked from about 300 candidates.

THE cabbage worm butterfly has almost uncanny sense in finding pasture. We recently saw a cabbage patch less than half an acre, in a locality that grows practically no cabbage, where the butterflies looked like a snowstorm.

Milk Accounting Begun

MR. N. J. Cladakis, Federal-State Administrator of the Metropolitan Milk Marketing area, has issued a bulletin under date of July, 1940, which he says was issued in response to a widespread demand for an accounting. The dissemination of such information he deems essential to a successful performance of his undertaking and "our democratic system presupposes a public knowledge of the operations carried on under a grant of government authority." Some of the smaller cooperatives which are subject to the Federal - State Order give details of their operations and it is not likely that the big cooperatives, which have refused such information for 20 years, can much longer decline to give information and accounting.

For the month of June, 1940, the bulletin reports 673,523,335 pounds of milk received from producers. Of this 647,549,846 pounds were pooled and 25,973,489 not pooled in the Federal-State pool. The total value at class prices for 3.5 per cent pooled milk was $11,247,178.04 at the 201-210 mile zone or $1.737 per 100 pounds. The so-called uniform price was $1.56 per cwt.

The following table shows the volume, price and value per cwt. of the four classes of milk produced under regulations for the month of June, 1940.

Class	Weight	Price	Value
I	213,435,003	$2.45	$5,427,814.53
IIA	79,853,251	1.65	1,372,483.61
IIC	15,078,125	1.312	208,351.55
IIIB	121,799,281	1.262	1,557,654.47
	430,165,660		$8,566,304.16

This is an average for these four classes of $1.99 per 100 pounds of milk. The uniform price to handlers was $1.56. We find no accounting for Grade A milk, Vitamin D, skim or butter milk. The form of the report is rather complicated and some items are indefinite but it is the first report of the kind, and further data and information are promised in future issues.

The value of the net pooled milk for June was $11,247,178.04.

The four classes of inspected and regulated milk were valued at $8,566,304.16. This left $2,680,873.88, 24 per cent of the total value, as the value of the six classes of manufactured milk. Premiums to nearby producers, cooperative association payments, market service payments, administrative costs, and some other items amounted to $1,145,400.44. This left a sum of $10,101,777.70 or $1.56 per cwt. which went to handlers. Charging the proportionate 24 per cent of this expense or $274,896.11, against the value of the manufactured milk, leaves a net value of $2,405,977.77 for these six classes, weighing 217,384,186 pounds or 11 cents per hundred pounds of milk or less than the hauling cost to the plant. The full cost of handling the surplus or six classes of manufactured milk, if charged against its income, would not only wipe out its total income but leave it a heavy liability. Besides the price of fluid milk to the consumer for June 1940 was 1½ cents a quart more than for June, 1936 under the discredited State control. This increased cost to consumers has a tendency to reduce consumption of fluid milk. As a result surplus is increasing, and the present proposal is to tighten the tension on the producer's present straight-jacket by penalizing him for producing too much milk. The most characteristic item in the 10 point proposal by Commissioner Noyes can be found in this paragraph:

"Any plan must recognize additional administrative and accounting costs."

The Federal-State-Big-Dealer monopoly is, we predict, at or very near the peak of its power over the dairy industry in New York. For 20 years the system has been keeping one leap ahead of producers. At every crisis it makes a new leap to hold on to its power to exploit dairy farmers. With the above record for the last 12 months it takes some "gall" to propose "additional costs."

The League paid for June 1936, the last year of the State Control, $1.33. For June 1940 they paid $1.46 but the Federal-State plan raised the price to consumers 70.5 cents for June 1940. If the consumers paid no more than they did in 1936, it would seem that the June 1940 price would be less than $1.

We have no way of getting basic prices. We must rely upon published figures but Mr. Cladakis has confirmed producers' rights to an accounting and if he will give us the correct figures, we will try to express them in language and form that farmers can understand.

Dairymen of the New York Milk Shed can sell metropolitan consumers all the fluid milk and cream they want at 9 cents a quart at the stores or less and pay themselves 5½ cents per quart or $2.60 per cwt. and sell any surplus left at a profit in our own market. The extra demand would probably take their present production or more. They can increase production for manufacturing purposes at a profit. They have the finest agricultural proposition in the world but they can't fatten and enrich an army of grafters and have a rightful share for themselves too.

This milk monopoly is the Fifth Column in the dairy industry. Lincoln said slavery and independence could not exist together. A combination of political and industrial monopoly is as abhorrent to democracy as slavery.

Sound Advice, Good Program

"The American farmer still wants his freedom of action and the right to operate his farm under the profit-and-loss system which permits reward to the individual in proportion to his accomplishment and the risks incurred."

THIS statement was made by Mr. A. C. Thompson, president of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, at last week's convention in Philadelphia. Explaining that the present cost of getting fresh produce from the New York City limits to the New York City consumer was 42 million dollars a year, Mr. Thompson laid this unwarranted assessment solely to uneconomic and inefficient methods of distribution. Plans, he said, have been prepared for supplying the Philadelphia market which should eliminate much of a similar excessive spread, and at the same time place growers in a position to have greater control over prices.

Such a program can only be worked out successfully, according to Mr. Thompson, when growers become better organized and do the job themselves, since government aid can never be a permanent solution to individual growers problems.

It will be interesting to watch the progress of these Pennsyvlania and New Jersey growers in working out this plan of distributing their own farm produce. They are on the right track and deserve to be commended for their initiative which cannot fail to be amply rewarded.

NO baker would think of permitting a loaf of bread to remain on a grocery shelf until it became stale and then have it sold as fresh bread. Nor would a dairyman expect to have soured milk sold as fresh milk; the health authorities would not permit it. Yet, a fruit grower packs U. S. Fancy or U. S. No. 1 fruit, sells it, and then has no further control over it. The fruit may scald in storage, it may be bruised in handling, it may become mealy and over-ripe, yet it is still U. S. Fancy or U. S. No. 1. The system is all wrong, it doesn't make sense. The fruit grower is the one most deeply interested and yet he is forced to stand the loss and the criticism of his product. Isn't this another phase of the fruit growers' most pressing problem, "We must do it ourselves?"

Milk and Cream Supply

Receipts at the New York metropolitan area for June, 1940.

State of origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	2,091,274	125,091	53,359
New Jersey	458,944	3,341	.....
Pennsylvania	438,983	13,239	8,361
Vermont	107,183	3,959	.....
Connecticut	23,520	.....	.....
Maryland	27,340	.....	.....
Massachusetts	14,652	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	1,250	420
Total, June, 1940.	3,161,896	146,880	62,140
Total, June, 1939.	3,367,793	176,373	57,211

New York furnished 66.1 per cent of the milk and 85 per cent of the cream coming into the city for al the month of June, 1940. There is no record of the milk and cream coming into the State except these shipments direct to New York City.

Weight or Package Count for Fruit?

WHY not buy and sell apples by weight? There are said to be at least 30 different sizes and shapes of apple boxes on the market. A bushel is supposed to be a measure of volume, 2150.42 cubic inches. Until recently, "bushel" boxes could be found on eastern markets which varied from one bushel to 1⅛ bushels to 1⅕ bushels, and almost everything in between. Why sell six "bushels" of fruit as five "bushels" at the 1⅕-bushel rate? Does the ⅕-bushel extra increase the price per package, or does it merely depress the price of the one bushel unit? These are some of the questions which growers are asking.

In the retail trade, apples are being sold by the pound. More sales each year are being made by weight rather than by count. This is all in favor of the eastern grower, who finds it difficult to standardize on uniformly graded fruit of a certain size and count per package. Why not, then go all the way and sell fruit by weight as between the dealer and the orchardist? Already grapes and cherries are sold by the pound. Fruit for processing, such as peaches, pears, and apples, are sold by weight in most parts of the country. There may be some good reasons why apples are sold by volume, but sale by weight, wood thrown in, sounds better. Why not?

Which is the Typical R. N.-Y. Family?

THE selection of the Typical Farm Family to make the one week's trip to the New York World's Fair next month, is entering the final stretch. Our last issue of August 24 contained the stories and pictures of the six R. N.-Y. families which were selected by our board of judges. One of these six families will make the trip and it will be the family which receives the greatest number of votes from all R. N.-Y. readers. A ballot was published in our last issue. It is printed again at the bottom of this page, and will appear for the last time in September 21 issue.

The votes are coming in rapidly, more every day, and it is quite evident that everyone is taking a lively interest in the contest. As we go to press, here is the standing of the six families according to votes received:

Family	Votes
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd E. Stoddard, Grace (16), Glen (14), Granville, N. Y.	61
Mr. and Mrs. Lee L. Steffenhagen, Julia (16), Edwin (12), Machias, N. Y.	51
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brocker, Virginia (18), Paul (14), Waterville, N. Y.	44
Mr. and Mrs. John S. McCready, Chalmers (17), John (14), New Galilee, Pa.	31
M. and Mrs. Thomas E. Culver, George (16), Elizabeth (13), Chemung, N. Y.	29
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gips, Pete (11), Betsy (8), Morrisville, N. Y.	22

The voting will continue until Monday, September 23. Ballots postmarked that day will be accepted.

We are sorry that all six of these families cannot win this coveted award. Each one is a truly representative farm family, truly American, truly industrious, self-reliant and independent. Reports that we have already received, attest fully to all these qualities. We wish them all the best of luck!

WORLD'S FAIR BALLOT

For Typical Farm Family

I cast my vote for

.....

(One of Families Named by Judges)

as the Typical Farm Family to make The Rural New-Yorker World's Fair one week trip, beginning October 14, 1940.

Name .....

Address .....

Only readers of The Rural New-Yorker or members of readers' families are eligible to cast this ballot. No other votes will be counted.

Live Stock and Dairy

Timely Tests at Illinois Experiment Station

By R. W. Duck

The Illinois Experiment Station is operated in connection with the Agricultural College and the University of Illinois at Urbana. In discussing livestock trends, policies and practices with me Dean and Director H. P. Rusk mentioned the fact that Illinois is primarily a livestock feeding State, especially for cattle. While they have many noted breeding establishments their high per centage of corn production, together with excellent hay and pasture makes the feeding of lambs and steers, mostly shipped in from range areas, the principal livestock enterprise.

Dean Rusk stated that pasture improvement and soil conservation programs as applied to Illinois were resulting in considerable increase for small farm flocks of breeding sheep. The average individual Illinois farm has increased its pasture land and correspondingly reduced its grain growing area by about 15 acres. Such land seems best suited to the establishment or increase of small flocks of sheep. During the past 12 months there has been an increase of over 100 flocks in one county alone.

SHEEP

Professor W. G. Kammlade is in charge of the sheep department at Illinois. His investigations have always been timely and practical, and on various occasions I have reported them in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. When we visited the experimental lots and breeding flocks I was especially impressed by results attained with 149 orphan lambs. On July 1, 1940, these lambs averaged 70 pounds liveweight; they had been fed and handled with a minimum of cost and labor. During their first week of orphanage each lamb had received dried skim-milk mixed with water. From the seventh day on they received no special attention and the dried skim was mixed in thoroughly with their feed. The feed mixture used consisted of ground oats 3, ground corn 2, soybean meal 2, dried skim-milk 2, and chopped or alfalfa meal 5 parts by weight. The lambs were given all of this mixture they would clean up, fed three times daily, and will be continued on it until suitable market weights are attained.

Professor Kammlade is also conducting a timely and valuable test with the new anthelmintic drug phenothiazine. Several western ewes, heavily infested with internal parasites, are being run on an infested pasture area. They will be dosed with phenothiazine and later posted to ascertain its lethal efficiency for internal parasites of sheep. A detailed report relative to this new drug was previously given in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, issue of July 13, 1940, page 406.

Another valuable test being conducted is one which compares urea with such standard protein supplements as soybean oil meal. Atmospheric urea is very low in cost and based on results so far attained in this as well as tests at other experiment stations promises to revolutionize present costs of protein supplemental feeding. Urea is slightly bitter in taste and the lambs do not eat it in mixtures quite as readily as other protein supplements, however, the Illinois lambs which were fed urea made a favorable comparative showing. During their first 56 days on feed they averaged 86 pounds liveweight as compared with a soybean meal group which weighed an average of 89 pounds per head. The urea was fed at the rate of 3 1/10 pounds thoroughly mixed with 120 pounds of ground corn. The soybean oil meal was fed at the rate of 20 pounds mixed with each 100 pounds of corn. Comparable amounts of protein content, needed grain and roughage were used.

In discussing roughages for lamb feeding Professor Kammlade stated in part that his recent investigations relative to this subject, assisted by W. L. Wright, show that lespedeza holds considerable promise as a suitable economical pasture and legume hay for use with lamb and sheep feeding. I found this swing toward lespedeza to be very pronounced esspcially in the drier sections of the central West. A test recently completed by these investigators shows that when 68 pound lambs were fed an average daily ration of shelled corn 1.21 pounds lespedeza hay 1.47 pounds, and salt 0.018 pounds, from October 27, 1939 to February 7, 1940, they made an average daily gain of 0.28 pounds per head. Their feed requirement per 100 pounds gain was 433.25 pounds of shelled corn and 528.54 pounds lespedeza hay. A comparable group fed alfalfa hay required 17.6 pounds less corn, but needed 16.78 pounds more hay for a similar gain.

A test group fed at the same time verifies work at other stations that corn silage may be satisfactorily fed to fattening lambs as the sole roughage provided it is properly supplemented with ground limestone and suitable grain. In this test the average daily feed per lamb was as follows: shelled corn 1.15 pounds, soybean meal 0.2 pounds, ground limestone 0.025 pounds, salt 0.025 pounds, and corn silage 2.62 pounds. The lambs weighed 68.6 pounds average at the begining and 98.08 pounds at the close of the test. Their cost of feed per 100 pounds gain was $6.70.

HOGS

The most pertinent question relative to pork production in the corn belt is apparently the one as to the comparative feeding value of hybrid corn. In discussing this matter with Professor B. W. Fairbanks, head of swine investigations, he mentioned the fact that many of the pros and cons concerning hybrid corn, such as yields and quality, have long since been settled, but apparently little is known of the comparative feeding values of hybrid corn and the open-pollinated strains. Tests have therefore been conducted at the Illinois Station to obtain this needed information.

The results of this experiment and information derived from other tests with hybrid and open-pollinated varieties of corn show that the differences when found seem to be due to specific strain variations regardless of how they are pollinated. The results of the Illinois test show that the two strains of corn which produced the most favorable results were U. S. 35, a hybrid, and Curry's Improved Yellow Dent, an open-pollinated strain. In feed consumed per 100 pounds gain the pigs receiving U. S. 35 hybrid required 416 pounds, which was the most efficient produced. Those receiving Curry's Improved Yellow Dent open-pollinated required 472 pounds of corn per 100 pounds of gain. A protein supplement consisting of tankage 2, soybean oilmeal 1, and alfalfa meal 1 part, by weight, was self-fed to all experimental pigs. A mineral mixture composed of 2 parts steamed bone meal, 2 parts ground limestone, and 1 part salt was provided in a mineral box. The corn, protein supplement and mineral mixture were self-fed, free choice in all cases.

An exceptionally valuable practical test has been recently conducted by Carroll, Burroughs, Fairbanks and Krider relative to using soybean oilmeal as a protein supplement for weaned pigs on rye pasture. This is the first experimental work conducted to my knowledge in which a mixture of tankage and soybean oilmeal has been compared with soybean oilmeal alone as a protein supplement to corn. 110 weanling pigs were used in the test, divided into comparable groups. One group received shelled corn supplement (tankage 2, soybean oilmeal 1), minerals, self-fed, free-choice. Rye pasture. The other group was handled in the same manner, and received the same feeds except soybean oilmeal was used alone as the self-fed, free choice protein supplement. The results attained show no significant difference for average daily gain, or feed consumed per 100 pounds gain. Professor Fairbanks mentioned that the well-known need for a mineral supplement is especially applicable when soybean oilmeal is used as the sole protein supplement. The pigs so fed consumed three times as much minerals as those receiving tankage and soybean oilmeal. The pigs self-fed free choice soybean oilmeal did not consume excessive amounts of it, as might be expected due to its high palatability. The protein content of the average daily feed consumed by each group was 16 per cent.

The high rate of efficiency and economy of gain with pigs during their early gains, for the first three to four weeks after weaning with average weights of about 31 pounds, is well demonstrated by this test. The soybean-tankage group required only 208 pounds corn, 38 pounds supplement, and 2 pounds minerals per 100 pounds gain. The soybean oilmeal group required 200 pounds corn, 46 pounds soybean oilmeal and 5 pounds of minerals. Calculated in terms of tonnage replacement values 1 ton of soybean oilmeal plus 182 pounds of mineral mixture had a feed replacement value of 1,533 pounds of tankage plus 485 pounds of corn in the production of a unit gain for weanling pigs on rye pasture. The existing monetary supplemental feed value of soybean oilmeal may be readily calculated based on the replacement figures quoted. For example if tankage is quoted at $40 and corn at $30 per ton, the supplemental replacement feed value of soybean oilmeal would be $38.41 per ton for pigs fed on pasture.

CATTLE

The Illinois Station and its investigators are noted for their many valuable practical feeding tests conducted with beef cattle. In discussing current and recently completed experiments with me Director Rusk mentioned the fact that during the past two or three years some cattle feeders have stated that their cattle did not eat normal amounts of corn when hybrid varieties were used. In their opinion the hybrid varieties fed were so hard and dry they were apparently less palatable. Professor R. R. Snapp and others have investigated this problem as it relates to fattening yearling steers. Although all made good gains, the steers fed an open-pollinated variety known as "Station Dent," a selected strain of Reid's Yellow Dent, showed keener appetities and gained slightly faster than those fed a hybrid variety, Ill. Hybrid 784. A supplemental test carried on with purebred heifers indicates that old corn is not as palatable to cattle which have become accustomed to new corn as it is when old corn has been continuously fed.

Various Corn Belt cattle feeders have sometimes stated that soybean oilmeal causes cattle to scour and go

Small grain made a record yield for both quantity and quality during the past season in the mid-West. Practically all wheat is now harvested with Combines. Oats on the farm of D. W. Doodrich, Columbus, Cherokee County, Kansas.

These experimental pigs at the Illinois Station are being self-fed corn-hybrid Ill. 791 and a protein supplement (tankage 2—soybean meal 1 part) on pasture. They are making efficient and economical gains.

These Percheron yearlings at the Illinois Station can find convenient shade and shelter under the economical cover shown.

This pen of 15 experimental lambs at the Illinois Station has attained an average of 86 pounds in 56 days on a ration consisting of 3 1/10 pounds urea fed with each 120 pounds ground corn.

Ferdinand Willie, Canaan, N. H., with his two year old Guernsey bull.

off-feed. Investigations conducted at Illinois last year with beef calves fed both silage and non-silage fattening rations showed soybean oilmeal to be quite satisfactory as a protein supplement, even when fed in excess amounts. The current work conducted with yearling Shorthorn steers shows that soybean oilmeal produced satisfactory results and gains as a protein supplement to corn, alfalfa hay and corn silage, even when fed in a ratio as narrow as 1:2.33.

The recent studies conducted at the Illinois Station with grass and soybean silage compared with corn silage as a roughage for fattening yearlings and wintering beef calves, shows that when yearlings were full-fed shelled corn the legume silage did not produce as large nor as cheap gains as did corn silage. Various preservative agents were used in making the legume silages, none of which appeared to have any marked advantage, over no preservative.

The grass silage used for the beef calves for wintering consisted of approximately equal parts timothy and second year sweet clover, put into the silo when just past the full-bloom stage. They received an average of a little over 3 pounds grain daily and 0.1 pound ground limestone. Their gain per ton of silage fed was 103 pounds for the grass silage and 122 pounds for soybean silage, while gain per ton of corn silage averaged 122 pounds. The cost of feed per 100 pounds was $8.95 for grass silage, and $8.17 for legume silage. A 6 year average for corn silage applied to 1939-40 cattle and prices resulted in a cost of only $6.08 per 100 pounds gain.

A progress report on pasture forages for yearling cattle made by the Illinois investigators brought out the fact that a comparison of bluegrass, orchard grass, Brome grass, Reed canary grass mixed seeding and a mixed legume-timothy mixture shows that a mixed seeding of grasses and legumes ranked first. The mixed seeding pasture produced a yield of 286 pounds of gain per acre, the sweet clover-timothy mixture produced 274 pounds gain per acre. Other pastures used ranked as follows for pounds of gain produced per acre, Brome grass 216, orchard grass 169 blue grass 137, and Reed Canary grass 128 pounds.

The Illinois Station has been obtaining information for many years on the relative merits of different combinations of drylot and pasture feeding in growing and fattening beef calves.

Grange News

A special session of the New York State Grange will be held on October 7, in Delhi, N. Y., for the purpose of conferring the Sixth Degree on all those who anticipate getting the Seventh Degree at Syracuse in November. Members of the Order throughout New York and adjoining territory should avail themselves of some of the Sixth Degree's session, as it will be a long time before another opportunity will be given them at so convenient a place. The two vice-president candidates will be the leading speakers at the annual meeting November 13-21.

November 17 will be Grange "Go-to-Church" Sunday throughout the United States. Those attending the National session will be transported to Auburn for this service, and will be privileged to hear the Rev. Robert C. Root, Pastor of the Church, and Chaplain of the New York State Grange.

Columbus Grange, New Jersey, whose hall was destroyed by fire, has just dedicated a new hall with over 700 patrons in attendance. The new structure is equipped with all modern conveniences and up to date in every particular.

Wantage Grange, located at Sussex, New Jersey, has also been dedicated with a big crowd present from Orange County as well as locally. State Master David H. Agans was the installing officer in each instance.

At the 32nd anniversary of a New Hampshire Pomona Grange, greetings were brought by a charter member Miss Rachel B. Reid of Manchester, who has been a member of Amoskeag Grange for over 50 years, and was the first Pomona lecturer of this Grange. Miss Reid is now 93 years old, and still active in Grange work.

The peach growers of California are organizing for the purpose of securing better prices for their product. State Master George Sehlmeyer is the leading spirit.

The hall custodian of Blanchard Grange, Ohio is 93 years old. Another Ohio Grange is running Summer camps that are instruction schools. Of course plenty of recreation is sandwiched in along with the work.

New York GEORGE M. MORE.

Picnic at Selkirk, N. Y.

The series of interesting dairy picnics that have been held this Summer throughout the New York milk shed was continued at Selkirk Shores on Sunday, August 18. The meeting was arranged by the Oswego County unit of the Dairy Farmers Union and was especially enlivened by the well filled picnic baskets and refreshing ades and soft drinks prepared by the women folks.

Speakers included Lyman Rogers, Antwerp; Frank Brill, Canastota; Harry Carnal, Ogdensburg; Carl Peters, Canton; Samuel Schon, South New Berlin; Frank Jones, Gouverneur; and Robert Roop, the manager of new farm-owned plant at Mexico.

Once again, the main theme stressed by the speakers was the necessity of organizing local units with their own plant or receiving station. The consensus of the entire audience was well stated by Glenn E. Upton, secretary of the county group; "Producer-owned cooperatives with adequate and proper facilities for surplus control, together with helpful legislation and one State-wide farmer organization, would make the milk problem look not only different but positively rosy to all dairymen throughout the entire State."

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46 HEAD — 2 bulls, 15 cows, 14 bred heifers, 15 open heifers. From high record strains. Many of Green Meadow breeding.
Also at the same time and place —
LANGVALLEY HOLSTEINS
31 HEAD — complete dispersal 19 cows and bred heifers, 9 open heifers, 3 bulls, incl. the great Holstein sire, Osborndale Sir Inka Aaggie — Reserve All-American '33, '34, '35 and 11 daughters. Exceptionally heavy producers.
Also at the same time and place —
8 LANGVALLEY PERCHERONS
3 mares (1 a double Laet); 1 two yr. filly; 2 yearling fillies; 1 yearling colt; 1 weanling colt. (Yearling colt and one yearling filly by Konearcalyps). The cattle are T.B. Acc. 462594. Bang's Acc. 2653. Holsteins will start at 9:45 A. M., Eastern Standard Time. Percherons at 12:30, Guernseys at 1 P. M.
OTHER REG. GUERNSEY SALES INCLUDE:
Avis Aeres Dispersal, Est. D. L. Vaughn—54 Head, Princeton N. J. Sept 7. 8th Va. Guernsey Breeders Ass. Sale—50 Head, Richmond, Va., Sept. 14. Fairfield Dispersal, W. K. Gill—44 Head, Marion, N. C. Sept. 23. 11th Cayuga Co. Sale—52 Head, Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 28. Langwater Sale, North Easton, Mass., Oct. 14. Topsfield Sale—55 Head, Topsfield, Mass., Oct. 15. Gerar Sale —70 Head, Timonium, Md. Oct. 19. Broadland Dispersal—148 Head, Queenstown, Md. Oct. 21 & 22. Clyburn and Redfearn Dispersal—60 Head, Columbia, S. C., Nov. 18. For Catalogues Write
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Medium Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white. Berkshire and Chester White, color black and white.
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The Emblem of America — Corn

(Continued from page 483)

cereals, it is most marked in the popcorn. The popping is the result of the application of heat to the moisture in the starch of the grain, causing a slight explosion, and the hard starch to expand.

Sweet corn may be either of dent, flint or soft varieties. Its distinguishing characteristic is remaining in the sugar stage longer than other types. It is grown chiefly in the cooler sections of the Corn Belt. The plant is small and bears several small ears which mature early. The variety is used chiefly for human consumption. The ears which are white, occasionally yellow, are picked while the grains are soft and milky, before they mature, used on the cob, and used on a large scale for canning.

In soft corn the kernels are composed mostly of soft starch, containing only a thin shell of hard starch on the sides. Because it was much used by the Indians and for cornmeal, it is also referred to as "squaw" and "flour" corn. The ears are smaller than flint corn, and the kernels are usually small and round. Due to its soft starch content, this corn is never a deep yellow in color; the yellow color being found only in varieties whose grain content is of hard starch.

From a botanist's point of view there are a number of other varieties which deserve separate classifications. The following are distinct varieties outside of the above four.

Pod corn—Each kernel, as well as the entire ear, is enclosed in a separate husk.

Starchy sweet corn — The upper part of the kernel is like sweet corn; the lower part is starchier.

Waxy corn—Instead of starch, the kernel contains a form of dextrin or gum.

Tassel ear corn — Ears borne in tassels.

Ramosa corn—Ear around cluster of kernels, without a true cob.

Hairy corn — Hairs on the stems and leaves.

Brachytic corn—Short-jointed corn. Like the normal corn, except that the joints or nodes of stalk are only half the normal length. The variety has the usual number of leaves.

Purple leaved corn — The leaves and husks are a deep purple.

Japonica — Striped leaved corn.

The plant's unique arrangement of male (staminate) flowers, and female (pistillate) flowers, also constantly subjects it to the development of new strains. In contrast to other common cereals, the staminate and pistillate flowers are situated quite apart on the plant; the staminate flowers with their golden colored pollen in the tassel on top of the plant, the pistillate flowers with their silks on the young cob on the side of the stalk, situated anywhere from near the ground to near the top. The wide separation of male and female flowers makes wind cross pollination the rule; the pollen of one plant having been known to be carried to the silk of another for a distance of even half a mile. Thus it can be seen with the pollen of one plant carried by the wind to the silk of another, how new strains would result from more than one variety planted in the same field.

To overcome modification of varieties due to chance pollination, corn breeding has been practiced from the earliest times. It was not however until the close of the last century that breeding was practiced scientifically. Maize breeding today for the attainment of higher yield and hardier strains that will stand up under favorable weather has developed into an elaborate science, and is based chiefly on the Mendelian principles of heredity. Four general methods of corn breeding have been practiced: Selection, ear - to - row breeding, cross breeding or hybridization, and inbreeding followed by cross breeding.

One of the earliest methods used was that of selection, but whereas unusual changes in type have resulted from long-continued selection, such as changes in the appearance of ear or stalk, selection has had very little effect on yielding power. It was assumed for instance that seeds from large ears with deep kernels and well filled butt and tip were essential to increased yielding power. It was found however that there was little relation between them, and that seed selected from bare tip ears yielded as well, and not infrequently better than those from well-filled ears.

Another method used, but not much used today, is that of ear-to-row breeding. Ears of high yielding strains were planted an ear to a row. At harvest time seeds were selected for planting from those rows showing the best results. It was supposed that the offspring would yield more than the original corn. But here again the offspring often yielded less than the parent stock.

In the early part of the century, cross breeding of two varieties, or hybridization, came into practice. The best results were obtained by crossing different varieties, such as dents or flints, but no combination was found yielding more than high yielding dents. Crossing the same varieties showed disappointing results.

The latest method, and that for which enthusiasm is rapidly spreading, is inbreeding followed by cross breeding. In this method, high yielding strains are "selfed" for several generations. The inbreds themselves show poor productivity, but when unrelated inbreds are crossed, the rather startling results are an offspring that yields twice as much as either parent, and often more than the highest yielding dent. The yield of a single hybrid is further increased by crossing it with another hybrid from inbred stock; referred to as a double cross.

The inbreeding or selfing is accomplished by putting the pollen of a plant on the silk of the same plant, seeing that no foreign pollen reaches the plant. The usual way is to tie a paper bag over the tassel just before it begins to shed pollen. Another paper bag is placed over the immature ear before the silk appears. At the time of pollination, the pollen is collected in the bag covering the tassel, which is then placed over the ear shoot.

Hybridization is obtained by planting different varieties in alternate rows; detasseling one variety, and using the seed from the detasseled rows.

The seeds vary in size, shape and color, but each seed is constant in three fundamental parts; the hull, the endosperm and the embryo. The hull is the tough, membranous covering of the seed. The endosperm (mostly starch) is the largest part of the seed and the reserve food supply for the young plant to come. The embryo, embedded in the side of the endosperm, is the most important part of the seed. It is the future plant in embryo, root, stem, leaves and bud already formed. Structurally, the embryo consists of a short central axis, terminated above by the plumule (bud from which are developed the stem and leaves of the future plant), below by the radicle (the future root system) and in the centre, the large cotyledon (the first leaf of the future plant).

In about two or three days after the seed is planted, given the proper temperature, moisture and air, the primary roots break through the root sheath, and start downward. A few hours later secondary roots make their appearance. While the secondary roots are developing, the plumule starts upward. In the meantime, the cotyledon absorbs the milky starch of the endosperm and transfers it to the growing tissues, root, stem and leaves of the plant. In about five to ten days, the tip of the stalk appears above ground. The warm sunshine and showers of the Summer stimulate its growth rapidly. Leaf after leaf unfolds itself from the stalk. Brace roots from the lower nodes above ground, curve outward and downward, entering the soil and forming a strong support for the plant. About the middle of July, the tassel reveals itself from its green envelope, and in about a week is ready to scatter its pollen. A few days after the tassel appears, the silks make their appearance, ready to receive the fertilizing influence. The stalk, made up of nodes or joints, has been shooting upwards and early reaches its full stature. The wavy, graceful leaves clasping the stem and springing alternately from the joints, have been expanding. Two months after the tassel appears, or about 130 days from the time of planting, the plant with its ear full of kernels, is fully matured; each kernel possessed of reproductive power to start the life cycle once again.

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Milk Monopoly in New York

The tables shown below, taken from the official February, 1940 Report covering the New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area, tell a very convincing story of the Borden-League influence on New York farmers' milk prices.

In comparing the New York table with the tables for Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the farmers in New York—where the Dairymen's League exerts the greatest influence on the milk price—and to a lesser extent those in Pennsylvania, have been receiving particularly low prices during the months of February to August, inclusive, for each year beginning in 1931 and extending up to and including 1939.

The table showing the prices which New Jersey farmers received for their milk showed no corresponding extremely low price; neither does the table covering the Connecticut farmers' milk prices.

Why should dairy farmers supplying the largest metropolitan milk marketing area in the United States receive any such drop in their milk prices during the very season of the year when there is the greatest consumer demand for milk and milk products, while other producers supplying adjacent or a part of the same metropolitan area are not experiencing any such drop in the average price which they receive for their milk?

The period from February to August has been selected because the production of the average herd begins to increase in February, March and April. Furthermore, because the large distributors and manufacturers have made it a practice under the classified price plan to reduce the farmers' price for the so-called surplus or manufactured milk during these flush periods and thereby enable themselves to obtain large quantities of cream for ice cream purposes which they keep in storage and use during the Summer and Fall months in the manufacture of ice cream when the supply of milk available is usually reduced and the price of cream automatically increases. In other words, this period covers the period of greatest production and also covers the period during which the greatest quantity of ice cream is manufactured and consumed. We all know that the dealer spread on 100 pounds of milk manufactured and sold in the form of ice cream greatly exceeds the dealer spread on milk sold to consumers in fluid form or in the form of fluid cream, etc. Furthermore, if the dealers can pay farmers a higher price for milk to be manufactured into ice cream during the Winter months when naturally the sale of ice cream is greatly reduced, why cannot these same dealers pay the farmers a fair price for milk, or at least the same price during the height of the ice cream manufacturing and consuming period?

The total amount of milk handled in the New York pool for the month of August, 1939, was reported as 328,169,811 pounds, which, at $1.90 a hundred, (the figure listed in the table below), would return $6,235,129.31.

If we take the same quantity of milk and multiply it by the average New Jersey price during the same month of August, i. e. $2.50, the figures show that New York farmers for that one monthly period would have received $1,969,118.40 more for their milk if they had received New Jersey prices.

Likewise, if you multiply the same quantity of milk by $2.55, the Connecticut price, the result would show that New York farmers lost $2,093,-203.42 on their milk during the one monthly period as compared with Connecticut dairymen.

If we had the total volume of milk handled in the New York Metropolitan Marketing Area from February to August, inclusive, for the period 1931 to 1939, and computed the value at prices which New Jersey or Connecticut farmers received, I believe the results would show that dairy farmers supplying the New York market have lost $200,000,000 on their milk sales under the Milk Control-Bargaining Agency - Federal Order regimes.

The condition disclosed by the comparison of these tables warrants only one answer—the immediate dissolution of the Dairymen's League and the banishment of our milk marketing program. HOWARD C. REYNOLDS.

Pennsylvania.

A Problem Heifer

I have a three year old heifer, of good sire and in real good flesh which freshened last October.and gave me 28 pounds of milk per day. She kicked badly, so I had to put a rope around her so she could be milked with a milking machine, or by hand, for about three months, before I could handle her without the rope. Now she stands, but does not let milk down, at regular milking hours; she will give two to five pounds and the next milking it will be about 12 pounds. She eats well, has lots of salt; also a good balanced dairy ration, about four quarts to a feeding. She is a well bred heifer, and has had the best of care and careful handling; has a test of four per cent and I would like to keep her, but don't want to keep her if she is not going to be profitable. A. N. B.

New York.

It is possible the heifer will respond to kind treatment and good feeding in time. Gentle massage of the udder for 10 or 15 minutes prior to milking might be of some benefit. If she does not improve on next lactation it might be well to sell her. It might also be of some benefit to milk her out partially and then milk the cow next to her, returning to the hard milker in about 10 or 15 miuntes Do not strip her too close, but just nicely milked down. R. W. D.

Milk Prices Paid to New York Farmers, February to August, 1931-1939.

Year	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Average
1931	$2.22	$1.97	$1.75	$1.58	$1.49	$1.66	$1.81	$1.7828
1932	1.58	1.48	1.30	1.16	1.07	1.10	1.22	1.2728
1933	1.12	1.01	.99	1.18	1.37	1.55	1.79	1.2871
1934	1.71	1.58	1.50	1.49	1.56	1.64	1.74	1.6028
1935	1.96	1.93	1.86	1.72	1.58	1.62	1.71	1.77
1936	2.07	1.92	1.76	1.67	1.66	1.82	2.14	1.8628
1937	2.05	1.93	1.75	1.61	1.54	1.73	1.94	1.7928
1938	2.07	1.84	1.57	1.42	1.36	1.40	1.49	1.5928
1939	2.00	1.55	1.30	1.10	1.15	1.55	1.90	1.5071

AVERAGE PRICE DURING PERIOD..... $1.6078

Milk Prices Paid to New Jersey Farmers, February to August, 1931-1939.

Year	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Average
1931	$2.65	$2.55	$2.40	$2.20	$2.15	$2.30	$2.40	$2.3785
1932	2.00	1.85	1.75	1.60	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.7142
1933	1.55	1.50	1.45	1.55	1.85	2.09	2.38	1.7671
1934	2.31	2.23	2.27	2.13	2.16	2.51	2.52	2.3042
1935	2.57	2.53	2.52	2.42	2.37	2.46	2.43	2.4714
1936	2.61	2.43	2.39	2.33	2.31	2.45	2.69	2.4582
1937	2.85	2.82	2.57	2.45	2.45	2.50	2.72	2.6228
1938	2.80	2.73	2.61	2.50	2.51	2.60	2.60	2.6214
1939	2.65	2.50	2.45	2.30	2.30	2.35	2.50	2.4357

AVERAGE PRICE DURING PERIOD..... $2.308

Milk Prices Paid to Connecticut Farmers, February to August, 1931-1939.

Year	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Average
1931	$2.80	$2.80	$2.70	$2.60	$2.65	$2.85	$2.85	$2.75
1932	2.25	2.30	1.95	1.90	1.85	2.00	2.00	2.0428
1933	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.75	2.00	2.45	1.8142
1934	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.65	2.65	2.5425
1935	2.80	2.55	2.45	2.25	2.15	2.20	2.20	2.3714
1936	2.45	2.40	2.35	2.25	2.25	2.45	2.60	2.3925
1937	2.80	2.75	2.70	2.60	2.60	2.75	2.80	2.7142
1938	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.65	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.6714
1939	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.45	2.55	2.5571

AVERAGE PRICE DURING PERIOD..... $2.428

Milk Prices Paid to Pennsylvania Farmers, February to August, 1931-1939.

Year	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Average
1931	$2.15	$2.00	$2.00	$1.75	$1.75	$1.80	$1.90	$1.9071
1932	1.55	1.50	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.35
1933	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.50	1.2857
1934	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.95	1.8785
1935	2.10	2.05	2.05	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.75	1.9071
1936	2.05	1.95	1.85	1.70	1.75	1.90	1.95	1.8714
1937	2.25	2.20	2.10	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.0714
1938	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.75	1.65	1.70	1.80	1.8642
1939	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.70	1.6928

AVERAGE PRICE DURING PERIOD..... $1.758

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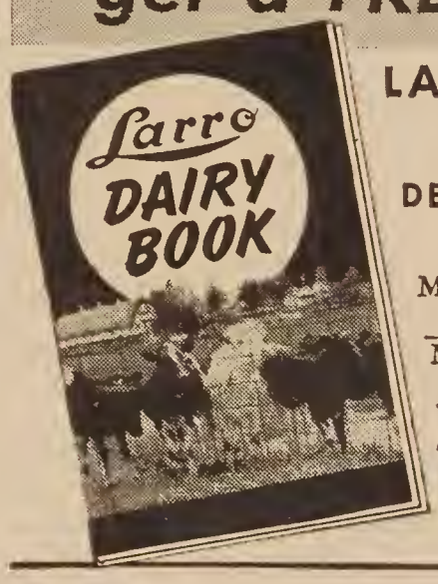

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

WOMAN AND HOME

Ex-Farmwife's Confession

I've left the farm—
Where it's too wet or dry,
Too cold or warm—
The laundry grime, the kitchen grease,
The callouses and housemaid knees,
And all the like of these.
My skirts are flying high,
My new hat looks like a pie;
The city girls I out-citify—
But oh, I have a yen
To set a hen
Again!
Since I've divorced the farm,
I have leisure, I have peace;
From drudgery I've won release.
But shucks, I miss the healthy strife
And work of good dirt-farming life!

—Alta Booth Dunn.

Weaving a Rush Bottom Chair Seat

When our pioneer forefathers gathered and wove rushes into necessary chair seats they could not foresee that a century later these same chairs would become the cherished possessions of their descendants. There is such a fascination in hand producing anything from raw material to finished product.

Rush is another name for the broad-leafed cattail which grows in damp meadows. It is easily distinguishable from the ordinary cattail because its pistillate blossoms rest upon the staminate with no stalk showing between.

The whole plant is cut off near the root with a sharp knife, care being exercised not to bend the tough leaves since later they might break at the creases. They are then separated and spread in the sun to dry for a week. They may be used at once, or if desired, they may be tied in bundles and stored indefinitely in a dry place.

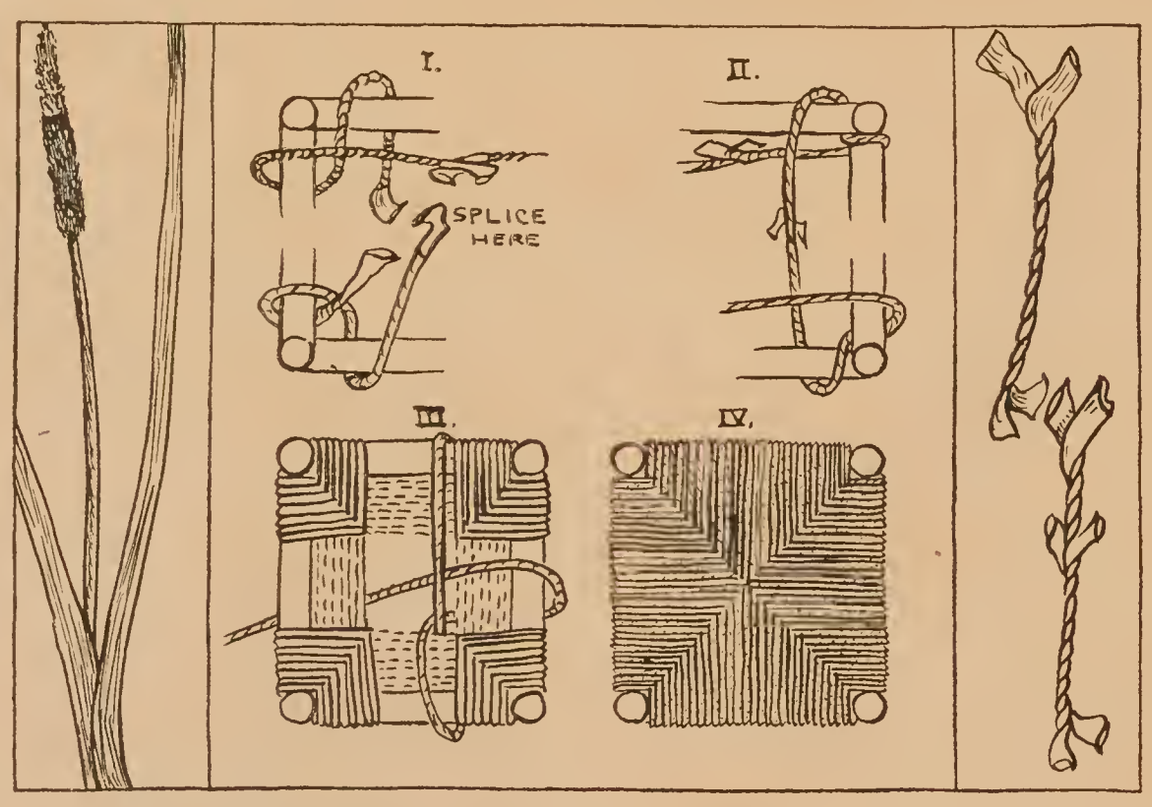
When ready to weave a seat the leaves must be made pliable. This may be done by soaking them for an hour in warm water or by spreading them over night on the lawn or by laying them on the cellar floor, drenching them with boiling water and covering them for an hour with burlap. They are in the right condition when they can be twisted without fraying.

Two or more leaves make up a weaving strand. A uniform size is maintained by using more or fewer leaves as needed. After being twisted tightly the strand is wound about one side brace of the chair frame close to the corner, then carried under and around the other brace at the same corner. Now it is stretched across to the opposite corner, under the brace there and over the other brace at that same corner. This is repeated until the space is filled. There is only one rule, "over-under, over-under." It is wise to make a pasteboard frame and practice with twine until the technique is mastered. The pioneers arranged their splicings to come at the diagonals underneath and left the butts protruding. Modern workmen tuck the loose ends inside to make a padding.

When the seat frame is wider at the front than it is at the back the front corners are woven back and forth until the space left open is square.

The work is kept very firm as it progresses by pulling each strand as taut as possible. When finished a coat of clear shellac keeps the strands firm and precents sagging.

There is much satisfaction in having really created something and anyhow the work is fascinating and worth while. M. A. C.



Away With School Lunch Blues

There ars sure to be demands for repeats when equal parts of peanut butter and honey are creamed together, then moistened with mashed banana and spread on buttered slices of whole wheat bread. Three ounces of cream cheese blended with one tablespoon of honey and one teaspoon of grated orange rind and moistened with cream is grand on rye bread and gingerbread.

Chopped bacon on thin slices of cornbread lightly drizzled with honey is another treat. Chopped peanuts or walnuts mixed with honey and just a dash of salt is another repeater. Cottage cheese mixed with chili sauce, a dash of salt and a bit of grated onion (optional) is quick, easy and good.

For a very special treat: Melt one tablespoon of butter over boiling water, mix with one tablespoon grated sweet chocolate, one tablespoon cream and one tablespoon honey. Then stir in one-half cup chopped walnut meats, one-half cup ground pitted dates and one-half cup ground figs. Blend well and add one-half cup grated cocoanut. Remove from fire and cool.

Shredded vegetables such as carrots, lettuce, celery, cabbage and onions mixed with a little salad dressing make excellent fillings, cram full of those necessary health-promoting vitamins. Grated carrot and shredded cocoanut, grated carrot and raisins, shredded raw cabbage and crushed pineapple make good team mates when bound with salad dressing.

Tomato Cheese Paste.—Two tablespoons fat, two tablespoons flour, two cups canned tomatoes, run through sieve to remove the seeds, one-half pound smoked dried beef, finely ground, and one-half pound grated American cheese.

Melt fat and blend with flour; add tomato and cook until thickened stirring constantly. Add ground beef and cheese stirring constantly until cheese is melted. Spread in a thin layer to cool. This paste keeps well for several days if placed in tight containers and stored in a cool place. Z. N.

Notes From the Catskills

Oats are a good crop—and corn is coming on but other crops were more or less damaged by the dry weather, that is, all except hay, which was a bumper crop. Of our six acres of potatoes fully half died for want of rain.

Spinach is another crop that is getting a start in this locality. A man in town — garage man, etc. has 30 acres on an otherwise abandoned farm. Others have smaller amounts. It has been bringing pretty good prices too, $1.75 a bushel at last reports. Cutting spinach furnishes work for quite a few men and boys. The green pea crop on this (our) farm did not sell as well as usual. One shipment of 16 bushels to an Albany commission house did not sell at all although the same amount earlier sold at a fair price.

One of our neighbor boys has purchased a combine and he with LeRoy as helper is about to start harvesting oats in several localities about Delhi and Bovina.

To my flowers this year I have added dark blue Columbine and yellow primrose from a neighbors —mallows, hollyhocks, lupines from a correspondent up-State. Pansies and Johnny-jump-up seed came from another correspondent. The Johnny-jump-ups Robert brought from a garden in town several years ago have "jumped up" over a considerable space. Quite without any planning on my part mine might turn out to be a "friendship" garden in the end as I've had plants and seeds, etc. from so many unexpected sources. This year I discovered that some of the Columbine that Robert brought from a farm near where he worked in Bovina were double. From the same flower garden came lilies-of-the-valley. The blue German Iris Billy gave me last year and the daffodils and other Iris from up-State did not blossom but I'm looking forward to that next year.

Ruth and I left the boys and their Dad to keep house and went visiting. We brought back some Chinese lantern plants and a recipe for quick beet relish which some of you may want to try. Grind up one can of beets coarsely (of course freshly cooked beets would do as well or better) add a chopped onion, salt, pepper, sugar and vinegar to taste and the result is an excellent accompaniment to meat or other vegetables. EDNA M. NORTHROP.
New York.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I would like to correspond with those interested in crocheted holders. I like to collect them, also china dogs." MRS. W. A.
New York.

"I am 38 and have 10 children the youngest 1 year, eldest 21. I am especially interested in developing a small pine grove as a picnic ground. Have you any ideas? I am also interested in White Rocks."
New York. MRS. M. C. T.

"I would like to hear from women interested in rug making and in fixing up and decorating old houses. Like to travel and would be most interested in hearing from women who live in distant or out-of-the-way places." MRS. G. H. S.
New Jersey.

"I am interested in tobacco cloth bags any size, and will exchange for gladiolus bulbs." MRS. H. H.
New York.

"I have a large quantity of double Peony-flowered poppy seeds, all colors and very showy; also dahlia tubers. Will be glad to exchange for citron, watermelon or any reliable vegetable seeds, slips of unusual house plants or what have you?"
New York. MRS. P. S.

We are told that if all the boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Clubs during 1939 were to join hands in a circle, the circle would have a diameter of about 500 miles. A motorist driving 40 miles an hour, 10 hours a day, would need nearly four days to view the whole line. There were 1,381,595 members enrolled last year in the nation, and nearly 20,000 in Massachusetts alone.

One of our readers is very anxious to revamp some hair pillows. Can any one tell her how this can be successfully done?

Are There Young Folks in Your Home?

If the young folks in your household have reached the age where marriage is being seriously considered, then give them an opportunity to learn what is being taught on this subject in colleges throughout the country. "Modern Marriage," a book published by F. S. Crofts in New York City, was edited by a college professor, Moses Jung, and grew out of the course in Modern Marriage offered for the last six years at the State University of Iowa.

Each of the 20 chapters was written by an expert in some particular phase of the subject. The economic problems, legal aspects,religious viewpoints, as well as physical side and family adjustments are discussed. In these days when divorce is on the increase, such a book should prove very valuable indeed. Its editor, by the way, is Professor of Religion at the State University of Iowa.

If they have not quite reached the "urge-to-marry age," but are adolescents still, they may be presenting "puppy-love" problems. Can these be safely laughed off or overlooked by you as parents? No; they cannot. There is no time in a boy's or girl's life when parental understanding is more needed than during the stage of adolescence. Neglect; refusal to take the children seriously; scoldings; too strict discipline leading to rebellion or to subterfuge; all these are dangerous.

Oliver M. Butterfield, Ph. D. for some time connected with Teachers College of Columbia University in New York, spent years studying the "Love Problems of Adolescence" and finally wrote a book with that title. It was published by Emerson Books, Inc. in New York.

If the children in your home are asking questions which you find it hard to answer, by all means buy the American Social Hygiene Association's (New York City) introduction to sex education. It is called: "The Way Life Begins." Its authors are Bertha and Vernon Cady. Through the study of reproduction in flower, insect, fish, frog, chicken, rabbit and finally a human infant's mother, the boy or girl is gradually introduced to the mysteries of life; photographs, drawings and colored plates aiding toward this end.

Boys and girls 10 or 11 years old are bound to hear adult discussion of politics today. "Democracy," by Ryllis and Omar Goslin, published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York is for the enlightenment and education of this age-group. It is illustrated with beautiful photographs which help to show that "democracy means freedom."

But freedom also means cooperation whether it is found in an orchestra or a football team, in a "tug-of-war" or a classroom. It means learning laws and abiding by them. All these facts are brought out clearly in this splendid book for children.

"Fields of Work for Women" by Miriam Simons Leuck gives authentic information and advice about almost every possible type of work a girl might want to consider. Preparations needed, opportunities offered, etc. are described. D. Appleton-Century Company of New York is the publisher.

If your daughter is a high school graduate, or better still if she "has finished college"—there is the field of nursing to be considered. Of all the types of work open to women none offers more than this one. And of all the specialities in the nursing profession, there is none with greater appeal than that of public health.

So put into your daughter's hands these two books (both by Dorothy Deming, R. N., a personal friend of the writer's) "Penny Marsh; Public Health Nurse" and "Penny Marsh; Supervisor of Public Health Nurses." They are both published by Dodd, Mead and Co. BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

For Winter Canning

I find I can do much more canning with much less effort if I budget the process, doing as many things as possible later on crisp Winter days when I must have a fire in the range anyway and when I seem to have more time.

I press out fruit juices, seal boiling hot in sterilized jars, and make my jellies as I need them. This saves having to buy extra jelly glasses and spreads the cost of sugar and pectin over into the Winter months when sugar is usually cheaper and we hill farmers have more cash.

Two or three bushels of ripe tomatoes used to fill me with dismay, but no longer! I pare (if extra rushed, just wash and trim) the tomatoes, bring to rolling boil and cook 10 minutes, stirring to be sure all are cooked. I pour into two-quart cans, seal with new rubber and I'm ready for January ketchup making. Be sure to label "ketchup tomatoes" to avoid accidentally getting them for company! I use eight quarts of these tomatoes in any recipe calling for one peck fresh ones.

An extra big supply of peppers are cleaned, packed in pint jars with one-half teaspoon salt, and boiling water to cover and processed at ten pounds pressure for 35 minutes or for 2½ hours in hot water bath. H. R.

From a Can of Salmon

Garden Salmon Salad.—Use a one-pound can of salmon for each four persons to be served.

Chill cans before opening. Drain, remove skin and bones and break into large flakes. Chop vegetables, carrot, onion, celery, radishes, cucumber, tomatoes and the lettuce and mix dry in large salad bowl. Just before serving toss in the salmon flakes and mix all together, being careful not to bruise and crush lettuce and tomatoes or to break up the salmon flakes.

Toss all together with a sharp "home made" dressing of oil, lemon juice, vinegar, and seasoning blended to taste. Garnish bowls with hard boiled eggs and sweet pickles.

The onions may be shorn of most of their green tops and placed around edge of bowl—for decoration and for appetite appeal and just in case some members of the family prefer it.

Salmon Pie. — One pound can salmon, two cups medium white sauce, (use butter, rich milk, and flour to thicken), one cup cooked celery, one cup cooked new peas (or canned), one cup cooked carrots, two or three medium potatoes (cubed, cooked), short biscuit dough.

Mix salmon (cleaned of skin, bones and flaked), vegetables and white sauce. Pour in baking dish and top with crust. Mixture should be seasoned to taste. Serves six to eight.

Magic Salmon Mold. — One pound can salmon, two packages lime gelatin, 1½ cups boiling water, 1¼ cups cold water, ¼ cup mild vinegar, three tablespoons lemon juice, one teaspoon salt, two cups cabbage (finely shredded), three hard cooked eggs (sliced).

Clean salmon and flake it. Arrange in bottom of mold. Dissolve gelatin in boiling water; add cold water, vinegar, lemon juice, and salt. Pour half the warm gelatin over salmon and chill. When set, fill mold with alternating layers of cabbage and egg slices. Cover with remaining gelatin, chill until set. Unmold on lettuce. Garnish and serve with tomato wedges and mayonaise or good boiled dressing. Serves six to eight.

Salmon Chalupas.—One cup cornmeal, one cup boiling water, one teaspoon salt, one egg (well beaten), ½ pound can salmon, ½ cup American cheese (grated).

Mix cornmeal and boiling water and salt. Add the well beaten egg and salmon and form into patties for frying. Fry in hot fat. When brown on both sides, sprinkle a tablespoon of grated cheese on each patty and serve with Mexican sauce and onion slices. Multiply ingredients for larger servings.

Mexican Sauce.—Four tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one onion (finely minced), ¼ teaspoon ground allspice, two cups tomato puree (stew tomatoes and force through sieve).

Brown the onion in the butter. And the flour and spices and stir in tomato puree. Cook until slightly thickened.

Sweet Cucumber Pickle

Soak small cucumbers in salt water overnight. In the morning drain, slice and cook in the following spiced vinegar.

1½ pts. cider vinegar, 2½ cups brown sugar, ½ cup molasses, one tablespoon mixed spice. Boil these four ingredients 15 minutes, add sliced cucumber, bring to a boil and cook 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Pack cucumbers in hot sterilized jars, return syrup to fire and boil one-half hour. Cover the cucumbers with the hot syrup and seal. A. W.

Pattern 9417—Score a hit with this smart shirtwaister. Designed for sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 4 yards 35 inch fabric.
Pattern 9434 — "Best of the class" style. A front-buttoned princess style. Designed for sizes 8 to 16. Size 12 requires 3⅜ yards 35 inch fabric.
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Price of patterns 15 cents (in coins) each. An additional one cent is required from residents of New York City for City Sales Tax. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

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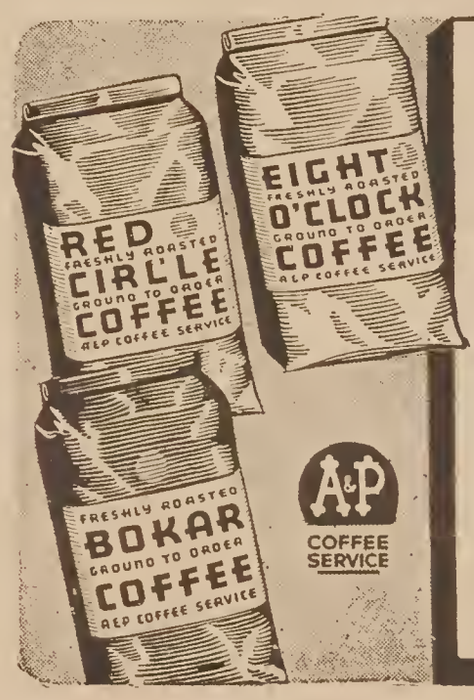

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AT ALL A&P FOOD STORES

News from New Jersey

Additional rain is still needed in spite of showers which occurred in many sections of the state during August. Rainfall varied from a trace to a very heavy precipitation. Temperatures were somewhat lower. Crops are generally making good progress, where moisture has been adequate. Fair yields and moderate movements are reported on beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, cantaloupes, cucumbers, eggplants, lettuce, lima beans, onions, peppers, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes and white potatoes.

Rye Grass as a Cover Crop

The rye grasses, both domestic and Italian, have won a place for themselves in New Jersey in recent years as winter cover crops on soils which are not too light or sandy. They will tolerate earlier seeding than rye or wheat, both of which will usually show a considerable amount of rust disease when seeded.

Sown at any time between July 1 and September 15, rye grass, the fastest growing of all the grasses, may be expected to make a dense sod before Winter on good land.

Request Potato Seed Certification

Jersey growers, and particularly Middlesex County potato growers are insistent that seed purchased from northern growing sections be certified as free from disease by the authorities in the State and section.

New Jersey State Fair

The New Jersey State Fair will open this year on September 22 at Trenton and run until September 29. Farmers, farm youth organizaions, and state and local agencies are urged to take part in publicizing the state's hundred million dollar agricultural industry.

Vegetable Growers Meet at Philadelphia

Large delegations of fruit and truck growers from every county in New Jersey attended the annual meeting of the Vegetable Growers Association of America which met at Philadelphia, August 26-29, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Many instructive addresses were given and several very interesting trips were made during the sessions of the Association. Included were trips to the Campbell Soup Company, The Glassboro Auction Market, the N. M. Comley Sons farm, Kings Farms, and Starkey Farms, all in the Philadelphia area.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 499.

Help Wanted

CAPABLE WOMAN for general housework; $8: city conveniences, pleasant surroundings. MRS. RIDINGS, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Middleaged Catholic housekeeper for elderly gentleman, alone, comfortable home; $20 monthly. BOX 6, Mileses, N. Y.

WORKING FOREMAN on Long Island estate; experienced with horses, cows, fruit and truck farming. Permanent position, salary, cottage and supplies. References required. W. W. KENYON, Oakside, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

MAN FOR large poultry farm, experience not nccessary but willing reliable honest worker; steady job. Give age, height, weight, health, wages with board. ADVERTISER 9472, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middleaged single man. Winter 1941, for small dairy-poultry farm near Kingston, N. Y. Good home, wages. Apply ADVERTISER 9474, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED APPLE pickers; write qualifications. 25 cents per hour and keep. WELDAY'S ORCHARD. Smithfield, Ohio.

WANTED — Good farmhand, teamster and good milker. Wages $30 per month with raise. ADVERTISER 9333, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED COUPLE or mother and son to raise grain, chickens on shares. Monthly minimum guarantee. P. W. BABCOCK, Blairstown, N. J.

COUPLE — For modern country home. Woman, good plain cook, waitress, light cleaning. Man, outside, heavy cleaning, must drive car. Two adults, child 13 in family. $70 start, comfortable quarters. State ages, experience, references. BOX 906, New Canaan, Conn.

MAN TO work on small farm, care of cow; must be a willing worker. Apply 15-17 Arch St., Newark, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER—Neat, small family, own room; good home, $30, A. DRESSLER, 226-09 135th Ave., Laurelton, L. I.

WOMAN FOR housework, family four; two school age children; doctor's home. $40 a month. MRS. BORDEN GRANGER, 370 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.

COUPLE—White, woman, cook, houseworker; man, grounds, handy. All year; Westchester County. State age, salary, experience; car. ADVERTISER 9478, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER — Middleaged, plain cook, good cleaner, steady; state wages, reference; near Philadelphia. ADVERTISER 9500, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARMER, good dairyman, single, or married; wife for housework, childless wanted. State wages, experience. Permanent job; board and room. PEACE DAIRY FARM, Lebanon, N. J.

REFINED SINGLE man wanted to do light work on sheep farm in exchange for board. ADVERTISER 9502, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN FOR work on poultry farm, must be sober, reliable and steady; opportunity for advancement. Write giving full particulars, also salary willing to start. I. MASON, Milltown, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, four in family, own room and bath, Scarsdale, N. Y.; give complete details, references, salary desired. ADVERTISER 9487, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED ON a commercial dairy farm, a clean young man. Must have experience in dairy work, washing bottles, etc., and must be an A-1 milker. State age, height, weight and experience. Wages $50, room, board. ADVERTISER 9490, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE FOR country home of two elderly people. Woman for housekeeping and plain cooking. Man for garden and outside work. Position open September 23. P. O. BOX 62, Kitchawan, N. Y.

WANTED AT once, a middleaged, single man; must be a good milker and teamster. No liquor or guns. $45 per month and board; Protestant. MR. PETER VANDERMARK, Hibernia Ave., Rockaway, N. J. Telephone Rockaway, N. J. 1151--M.

RELIABLE COUPLE for care of home. Woman good cook, man experienced driver and handy. Small family; pleasant situation; $50 month. Write particulars, references. SMITH 50 Brookside Drive, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED WHITE woman, between 35 and 50 to do housework and assist with cooking in the country for a family of 6 adults. One that wishes a good home instead of high wages; all improvements. MRS. W. L. WINCKLER, R. D., Westfield, N. J.

WANTED—Man on dairy farm; good teamster and milker. Small family; $50; house; milk. Albany County. ADVERTISER 9491, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAID, STRONG, under 50; housework, plain cooking for family of 3. Willing to assist in care of invalid; own room, bath. References; $40. FISCHER, 33 W. 92nd St., New York.

WANTED—General farmhand, experienced, year around position for right party. RUSSELL PETERS, Callicoon, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER — Apartment, adults, own room; $40 month. A. SMITH, 918 Ditmars Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED RELIABLE woman for cooking, serving, and general housework in small family in country; preferably one with grown child or other dependent to live with her in farmhouse adjacent to main house. Give full particulars in first letter, including names and addresses of recent employers. ADVERTISER 9499, care Rural New-Yorker

WANTED—Houseworker for business couple; cooking, some laundry, fond of children. Near New York and World's Fair. Steady work; sleep in. Write enclosing photo. HAWXHURST, 12 Summit Terrace, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED — Deaf and dumb farm laborer. E. J. STEWART, Jefferson, N. Y.

DAIRY FARMER, experienced man as superintendent of dairy farm with herd of 35 purebred Guernseys. Must be versed in modern crop methods, feeding and care of cattle, operation and maintenance of machinery, able to repair and remodel buildings. Only a non-drinker considered. Must sign contract and post $100 cash bond. Wages $100 per month, usual privileges, including 5 room modern cottage with light, heat and telephone. Wife must board men (separate quarters provided) on monthly allowance of $20 per man. Apply giving complete references to MISS. M. E. WHITE, Barrack Farm, Falls Village, Conn.

Situations Wanted

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, no children; life experience in all branches of dairy herd. Breeding, feeding and calf raising; can handle production and responsibility; excellent buttermaker, good references. ADVERTISER 9377, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, desires position, experienced, trustworthy, sober, college training, excellent references. ADVERTISER 9396, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALESMAN, 15 years experience selling and directing sales, seeking connection New York State. Excellent references. ADVERTISER 9436, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPENTENT WOMAN, companion, housekeeper for lady or couple; drives. Excellent reference. E. H., R. 1, Box 178, Saugerties, N. Y.

COUPLE, GOOD cook, poultryman, caretaker, driving. ADVERTISER 9420, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, 50, desires position on small farm or caretakers job. Self worker, milk few cows; experienced all around. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York.

POSITION WANTED as herd manager or caretaker. Single, age 25, farm raised; no liquor habits; experienced in all lines of farm animals and etc. State wages paid in first letter. Available September 10. ADVERTISER 9427, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE, REFINED Englishwoman, 41, pleasing personality, seeks position; working housekeeper, excellent with children, good cook; thrifty. Prefer Westchester. ADVERTISER 9422, care Rural New-Yorker.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, detailed clerical work. Ten year's experience, capable of supervision, with knowledge of farm operation. Age 32, married, references. Any location. ADVERTISER 9423, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN, formerly supervisor of childrens institution, wishes position: house mother or assistant. Excellent references. B. K., care of Hoffmann, 104 16 95th Ave., Ozone Park, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 17 years experience in every kind of poultry work, desires position. ADVERTISER 9430, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, MIDDLEAGED woman, Protestant; neat, refined, good cook, unencumbered. ADVERTISER 9442, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER - GARDENER, married, 42, agricultural school graduate; honest, hard-worker, excellent references, expcrienced in horses, cows poultry and gardening wants position as caretaker or working superintendent. ADVERTISER 9431, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 22 years experiencc in Europc, Canada and United States. Graduate of Collcge of Agriculture. Married, desires position as working farm manager on dairy, poultry or general farm. Experienced in raising purebred cattle and steers. ADVERTISER 9434, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, herdsman, desires position; thoroughly experienced in all lines, dairying, especial Golden Guernseys. Reference. ADVERTISER 9437, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE COUNTRY woman wants employment; Protestant family, Winter months. ADVERTISER 9447, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED COUPLE with son, 10, desire position as caretakers, inexperienced, but willing to learn, write LOCKE BOX 216, Hancock, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED by middleaged man, as handyman, caretaker; experienced in all lines of work; always sober. P. O. BOX 43, Genoa, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER EXPERIENCED, good cook, Scotch - American, Protestant; country. DUNN, P. O. Box 96, Grand Central Annex, New York.

COUPLE, GOOD cook; man experienced poultryman, caretaker, chauffeur. ADVERTISER 9458, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, all branches; entire lifetime experience making farm pay. ADVERTISER 9462, care Rural New Yorker.

POSITION AS route salesman 12 years experienced with large companies. Can also take charge of herd and milk supply. Best of reference, Cornell training. ADVERTISER 9463, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 12 years management experience, agricultural college graduate; available immediately. ADVERTISER 9464, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as farm manager, married, graduate Cornell, 25 years experience since graduation with horses, purebred cattle, clean milk production, A. R. testing, general crops. ADVERTISER 9465, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, middleaged, desires work on private estate; all round gardener and greenhouse man; 10 years experience; state wages. BOX 14, Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York.

WAR PREVENTS imports, modern farm, rare opportunity New York, Pennsylvania. Raise hogs for imported style high grade pork by-products; mail order shipments. No competition, possibilities success objectively; small overhead to start. Season September-April; details by agreement; mcritorious rcplies only answered. ADVERTISER 9466, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED AMERICAN couple desire position, caretaker, small estate. Same care and interest taken as of our own. Not servant type. ADVERTISER 9467, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER - SUPERINTENDENT, experienced in managing estates, speciality landscape; last position 9 years. German-American, married, no children; looking for a steady position. ADVERTISER 9468, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Middleaged, marricd, poultryman; lifetime experience all branches. 19 years last position. Only first class proposition considered. No liquor; best references; American born; Protestant. BOX 112, Armonk, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN desires part time work on farm in exchange for room and board. ADVERTISER 9469, care Rural New-Yorkcr.

YOUNG MAN, 22, agricultural school graduate, good milker; do farm work, run DeLaval machines, pasteurizer, bottler. Bucks or Montgomery County Pennsylvania preferred. ADVERTISER 9470, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, 40, 2 children; 10 years experience estate work. No liquor, tobacco. Dry hand milker; use tractor, horses, electric pasteurizer; references, state phone.; wages. ADVERTISER 9473, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY MANAGER, single, 25 years experience commercial and private plants expcrt incubating and brooding. Desires responsible position. Please state particulars. ADVERTISER 9475, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Experienced, reliable, best reference, farm school graduate; capable of taking full charge. E. FUNK, 257 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HANDYMAN, CAREFUL, painting; cow, $14 month. ADVERTISER 9479, care Rural New-Yorker.

MILKER, EXPERIENCED feeding, breeding. Single, desires permanent position. ADVERTISER 9481, care Rural New-Yorker,

WIDOW, 43, young daughter, desires housekeeping position; near school, conveniences; reasonable wages; refcrences exchanged. ADVERTISER 9483, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY a middleaged woman, position as housekeeper. ADVERTISER 9486, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN, faithful worker, experienced with chickens, wants steady place. conveniences. ADVERTISER 9489, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by refined Protestant woman as housekeeper. Companion in small family, plain cooking, driver's license. BOX 25, Lakewood, N. J.

POSITION WANTED as farm manager, 29, married, life experience, tractors, modern machinery, general farming; cattle, hogs, poultry, horticultural graduate, honest, capable; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 9493 care Rural New-Yorkcr.

YOUNG COLORED man wants position with private family; state details, can give reference. With board and place to stay. ADVERTISER 9495, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN AND farmer, experienced, married, good milker and careful feeder. Best of references. Address, 31 Worthley St., Red Bank, N. J.

MARRIED MAN, general farm worker, good milker, teamster; references. ADVERTISER 9496, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW WISHES housekeepers position; neat, plain cook, 38 years old. Prefer New Jersey or New York. ADVERTISER 9497, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, single, life experience, farming, gardening, chickens; six years institution, last four years mountain resort; handy all around; clean; best recommendations. ADVERTISER 9498, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MAN, sober, industrious, wishes permanent position on gentleman's country estate. No objection caring for two cows. Wages $40 per month, room, board, washing done. Write, GLYNN WHITE, care John Whatley, R. F. D. 1, Bristol, Pa.

Country Board

WORLD'S FAIR guests, cool, airy rooms, $1 person; five minutes Fair. Parking free. Reservations advisable. 42-23 Union St., Flushing, N. Y. Flushing 3-3292.

AUTUMN VACATION at Harvey's Mountain View is unexcelled. Scenery in its grandeur, bracing air and home cooking builds health to withstand Winter. Prices $2 to $3 per day; special weekly rates. C. E. HARVEY, Rochester, Vt.

WANTED—Children to board, parents care, excellent school. MRS. FRED BROWN, Cuyler, N. Y.

MODERN, CONGENIAL farm home, plenty good plain home cooking, excellent beds. Ideal for permanent home and hunters, $28 monthly. HELEN DITGES, Freehold, N. Y. Telephone Greenville 13 F 23.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet, five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED — Middleaged and elderly people to board. E. BRITTON, Westerlo, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED, lowest rates. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vermont.

PERMANENT HOME for little girl. Privatc, quiet, secluded; motherly care. $7 week. ADVERTISER 9459, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home; $1 person; five minutes Fair; reservation desirable. H. GRAUL, Box 321, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

LARGE FARM, quiet, conveniences; $40 month, $12 week. "OLD HOMESTEAD," Mansfield, Pa.

WANTED—Neat middleaged or elderly man to board. Country town New York. Good food, comfortablc room, modern conveniences. $10 per week. ADVERTISER 9471, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORLD'S FAIR—Two delightful rooms, bath adjoining; rcfined home; free parking. Five minutes to Fair. $1 person. GOEPFERT, 121-29 11th Ave., College Point, L. I.

RIVERSIDE FARMS, Winter guests, all modern, heated country home; near mountains; good meals. $7 weekly. Woodstock, Va.

Fruits and Foods

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, five pounds postpaid 85c; 10 pounds $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

HONEY — 60 best clover $4.50 not prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

NEW CROP Clover-basswood honey; 60 lbs. extracted $4; 24 boxes comb $3. WALTER A. WOOD, Naples, N. Y.

HONEY, NEW crop white clover, 60 lb. can $4.25, two $8. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

NEW CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.50; light amber $4; also comb honey. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

FINEST QUALITY white clover honey, 60 lb. can $4.50; 2 $8.75; 6 5 lb. pails $3.25; 12 $6. Liquidfied; all size bottled honey. F. K. CLAPSADDLE, Chaumont, N. Y.

HONEY, NECTAR brand, clover 5 lb. pail postpaid 80 cents, 2 for $1.50; fancy comb 4 prepaid $1. Also 60's and glass. HONEY BROOK APIARIES, Coxsackie, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, again. 5 pounds (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 pounds creamed $1.25; 5 pounds (liquid and comb) chunk $1.25. Postpaid into third zone. Healthy, sweet. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

SWEET POTATOES, selected Eastern Shorc Variety, $1 per bushel; $2 per barrel; F. O. B. Painter. GEORGE WARREN, Painter, Virginia.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, clover $4.80; clover-basswood $4.20; (white, buckwheat $3.90. 10 lb. pail delivered $1.75, and $1.40. Jars and cans for re-sale. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Adopt white child, 4 to 9 years, girl preferred; will take two of same family; farm mother. ADVERTISER 9425, care Rural New-Yorker.

LAYING BATTERIES, 17 Makomb units, 72 birds each. For sale reasonably. STONELEIGH FARMS, INC., Carmel, N. Y.

WATER TURBINE, water wheel equipment used wanted; also good hunting rifle. BARTH, 524 Forest Ave., Staten Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange, Niagara Orchard duster, 2 cylinder engine mounted on wheels. Bought power take-off outfit. Exchange for 22 inch cider mill. BISHOP FARMS, Cheshire, Conn.

WANTED — Scctional hurdle fence, second-hand. E. BOGDAHN, P. O. BOX 5, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SELECT — Northern-bred Italian or Caucasian queens, 60c each; very gentle and productive, HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Report for week ending Aug. 17, 1940. The leading pens are:

White Leghorns —	Points	Eggs
Harry A. Schnell	3076	2985
F. J. Stumpf	2993	3026
Missouri Valley Plty. Fm.	2804	2738
Harry A. Schnell	2783	2732
R. & B. Poultry Farm	2775	2630
Creighton Brothers	2735	2636
Fred Heuer	2649	2625
W. A. Downs	2613	2652
Piho Brothers	2610	2445
Roselawn Poultry Farm	2561	2557
S. C. Buff Leghorns		
Charles A. Richardson	1676	1672
White Wyandottes		
Missouri Valley Plty. Fm.	1686	1740
White Plymouth Rocks		
Miami Chick Hatchery	2114	2017
Faith Farm	1901	1872
Barred Plymouth Rocks		
R. C. E. Wallace	2558	2476
Walnut Acres	2443	2568
New Hampshires		
C. D. Cummings	2392	2322
Charles A. Richardson	2385	2266
Rhode Island Reds		
E. B. Parmenter	3285	3051
J. J. Warren	3001	2844
Crooks Farm	2785	2661
J. J. Warren	2770	2600
The Joachim Breeding Fm.	2766	2614
R. O. Wagemaker	2730	2782
E. B. Parmenter	2721	2561

Storrs Egg - Laying Contest

Carried on at the University of Connecticut at Storrs. Report for week ending August 17, 1940. The high pens are:

New Hampshires —	Points	Eggs
Joachim Breeding Farm	3224	2971
Ebenwood Farm	3196	2940
White Rocks		
John Spangenberg	2752	2660
Riley Poultry Farm	2724	2715
Barred Rocks		
R. C. Cobb	3356	3234
Dryden Plty. Breeding Fm.	3082	3037
Rhode Island Reds		
Ralph W. Anderson	3384	3190
Crooks Farm	3205	3015
E. B. Parmenter	3204	3002
Walter H. Rogler	3175	2997
J. J. Warren	3174	3017
White Leghorns		
J. A. Hanson	3877	3669
J. A. Hanson	3566	3358
Wm. L. Gilbert Home	3541	3344
Guy A. Leader	3293	3143
Kauder's Pdg. Leghorns	3293	3091

Various Egg Auctions

WEST PATERSON, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices, Aug. 20, 1940.

Jumbo	$0.40	@	$0.35½
Large	.39	@	.34
Medium	.34½	@	.29½
Pullet	.29½	@	.22
Peewees	.19½	@	.16
Brown Eggs —			
Jumbo	.42½	@	.38½
Large	.38	@	.34
Medium	.33½	@	.30
Pullet	.25½	@	.23

VINELAND, N. J.

White Eggs—Prices, Aug. 22, 1940.

Fancy, Extra	$0.33¾	@	$0.32
Fancy, Medium	.32¼	@	.29
Grade A, Extra	.32¾	@	.31
Grade A, Medium	.32	@	.28½
Prod., Extra	.29¾	@	.29
Prod. Medium	.28	@	.27
Pullets	.28	@	.18¼
Peewees	.17¼	@	.12
Ducks	.25½	@	.19½
Jumbos			.37
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, Extra	.33¾	@	.30½
Fancy, Medium	.29¼	@	.27
Grade A, Extra	.33	@	.29½
Grade A, Medium	.28¼	@	.26¼
Prod., Extra	.28¼	@	.26
Prod., Medium			.22¼
Pullets	.23¾	@	.17½

BUTLER, PA.

White Eggs—Prices, Aug. 20, 1940.

Fancy, Large	$0.33½	@	$0.29
Fancy, Medium	.28¼	@	.25¼
Extras, Large	.32	@	.29½
Extras, Medium	.28	@	.25½
Standard, Large	.28	@	.24½
Standard, Medium	.23½	@	.23
Prod. Standard Lg.	.22	@	.22
Prod. Extras Lg.	.29½	@	.26
Producers' Medium	.25¼	@	.20
Pullets, Select	.22	@	.16½
Pullets	.18¼	@	.16
Checks	.12¾	@	.12½
Brown Eggs —			
Fancy, Large	.30½	@	.29½
Fancy, Large	.21	@	.20
Extras, Large	.29	@	.28½
Extras Medium	.20¾	@	.20
Standard, Large	.24	@	.24
Producers' Large	.20½	@	.20½
Producers' Medium	.18½	@	.18½
Pullets	.18¾	@	.15

The Henyard

Success With Hens

After laying remarkably well all Winter the hens in mid-Summer are still laying well. They are kept confined all the time, do not even have a pen outside, yet they seem well and contented, show no signs of molting, as yet, and strangely, none of them have wanted to set. For a short time, back in the Spring, two or three of them were slightly broody, but got over it in a few days without taking to their nests at all, nor did they stop laying.

We keep laying mash before them, in a pan, all the time, but only what they will clean up. It is not allowed to become dirty, or sour. Just before they go to roost we give them a small amount of scratch grain. They get some green feed each day, lawn clippings or lettuce. Twice daily we fill their fountain with fresh water, and keep grit and shells before them all the time.

We have two Plymouth Rock hens that certainly do deserve honorable mention. They were two years old last Spring, laid all Winter, and are still laying. These two hens, although as alike as two peas from the same pod, as far as looks go, are otherwise just as different as any two humans might be.

Last Summer both of them wanted to set, so after they had been on the nests a few days I bought baby chicks for them. One of them accepted the chicks at once and was as careful with them as if she had been bringing up babies all her lfie. She allowed me to handle them too without any fuss and seemed to know my intentions were of the best. The other one acted as if she hadn't the faintest idea what the baby chicks were or what she was expected to do with them. She would cluck to them and then when one ventured within reach would peck it viciously or fling it across the pen and when I came near acted as if she expected to be murdered, which to tell the truth was the way I felt regarding her. After a couple of days coaxing she finally accepted them, but she never did care for them as the other one did her's.

Which goes to show, as one remarked recently, that hens do have personality. No two of them, regardless of appearance, are exactly alike.

New York. LILLIAN BLANTON.

Starting with Poultry

Is it possible for a man to run a poultry farm without much knowledge or experience? A. E.

New York.

Starting a poultry farm without experience seems to us quite doubtful. While it is not impossible to learn poultry keeping, there is a decided advantage in having some acquaintance with the business before investing any money in it. Agricultural bulletins and short courses at poultry schools will help with the preliminary information. After that it might be possible to get a learner's job on a poultry farm and go from that to a place of your own if desired.

Egg Faults

There appears to be a lot of misinformation about the cause of egg faults. It has been claimed that chickens that have been bred for high egg production lay relatively more faulty eggs than the ordinary, nondescript barnyard fowls. Also, it has been stated that "meat spots" result from the feeding of too much protein. Undoubtedly, inheritance plays a major role in the matter of faulty eggs, but the mere fact that some chickens produce twice as many eggs as others does not mean that a greater percentage of their eggs are likely to be faulty. The bulk of the available evidence indicates that diet ordinarily has little or nothing to do with the production of faulty eggs.

Several years ago two British investigators, E. T. Halnan and H. D. Day, examined more than 160,000 eggs in an effort to learn more about the causes of egg faults. Among other things, they compared the eggs produced by chickens in the West Suffolk County Egg Laying Contest with the eggs received by a large packing station. The former eggs were from chickens that had been bred for high egg production, the latter were from flocks of all kinds. Only 3.21 per cent of the eggs from the laying contest were faulty, whereas 6.17 per cent of the eggs received by the packing station were faulty.

Halnan and Day realized that the eggs received by the packing station ordinarily were not so well cared for before they were examined as were the eggs from the laying contest, and so they studied the relationship between the percentage of faulty eggs and the total number of eggs produced by the chickens in the contest. Their findings, which are for a period of three years, were as follows:

Eggs laid per bird per year	Per cent faulty eggs
30 - 70	4.3
71 - 110	3.8
111 - 150	3.4
151 - 190	2.3
191 - 230	2.8
231 or more	2.8

Thus, they found that there was a tendency for the high producers to lay relatively fewer faulty eggs than the low producers.

An examination of Halnan and Day's data on meat spots reveals that all the eggs from more than 60 per cent of the chickens in the laying contest were free of this fault and that nearly 55 per cent of the eggs that had meat spots were produced by about 10 per cent of the chickens. Inasmuch as all the chickens in the laying contest received the same diet it may be concluded that the meat spots were not attributable to the diet. On the other hand, it is logical to conclude that the tendency to produce eggs that have meat spots is a characteristic of the individual chicken.

The various faults, in addition to the meat spots, that were found to be characteristic of the individual chicken are deformed shell, watery white, large air space, and dropped yolk. In general, there was an association of meat spots, blood spots, and bloody eggs, in that these faults frequently occurred in the eggs of the same hen. Also, large air space was often associated with thin or deformed shells.

Inasmuch as Halnan and Day's data indicate that at least two-thirds of all egg faults are those that are characteristic of the individual chicken, a breeding program that includes a systematic examination of the eggs offers a good possibility of reducing the occurrence of egg faults. HARRY W. TITUS.

Our Cover Page

The Courthouse Building in Wiscasset, is the oldest in which court is still held in Maine, having been built in 1824, and Daniel Webster is among the lawyers who have pleaded there. It contains a jail that was at one time a State prison.

Boston Wool Market

Demand for fleece wools was light. Small quantities of fine Ohio delaines were moved at 34 to 36c in the grease, and graded quarter-blood combing bright fleece wools were sold in moderate volume at 38 to 40c in the grease. Country-packed lots of three-eighths and quarter-blood bright fleece wools were offered occasionally at 37 to 38c in the grease, delivered to Eastern mills, and a few carlots were sold, but it was reported to be difficult to interest many mill buyers in wools at this price level.

LEADING GRIT SALES IN NORTHEASTERN STATES
Your Dealer Has It!
ROLL-CRUSH Corp.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY
LEWISTOWN · · · PENNA.
STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS
Profit Producing BROILER CHICKS
Fast growing—full feathering—big framed, heavy-meated types from finest strains.
We are largest producers of broiler chicks in Penna.
Prices per 100 in lots of 100 to 5,000 — For delivery Sept. 1 to Dec 1, 1940
ROCK-HAMP BROILER CHICKS $10.00
HEAVY-ASSORTED—Top Grade heavy breeds (no Leghorns) 7.50
RESTOCK Your Laying Houses
Now's the time to get choice layers at low prices—R.O.P. Sired Chicks in our big type heavy-laying White Leghorns, also New Hampshire of special New England breeding.

	Grade AA	Special Matings
White Leghorns (St. Run)	$9.00	$10.00
B. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds Wh. Wyandottes (St. Run)	9.50	10.50
New Hampshires (St. Run)	9.50	11.00
Hamp-Rock "Sex-Linked" Cross (St. Run)	11.00	12.00
Hamp-Rock "Sex-Linked" Cross Pullets		15.50

MASTER-MATED R. O. P. SIRED LEGHORNS
Dams' Records 200 to 250 eggs (St. Run) $12.00
Dams' Records 250 to 312 eggs (St. Run) 13.00
Add ½c per chick on orders less than 100.
Send check or Money Order—or 1c per chick deposit—balance C.O.D. We prepay postage or express. Guarantee 100% live arrival.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, INC.
Box R, Lewistown, Penna.

BROILER CHICKS OF CONTROLLED BREEDING

If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are amazingly low for these fine broiler chicks.
WRITE FOR PRICES
Hubbard Farms
Box 12 WALPOLE, N.H.
HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

WARREN'S MASS. CERTIFIED R.I.REDS
WARREN'S CHAMPION REDS
Are the World's Standard Sterling Quality for foundation Breeding and Production Flocks, for Heaviest Year-Round Production and Superfine Market Quality.
Rhode Island Reds and Rock-Red Cross (Barred)
All U. S.—Massachusetts Pullorum Clean
Tested yearly since 1929, without a reactor. And every Warren Chick you buy has the same breeding that has created all Warren Champions; the same health, livability and longevity that have made the strain Supreme.
Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Write Today for Catalog and Economy Prices Figured to Step Up Your Sales and Profits
J. J. WARREN
Box 20, North Brookfield, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.
Bonded Against B.W.D.

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS
Big Values in EXTRA-Profit Fall Chicks
R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Big Type White Leghorns $8.40 per 100 and up
Are You Aware of the EXTRA-PROFITS you can make? on an 'Autumn Flock of WENE Chicks"
9 PURE BREEDS—4 WENEcrosses—for Every Purpose.
HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR:
Write NOW for Catalog and Complete Price List.
Wene Chick Farms, Box A-101, Vineland, N. J.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM

FOR AUTUMN BROILERS AND WINTER LAYERS
SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires and Chris-Cross BARRED Hybrids, for All Weathers, All Climates, give you Fast Growth, High Livability, Heavy Production, Plump Broilers or Prime Roasters. Ask for Cat. & Prices. Andrew Christie, Box 60, Kingston, N.H.

PULLETS Large type English Leghorns 10-12 weeks 55c. 65c. Immediate shipment. SMITH'S POULTRY FARM, ELYRIA, OHIO

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS
1940 breeders and 1941 poults. Belchertown, Mass.

DUCKLINGS Pekins, $14 hundred; Runners, $12. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

NO Toxic After-Shock WHEN YOU Worm WITH ROTA-CAPS

They DON'T Set Back Growing Birds . . DON'T Knock Egg Production!

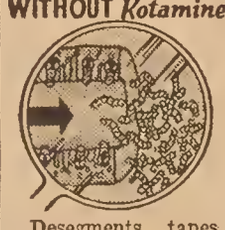
Those who worm with Rota-Caps say: "We prefer Rota-Caps because they *don't interfere* with normal growth and laying schedules." In other words, ROTA-CAPS *don't* cause *Toxic After-Shock.*

ROTAMINE DOES IT

This exclusive, new drug eliminates *Toxic-after-shock*—protects birds from unnecessary systemic absorption. Rotamine sets up mild but quickly effective peristaltic action which not only expels large round worms and capillaria worms, but also gets these tapes (heads and all): R. tetragona, R. echinobothrida (in chickens), and M. lucida (in turkeys).

Get Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps from your local dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct. State size and quantity and enclose check or money order to . .

Old WAY WITHOUT Rotamine



Desegments tapes, leaving live heads to grow new bodies.

NEW WAY WITH Rotamine

Expels Heads and All of these tapes: R. tetragona, R. echinobothrida in chickens and M. lucida in turkeys.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories
Charles City, Iowa

Prices: Pullet: 100, 90c; 300, $2.50; 1,000, $6.00. Adult: 100, $1.35; 200, $2.50; 500, $5.00; 1,000, $9.00.

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS CONTAINING Rotamine

ONE-TWO-THREE RATION

For Broilers - Pullets - Layers

Economical - Simple Common Sense

"Mix it Yourself"

For Particulars, FREE, Write "Buttermilk", Danville, Ill.

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HELPS CUT DOWN LOSSES FROM SPREAD OF COLDS • ROUP • BRONCHITIS

Paultry profits come from healthy birds. Help your flock keep healthy. Dust your birds frequently with B-K POWDER, the wonderful germ-killing agent. Helps prevent spread of disease when cold weother brings calds,raup,bronchitis.Inexpensiveta use—apply with ardinory dustgun.

GETS RESULTS

E. B. Irwin, Irwin's Hatchery, Freeport, Po., says "Lost season a friend of mine brought 1000 chicks here from Ohio. They had a severe case af infectious branchitis. We dusted them twice doily and in four days it was all cleoned up with a lass af fifty chicks. This loss occurred in the beginning before we used B-K Powder."

ADD B-K TO DRINKING WATER

One sick chick moy infect your entire flock. Add B-K Powder to your birds' drinking water every doy to help prevent spreod of disease among flock.

DISINFECT COOPS AND BRDDDING HDUSES

Use B-K Powder regularly, according to directions, to aid in preventing transmission of diseases.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

GENERAL LABORATORIES DIV.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co.
Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.
Send me FREE sample battle af your B-K Powder, the germ-killing agent far poultry, and descriptive literature.
NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
_____RNY

Publisher's Desk

As a reader of the R. N.-Y. I always go through Publisher's Desk first. I think its worth the price of the paper alone, and then some, for the services you give your readers. I would like to know if you please could give me some information in my case. I own six cemetery lots in a Memorial Park cemetery. Have my lots any value? Is there any place where those lots could be sold? Those lots were given to me in part payment in a settlement of an obligation of another concern.

Pennsylvania. M. W.

The exchange of obligations was not improved by the acquisition of cemetery lots. There has been considerable complaint of misrepresentation by salesmen in some cemetery propositions. We advised against the so-called investment, especially when it involved giving up stock or real estate in exchange. Morton Gilbert, who promoted Memorial Park propositions, had his activities curtailed by the authorities. He was charged with using the mails to defraud and a jail sentence was imposed. The general plan is to buy cheap land and sell off unimproved lots at high prices as cemetery lots with the promise of resale at a profit. Resales are seldom made for the promoters are not interested in resales. Cemetery lots are purchased for family use and it seems ghastly to trade on such laudable purposes.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has proved to be very helpful in our home. This Department has been so kind in helping others that I thought I would come to you for assistance at this time. An investment of over $100 was made in the Miami Avocado Citrus Fruit Growers' Association of Miami, Fla. From time to time they wrote for money for fertilizing, working the land, replanting, etc. We gave what we could and in return would receive additional shares in the company. Now nothing has been heard from them for some time and we would be glad to have any information that you can give concerning this association. S. E.

New York.

This company seems to have been organized for the business of growing and marketing citrus fruits. It sounds like one of the many unit orchard propositions that were so prevalent a few years ago. The company is delinquent in taxes and we are told is in a process of liquidation. The receiver reports that there are secured accounts in judgment against the property and taxes in arrears. Other liens would come after the taxes and judgments. The indebtedness is said to be in the neighborhood of $70,000 and the assets approximately $23,000. There is not one chance in a thousand that capital stock or preferred stock will have any value. If the holding happened to be secured in one of the many mortgages against the property there might be a partial payment on it, but the prospect is not encouraging.

George Goetz, 124 East 24th St., New York was held by the Attorney General's office on a charge of selling Grade A securities to a Newark, N, J. woman on a piece of property in Bergen County, N. J., which he had originally purchased, it is said, for $5,000. Goetz had issued $17,000 worth of certificates of interest against the land but the land was declared to be virtually worthless and had never been improved or touched in any way and in addition a swamp ran through the property. This was the backing for his Grade A securities. Goetz was said to be a former oil royalty salesman and later opened an office on Fifth Avenue as a security broker. He disappeared but was located by detectives.

I would like to ask you if you could collect a room and board bill of $15 for me? C. D.

New Hampshire.

Individual accounts of this kind can seldom be collected without recourse to legal action and frequently they are not large enough to warrant it. Sometimes a Justice of the Peace is able to bring about payment. We seldom are successful in collecting them as there is little pressure one can bring to bear on individuals who persist in ignoring just debts, and our requests for payment get the same absent treatment.

Although I am not a subscriber some of my family are and I have read your column and I know a man who received help from you. Perhaps you can help me. A man came to our home saying he was a talent scout for radio broadcasting and would like to offer radio work to our children. We found the plan was to sign up for a 26 weeks' course at $2 a week for a three week trial which might later result in an audition at one of the broadcasting stations. If they did not show talent it could be dropped and the $10 registration fee would be refunded. We foolishly signed the contract. I tried to read it but the agent talked incessantly and told me we had to make up our minds right away as they had an opening and if we didn't desire it some one else would. When we read the contract later we found that it was the 26 week course at $2 a week and we would have to pay $3 carfare each week, which is more than we can stand financially. Do you think there is any possibility of getting the $10 back? He told an altogether different tale to a friend in a nearby town. S. B.

New Jersey.

There is always a catch to look out for when any agent or representative tells you to sign right away or lose your chance. Don't worry; they will be back. It is the signature they are after and it is no concern of theirs whether you are sucessful or not. They get their commission out of your first payment. The wisest plan is to refuse to sign anything until you have read it over and better yet, thought it over and perhaps, as they say, slept on it. You have the right to investigate anything you are urged to sign or join and if by the delay you lose a chance to go in at that particular time at least you have good information to guide you another time. Too many sign in haste and repent at leisure. We do not know whether this $10 will be returned but we shall try and get it.

On December 8, 1939, I expressed a 30 dozen case of eggs to Mr. Otto Gass, 57 Mt. Hope Place, New York City, N. Y., and have not received the money ($9.58) or any word from him whatsoever. I have written to him several times and have had the American Railway Express Company try to collect the money for me but they have been unsuccessful to this date. I have been a subscriber to your paper a good many years and having read your Department "Publisher's Desk" I would appreciate it very much if you would try your best to collect this bill from Mr. Otto Gass.

Pennsylvania. T. S. C.

Otto Gass is evidently receiving his mail at this address but he makes no response to demands on him for payment. The amount is not large enough to take legal action but the small sums to these irresponsible people mean a large loss in the end, and this is our reason for urging our readers to insist upon proper credentials before making shipments. Sometimes an address is used merely for the purpose of getting mail there and picking up packages. It is easy to disappear and many times the individuals are not known to the neighbors.

I sent a load of sweet potatoes to Schilit Produce Company, 1814 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Penna. They sent me a check for $127.90 but it was returned unpaid. I need this money and hope you can collect it for me.

Maryland. J. W. B.

The concern was indifferent to demands for payment but finally promised to pay in installments. They did not do so. The account was given to an attorney who succeeded in collecting $25 and later got a judgment for the balance. However, the proprietor had put all assets in the name of his wife and the judgment could not be collected and no free assets could be found. It is therefore, necessary to charge the account off as worthless.

Can you tell me if the Plymouth Silver Mines Company, which in 1909 was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, is still in business? F. S.

Massachusetts.

This company's charter was suspended in 1913 for non-payment of the franchise tax. We can find no other record of it and under the circumstance can see no value in the stock.

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S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	6.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	7.00
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95% GUAR. PULLETS 100% Live Delivery	Str. 100	Pullts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$3.50
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N. H. Reds	7.00	11.00	6.50
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	11.00	7.50
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

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Hens Mated with Direct Chicks, Str. Run $5.95-100. Tom Barron Males. Cockerels $3.-100.
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White & Black Giants, Lt. Brahmas, N. H. Reds, White & Barred Rocks..... Dark Cornish, 12c ea. Straight Breeds $6.95-100. Send no Money. Chicks & Postage C.O.D. 100% Alive.
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Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W.Brattleboro,Vt.

BLOODTESTED N.H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox,W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Poults; prices lower. M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.
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Freshly Emptied 8-hoop, 50-gallon, white oak, whiskey barrels. $1.00 each, 6-$5, 20 up 75c each. Ask for carload prices, cash with order. SHO-OFF ORCHARDS PRODUCTS CO., 107 N. Washington Peoria, Ill.

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Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

SUBSTANTIAL POULTRY, stock farm, 100 acres, state highway, good buildings. electricity. Investigate. CHARLES MILLER, Marydel, Md.

FOR SALE — The famous Harvest Farms in the town of Moreau, Saratoga County, New York. Four farms, each with house and farm buildings. 193 acre farm, $12,500; 13 acre farm, $6,000; 200 acre farm, $15,000; 239 acre farm, $13,000. Inquire E. K. GRAHAM, 11 Broad St, New York City.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6,500, cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FARM PLOTS, 4 to 10 acres, level, no swamp; $35 acre, easy terms. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

MIDDLEAGED COUPLE wanted to rent part of large farm house, located 12 miles from Newton, N. J. All conveniences; rental $30 per month, with privilege of using two henhouses accommodating 700 chickens. References required. Address M. B. HARTRANFT, Adm., 4442 N. Uber St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTHEAST VIRGINIA farms, Virginia's best. VIRGINIA REALTY CO., Carrsville, Virginia.

FOR SALE — 37½ acres on state road, one mile to town and railroad. New bungalow, 4 rooms. Usual outbuildings. Fruit for home use; fine for couple. Good reason for selling. A bargain, $2,400, part down. C. E. KNIGHT, R. D., Marydel, Md.

FOR SALE — 185 acre farm, equipped with stock and tools; price $8,500. For further particulars write, GEORGE CHORNOCK, Rt. 1, Granville, N. Y.

75 ACRES land, small farms or building lots, $25 and up; Eastern New York. ADVERTISER 9428, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 206 acre dairy farm, 150 acres tillable soil, woodland and pasture; cattle and hay barn, modern appliances in excellent condition; 9 room house, garage, poultry house, and machinery barns; main highway. Write CARL WARNER, East Canaan, Conn.

COMFORTABLE VILLAGE house, northern New York, 3 rooms, bath, large barn, henhouse, splendid water; 1½ acres; reasonable. Reason, widow. NETTIE RAMSDELL, Dickinson Ctr., N. Y.

12 ACRE stocked, equipped poultry and apple farm. 20 miles from Atlantic City. 1,500 Leghorn birds. Five acre bearing apple orchard range. Nine room dwelling, furnace heat. 4,000 egg incubator capacity. 9,000 square feet housing space; electric light, piped water throughout. Price $6,000, half cash. Write owner for particulars. JOSEPH McGUIRK, Mays Landing, N. J.

RENT OR SELL, fully equipped, 40 room Christian boarding house, 20 cow barn farm, 145 acres. Very reasonable, fine opportunity. 100 miles New York. ADVERTISER 9435, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — One to five acres cleared land for Summer home, 75 miles from New York City. ADVERTISER 9438, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—53 acre farm, 35 cleared, good soil, well fenced, open range, on good county road; school bus, tobacco barn, no house, near Lake Lochloosa, fishing, hunting. $595 cash. RINKLE, Rt. 1, Hawthorn, Florida.

EIGHT ROOM house, all conveniences; 2 car garage; 3½ acres; 3 pump canopied gas station; 5 poultry houses, battery house, running broiler business, stock, equipment. $1,200 down, rest small monthly payments. CONKLIN, North Delsea, Vineland, N. J.

NEAR CITY, 80 acre farm, 25 tillage offers privacy; 5 room house, springs. $800 cash, $1,000 mortgage. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, New York.

WANTED TO rent stocked dairy farm or work on shares with option to buy. ARNOLD NIELSON, Freehold, N. Y.

100 ACRE farm, 10 room house, near village, abundance of excellent water, beautiful view; ideal for city man. Reasonable terms for quick sale. BOX 15, Margaretville, N. Y.

96 ACRE one-man general farm. Excellent site for Summer home. 1¾ miles from typical Vermont village. Nestled among rolling hills, invigorating climate, opportunity for practically all forms of Summer and Winter sports. Farmstead recently renovated. $1,600. Write for illustrated detailed description and long-term financing plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

EASTERN SHORE, Maryland, 33 acres. 4 room bungalow, electricity, ample fruit and outbuildings. Priced right. C. M. GORDON, 740 Naval Place, Portsmouth, Va.

FOR SALE — Boarding house, 15 rooms, 16 acres, electricity, gas near; state road, R. R. station, Delaware River. Trout brook, concrete swimming pool on property. Barn, chicken coops, 4 cows, 800 chickens. JACK NIFLOT, Long Eddy Sullivan County, N. Y.

HUNDRED ACRES, house, two big farm buildings, electricity, bath, steam heated, Middletown, N. Y. Ideal for dairy-poultry farmer having stock, machinery. Long lease, very low rent, immediate possession. Rare opportunity. Act quickly. SCHLOSSER 4711 12th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED COUPLE wanted to rent part of large farm house near Altamont, N. Y.; $15 month. Privilege wide range of land for turkey farm. Electricity in the Spring. References required. J. P. WHITE, Fayetteville, N. Y.

NEW REAL estate catalogue, now ready for distribution. It will give you descriptions and prices of 86 Lancaster County, selected farms and homes. Write for your copy today. McCLURE BROS., Quarryville, Pa.

FOR SALE—70 acres with 2 houses. MARY FRANKFATHER, Branchport, N. Y.

CAPABLE COUPLE want small business, limited cash. MERTON, 69 Washington Ave., Hillsdale, N. J.

140 ACRES, 25 cows, 650 hens, tractor, milking machine, 2 new houses, 1, 9 rooms, other 8 and baths. Seven miles Cochecton, in Pennsylvania; with stock or without, owner. ADVERTISER 9451, care Rural New-Yorker.

100 ACRE farm $2,500. Small farms, easy terms. C. WITMER, Crewe, Va.

FOR SALE—Corner location, 6 rooms, brick dwelling on paved streets in Philadelphia, Pa. Another in Connecticut, near to train service and bathing beaches; on good road, city water, electricity. Rent for $540, price $7,000. ADVERTISER 9452, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE OR sell, exceptional Vermont farm and tourist business, for income property. Stocked, equipped, cabins, lake, gas pumps; cement road, near city. ADVERTISER 9456, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS IN the Finger Lake country. 34 acres, ½ mile from Cayuga Lake and Aurora village, adjoins Wells College property. Excellent buildings. 53 acre farm on improved road, good buildings, near village. A bargain. 34 acres, good house and garage on State road, near village, very cheap. BLANCHE P. McINTOSH, Locke, N. Y.

NINE ROOM house, 35 acres; ideal for poultry or Summer place; Massachusetts. $1,400. ADVERTISER 9453, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OF about 20 acres, with fair buildings, on State highway, near Hornell; fine location, suitable for chickens or berries. VICTOR MILLER, Avoca, N. Y.

141 ACRE farm, $4,000; good fertile land, good building, water, electric lights, timber, hard road and school bus at door. Apply TONY MESSINA, Hartly, Delaware.

FOR SALE—20 acre farm, 45 miles west of Rochester, near Ridge Road 104. Small stone house, barn, 2 chicken houses, etc.; land all tillable; price $600. Also 70 acres, nearby about two-thirds tillable, being very productive farm land with 4 acre pear orchard; price $1,200. Terms. M. & J. BYER, Lyndonville, N. Y.

ANYONE WISHING a good farm, direct from owner get in touch with LELAND QUIMBY, Unadilla, N. Y.

HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, bath, sun room, modern conveniences, slate roof, hot water heat. Stone garage. Very desirable location. Price $5,000. ADDRESS X, 28 Welling Ave., Warwick, Orange County, New York.

NEAR PROSPEROUS attractive Springfield, exceptionally nice State road farm with 15c quart milk route, reasonable. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE — 16 acre farm, 8 room house, chicken coop and barn; $2,800. Terms to suit buyer. B. GASPARINO, Mystic, Conn.

FOR SALE—Building lots in Dublin Borough. Mr. R. S. TRUMBORE, owner, Dublin, Pa.

WANTED TO rent on shares with option of buying, 20-30 cow farm, completely equipped. ADVERTISER 9477, care Rural New-Yorker.

FLORIDA DAIRY, good income; would consider trade, further north. INGLESIDE DAIRY, Hilliard, Fla.

POULTRY FARM with at least 30 acres of land in New York State. Not more than 100 miles New York City wanted by poultry man. ADVERTISER 9480, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM ON U. S. highway, half way between Philadelphia and New York City; best of soil, location and markets, for sale by old couple. ADVERTISER 9482, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Small farm with building near village. ADVERTISER 9484, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Business with agricultural connection, or will consider modern farm. First class only; full details. ADVERTISER 9485, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR sale, good location for Dude Ranch. Excellent hunting, deer, fox, rabbit, coon and pheasant. Address P. O. BOX 112, Athens, N. Y.

FARM WANTED by reliable couple, within 120 miles New York City in Pennsylvania or New York; near bathing. $1,000 cash, balance monthly; no agents. ADVERTISER 9488, care Rural New-Yorker.

LAKEVIEW FARM estate, an unusual offering of a modern, attractive, splendid, Colonial type farm home, in almost perfect condition; within few yards of beautiful lake and state road; on cross roads, near village. 12 productive acres, more if desired. Large modern buildings, cost over $20,000. Due to death will sacrifice for only $5,000. Picture and details. No better bargain ever offered. C. E. TURNER, Federalsburg, Md.

30-40 COW equipped dairy farm, electricity, bath, level land, main road, situated south Mohawk Valley, east of Chenango Valley New York State. Priced right and terms. ADVERTISER 9492, care Rural New-Yorker.

50 ACRES mostly black soil, level no hills; Canajoharie. No buildings; $1,000; $75 cash, $10 monthly. ADVERTISER 9494, care Rural New-Yorker.

330 ACRE farm, two silos, modern barn, 60 head, slate roofs, well watered; $12,000, $4,000 cash. 380 acre farm, stocked and equipped, milk sales $2,800 for 6 months; expected sales 1941 $7,000. Cash price $20,000, $6,000 cash required. F. E. DRUMM, Niverville, New York.

SACRIFICE 122 acre stock farm, 10 room stone house, large barn, other buildings, 20 acre orchard, spring water; with or without crops and machinery. Price and details write, SAM PANIK, East Greenville, Pa.

FOR SALE — Two Eastern Shore of Maryland farms, 13 and 76 acres. Convenient to schools, churches and town. Telephone and electric current. Come and see growing crops; half cash. ADVERTISER 9503, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO buy, New York State or Connecticut, small house or cottage, some improvements; on frequent road; few acres land, close to town or city. ADVERTISER 9501, care Rural New-Yorker.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—For sale, famous White Goat Dairy of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rodzinski. 20 purebred milking Saanen does, 4 Nubians, 10 grades, 10 Yearlings, Saanen and Toggenburgs purebred, 12 purebred Saanen Kids, 6 Nubian Kids, 1 Toggenburg, 1 grade, 2 Saanen Bucks and 1 Toggenburg. Complete dairy equipment with pasteurizer, cooler, bottling machine, etc. Started as a hobby, after one year due to the rapidly growing and ever increasing demand for more milk has become a real business with established markets in New York City and Pittsfield, Mass. Professional activities elsewhere prevents owners from continuing operation of this dairy. WHITE GOAT FARMS, Stockbridge, Mass.

Help Wanted

WORKING FOREMAN for modern hay and stock farm. Must be good with machinery and tools. Must like animals, prefer some experience with horses. Good position for right man. ADVERTISER 9303, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for general farming; good dry hand milker, teamster. $35, room, board. No booze or cigarettes. HUGH RUSSELL, Ghent, N. Y.

WOMAN—Middleaged, clean, healthy; modern farm home. Plain cook; may bring child; references. One lady in family. $20 month and board. B. ASCIONE, Box 150, R. D. 2, Toms River, N. J.

FARMHAND. HARDWORKER for large poultry farm at Marlborough, N. Y. Permanent job, $25 month and full board. Not over 40. Give full particulars and references. KULAY, 80 W. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Single farmhand, poultry chores. Wages $1 per day and good home. SAMUEL JACOBSEN, Browns Store, Va.

WANTED FOR general housework, young white girl between 25 and 40. Lovely private home, two adults, very little laundry. $30 to start with, experience necessary. ADVERTISER 9426, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Married, general farmer on Sullivan County farm. No liquor, house privileges; $40 per month. Permanent. ADVERTISER, 9424, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Handyman on farm. No liquor; $10 per month, board, good home. LOCK Box 8, Leeds, N. Y.

SINGLE, WORKING herdsman; good home and wages to agreeable man with good habits. 70 cow dairy and general farm, pleasant surrounding, near town; wholesale milk production. State experience and salary first letter. J. A. BLAKESLEE, R. D. 3, Newton, N. J.

WANTED — Man help general farming and grade A dairy. Good wages, house, etc. Chance improvement for right man. New Jersey. ADVERTISER 9429, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE COUPLE, farm raised man, general farm work. Wife housework, good permanent home. Experience, reference, wages expected. ADVERTISER 9432, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, MARRIED, no encumbrances. Horses, lawn, garden, upkeep. Wages $50 a month, with cottage. Send copy of reference. R. D. TAYLOR, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.

GIRL WANTED for Long Island poultry farm, grading and packing of eggs, assist dressing poultry room. Board with owner; 18 to 25 age. State wages expected; permanent position. ADVERTISER 9433, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE EXPERIENCED, reliable with satisfactory references. Woman cook, laundry, housework, serve. Man gardener, some housework, etc. Family one adult. In country near Geneva. All modern conveniences; must have own car. State wages expected. ROBERT C. GAMBEE, MacDougall, N. Y.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT wanted for combination dairy and beef cattle farm; within 60 miles of Albany. Choice salary, profit share basis of tenancy. ADVERTISER 9439, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced farmhand, single. Must be good dry hand milker and able to handle horses. All year round job. $40 per month plus room and board. State age, experience and send copy of references. ADVERTISER 9440, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man, good dry hand milker, experienced tractor man in hilly country. Steady year round work. $40 per month and board. State qualifications and send references. ADVERTISER 9441, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN on small dairy farm. Requirements: experience all branches dairy farming, sober, honest, gentleman. Live in home with owner. Write full particulars, stating age, experience to ADVERTISER 9443, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN WANTED for city dairy who understands production of milk for New York City market under new regulations, to take charge of 160 cows. State qualifications. ADVERTISER 9444, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — White, middleaged woman for general housework, including laundry; 3 in family, child aged 2 years. Must be able to answer telephone. State wages. ADVERTISER 9445, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING SUPERINTENDENT, Responsible married man, not over 40 with practical and agricultural school experience to help owner with 30-50 acres vegetables, 4 acres fruit, and small pigeon and poultry flocks on modern Eastern Suffolk farm. Must understand and operate truck, tractor, and tractor machinery. Handy with repairs, etc. Separate house with running water, bath, light and heat. Wife must board man in Summer. Permanent position for right man. Must be sober and good worker. State fully age, experience, references, and salary expected. No liquor. BOX D, Shelter Island, New York.

HOUSEWORKER — 2 positions open, young, some knowledge cooking. Good home, own room; adult family. PAUL WEILL, Suffern, N. Y.

COUPLE — Gardener, caretaker, drive car; woman, cook and housework. Near New York. State salary and age. ADVERTISER 9446, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, WILLING, child's nurse, light housework, Westchester County. Write experience, wages expected. ADVERTISER 9448, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN for general housework and assistance with care of child. Must be thoroughly reliable, neat and capable. Write giving references and experience. ADVERTISER 9450, care Rural New-Yorker.

VERY GOOD and experienced man wanted on dairy farm; must be steady and single. Give particulars and wages wanted to STEINER'S FARMS, Prattsville, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, middleaged woman on a farm; a man 59, alone, don't mind a child. E. B. EDWARDS, Kenoza Lake, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER healthy, industrious, economical; no smoking. Two in family, state age. $30 monthly. ADVERTISER 9476, care Rural New-Yorker.

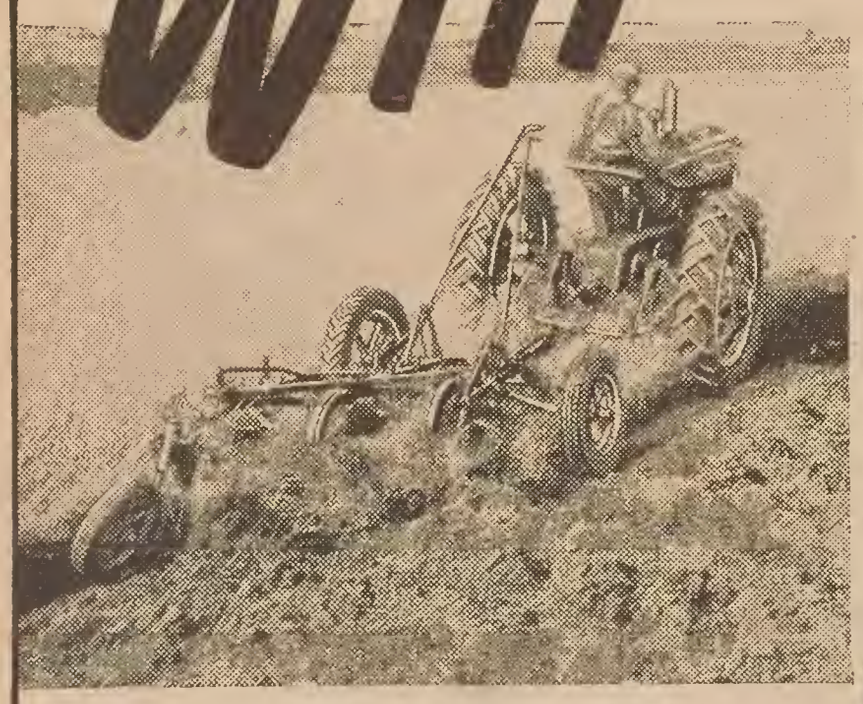
WANTED—Domestic female, general houseworker, good plain cook, experienced. Cheerful home; two school children; own room, bath. $45. ADVERTISER 9454, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MAN wanted as foreman in a pasteurizing and bottling plant with thorough knowledge of refrigeration, boilers and all dairy equipment; separating cream; manufacturing cultured buttermilk; Jewish sour cream. Able to handle help in fair sized plant. Must be familiar with New York and New Jersey Health Department regulations. State age, experience, references, starting salary, and when available. ADVERTISER 9457, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT CAPABLE woman, middleaged, for general housework. Three adults, country, $30 monthly. Good home, own living quarters. Please give reference, particulars, first letter. ADVERTISER 9461, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 496.

Win - the GENUINE FARMALL Way !



Farmall farming is a *peaceful* mechanization by which American farmers are controlling all their power operations, all their crops, in all the four seasons. The Farmall-M is shown, with 3-furrow Little Genius Plow.

Harold Jones of Chariton, Iowa, is doing a fine job of deep plowing here in tough sod. His tractor is the plucky new Farmall-A which is filling all power needs on thousands of small farms today. Harold operates 120 acres, and he has no horses on his farm. He planted 65 acres of corn this year with direct-connected planter, cultivating it with this "Culti-Vision" tractor.

● Hundreds of thousands of farmers and their sons have found farming much more interesting and profitable since International Harvester announced the *Farmall System of Farming* over 17 years ago. Farsighted owners everywhere have built their success year after year on the practical performance of *genuine* Farmall power and equipment. Many have disposed of their last horse or mule, and their reliance on Farmall has been well rewarded through the years.

Today, more than ever, the Farmall System—sound, modern, up-to-the-minute!—is your safe, common-sense choice. There is no need to experiment with untried principles.

When you choose one of the four new Farmalls you get low-cost power from an overhead-valve engine that is *the envy of the industry*. You get the comfort of "Culti-Vision." You can have easy, quick control of equipment with "Lift-All." You get today's most modern tractor—built by the world's leading tractor builder.

You'll Be Proud to Say, "I OWN A FARMALL!"

All summer long, farmers have wanted more Farmalls than our great tractor factories could build. Be sure—be safe—choose your Farmall now. The International Harvester dealer will deliver it in time for fall and winter work, well ahead of your big spring rush. He will demonstrate whenever you say the word.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Four NEW Streamlined Beauties Head Up the FARMALL SYSTEM OF FARMING TODAY!

EXCLUSIVE FARMALL FEATURES
"Lift-All" "Culti-Vision"

YOU, TOO, can BANK BY MAIL

Thousands of savers, everywhere, bank with us regularly. Join them! Enjoy insured protection for your savings; interest compounded quarterly; many other advantages. Mail coupon below for FREE booklet with full details of easy, safe Bank by Mail plan.

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Please mail free booklet about your bank and easy, safe banking by mail plan.

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Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

STEADY WORK-GOOD PAY

Reliable man wanted to call on farmers. No experience or capital required. Pleasant work. Home every night. Big Money every day. Wonderful new proposition. Particulars free. Write McNESS CO., Dept. 448, Freeport, Illinois.

FOR INVENTORS INVENTION RECORD FREE

Write today for valuable 72-page booklet "How to Get Your Patent" and "Record of Invention" form—both FREE. L. F. Randolph, 591 Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

For $2 postpaid. Edmond's Poultry Account Book. The Rrual New-Yorker 333 W. 30th St., New York.

Particular Farmers Prefer

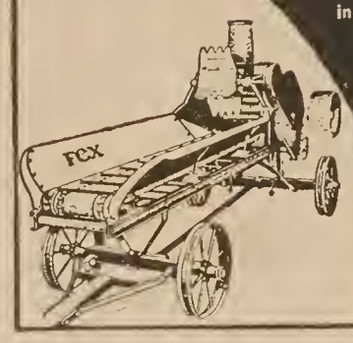
TRADE FRICK MARK FOX

SILO FILLERS

Because Frick-Red Fox silo fillers chop and store silage, hay, straw, fodder and make course or fine meal from dry forage crops, they are popular among progressive farmers everywhere.

Timken tapered roller bearings support the cutting cylinder shaft; one piece main frame, built-in knife sharpener, adjustable heavy hardened-steel cutting bar with four sharp edges rubber tired hay feeder wheel, powerful direct - drive blower with adjustable outlet are among the features that make these light running cutters the choice of dairy farmers, beef feeders and operators of large feed mills the country over. They are built in types and sizes ranging from small silo fillers to large heavy-duty industrial types.

Frick — Fox Silo Filler



Ask your nearest Frick Dealer or Branch for literature on our full line of power farming machinery.

Branches at:- Canandaigua and Scotia, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Williamsport, Harrisburg, Easton, Penna.; and other principal cities.

WAYNESBORO, PA.
FRICK CO.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Starting With Bees

From the many requests I have received for information in response to my article on "Farm Bees Pay Big Wages" in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, I am convinced that not only farmers but numerous rural residents would very much like to produce their own sweet (the healthiest sweet) in their own dooryard, but they don't know how to start nor how to continue after they have started. I have even had requests to give lessons by mail on how to get big crops of honey from bees, which I am not in position to do, partly because I have no time for it and also because bees in different parts of the country require different treatment at different times. However, an idea of how to start may help those who think they would like to try it, and, perhaps guard them against some of the pitfalls that are bound to beset the uninitiated.

First of all, if you know nothing about bees, as most of those who have written me claim, get a book for beginners (or better two books) and enlighten yourself on the various manipulations necessary during the season to insure success. The mail order houses list these books and they cost but a few cents, whereas the big bee books not only cost much more but contain much scientific and historical matter of no particular value to the beginner, whose first needs are the rudiments of bee-keeping.

Do not be discouraged after perusing these books because you find so much to learn; it is not necessary to learn it all at once; one thing at a time is enough, and let the rest come along as the season progresses. You will find it a very fascinating hobby and that experience works in very nicely with the "book of learning."

If, after studying your lesson, you decide to get some bees, be sure to get the equipment first, regardless of how you get the bees, because a colony of bees with nothing to put them in is an uncomfortable proposition to deal with. This equipment can also be obtained from the mail order houses, and in the selection of a hive, by all means get the ten-frame size with the metal top cover and inner cover. The first cost is very little more but the advantages are great. Also, continue to buy the same line of hive goods to insure uniformity of dimensions, as the parts from different makers seldom agree in size exactly, and working with hit-or-miss material is a constant source of annoyance. Aside from the hive equipment you will need a bee veil, gloves, smoker and hive-tool, and the instruction book will tell you how to use them.

Now, to get the bees: They can be purchased in two or three pound packages with queens, either from southern dealers or through the mail order houses, but in either case they come from the South. However, it will be much cheaper, and the chances for success will be better if you capture a stray swarm near home with its queen already introduced. The bees in a new swarm usually "work like tigers" whereas package bees lose time by having to recover from their long journey, and frequently before they become established in their new home, they will kill their queen. If this occurs, and is not attended to immediately, it means many times the loss of the colony. Stray swarms, and colonies purchased from others ,are frequently headed by mongrel queens that produce black and ugly bees; in this case, the quicker you get a pure Italian queen and introduce her, the quicker you will enjoy working with gentler bees; as the old bees die off, they will be replaced by workers from the the new queen. It takes 21 days for workers to emerge from the cells after the egg is laid, 16 days for qeens and 24 days for drones.

So much for the start, and here's hoping you will succeed in what the *American Bee Journal* for November, 1928, called "Intensive Agriculture:"

"They used to have a farming rule
Of forty acres and a mule.

Results were won by later men
With forty square feet and a hen.

And nowadays sucess we see
With forty inches and a bee."

Connecticut. C. H. PEASE.

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THE
RURAL NEW-YORKER
A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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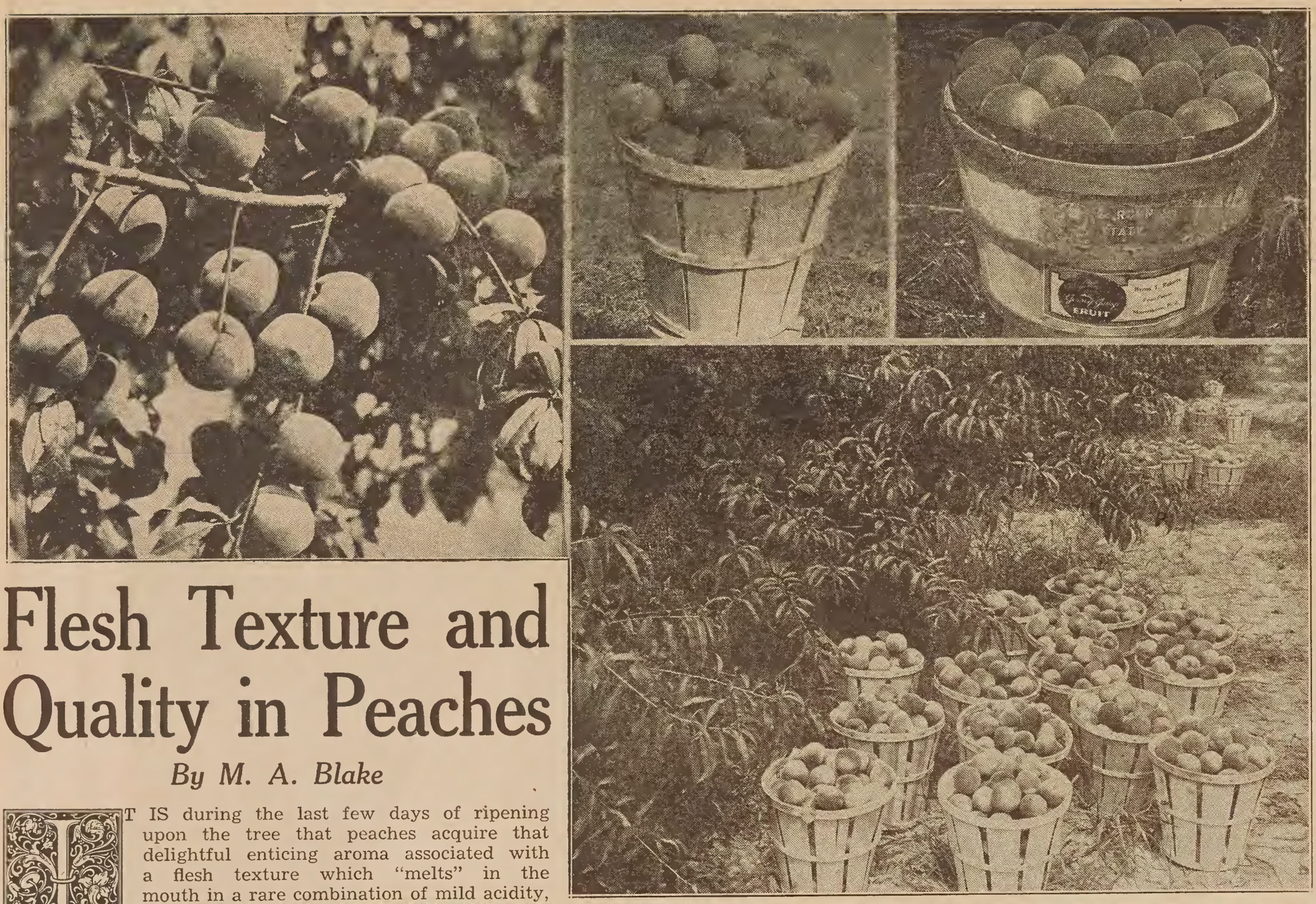
Photo — U. S. Johnson, Northampton, Mass.

Under a Rainbow Arch on a Central New York Farm



Top left: J. H. Hale, still a standard variety because the flesh softens slowly and will stand shipment. Above: New candidates for honors in commercial peach production; upper left, Summercrest; upper right, Goldeneast grown by Byron T. Roberts, Moorestown, N. J. Lower, Tree-run Summercrest.

Flesh Texture and Quality in Peaches

By M. A. Blake

IT IS during the last few days of ripening upon the tree that peaches acquire that delightful enticing aroma associated with a flesh texture which "melts" in the mouth in a rare combination of mild acidity, sweetness, and flavor. Picked while the undercolor is still green, they increase instead of decrease in acidity, require quantities of sugar when served sliced, and too often have to be chewed liked cooked beets or carrots.

Again, sliced fresh peaches are often served with ice cream during the Summer months, or just with plain cream; and "peaches and cream" has long been an outstanding delectable dish. But today one often experiences a shock of disappointment with the first mouthful. The sections of fruit are still so firm and unripe that they retain their form, are not first class for eating, do not absorb sugar well, and taste sour in contrast to the sweet cream. If you would please your guests, if you would attract more customers in restaurants, hotels, and tea rooms, peaches for slicing should be so fully tree ripe that they cannot be sliced into sharply outlined forms.

Large quantities of peaches are used in the manufacture of ice cream, one large plant using 1,000 bushels per day at the height of the season. Here again, experience has shown that the varieties which make the most satisfactory product are those of which the flesh is white in color and becomes decidedly soft-melting when ripe and which possess outstanding peach flavor, as Champion. However, no varieties are available to meet this ideal and which also appeal to the grower; Champion rots badly and is too uncertain and variable in quality.

Persons experienced in processed and canned foods, state that a product must first look right and then taste right. For many years the trade has demanded that canned peaches be in half sections firm enough to hold their sharply outlined form with no floating "flags" of flesh in the juice; and a flesh color of a rather bright orange-yellow is preferred. To secure such a product it has been necessary to use non-melting clings such as Tuscan, Phillips, Paloro, and Peak. In recent years, an attempt is being made to popularize a canned product from melting freestone peaches, as the Raggedy Ann brand. It is obvious that outstanding edible quality will be required if the appearance is not equal to the processed non-melting cling peaches.

There is undoubtedly a market, too, for frozen peach products. Here again, appearance is of primary importance. Most of the present day varieties, such as Elberta and J. H. Hale, contain too much catechol tannin and discolor rapidly to a brownish-yellow when thawed. It is quite obvious that new varieties low in catechol tannin are desired by both the freezing and the canning trade. A frozen peach product must also possess the luscious peachy flavor of fully tree ripened fruit. Peaches picked at the stage of pre-ripeness now common for long distance shipping would be worthless for freezing.

As late as 1910-1915, large quantities of peaches could be found in all of our eastern markets packed in the common 16-quart peach basket, sometimes covered with pink or red netting. The aroma of the ripe fruit could be noted from a considerable distance. Now, it has become more and more necessary for the consumer to go to roadside stands on farms where peaches are actually grown in order to obtain the fully ripened luscious fruits of the days of the Crawfords.

One may well ask, "Why is it that the peaches one sees so attractively packed in tub-shaped baskets in our markets today are generally in a more pre-ripe or hard ripe condition than formerly?" Is it because the distributor has learned from costly experience that "wasty" fruit is unprofitable to handle, and because tree ripened peaches are easily bruised? Retail stores demand that peaches shall remain firm and resistant to bruising for at least three days in a none too cool store in Summer. When peaches are shipped from the most distant growing points in the United States to the large eastern markets, the fruit is in transit at least 7 to 10 days. Allowing for further distribution to retailer and consumer, it means a period of as much as 10 to 14 days. It is not possible to harvest peach fruits two weeks before they are tree ripe and expect them to possess that luscious melting quality which so appeals to consumers.

The result of all this is to limit the demand for peaches. There are increasing complaints from physicians that people are made ill from eating peaches. In fact, some physicians are recommending that persons who experience acid stomach conditions avoid eating fresh peaches. Actual tests show that Elberta and Belle peaches picked in some distant regions while the undercolor is still green and shipped to our large eastern markets, exhibit a flesh and juice pH test of less than 4 (strongly acid).

There is comparatively little difference in the ability of different varieties of peaches to resist the effects of handling while the fruit is still green or while it shows a resistance pressure of 11 to 15 pounds to a 3/16-inch plunger. In this condition, varieties which are watery melting will ship as satisfactorily as non-melting varieties. As they approach maturity, however, the flesh of some varieties, such as Mayflower, Greensboro and Early Crawford, softens much more rapidly than that of Elberta and J. H. Hale.

Further, there are differences in the manner of ripening between varieties. That is, there are sometimes complaints that peach fruits are soft on the outside but hard on the inside; soft at the apex and at the suture, and hard on the cheek or near the stem. Some variations of this sort may be promoted by weather and soil conditions, but with some varieties it is not primarily a matter of environment or improper culture, but is the actual habit of the variety. Many early ripening peaches tend to ripen from the outside in. These include Mayflower, Mikado, Duke of York, Fisher and N. J. 66. Greensboro is a good example of a peach which tends to soften first upon the apex or along the suture.

In contrast, some of the mid-season and late varieties sometimes tend to soften from the inside out. For example, Elberta when grown in the south sometimes ripens first about the pit so that the flesh becomes bruised and turns brown in color during shipment, while the outside shows no injury or discoloration. It is apparent that in selecting new varieties for commerce, breeders and introducers should give attention to the uniformity with which the fruits of any variety ripen.

There is an increased tendency for tradesmen to demand fruits of large size. In general, a (Continued on page 506)

The Chincoteague Ponies

The densely populated eastern United States is not associated by many people with round ups and corralling, roping and branding, especially of horses, even small ones. Yet a round up takes place annually, and has done so since early Colonial days within 200 miles of New York City.

An easy run down the Atlantic Coast or over the magnificent stone roads paralleling it, will land the New Yorker on Chincoteague Island where a strain of extremely hardy and rather large ponies has ranged since the Seventeenth Century; perhaps since the Sixteenth. This 6,000 acre island guards the entrance to long Sinepuxant Bay which, but for narrow Assateague, these last six years also an island, would itself be part of the open Atlantic. The storm of August 1934 which opened a channel across Assateague Peninsula opposite Ocean City, Maryland, occasioned widespread reports of the destruction of this race of ponies. Those who knew the terrain—and the ponies—were well aware of the falseness of the reports; both Assateague and Chincoteague contain large proportions of wooded areas which are well above even hurricane storm sea levels and the ponies are such fine swimmers as to have earned the nickname of sea horses. Left unguarded they often swim the mile wide channel between Assateague and Chincoteague and not infrequently swim the four miles of channels and shallows to the mainland.

The island dwellers trace the origin of these ponies to a sea tragedy of the Sixteenth Century. According to local legend, early in the fifteen hundreds a Spanish galleon broke up on the shallows off the island and though all of her crew perished, some of the Castillian barbs she carried made their way through the breakers to safety. This is the story believed by many whose people have lived on Chincoteague Island for hundreds of years. To support it there are the ponies themselves and the admitted fact that legend is rarely entirely baseless. Some of the ponies certainly do awaken memories of Arab horses seen in the Yemen; they have the same peculiar fineness of head lines and bone and they seem to be quite as hardy.

Schoolists quarrel with this story; they point out that very soon after the first horse was brought to Accoma, Virginia, of which Chincoteague Island is, a part in 1642, horses became so numerous as to be something of a pest. The settlers found it necessary to drive the animals out to the numerous necks and to fence them there during the growing season. Soon after that started, "penning time" became a matter of concern to the county fathers and regulations were formulated to control it. As settlement became denser the necks were taken up and farmed and the now half wild horses were driven to the numerous sandy islands which still lie immediately off the coast of Eastern Shore Virginia. Quite naturally the animals survived longest on the largest, Chincoteague, especially as they had such an easy retreat to 70 mile long Assateague Peninsula which was joined to Delaware at a point where even now swamps and wet forests still preserve large areas in a primeval condition.

So far, the orthodox historians make out a good enough case; they slip when they attempt to explain the diminutive size of the ponies; they run about 600 pounds, by blaming the "coarse and sparse" feed for it. A little extra research would have revealed that 600 pounds was not a bad weight for ordinary horseflesh in the Seventeenth Century, so perhaps these animals have not really lost size. However, horses turned out to run will quickly lose size, but not because of the feed; it is because all unrestrained animals will breed just as early as possible. Richness rather than paucity of feed will cause stunting. Like all shore running herbivores, the Chincoteague ponies have learned that other things besides grasses, reeds, and leaves are edible. They eat and enjoy sea weeds and other sea casts; cockles and mussels do not come amiss, nor do small fish thrown on the sandy beaches by the waves. This sea plunder has always been available to them, as well as ample grazing, plentiful water and sheltering woodlands. Yet the ponies are highly intelligent, enduring and vigorous, qualities they probably owe to their origin and to continuing among themselves.

There is a rodeo during the later part of July every year. Prices are usually quite moderate. The auction completed, the stock herd disappears down the sandy beaches on their way to the range. They scamper off eagerly enough, leaving their whinnying companions behind. When the last bay or pinto — many of the animals are bay and white-hide has disappeared, visitors are invited to turn their attention to exciting water sports for the balance of the day.

Occasionally one of the mares has been covered by a jack. Here and there on Delmarva diminutive mules, usually in pairs, are to be seen. Almost invariably they are named Chin and Teeg, indisputable evidence of their origin. They are tough as whalebone and hold up their end with animals half as heavy again. The ponies though strong and sturdy and full of life, are gentle and when well broken thoroughly dependable; they are much favored by those who can afford them as childrens' pets. Hundreds of well authenticated tales are extant of the amazing sagacity of these animals, many of them highly humerous and well worthy of being preserved in print.

Delaware.

Chincoteague ponies ready for the annual roundup.

At Richford, Vt., facing Canada, with Pinnacle Mountain in the distance.

Our Garden Paid Dividends

Our garden is a homely, backyard affair. It has no pretensions as to showiness, or ability to bring in even a penny. But it has paid many times over for the expense and labor expended on it. It is a small plot a few feet away from the back porch; three-fourths of it is devoted to the raising of vegetables, and the rectangular corner nearest the house is our flower garden. Along the entire front stands a flaming row of sturdy Zinnias, pleasant garden companions. These are for cut flowers for the house. This row was not planted with any idea of covering up the rows of lowly carrots in the rear for we are as proud of them as we are of the Zinnias. We like our garden with its mixture of vegetables and flowers and weeds.

We enjoy sharing our garden with our friends from the last days of June when we can give away inch high flower seedlings until the frosty days of November. Then the Fall turnips and cabbages have all found a home. Friends from the city whose compact grounds provide no space for vegetables are the recipients of many. It is grand to be able to give them something in return for the dolls and teddy-bears they bring our little two year old daughter. One evening in early Spring, a teacher friend called. I was on my knees in the garden transplanting baby lettuce plants. Our visitor said she'd be more than pleased to transplant some of our surplus plants in her own small garden space. So we filled several strawberry baskets with them and gave them to her. She told me afterwards that there were so many she had handed them out, a dozen or two apiece to neighbors all up and down her street. Later in the Summer, I was quite thrilled to meet some of these people and have them say, "That was grand lettuce you gave us." It made me feel I had done my share in helping to feed the world's population. I had taken care of the lettuce problem for an entire street.

Sometimes I've wondered if people really enjoyed being loaded up with bags of our vegetables to take home, as much as they declared that they did. Yesterday it was proved to me that our garden produce is received with real pleasure. While talking in the living room with a friend who had called, I said, "There are some carrots, cucumbers, and corn on the back porch for you. Don't let me forget to give them to you." When she left by the front door sometime later, the vegetables were completely forgotten by us both. But a half hour later, she called from home to say that she would drive back in the afternoon to collect those vegetables.

And how we have enjoyed our own "garden sass." One just can't buy vegetables that taste as good as the ones you gather from the garden five minutes before cooking. Furthermore, you can't buy them while they are still small and tender, which is the way we like them. Of course they are good when they get bigger, too; but for real eating thrills, eat them young! And I truly believe that one saves time by raising one's own. Think of the hours a woman spends during a Summer who must drive to town and shop for all the vegetables her family consumes. How much more pleasantly we spend those hours in the garden weeding, hoeing, spraying, picking. We never lack for something to do.

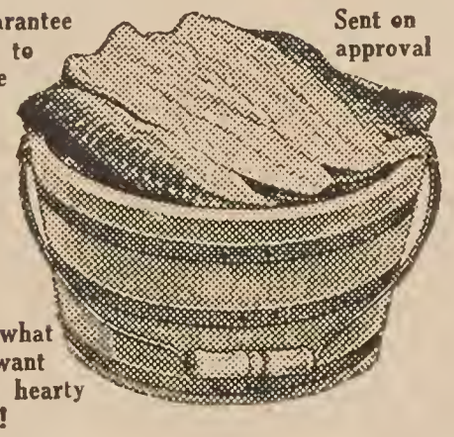
Our small flower garden is a conglomerate mixture of rock garden plants, perennials, and annuals. We'd never dare be inspected by a really efficient flower gardener. When we see one approaching, he is urged to enter the front door, kept busy talking in the living room, and never once do we mention that we have an urge toward flowers, too. But when the ordinary, just plain person who loves all kinds of flowers, in place and out of place, arrives, we greet him effusively. We propel him gently but firmly toward the garden in the rear where we can rave about the priceless treasures found among our flowers. Nothing neat about the lay-out. Sedums, dwarf Iris and columbine, early Campanulas have their chance to dazzle in the Spring. Then we forget them as the larger perennials spread branches above and have their

(Continued on page 506)

The Tastiest Ocean Treat from Gloucester
plump, tender, juicy

SALT MACKEREL FILLETS

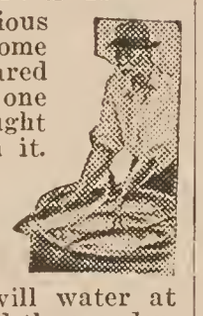
I guarantee them to please you!



Sent on approval

Just what you want for a hearty meal!

TASTE THEM AT MY EXPENSE



You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. Take one of my new, meaty, late-caught fat mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil quickly to a nice brown so all the flavor is retained and the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve sizzling hot. Your mouth will water at its rich appetizing aroma and the wonderful flavor will surprise and please everyone.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

The pick of the new late catch is what you want—to get this real seafood treat. From years of experience I know how to pick out only the best mackerel to insure your satisfaction. The choice fillets I send are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of just-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, thoroughly cleaned, no waste parts.

Send No Money Now—
unless you wish to

Just return the coupon below, and I'll send you a pail of 18 extra choice mackerel fillets—each fillet an ample individual serving—packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail to keep perfectly for many weeks. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you've ever eaten, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. For 55 years families everywhere have sent here for their seafoods this "prove-it-yourself-way." I must say, too, this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today.

18 Extra Choice Mackerel Fillets Only $2.00
Delivered FREE

Arthur C. Davis, The Gloucester Fishman
147 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

FRANK E. DAVIS FISH CO.,
147 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Davis: Please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail containing 18 extra choice mackerel fillets, clear fish, no heads, tails, or waste parts, and practically boneless. If after trying a few fillets I am not entirely satisfied, I will return the rest at your expense and will owe you nothing. Otherwise, I'll send you $2.00 in 10 days.*

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State.....

Bank Reference .....

* If you wish to send check for full amount now, I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 25c illustrated cook book containing 136 delightful seafood recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

Without Tortuous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address, and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps, that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For complete information —write today!

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Manganese and its Relation to Plant Growth

PART V

"Frenching" of tung oil trees, in Florida, is referred to as a form of chlorosis and necrosis, by Walter Reuther and R. D. Dickey. They say, "Control can usually be secured by the addition to the orchard soil of 8 to 10 pounds of manganese sulphate, per acre." Chlorosis of Pin-oaks is reported from Kentucky, in Lexington and its vicinity. The condition is observed where large amounts of carbonate of lime occur in the soil. A chemical examination of the leaves showed an almost complete absence of manganese in those that were chlorotic, whereas the other mineral ingredients showed no particular difference as between diseased and disease-free leaves.

Apparently chlorosis cannot be associated, *necessarily,* with a lack of manganese, for C. E. Bortner reports the occurrence of chlorosis in Turkish tobacco, when it was grown on an acid soil containing a considerable quantity of soluble manganese salts. The question arises in this case if the chlorosis may not have been caused by too much issimilable manganese.

Chlorotic disorders are reported by R. D. Dickey and Walter R. Reuther as occurring in Florida in the case of the crape myrtle, bougainvillea, allamanda, Cattley guava, flame vine, and *Agyneaja impubes,* which is controlled by spraying and soil treatment in the case of the crape myrtle, and by spraying of the other plants with a solution of manganese salts. Mention has already been made elsewhere of a "chlorosis", or yellowing, of many truck crops, that are grown in the Everglades of Florida, which can be cured or prevented by applying manganese salts to the soil. The treatment is accompanied by a large increase in the yield.

How Injury From Excessive Amounts of Manganese Shows Itself in Certain Kinds of Plants

The injury caused by an excess of manganese in pineapples has already been described in connection with a discussion of the difficulty met with in their growth, commercially, in certain of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the case of tobacco H. G. M. Jacobson and T. R. Swanback describe the injury caused by an excess of soluble manganese compounds as follows: "The leaves are sometimes normal in shape and size, but are often distorted and dwarfed. The top leaves at first have a yellow green color. When the leaves are fully developed the yellowish color is minutely distributed in the inter-spaces of the finest ramifications of the leaf rims, which long remain green. The color grows paler toward the tip. In later stages the entire leaves take on a more yellow color, but the 'pattern' remains the same. In still later stages the leaves may crinkle, and brown irregular spots are distributed over the leaf surface".

In Kentucky, C. E. Bartner has noted injury to Turkish tobacco similar to that noted from an excess of manganese in Connecticut. He states that it is most likely to occur in acid soils, and adequate applications of phosphates and lime lessen the injury. He believes, also, that too much available manganese in certain Kentucky soils, may be a cause of crop injury, particularly if the soils are acid. It was reported in Journal of Agricultural Research, in 1930, that the toxic effect of manganese on tobacco is shown by the appearance of reddish or brownish cankers on the upper leaves.

Russian experimenters mention the appearance of brown spots on Irish potato leaves, on acid, sandy-clay soils which they do not attribute to the acidity alone, but rather to an excess of available manganese resulting from the acidity, for the reason that diseased plants sometimes contain more than twice as much manganese as plants that have a normal appearance.

Other Effects Of Manganese

There is much evidence that manganese, in moderate amounts, exerts a favorable effect upon germination, fermentation, photosynthesis, involving chlorophyl formation, soil oxidation, nitrification, and atmospheric nitrogen assimilation by legumes. Mention is made by D. H. Nelson of experiments with manganese salts, in small quantities; in which the nitrification of dried blood and sulphate of ammonia was distinctly promoted.

Studies have been made of the manganese content of a large number of different conifers (cone-bearing trees) in the Province of Quebec, Canada. All parts of those examined contained manganese excepting the heart-wood of cedars. The leaves have the highest content. It has been found that the cedars having a low content of manganese grow best on calcareous soils, whereas the species containing large amounts of manganese grow best on acid soils. Finally, it appears "There is a marked relation between the manganese content of the different conifers and the nature of their distribution in the forest." This may offer useful hints on soil treatment to those who comtemplate the planting of conifers.

According to the Rose Research Institute "The manganese content of the leaves of various species of conifers increases markedly during production of female flowers. The cones also have a high manganese content. In *Abies balsamia* the manganese content rises from 155 parts, per million, in October to 430 during female inflorescense. The manganese content of chlorotic leaves is less than of normal leaves."

The Relation Of Manganese To The Soil Reaction (pH)

In the course of the consideration of the subject of manganese abundant evidence has been afforded that, as a general rule, an increase in soil acidity is accompanied by an increase in soluble and available manganese compounds. In one instance a claim has been made that, in soils very subject to losses by leaching, which have long been in an extremely acid condition, the manganese may have become leached out to such an extent that benefit to certain kinds of plants may result from its application. The mass of evidence at hand, however shows that such a degree of removal is most unusual. There is abundant evidence that with acid soils care must be taken not to lime them too heavily, and many cases are on record to the effect that even by the time a pH of 6.5, and sometimes even of 6, is reached manganese deficiency may develop, due to the fact that the lime throws the manganese out of solution. Perhaps one reason that most soils, though very acid, still contain sufficient manganese in solution is that they contain pyrolusite or other manganese-carrying minerals from which its quick exhaustion is impossible. Another reason why assimilible manganese may not become quickly exhausted is that green-manure crops, crop residues, animal manures, and sometimes basic-slag meal are added to the soil, all of which return some manganese. Basic-slag meal sometimes carries as much as 100 pounds of manganese per ton.

According to H. B. Mann, soluble manganese ceases to exist in certain soils after they have received 5,000 pounds of limestone per acre. In fact the amount of manganese absorbed by plants stands in close relationship to the amount of soluble manganese compounds in the soil. He therefore concludes that the serious effect of heavy limestone applications, by way of developing chlorosis, is due to its causing a deficiency of assimilible manganese.

Practical Tests for Manganese Deficiency

If one wishes to test his soil and usual crops for a possible deficiency of manganese, a good plan it to lay out a series of parallel plots of land, preferably 15 to 20 feet wide, and long enough to give space for four or five rows across them of every kind of crop one desires to test. Three-foot unfertilized and untreated paths may be left between the plots to facilitate more satisfactory inspection during the season. All of these plots should be fertilized alike with fertilizer containing a minmum of manganese compounds. Two or three of these plots should be left as check plots, to be fertilized like the others, but to have no manganese applied. One plot may receive 10 pounds, per acre of manganese sulphate; a second, 20 pounds; a third, 40 pounds; a fourth, 75 pounds; a fifth, 100 pounds; the sixth, 150 pounds; and the final one, 200 pounds, per acre. The possibility exists that some of these larger applications may cause injury, but instances are on record where 200 pounds, per acre proved helpful. Such benefit would probably be confined to nearly neutral or alkaline soils; and to crops unusally in need of manganese. Four or five rows of each kind of crop likely to be grown on the farm should be planted across each of the plots, after all of the fertilizer and manganese applications have been made. It would obviously make one's observations more satisfactory if, the first year, all of the crops could be planted across all of the plots, with nothing but fertilizer used on any of them, in order to see if the crop growth on all of them, is satisfactorily uniform. If this is done it is desirable to plant each crop on the same location as it had the first season, since certain crops may have a great effect upon those that follow. In the writer's experiments in Rhode Island, where the plots were first tested and found to be uniform for all of the crops grown. It was found after devoting each plot to its own particular crop for two years in succession that when, the third year, onions were planted on all of the plots the yield ranged from less than about 20 bushels, per acre, following four of the crops, to over 400 bushels, per acre, following a two year crop of redtop. The crops that depressed the yield of onions most were those that had removed large amounts of lime from the soil.

Even without this previous testing it is probable that if any very serious deficiency of manganese exists it will show up sufficiently.

Wherever evidence of a possible lack of manganese has been disclosed by chlorosis, or other markings, in the course of the usual farm operations, applications of manganese to the soil, and to the plants, directly, by spraying, should be attempted at once. This may save a year's time and in case there is a serious deficiency, plans for the use of manganese the following year, may be made in ample season.

New Farm Tenant Purchase Program

The Farm Security Administration in Washington has designated 90 counties in 11 northeastern States for operation under its tenant purchase program for the year ending June, 1941. Under the program, farm tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers unable to obtain credit from other sources, may receive loans for the purpose of purchasing farms in the designated counties. These counties in the various northeastern States are as follows:

MAINE: Aroostook, Kennebec, Penobscot, York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Grafton, Merrimac, Rockingham.

VERMONT: Addison, Caledonia, Chittenden, Franklin.

MASSACHUSETTS: Essex, Franklin, Middlesex, Worcester.

RHODE ISLAND: Providence, Washington.

CONNECTICUT: Hartford, Litchfield, Tolland, Windham.

NEW YORK: Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chenango, Clinton, Erie, Jefferson, Madison, Onondaga, Orange, Orleans, Seneca, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Washington.

NEW JERSEY: Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Salem, Sussex.

PENNSYLVANIA: Bedford, Berks, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Centre, Chester, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Lancaster, Lehigh, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Susquehanna, Tioga, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, York.

MARYLAND: Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Howard, Kent, Queen Annes, Talbot, St. Mary's Washington, Worcester.

DELAWARE: Kent, New Castle, Sussex.

Photo—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

Much of Western New York's huge cherry crop is being frozen and preserved this year. This scene is in a freezing plant at Geneva, N. Y.

Horticultural Notes

By H. B. Tukey

Michigan fruit growers have used discarded refrigerator cars as economical farm storages for fruit. The story is that an old refrigerator car sells for $125 to $250, depending upon condition, and that it will be delivered to the nearest railroad side track for 11 cents a mile. Then, a local dealer in scrap iron cuts away surplus iron with an oxyacetylene torch — approximately 20,000 pounds worth $9 a ton, or a return of $90. The car, minus the trucks is moved on a heavy truck such as used for steamshovels and other heavy road machinery — weight when loaded about 12 tons. It is estimated by Michigan growers that a comparable storage accommodating 900 bushel field crates would cost about twice the amount for which one of these cars can be placed in operation on the farm. The cars are insulated with material equivalent to two inches of pressed cork. Two tons of ice and an electric fan to help circulation have lowered temperature from 80 degrees outside to 35 degrees inside. The units have been found useful for roadside markets. Some growers have divided the cars into two or three compartments, one for pre-cooling, one for holding, and the center part near the doors for a sales room.

* * *

The solidity of canned whole tomatoes can be improved by the addition of a small amount of calcium chloride. The amount to be used is said to depend upon many factors, but that it should be in range of .26 to .38 grams of calcium chloride per No. 2 can or five times that amount per No. 10 can. The effect seems to be "the formation within the tissue of gel-like salts of the naturally present pectic acids which support the cell structure during the destructive action of heat." It is a good example of what theoretical chemistry can contribute to a practical problem that has existed for a long, long time .

* * *

Storage men are investigating the effect of one fruit upon another when several fruits are stored together. It all goes back to the "artificial ripening" of fruit, in which it has been found that ethylene stimulates the natural processes associated with ripening. Ethylene is a gas, produced by most plant tissue and present in considerable quantity during the ripening of almost all fruits. Vapors from ripening fruit, if drawn over green fruit, will cause a decided increase in the rate of ripening. Gases from oranges and apples will hasten the ripening of bananas; gases from apples will inhibit the sprouting of potatoes; and, as reported here some time back, gases from store apples will aid in the removal of leaves from Fall-dug rose bushes.

* * * *

"Make Cockroaches Walk the Plank" says Eric Hardy in *Food Industries,* and he goes on to tell how 8,430 individuals were captured in a food storage warehouse by his method, using 12 "plank-walking traps," over a period from July 16 to October 7. Take a large two pound wide-necked glass jam jar or milk jar and fix into the mouth of it a wide-necked paper funnel, something like a paper drinking cup with the bottom torn out, the bottom of the funnel being at least four inches from the bottom of the jar. Bait the trap with some attractive food not likely to be found in the vicinity — something odorous like bread or banana peel. Then lean a small piece of wood or cardboard from the floor to the top of the jar so that the cockroaches can climb up and topple into the jars, from which they are unable to climb out. What to do with the pests after this? Mr. Hardy suggests that they are useful for feeding tree frogs and pet toads at the local zoo!

* * * *

Perhaps there is something to this baked apple business after all. Reports show that the maximum of the vitamin value of apples is preserved when the apples are baked.

* * * *

Fruit sections generally complain of a shortage of orchard help. Wenatchee reports the first definite farm labor shortage in six years.

A few notes from Wisconsin on strawberry varieties. The Beaver strawberry still is the most popular in the commercial sections of Sturgeon Bay, especially on sandier soils; Premier second place, does a little better than Beaver on some heavier soils; Catskill also popular; Dorset and Fairfax being discarded because of low yields in spite of high quality; from June 20 to July 8 comparisons of Catskill, Dresden, and Premier show Dresden first in yield. Premier second, and Catskill third; Fairfax and Catskill stunted by Winter injury in some sections.

* * * *

In "serene, self-contained and sometimes 'sassy' San Benito County in California" according to John Pickett in *The Pacific Rural Press,* there are 30 pear trees which are said to have been planted near a Mission established in 1797 and still bearing fruit — some 170 years old. Incidentally the County claims the additional assets of the largest quicksilver mine in the country, one-fourth of all the production of garlic in the country, and no State relief aid and no WPA.!

* * * *

Not that it necessarily bears any relation to performance in this country, but mostly by way of general interest in what American creations are doing abroad, the Taylor and Newburg red raspberries are included in the trials at the Royal Horticultural Society in England. Both are said to be good from the standpoint of vigor, but Taylor is said to show relationship to the Lloyd George and susceptibility to mosaic and the flavor is reported to be "somewhat watery, with nothing in particular to recommend it." On the other hand the Newburg is said to be of a type foliage which is associated with resistance to disease in England, and the flavor and quality of the berries are given as good.

* * * *

United States Department of Agriculture workers compute that a 25 year old apple tree each year utilizes 1.5 pounds of nitrogen in fruit, seeds, dropping blossoms, leaves, and growth of wood, bark, and roots. It takes nine pounds of sodium nitrate to furnish 1.5 pounds of nitrogen, but not all of this nitrogen must come from the fertilizer bag, since .69 of the 1.5 pounds are returned to the soil in dropping blossoms and leaves, and considerable nitrogen is made available through the decomposition of organic matter in the soil.

* * * *

Two years ago a welcome visitor was R. V. Rogers of Eugene, Oregon, looking for a Reine Claude type plum which did not overload, saying that all the profit was taken from the business in his section by the tremendous expense of fruit thinning. Since there are plenty of varieties which do not set overly heavily in the East, he left with a list of some to try. Now comes a letter to say, "You may remember me as an old fellow from Oregon, two years ago who told you a big tale of a crop of Bavay plums 18 tons from 95 trees, about one acre. I saw you did not believe it, but last Fall I picked 22½ tons from the same trees, No. 1 fruit, averaged 14 to the pound, no brown rot. I have top-worked 100 young Bavays to Jefferson. The Bavay sets so much fruit that you can only grow an acre or two on account of the thinning."

* * * *

The silo makes a splendid "Home for cull apples" according to J. B. Bonham in *Virginia Fruit.* He ensilaged grass and apples together, using two-thirds grass and one-third apples, and reports, "The horses neighed, the cattle bawled, the sheep bleated, and the hogs rooted—all trying to get their share of this apple ensilage. We think so much of this silage that we are planning to use a great quantity of apples in our corn ensilage this Fall—you get a much more palatable product. Added to this, we find a home for a product which would be kept out of competition with better grades of apples. We firmly believe that it would pay cattle and dairy men to buy cull apples to mix with their other products for ensilage."

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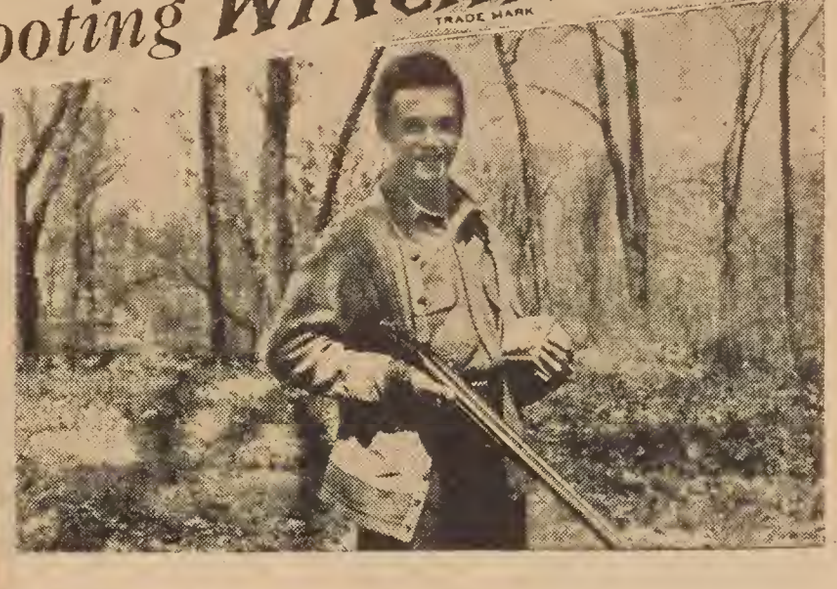

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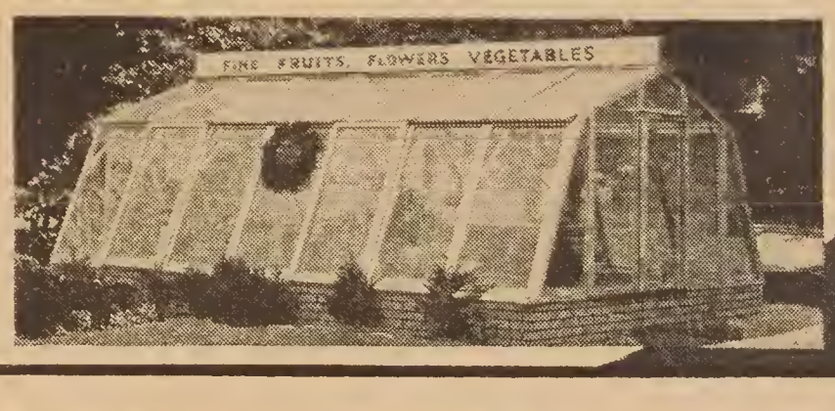

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The West End, Pa., Fair

The West End Fair, so called because of its location in the west end of Monroe County, Pennsylvania, has just completed its twenty-first year. From a very small beginning it has grown until now it is considered the largest one-day fair in the State.

Exhibits for the Fair are limited to Monroe County residents. The Fair is owned by an association made up entirely of farmers from the six surrounding townships. Its president, Amos W. Kresge of Gilbert, has headed the organization for 10 years and much of the Fair's growth has been due to his able leadership. Practically everyone who lives within a few miles of the grounds serves on one of the numerous committees. A few days before the day of the Fair, the members of the association are called together for a general clean-up day. The response to this call is always generous. Every one gives his services free of charge and those who own trucks willingly donate the use of them for hauling gravel, supplies, etc. The big feature of the day, however, is the bountiful sauerkraut and pork dinner, served by the "fair wives" in typical Pennsylvania Dutch style free of charge to the workers.

During the afternoon of Fair Day there is an old fashioned horseshoe tournament and log sawing contest. The winner of the horseshoe pitching is eligible to compete in the State contest at the Farm Show in January.

For the first time in its history a special department was set aside for vocational homemaking and agriculture exhibits. Heretofore the youngsters have had to compete with their elders. The response by the boys and girls was enthusiastic and more than $100 was taken by them in prize money. County Vocational Advisor Wilmer B. Frisbie, has hopes that this department may become one of the largest and most complete of the Fair. Winners include:

HONEY. — William Lee, Stroudsburg, first, light comb and dark comb. Loren Fenner, Sciota, first, extracted light amber, first amber, first dark.

CORN.—Jacob Smith, Pocono Lake, first, Early Butler; Howard Hobbs, Stroudsburg, R. D. 3, first Yellow Dent, and second, Yellow Dent; Elwood Granacher, Scotrun, first, Rocky Mountain Dent.

GRAIN. — Loren Fenner, Sciota, first, wheat; Wally Butz, Bartonsville, R. D. 1, first, oats; George Metzgar, Stroudsburg, R. D. 2, second, oats.

POTATOES. — Walter Gougher, Kunkletown, first, Wally Butz, Bartonsville, R. D., second, Richard Howell, Tannersville, third.

POULTRY. — Glen Brands, Stroudsburg, first, old White Leghorn; Sterling Brotzman, Kunkletown, first, White Leghorn young; Calvin Barlieb, Kunkletown, second, White Leghorn young; Paul Neilson, Saylorsburg, third, White Leghorn young; Russell Dierolf, Tobyhanna, first, White Giant young; Harold Raughley, Saylorsburg, first White Rocks young, and first, New Hampshire Reds young; George Metzgar, Stroudsburg, R. D. 2, New Hampshire Red young; Robert Reimel, Sciota, first, capons; George Metzgar, Stroudsburg, R. D. 2, second, capons; George Brands, Jr., Stroudsburg, R. D. 2, first, Rhode Island Red young; Elmer Leap, Sciota; second, Rhode Island Red young; Howard Hobbs, Stroudsburg, R. D. 3, first, White Turkey; Harry Hobbs, Stroudsburg, R. D. 3, second White Turkey, and first Red Turkey; Howard Hobbs, Stroudsburg, R. D. 3, second, Red Turkey.

EGGS. — Harold Roughley, Saylorsburg, first, brown pullet; Russell Dierolf, Tobyhanna, second, brown pullet; Harold Pope, Tobyhanna, first, brown hen; Richard Collins, Swiftwater, first white pullet, and first, white hen; George Metzgar, Stroudsburg, R. D. 3, second, white hen; Martin Motts, Stroudsburg, third white hen.

VEGETABLES.—William Lee, Stroudsburg, first, cabbage; Eugene Hippler, Stroudsburg, second, cabbage; Leonard Raish, Stroudsburg, R. D. 1, first, sweet corn; Edward Williams, Stroudsburg, second, sweet corn; Robert Fink, Stroudsburg, R. D. 1, third, muskmelon.

FARM MECHANICS. — Loren Fenner, Sciota, first, rope work; Jacob Smith, Pocono Lake, second, rope work; Loren Fenner, Sciota, first, tool sharpening; Wally Butz, Bartonsville, R. D. 2, second, tool sharpening; Levi Borger, Kresgeville, first, woodwork; Robert Sebring, Tannersville, second, woodwork; Harry Hobbs, Stroudsburg, R. D. 3, third, woodwork.

H. E DAVIS.

Pennsylvania.

At the Sandy Creek Fair

The 83rd annual Sandy Creek Fair, held at Sandy Creek, N. Y., August 13-16, has passed into history carrying with it much deserved recognition as the most complete county fair and industrial exposition ever held in this part of the State. "Old Sandy" is truly a county fair because it is the only fair in Oswego County. This fair is often referred too as the "Junior State Fair," due its completeness in every detail.

Premiums this year were larger than in former years, which proved an incentive for larger and better displays, especially in the cattle and livestock classes. The fair was operated both day and night. Another departure this year was a carnival show, which added to the general gaiety.

Strong classes were shown in the Holstein, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Guernsey breeds. A feature of the fair was the fine showing made by F. F. A. and the 4-H Clubs. Both organizations did themselves proud. The competition was quite keen, and the way the youngsters took their wins and losses would have done credit to older men. The spirit and zeal exhibited by these youngsters speaks well for the future farmers of America. The Grand Championship was won by Richard Hughes, Mannsville, N. Y.

The horse pulling contests were also keenly contested, and drew large throngs of interested spectators. No small amount of credit for the success of the 1940 fair belongs to Paul J. Woodward, president, who worked hard and long to make it the success it proved to be. A. J. O.

New York.

Our Garden Paid Dividends

(Continued from page 503)

time of glory. Then in every available nook and cranny we tuck the annuals; Zinnias, Asters, Calendulas, and marigold to finish out the season.

We heard lately of a gardener who likes to see the earth around each plant, and so sets them out that he has an amazingly neat garden. One can't find the soil in the richness of growth in our garden. So many new plants we acquire each season from garden friends and in our travels. We can point to plants and say, "This dwarf columbine was raised from seed that a friend brought from England. This monk's hood is a root that came from my old home in New Hampshire. This deep purple Iris was given us by a woman flower lover, now gone, who was the greatest plant enthusiast it has been our pleasure to know." And so we could go on! Our plants are friends, and there's no pleasure in this world greater than that to be found while working in the garden attending to the needs of one's plants.

E. P. P.

Connecticut.

Flesh Texture and Quality in Peaches

(Continued from page 502)

minimum diameter of 2¼ inches is required. Very large fruits of the peach and particularly those of early marketing varieties are associated with a coarse flesh texture which means large cells and some stringiness. Persons who demand the highest flavor in peaches generally prefer a flesh texture which is fine-grained and free from stringiness. The present demand for large showy fruits in the market is tending to drive out of production and to prevent the introduction of varieties with smaller fruits of much more desirable texture for eating. For example, such varieties as St. John, Early Crawford and Fitzgerald are of excellent quality but small, and are replaced by the larger, the firmer, less easily bruised Elberta and its many types such as Augbert, Wilma, Salberta and Late Elberta.

To sum up, the problem which faces the peach industry—today, size, appearance and the ability to remain firm for a considerable number of days—are the characters the distributor is demanding in a market peach. To insure keeping qualities, edible quality is often sacrificed by too early picking. When the market suddenly slumps and demands are reported as slow, it is seldom due to too many peaches of high edible quality. It is often due to too many peaches of ordinary or poor quality. The consumer has decided to buy something else. At present, no method appears to be available by means of which peaches at points distant from the market can be allowed to become more mature and still be sold without waste. This offers an exceptional opportunity to growers who supply local markets, or have roadside stands to demonstrate to the customer how delicious are tree ripened peaches as compared to those harvested for distant shipment. More and more persons are becoming allergic to acid fruits and especially those picked too immature. In time distributors and growers will be forced to give the problem more attention and develop means of furnishing consumers with fruit of higher edible quality, or accept a reduced demand.

David F. Houston

David F. Houston, former Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's cabinet, died on September 2 in New York City after a brief illness. He was in President Wilson's cabinet from 1913 to 1921. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by the President in 1920 and retired from the Department in 1921. He was a former chairman of the board of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. While Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Houston helped to form the Federal Reserve Bank System. He also acted as one of the organizers of the Federal Farm Loan Board under President Hoover. Beginning in 1902 he served as president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. He was one of the first to propose Woodrow Wilson for the presidency in 1912. During his time in office he was among President Wilson's most trusted advisers.

A. S. Beakes

A. S. Beakes, a veteran milk dealer of the New York milk shed, passed away on August 29 in New York City. He was born at Middletown, N. Y. on January 8, 1856. He began the milk business in New York in 1879 and was continuously engaged in the business until about two years ago when he retired. With his brothers C. H. C. Beakes, George E. Beakes and James Alonzo Beakes, he formed the A. S. Beakes and Co. business. For a good many years he was one of the large dealers in the city and operated his own 30 plants which were located in Orange County.

The August Freeze

A trip from Westchester County up through the northern New York State counties shortly after the very heavy frost of August 24 showed some strange differences in the appearance of the countryside.

Over the Catskills and up through the Oneonta section most of the cornfields were completely yellowed by the frost and in some sections it seemed more like early October than the last days of August. Further on, there seemed to be fewer blighted fields and some were only partly so. In Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson Counties the damage seemed to be mostly confined to the lower fields, those on the hilltops escaping. Down in Onondaga County in the short distance between Fabius and Tully, one potato field was seen completely blackened by the frost, as were nearby cornfields and a mile or two further on potatoes and corn seemed to be normal.

Harvesting and threshing of oats was going forward in all parts of the territory visited and farmers reported that in general crops were quite satisfactory although even before the freeze corn had not been up to par.

In true neighborly fashion those who escaped the damage of the freeze were preparing to share with those who were less fortunate. W.

Biologics for Livestock

A new line of animal vaccines and bacterins to stimulate immunity to the more common diseases of livestock is now available. Abortion Vaccine and Autogenous Bacterin for mastitis or garget have been manufactured by various biologic laboratories for the past several years, but further demand encouraged an extension of the line to include Blackleg Bacterin, Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, and Mixed Bacterins for intestinal and respiratory infections in cattle and swine.

A recent report relative to some of these various biologic products of a leading manufacturer, discusses them as follows:

How to Have Garget Bacterin Made.—Samples of infected milk in sterile containers should be sent to a biologic laboratory. The infectious organisms responsible for the disease can be isolated and cultured to prepare a bacterin with which the rest of the herd can be vaccinated to stimulate an immunity to the disease.

Bacterins Used Against Black Leg. — Black leg sometimes is called "quarter ill" and occurs chiefly in young stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and is more common on the range than the feed lots. One hind quarter most often is affected, and in addition to a noticeable swelling, there is an audible crackling and feeling of air bubbles as the hand is passed over the skin.

Blackleg Bacterin, as it is officially labeled, may be used on animals of any age, and it is always recommended in areas where the disease is known to have been present and whenever stock is shipped into such an area from an uninfected area. Over eleven million doses of Blackleg Bacterin were made under U. S. Government license in 1939. It should be used on calves or yearlings and it should be done early in the Spring and Summer.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Protection.—Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Bacterin is made from the famous buffalo strain of the disease organisms discovered by government workers several years ago. The name of the disease indicated the post-mortem findings which include blood spots, or hemorrhages on the heart and other internal organs. There is a general blood poisoning or septicemia.

Hemorrhagic septicemia is commonly known as shipping fever, and the fatal form of the disease usually includes a complication of pneumonia and enteritis. The bacterin should be used two weeks before cattle are shipped, or whenever losses from the disease are reported in the community. It also is an advisable precaution in the Fall and late Winter against pneumonia, and whenever sudden losses occur in a community due to what commonly is called cornstalk disease. Over eight and one-half million doses were made last year.

Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula I. — Bacterins also are available for respiratory infections of cattle. Vaccination with Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula I is particularly valuable in protecting calves against pneumonia and vaccinating stock that is to be shipped to market or to sales barns. This same bacterin, made of the organisms most commonly found in respiratory infections, is valuable in complicated cases of hemorrhagic septicemia, where edema of the lungs results in a condition similar to pneumonia.

Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula III. — Dairymen are resorting to vaccination to stimulate an immunity to digestive disturbances, such as diarrhea and scours in calves. Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula III is manufactured from the organisms commonly found in the digestive tract of animals afflicted with serious digestive disturbances, such as scours. They are grown in cultures for a specified time and are then killed. The valuable immunizing substances that are produced by the organisms themselves as they are grown in cultures are included in the bacterin.

The wide acceptance and extensive use of mixed bacterins among livestock men is indicated by government reports which state that nearly nine million doses of Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) were manufactured last year. In most instances calves are vaccinated at birth, but sometimes a parental immunity can be stimulated by vaccinating the cow a month before the calf is born. In cases of prolonged scours supportive medication is recommended in conjunction with vaccination to heal the inflammation of the intestines.

Bacterins for Hogs Also Available.—Mixed Bacterin (Porcine) Formula I is recommended to help stimulate an immunity against respiratory infections, including pneumonia. No bacterin is available for protection against swine influenza, for this seems to be due to a virus that science to this date has been unable to isolate. However, there is some protection afforded against the types of organisms which may infect hogs following an attack of pneumonia, and vaccination with Mixed Bacterin (Porcine) Formula I often will avoid serious complications, such as pneumonia.

Mixed Bacterine (Porcine) Formula II.—Infectious organisms most commonly found in serious intestinal disturbances in hogs, such as scours and diarrhea, can be cultured in laboratories to make mixed bacterins which, when used to vaccinate other hogs, will help stimulate an immunity to the same organisms. This is officially known as Mixed Bacterin (Porcine) Formula II.

Such vaccination is particularly helpful in stimulating an immunity against enteritis, although it will not prevent the enteritis which occurs in connection with hog cholera. Hog cholera can be prevented only through vaccination with anti-hog cholera serum containing the virus which causes the disease. Roundworms can be successfully evacuated from hogs, but tapeworms present a more difficult problem.

Of particular interest to the public has been the growing of vaccines on chicken embryos. Eggs are incubated for 10 days and then a small opening is made through the shell so that the eggs can be inoculated with the disease producing organisms. The growth made under this sterile condition is then harvested a few days later and prepared into extremely potent vaccines. Leading laboratories have been using this method for several years.

Vaccination Against Abortion Practical. — Farmers who have slaughtered their best animals year after year in their efforts to obtain abortion-free herds, are welcoming the use of abortion vaccine to help stimulate an immunity against the disease. It is recommended that calves four to eight months of age be vaccinated.

The United States Department of Agriculture is nearing the completion of a five-year field test and reports that over 4,000 animals have dropped normal, healthy calves. Nearly 2,000 have dropped their second calves, and of the limited number that were vaccinated in the early period of the test, 200 have dropped their third normal calves. The government reports that in no case where Government Strain 19 of Brucellus Abortus was used to vaccinate calves four to eight months of age were carriers of the disease established, nor were any animals found to shed this strain in their milk. All vaccines licensed by the government are made from this strain.

Abortion-free herds have been built upon infected premises, using abortion vaccine, and in cases where the dairymen had previously sent several herds to market after they reacted to the regular tests.

Purebreds at Eastern States

Under the auspices of combined breed associations, a bull auction and calf show will be held in the dairy cattle barn at the Eastern States Exposition, September 14-21 at Springfield, Mass.

A red barn is being erected to house the young sires each of which will have records on the three nearest dams. The actual record on the dam exceeds 500 pounds of fat. Bids will be taken during the entire week on these bulls, the final sale to be held on Friday of show week. A second red barn will house purebred heifer calves of each of the breeds. Testing association figures place purebred animals at an advantage of $25 per head per year in increased income over feed cost.

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A modern McCormick-Deering Milker at work in the 104-year-old barn on the Lee Thomas farm, Eagle, Wisconsin.

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180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Right: This International Walk-in Cooler was recently installed at Arlington Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa. A new McCormick-Deering Cream Separator shown at far right.

McCORMICK-DEERING Milkers and Cream Separators
INTERNATIONAL Coolers

The Rural New-Yorker

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

Who Called Mr. Arnold Off?

THREE months ago, the Department of Justice in Washington announced the opening of an investigation into the New York milk monopoly. Mr. Thurman Arnold was placed in charge, to investigate into alleged illegal restraints of trade in the distribution of milk, resulting in injustices both to producers and to consumers.

The opening of this government investigation was received with approval and thanks by New York dairymen. Because of the reputation Mr. Arnold had already achieved in the field of trust-busting, the general consensus was that here might be the impartial and searching, non-political probe so long needed. It was stated that Mayor LaGuardia and his associates, William Fellowes Morgan, Jr. Commissioner of Markets, and William H. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, would work with the Federal authorities, and in view of the Mayor's tilt last Fall with the Big-3 and the admitted short shrift he has made of the milk monopoly, his cooperation seemed to promise some real results both for producer and consumer.

Now, after waiting for three months, we are told, simply and bluntly, that the investigation has been deferred "because of lack of sufficient evidence to proceed at the moment."

This announcement is more than a disappointment to dairy farmers. It comes as a distinct shock. They had certainly been led to believe that it was to be a really non-political and intelligent probe into one of the most pharisaical rackets in the history of this State, let alone the entire country. Coming as it does just two months prior to the national elections, and with no explanation of the work done to date or when the investigation may be resumed, dairymen are justified in their belief that they have once more been sold down the river in the interest of power politics.

To defer the investigation at this time is misleading, illogical and indefensible.

It is misleading because it carries with it the impression that there is complete freedom of bargaining between producer and consumer in the purchase and sale of milk, and that the producer can come into a market and offer his product to the consumer at a price which the consumer can readily afford. It implies that producers should be perfectly satisfied to sell their milk at 4 cents, and less, a quart and that the consumer should consider himself mighty fortunate in being able to buy that same milk anywhere from 14 to 18 cents a quart. That all this is wholly untrue, that it has been protested against again and again by producers and consumers, and that official investigating bodies have found to the contrary, is known by everybody. Yet the Arnold-LaGuardia committee prefers to give the whole racket a whitewash. True, it is announced as only a temporary deferment but to us it looks to be already pretty well sidetracked and buried for good.

The position taken is illogical. All the records and reports, official and unofficial, are open to this investigating body. They have the power to examine and subpoena both willing and unwilling witnesses. Action has been promised for the past five years. It is admittedly necessary. Government officials said so but regretted the delay because the Department of Justice was unable to obtain the necessary appropriation. Finally, early this year, the money was allotted. It cannot be said that Mr. Arnold then went ahead blindly, without already realizing that the evidence was there ready to be sifted and weighed. Yet, in the face of all this, he now says in effect that everybody, including himself, was wrong and that no evidence of any milk monopoly exists. Perhaps it is because only two men were assigned to the work, both no doubt able but neither familiar with the intricacies of the milk business or of milk mathematics. Offers of assistance from within the industry itself were politely shelved and many who offered their services free were told that such arrangements could not be officially countenanced.

Above all, we regard the action taken by the Attorney General as indefensible. Here, right at our doorstep, is one of the best dairy States in the country, with thousands of farmers relying on dairying as their principal source of income. Here too is the best consumer market in the world. And between these producers and consumers the big dealers have wormed themselves in and with the help of the politicians and bureaucrats have erected towering barricades of laws and permits and regulations which prevent the producer from ever reaching the consumer. The producer does not sell his milk to the dealer. He hands it to him and the dealer returns what he likes. That is a situation now enforced by law. If a producer attempts to break this stranglehold and sell his milk direct to the consumer, again the law tells him he cannot do it. Examples such as these could be multiplied at length. And the result is a starving, stagnate dairy industry, unable to earn even the cost of production, and a consuming public unable to buy all the milk it needs because of the inflated retail prices.

It is inconceivable that Mr. Arnold and Mayor LaGuardia regard this situation as evidence of a free competitive market. If they have been called off by stooges and political friends of the milk monopoly, they should be made aware that it is not to those racketeers that they are duty-bound, but to the two most important groups in the milk business—the milk producer and the milk consumer.

Hats Off to Rural Life!

TWO of our friends in the publishing world, urban yet keenly aware and appreciative of the many things solid and true in our rural life, have these nice comments to make on our Typical Farm Family contest.

[Reprint from N. Y. Times, September 9, 1940].

TYPICAL FARM FAMILY. — Our neighbor THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is conducting a remarkably illuminating contest. Pursuing its usual democratic policy, it has turned over to its readers the task of selecting a typical farm family that will be guests of the World's Fair next month. About 100 families in the northeast have entered the contest by submitting sketches of their careers on the farm and at least one family photograph. In some cases neighbors have nominated their friends. Five judges, selected from representative agricultural organizations, have with great difficulty chosen six families for the final voting. Until September 23 subscribers to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER have the privilege of voting for the family they consider most worthy of the honor and pleasure of a week at the World's Fair.

CONTEST IN REAL THINGS. — Almost any contest is fascinating. But this one deserves a more appreciative adjective. As a contest it is unique and a little humbling. It deals in private achievements, intimate associations and domestic ideals. These casual biographies contain more of the homely truth of farm life in the northeast than most government reports and all political speeches. Families like these anonymously send us milk, eggs, fruit, potatoes and vegetables and seldom get into the papers, unless the price of milk falls below the subsistence level. Every one should know what kind of people they are.

A good many students of economics are convinced that small farming might as well be abandoned in an age of large-scale production. To the planners it seems outmoded. But this contest provides grave and honest evidence of fathers, mothers and children who have succeeded at small farming by toil, intelligence and character. They are continuing a way of life that began in colonial America. It is a creative life. It breeds realists. Day by day you can depend on people like these.

WORKADAY HEROISM OUT-OF-DOORS. — All the family sketches are modest; some of them are almost embarrassed. But they record some heroic affairs if you can think of them in terms of sweat, muscle, patience and industry. Thirty tillable acres increased to 63 by swamping and clearing; a 113 acre poultry farm paid out of earnings and productive enough to get the two children of college age into Cornell; a run-down farm built up in 25 years into a fully equipped producing plant with varied stock and modern tools; a small farm that has brought up four sons and three daughters and sent the two oldest through college—these are unspectacular achievements that nevertheless rank high in the saga of human affairs.

Apart from the business of living, these are also enlightened families that lead rounded lives at home and in the community. The children are educated. One man's children "have an aggregate of 31 years' perfect school attendance, a factor in good scholarship, and three received the good citizenship medal upon graduation from junior high."

MUSIC AS A LOCAL AFFAIR. — Three of the six families can make music without turning on the radio. In one family mother plays the church organ, all the children play the piano and can also muster up an orchestra consisting of first and second trumpet, violin and trombone. Another family includes some good singers: "Dad and mother play the organ and the piano, not in public, but all right to express our family joy."

These families belong to the local Granges; the children belong to junior farm clubs, expecting in most instances to be farmers when they grow up. Most of the families are churchgoers. Among the fathers there are school committeemen and town officers. Let one of the neighbors sum up the whole story in a P. S. she appends to the factual material about the family she is proposing as most typical: "When I called they were all busy. They are just common, everyday folk. Not rich, except in things money cannot buy, and American through and through."

Those are good things to know about some of the finest people in America. Thanks to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, the things they stand for are a matter of public record. It will bear investigation from every point of view—scientific as well as human. One of these families will have an exciting week at the World's Fair in October. But there will be nothing on the Fair Grounds worth more respect.

[Reprint from N. Y. Herald-Tribune, September 2, 1940].

THE RIGHT STUFF

The God-fearing do without publicity. A good name in the home town is about as far as fame goes with them ordinarily. They get along without fame and riches well enough. It is the public that is the loser, not hearing more about them more often, in a world that lacks edification more than it does excitement in the run of news stories.

Winners of the Typical Farm Family contest of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER have stories to tell about themselves that make the world seem less mad and self-indulgent and self-seeking. Briefly and concisely told they are somehow more satisfying to read than the twice-told kind of success story that ascends swiftly to penthouse extravaganza, ending all too often silently in the hall bedroom obituary.

Take one of these, the tale of a Southern Tier farm family: "When I married a school teacher in 1917," writes the father, "we had $600, one horse, two cows, a brood sow, good health and plenty of ambition, so we bought our 113-acre poultry and dairy farm; in 1921 we had paid off the remaining debt of $1,600, established a thriving poultry business, and had two little girls; in 1923 we bought our first Model T, and 1924 brought a baby boy, and in 1927 our last little girl arrived and we began saving for education. It is needless to say we are a happy family; we have a good living, and our healthy children, ready to make this a better place for Americans."

This is what this farm family has accomplished in 23 problem years of war boom and depression. Our great Republic would be endlessly happy and enduring if they were typical of all its families. Perhaps they are. They are more typical certainly than most we have to hear about.

Approved Milk for New York City

IN the New York metropolitan market "Grade A and Grade B" are out of the milk vocabulary since September 1. On that day under the new Board of Health regulations the milk formerly sold in these grades, has been replaced by one quality of milk now known as "Approved Milk." The retail price of this Approved Milk is 14½ cents a quart, the recent price for Grade B, with butterfat not less than 3.3 per cent. Former Grade B prices were based on 3 per cent butterfat test.

Borden is also offering a brand known as "Golden Crest," containing not less than 4.2 per cent fat, to be sold at 16 cents per quart bottle, and at 14½ cents a quart if purchased daily in a two-quart fibre container. Sheffield is offering a similar brand called "Sealect" milk at the same prices. "Approved Milk" is sold in two-quart fibre containers at 12½ cents a quart if taken daily.

Sheffield and Borden are selling homogenized Vitamin D milk for home delivery at 17 cents a quart, and at 15 cents a quart in two-quart containers, formerly 18½ cents per quart.

The current price of 14½ cents a quart for Approved Milk is equivalent to $6.82 per cwt. In pint bottles the price is 18½ cents a quart, or $8.69 per cwt.

Milk Monopoly Wants More Power

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the Borden Company alliance, the United States Department of Agriculture, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency, the Metropolitan Distributors Bargaining Agency, the Big-3 affiliation—each and all a factor and a beneficiary of the Milk Trust in the New York metropolitan milk marketing area, are now devising another painless squeeze on the throats of dairy farmers. Without enumerating the numerous steps in the progress of this monopoly during the past 20 years, we may admit its present perfection and power, and address ourselves to its proposed new grasp of power.

The position, as now expressed by Commissioner Noyes, is that it is fundamental that the big city must have a surplus of milk in the market to met its varying daily needs, which surplus would necessarily determine the price of all the milk. Hence, the milk must be turned over to the monopoly to be sold under the legalized classified price system as now used by the monopoly, with power to fix the price as now to consumers and after taking out what they want for their own benefit and purposes, to turn over what remains to producers. When this plan was adopted by the Borden-League alliance 20 years ago, the price to producers was $3.24 a hundred pounds. In 10 years the price had dropped in some instances to as low as 65 cents and the State was forced to adopt a temporary plan of relief, but the classified system was continued. It caused the defeat of State control. The Bargaining Agencies, a dealer-monopoly setup, failed in a few months and the Federal-State regime was added to help save classification and maintain the monopoly. Now it finds that it needs more power over producers and it is trying to sugar-coat another bitter pill for farmers to swallow.

The purpose of the proposed new squeeze is to reduce the volume of Class 1, or fluid milk, that a farmer is to be allowed to sell, and either force it into lower price classes or reduce production. This program is expressed in a 10-point plan. The ninth point is characteristic. It reads:

"Any plan must recognize additional administrative and accounting costs."

Every change in 20 years has added new complications, increased the costs of the system, forced higher prices on consumers, and comparatively lower returns to farms. For example, during the last year of State Control consumers paid 12½ cents a quart. For the year July, 1939 to June, 1940 under Federal-State control, consumers paid 14½ cents, or 94 cents more for each hundred pounds. If it had not been for this increase to consumers, the Federal-State price to farmers would have been less than $1.

The inside of the matter is that the big dealers fix the price of milk for manufacture on the Plymouth, Wis., and Chicago bogus exchanges to suit themselves. Based on these fictitious prices the New York monopoly arbitrarily fixes the prices for New York milk.

Commissioner Noyes truthfully said, before he joined this monopoly, that the surplus was in the wrong hands. He said that he would never know whether or not farmers wanted Federal-State control unless they were allowed to vote for or against it themselves. Both these points are fundamental because they are true. Later Mr. Noyes agreed with the monopoly, but every farmer knows what a solid foundation means and they know there is no just obligation on farmers to keep a surplus of milk on the markets to reduce the price of all milk below the cost of production. The fundamental principle involved is that the producer is entitled to the cost of production and a reasonable profit. Any deliberate scheme to deny him that right is a swindle. And the present monopoly system is just that.

This system in the New York Shed denies the dairy farmer equal protection of rights guaranteed to him in the Constitution. If these rights were restored, the farmer would be selling the metropolitan requirements of fluid milk and fluid cream right now for $2.60 a cwt., and for $2.82 in some months; and the consumer's price would now be 9 cents a quart and 10 cents in the cold months. It is safe to say that at these prices the demand would take all the present supply. In addition, if freed from the monopoly control and restraint, dairymen could produce and manufacture uninspected milk at a profit. This will come when the farmers do it themselves.

Thoughts on Fruits

THE article on page 502 by Professor Blake of New Jersey contains food for serious thought. And, by a bit of re-wording, some of the same thoughts could be transposed to advantage into a discussion of problems facing the plum, the pear, the apple, the cherry, and small fruits generally. The entire field of improved quality, of tree-ripened fruit, of better satisfied customers is wound up with problems of production, transportation, handling, storage, merchandizing. The indications at present are that eastern fruit men see their opportunities and understand their problems. There was a time when they were inclined to refer these problems to others for solution; now they are tackling them themselves in their own way and are bound to get results.

There is great hope for strong development of eastern fruit production when problems are carefully analyzed as they are in this discussion of flesh texture and quality in peaches, and when growers will force the issue and do something about it themselves. In this particular case it may mean the backing of a research program which emphasizes peach breeding. New Jersey has been a leader in this field and has already justified the faith that growers have put into it.

Truth About Spray Residues

FRUIT growers have been granted a concession on spray residues by the Federal Government. The new arsenic tolerance is .025 instead of the present .01, and the lead tolerance is changed from .025 to .050. The tolerance for fluorine will be the same as that for lead.

Growers asked for a tolerance of .03 on arsenic and .06 on lead, so that the new ruling may be looked upon as a substantial victory and a partial vindication of the view taken by many that small bureaucrats in high office were singling out the fruit industry for attack when many other foodstuffs were said to contain as a natural part of their composition vastly more arsenic, lead, and flourine than the Food and Drug authorities permitted on apples and pears.

No one will deny that it is to the interest of the horticultural industry to present quality products to the consumer, and with all the health-giving properties possible—surely with no toxic qualities or so-called poisons attached. The reason fruit men in some sections did not make as vigorous a drive against these tolerances as they might have is that they were fair-minded; if there was any question at all about spray residues so far as national health was concerned, they stood ready to support the health authorities. And so growers spent more time backing research programs looking for substitutes for lead and arsenic than they did in fighting bureaucrats.

Further, there seemed just a bit of sense in the argument of noted medical authorities that even though the pear and the apple did not carry as much lead and arsenic as other foodstuffs, yet there was no virtue in lead and arsenic on any foodstuffs and the accummulation of small amounts from this item and that item now and then might result in ill-health to highly susceptible individuals. All this in spite of the fact that fruit men have been spraying and eating sprayed fruit in quantity for upwards of 50 years, with no serious complaints.

But, and here is the crux of the matter, growers have expected officials also to be fair minded. Instead, they have met with bureaucratic methods and petty actions enough to try the patience of anyone. The word of some small office holder became final; there was no redress. Tolerances could be placed as desired, with or without facts to back them, and an industry could be held at the mercy of a few officials. This is not American, and it was this phase of the situation that rankled.

The new tolerances will, however, help growers considerably, particularly in eastern sections where natural weathering reduces the amount of residue a fruit carries at harvest. It is to be expected, nevertheless, that growers will continue their pressure upon research agencies to give them better materials and better methods of control of insects and diseases. When growers can advertise that their fruit is even better than Nature intended, by virtue of the fact that it has been sprayed or otherwise treated with certain materials which have improved the nutritive and health value of their product, then they will be on the right track; for no grower wishes to be placed in the position of trying to defend how small an amount of residue his fruit carries—even though it is all only a story and based on no fact.

Last Chance to Vote for Typical R. N.- Y. Farm Family

THE Typical Farm Family contest enters the last lap with only a few days to go. And as the race draws to a close, the interest of R. N.-Y. readers quickens apace. When we went to press last week, after only a few days of voting, 238 votes had been received. At this writing, the total has risen to 982 with a greater number coming in each day. Here is the present standing of the six families who have been named by the judges as eminently qualified for the title of the Typical Farm Family:

Family	Votes
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd E. Stoddard, Grace (16), Glen (14), Granville, N. Y.	294
Mr. and Mrs. John S. McCready, Chalmers (17), John (14), New Galilee, Pa.	160
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brocker, Virginia (18), Paul (14), Waterville, N. Y.	157
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gips, Peter (11), Betsy (8), Morrisville, N. Y.	153
Mr. and Mrs. Lee L. Steffenhagen, Julia (16), Edwin (12), Machias, N. Y.	141
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Culver, George (16), Elizabeth (13), Chemung, N. Y.	77

The contest closes on Monday, September 23. Ballots postmarked that day will be accepted. The final ballot is printed below.

Remember, although no R. N.-Y. reader can vote more than once, one ballot blank can be used for more than one vote. So, if there are four or five or six in your family, and all are R. N.-Y. readers, send in one ballot blank with the names of all of the four, five or six members of your family. If there isn't enough room on the ballot, pin the ballot to a sheet of paper and write the names of those voting on the paper. Another thought, and it will save you two cents postage, is to paste the signed ballot on a penny postcard and mail it in. But whatever you do, be sure to send in your vote before September 23.

The family that receives the greatest number of votes from readers of The Rural New-Yorker will be the guests of the New York World's Fair for one entire week beginning Monday, October 14. A Ford automobile with a chauffeur will bring them to the Fair, be at their disposal during their stay, and will drive them home again.

In our next issue of October 5, the winning family will be announced. Meanwhile, good luck to all of you!

WORLD'S FAIR BALLOT

For Typical Farm Family

I cast my vote for

.....

(One of Families Named by Judges)

as the Typical Farm Family to make The Rural New-Yorker World's Fair one week trip, beginning October 14, 1940.

Name .....

Address .....

Only readers of The Rural New-Yorker or members of readers' families are eligible to cast this ballot. No other votes will be counted.

Live Stock and Dairy

Ringside Review

By R. W. Duck

The Centennial Fair of the Empire State was a great exposition from every consideration. The livestock exhibits were superior in numbers and quality to any previous show. Exhibitors were all pleased with the return to one week fair for livestock. The large numbers of entries, especially in draft horses, made it a bit crowded at times in the judging arena; however, a give and take spirit of cooperation prevailed among exhibitors, and classes were competently judged and handled.

DAIRY CATTLE

The cattle department was managed in a pleasing manner by Superintendent R. Austin Backus and his assistants. Holstein-Friesians were judged by Paul B. Misner, Ellicott City, Md. Top placings were as follows: Bulls, Jr. calf, 1. Yates Farms, Orchard Park, N. Y.; 2. The Wait Farms, Auburn, N. Y. Sr. calf, 1. The Wait Farms; 2. Yates Farms. Jr. yr., 1, and Junior Champion, Baker Farm, Exeter, N. H., on Baker Farm Jonnie Walker 782989; 2. Cornell University. Sr. yr. 1. Erie County Farm, Alden, N. Y.; 2. Saltland Farms, Cortland, N. Y. Two-yr.-old, 1. Cornell 2. Yates Farm. Three-yr.-old, 1. The Wait Farms; 2. Highland Stock Farms, Malone, N. Y. Aged, 1. Crownhurst Farm, Blount Lumber Company, Lacona, N. Y., on Prilly Bessie Segis 719432; the mature bull was awarded the purple for grand championship honors over the Baker Farms entry. The Junior Champion was made Reserve Champion, 2nd., in aged bulls was won by the entry of Orson Smith and Grace S. Bull, Fayetteville and Canastota, respectively. This matter of a premium purple universally used as standard for Grand Championship honors has established the basis for the saying, "Bred in the Purple," used by livestock people when they refer to some unusually good individual.

Holstein females: Jr. calf, 1. Cornell; 2. The Wait Farms. Sr. calf, 1 and 2. Baker Farm; Jr. yr., 1 and 2. Cornell. Sr. yr. 1. Baker Farm; 2. Yates Farms. Junior Champion, Baker Farm on their Sr. yr. entry, Gofson Cynthia Tame 2056446. Two yrs., 1. Cornell; 2. Baker Farm, 3 yrs., 1. Cornell; 2 Yates. The Cornell two-yr.-old entry, Cornell Blend Grace 1979854 won senior and grand championships. Cow 5 years or over, 1. The Waite Farms. This entry, Tuxedo Faforet Nellie 2142411, was awarded Reserve Championship. The group classes were well filled, top placings being divided between Baker Farm and Cornell.

Guernseys presented an impressive array for the careful consideration of Judge Mark Galusha, Williamstown, Mass.; ably assisted by D. W. Clark, Richmond, Mass. McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y., J. M. McDonald, owner; K. C. Sly, manager, pitched a no-hit, no-run, no-error game, being awarded all the blues and championships. As far as I am aware this is the first time such a record has been accomplished at any major Fair in strong competition. Senior and Grand champion bull honors went to the mature McDonald Farms entry on Le Clarin Watchman 251259. Reserve Champion, McDonald Farms Denley (B. C.). The placing was exceedingly close between "Denley" and McDonald Farms Supreme Blend 276554, a son of the great brood matron Supreme's Janice 356072 and Foremost Prediction 212227, for junior championship honors. The following exhibitors carried excellent entries throughout in Guernseys, Waldorf Farms, N. Chatham; Savada Farms, Utica; Estate of E. R. Downs, Fulton; Crocker Farms, Cortland; F. R. and C. R. Crumb, Mt. Upton; Pine Grove Farms, Binghamton; Wyebrook Farm, Loudonville; Charles Moore; Riverview Guernsey Farm, Oxford;, Birch Brae Farms Jonesville; Pleasant View Guernsey Farm, Albion; Le Clarin Farm, Cortland; Jay N. Tearney, Clyde; Frank P. Chapman, Ontario; Sunny Hill Farm, Tunnel; Dorathy A. Hudson, Hudson; Elmwood Farms, Hall; Winbernie Farm, Canandaigua; Earl S. Williams, Chatham; Allan E. Arnold, N. Chatham; and Ruth Ann and Rita Lou Bauch, Ontario, N. Y. Grand champion Guernsey cow was won by McDonald Farms on Smuggler Farms Rewards Lass 478417. Reserve Champion McDonald Farms Dolly 596309. The group of 8 D. H. I. A. Guernsey cows averaged 505 pounds fat—305 days.

This class of Jersey cows were judged by the boys and girls at the 1940 New York State Fair, Junior Judging Contest. From front to rear they are being held by Richard Walker, Alton Reed, Helen Reed, Jack Conner and Delbert Hanson, all of Ithaca, N. Y.

Jerseys were judged by C. S. Holgren, Morristown, N. J. Top awards were as follows: Bulls, Calf, 1. Richfield Farm, Hobart; 2. Maple-view Farms, Mansfield, Pa. junior year, 1. Loch Lee Jersey Farm, Williamsville, N. Y., on Design Aiming Wonder 410698, this son of Sybil Aiming Wonder 392895 also shown by Loch Lee to Senior and Grand Champion honors, was awarded the Junior and Reserve Purple. 2. Mrs. H. B. Crowgey & Son, Elkton, Md. senior year, 1 Loch Lee; 2. Frank Wilson, Heuvelton. Two years, 1. S. W. Hagan, Mannsville; 2. Hedges Homestead Stock Farm, E. Durham.

Jersey females: calf, 1. Loch Lee Jersey Farm; this entry, Standard Lynn Sybil 1253850 going through to win Junior and Reserve Champion. Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt. In addition to her great production record "Emerald" has established through her nine daughters and four sons a well regarded branch of the Torrs' Gen family. William Gibson, Spencer, Mass., placed the Ayrshires Tops were as follows: Bulls, calves, 1. Talisman Farms, Bridgewater, Conn.; 2. Lippitt Farm, Providence, R. I. junior year, 1. Gould Dale Farm, Kortright; 2. Talisman Farms, senior year, 1. Marshall F. Cheesman, Ellenburg Depot; on Sycamore Sun Cinq 59859, he also winning Junior and Reserve Champion; 2. Talisman, two year, 1. C. C. & Ralph S. Gould, Hobart; 2. Ralph E. Lewis, Mooers. Three and over, 1. Senior and Grand Champion C. C. & Ralph S. Gould on Cavalier's Silver Model 46504. John Luchsinger, Syracuse, had many prize winners in the various classes.

Ayrshire females: Calves, 1. Lippitt; 2. Cheesman, junior year, 1. Talisman; 2. Lippitt, senior year, 1, and junior champion, Lippitt on Lippitt Perfect Lady 208696; 2. Gem Dairy Farms, Hollidaysburg, Pa. two and three years, 1. Lippitt. Four years, 1. Lewis. Dry-three-or-over, 1, Senior and Grand Champion, Lippitt on Alfalfa Farm Hazel 147183. Reserve Champion, Lewis on Miss Patricia 219356.

Brown Swiss were judged by Prof. E. S. Harrison, Ithaca, who placed the awards in his usual efficient manner. D. N. Boice, Churchville, won the Alasa Farms Trophy on his four year old with a record of 173.7 lbs. milk, 6.722 lbs. fat, 3.87 per cent, an average of 57.9 lbs. milk per day for the contest period of 72 hours, high on the Fair Grounds for all breeds. Boice and Goodwin Bros., Guilford, divided top placings. Senior and Grand Champion bull, Boice on Blankus Baronet of Walhalla 30445. Reserve Champion bull, Boice on Lola's Tom of Hilltop 38941. Junior Champion bull, Goodwin Bros., on Sylvian Lei of Wingood Lake 45232. Reserve Champion, female, Boice on Hana B of Hilltop 82588. Grand Champion cow, Goodwin Bros. on their excellent two year old.

BEEF CATTLE

The Seventh Annual baby beef auction under the management of Prof. R. B. Hinman was a decided success. Sixty-five baby beeves fitted by 4-H and F. F. boys and girls went under the hammer for an average of slightly under 14 cents per pound liveweight. Averages except for a few tops were uniform. Wm. Knight, Ithaca, bought the top steer for 60 cents per pound, fitted and owned by Kenneth Tillapaugh. George Keepler, Syracuse, was runner up with a final bid of 59 cents. George bought the Reserve steer owned and fitted by Gerald Guernsey for 25 cents.

Professor William B. Young, Storrs, Conn., judged the beef cattle classes. The Herefords had excellent entries throughout exhibited by Brookvale Farm, Windsor, Mass. The Gage Stock Farm, Delanson; Car Mar Hereford Ranch, LaFargeville; Holcomb Hereford Farm, Holcomb; Cornell University; Bob-O-Link Farms, Wolcott; P. Sidney Hand, Skaneateles; Knapp Bros., West Falls; Thelma Knapp; and the Cayuga and Erie County Baby Beef Clubs, Brookvale won the Championships.

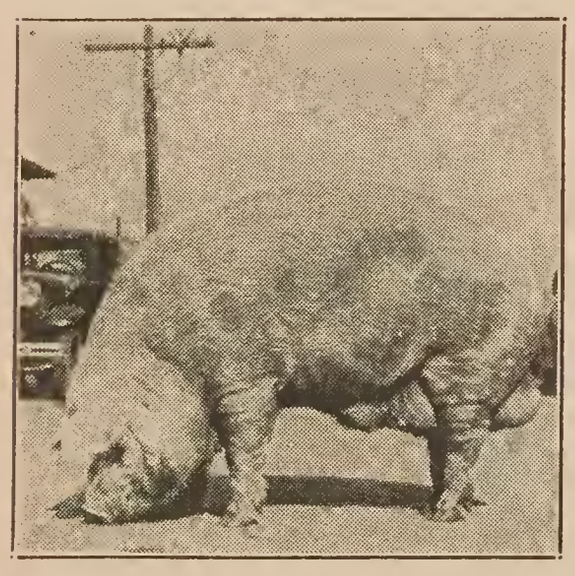
The Bonnie Blacks presented an impressive array of prime beef on the hoof. Classes were well filled and offered a uniform excellence which made Judge Young give them his most careful consideration, his placings were well received throughout. The following exhibitors showed in the breeding and fat classes, Clayton C. Taylor, Lawtons; Louis Raynor, DeWittville; Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains; Cornell University; Good Hope Farm, Old Chatham; Maple Row Farm, King Ferry; George H. Niles & Son, Deansboro; M. G. Adams, Oneida; Cayuga County Baby Beef Club; Wm. Rogers, Buffalo; and Ray Krolcyzk, Buffalo. Senior and Reserve Champion bull, Fuerst Stock Farm. Junior and Grand Champion bull, Cornell. Senior and Reserve Champion female, Good Hope Farm. Junior and Grand Champion female, Cornell. Champion steer, Cornell.

HORSES

Superintendent S. C. Pendergast has made the New York State draft horse show one of the notable events of the Fair and one of the best heavy horse shows in America. Judge Charles Wentz, Sandusky, Ohio, performed his difficult task with competence and dispatch.

Tops in the Percheron classes were as follows: Stallions, aged, 1. Jersey Health Farms Reg., Isle Bizard, Que., Canada 4 years, 1. Fuerst Stock Farm, 3 years, 1. Manor Farms,

Ruby Haines, King Ferry, N. Y., and her third prize Angus steer, weighing 1,120 pounds, at the 1940 New York State Fair.



This Chester White boar owned and exhibited by J. W. Vanarsdall, Jr., Burgin, Kentucky, was Grand Champion at the 1940 N. Y. State Fair.

This Belgian stallion, Hercule de Quiny 2nd 18965 is owned and was exhibited at the 1940 New York State Fair by O'Dowd's Dairy Farm, Edward O'Dowd, Pine Brook, N. J.

Monkton, Md., 2 years, 1. Ernest C. Bell, Mt. Ephraim, N. J., year, 1. Cornell, foal, 1. Bell. Bred by exhibitor, 1. Bell. Grand Champion, Fuerst, Percheron Mares, aged, 1. Fuerst, 4 years, 1. Manor Farms, 3 years, 1. Mr. and Mrs. Max Dreyfus, Madrey Farm, Brewster, 2 years, 1. Bell, year, 1. Bell, Foal 1. Rush Valley Farms, Rushland, Pa. Bred by exhibitor, any age, 1. Mr. and Mrs. Max Dreyfus on Konbellcar's Remembrance 230840, she winning Reserve Championship honors. G. C. mare, Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y. Produce of dam, 1. Dreyfus. Three get of sire, 1. Dreyfus. Stallion and 3 mares, 1. Bell. Herd, 1. Bell.

Belgian tops were as follows: Stallions, aged, 1. Sugar Grove Farm, Aurora, Ill. 4 years, 1. Jersey Health Farms Reg., 3 years, 1. Stafford Bros., Marlton, N. J. 2 years, 1. Rockhills Farm, Inc., New York, N. Y. year, 1. Jersey Health Farm Reg. foal, 1. M. G. Adams, Oneida. Bred by ex., 1. Cornell. Mares, aged, 1, Senior and Grand Champion, Sugar Grove Farm on Aida de Bierbeek 20062, 4 years, 1. O'Dowd's Dairy Farm, Pine Brook, N. J., 3 years, 1. O'Dowd's 2 years and Junior Champion, Sugar Grove on Resque's Patricia 23910. Year, 1 Sugar Grove, foal, 1. Douglaston Manor Farm, Pulaski. Excellent entries predominated throughout in the numerous farm draft classes.

Sheep and Hogs

Superintendent E. R. Sweetland had his department well organized as usual. The various classes were judged by Luther A. Belden, Bradstreet, Mass.; Walter Thomson, Port Byron; Cecil Springstead, Caistor Center, Ont., Canada; and R. W. Duck, Syracuse. Top placings were as follows: Shropshires, Champion ram, Lawrence F. Cuthbert, Ogdensburg. Champion ewe; Pen of Lambs and Flock, Andrew J. Cochrane, Ripley. Hampshires, Champion Ram, and Flock, James McGuire, Oakfield. Champion ewe and Pen of Lambs, Cornell. Cotswold, Lambs, Flock and C. Ram, McGuire; C. Ewe, Clarke Wellman, Perry. Oxford, Lambs and Flock, Air Way Farms, Mercer, Pa.; C. Ram and Ewe, Van Vleet Bros., Lodi. Dorset, Lambs, C. Ram and Ewe, Cornell; Flock, L. G. Tucker, Alfred; Waldo Barron, Slippery Rock, Pa., exhibited several winners in Dorsets. Southdown, Lambs, Cornell; Flock, C. Ram and Ewe, Talmadge Woodward, LeRoy. Cheviot, Lambs, Flock, C. Ram and Ewe, S. Dewitt Stewart, Bath, Corriedale, Flocks, Lambs, C. Ram and Ewe, M. D. Swift, Clarence Center. B-Merino, Lambs, Flock, and C. Ram, Waldo Barron; C. Ewe, Clarke Wellman. C-Merino, Flock and C. Ram, Barron; Lambs and C. Ewe, Wellman. Leicester, L., F., Ram and Ewe, McGuire. Lincoln, Lambs and Ram, Wellman; Flock and ewe, Air Way. Rambouillet, Lambs, Wellman; Flock, Ram and Ewe, Barron. Suffolk, Flock, Lambs, Ram and Ewe, Hob & Nob Farm, Francestown, N. H. Karakul, Flock, Lambs, and Ram, L. E. Dawley, Fayetteville; Ewe, Karakul Fur Sheep Farms, Fayetteville.

Mark A. McCarty, State College, Pa., judged the hog classes. Champions were: Berkshire, sow, 1 year or over, Alex Cooper & Son, Reynoldsville, Pa.; entries of J. W. Vanarsdall, Jr., Burgin, Ky., won the other Berkshire purples. He also won all Championships in Chesters, out of 24 entries "Van" won 21 blue ribbons. Frank L. Hollier, Skaneateles, and Edwin R. Sweetland, Jr., Dryden, showed several excellent entries in Chesters. Poland Chinas, Daniel C. Poole, Wilmington, Ohio, won all blues and purples. Hampshires, Frank C. Oren, Wilmington, Ohio, won all Championships. Duroc-Jerseys, F. J. H. Krache, West Eaton, won all blues and Championships. Spotted Poland China, M. G. Adams, Oneida, won all blues and Championships. N. Y. State Barrow classes were both won by entries of Edwin R. Sweetland, Jr., Dryden, N. Y.

Goats

Close competition and excellent entries throughout prevailed in the goat classes. They were judged by Mrs. T. N. Tyler, Niagara Falls, Canada. Robert L. Harris, Fabius, is Superintendent of the Department. Alpines, (French and Rock) were exhibited by Fred W. Pratt, 6 Mill St., (Port Dickinson), Binghamton; De La Field Herd, R. O. Field, 31 Linden Ave., Jamestown; and Top Notch Goat Ranch (R. L. Harris) Fabius. Nubians by Dahl's Nubian, Chris Dahl, Great River, N. Y.; "Our Own" Nubian Herd, L. Hulbert, Rome; and Top Notch Goat Ranch. Saanens by Mr. and Mrs. F. E. R. Ackerman, Kirkville; Top Notch; and Rocky Crest Goat Dairy, Syracuse. Toggenburgs by Beatrice De Gorio, Jamesville; Hy-Hope Goat Dairy, Jamesville; Rocky Crest; Top Notch; and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gates, Fabius, N. Y.

Milk Meeting at Owego

An open dairy meeting arranged by the Tioga County unit of the Dairy Farmers' Union was held in the Flats Community House in Owego on the evening of September 4. The Chairman of the meeting, H. R. Foster, Owego, spoke briefly on the dairy situation, pointng out that the recent damage to silage corn would place dairymen in much the same position as last year when the early drouth cut down the hay crop. Mr. Foster said he saw a rise in the cost of production, if not now, certainly later in the year.

Other speakers were Samuel Schou, South New Berlin, and William F. Berghold, of The Rural New-Yorker. Mr. Schou challenged the critics of the Union, who, he said, are subsidized by the Big-3, in their charges that there was Communism in the Union. He said that the membership was stoutly opposed to Communism and to anything that had even the faintest tinge of Communism, that they had so declared themselves, and that the charges made by the dealers were solely for the purpose of disrupting the organization.

Mr. Berghold reviewed the various control programs that have been in effect for the past seven years and pointed out that all were dealer-originated and dealer-controlled. He said that amendments to the Federal Order, allegedly on behalf of producers, were useless since it was a dealer tool from start to finish and that dairymen must work out their own program by setting up local cooperatives and buying or building their own plants. The present trend in that direction was approved as the only means by which producers could ever hope to obtain the proper control of their own industry.

A New Consumers Co-op.

On September 1, the Hamilton Consumers Cooperative, Inc., opened a modern grocery at 14 Utica St., Hamilton, N. Y. This store is owned and operated by the members, who are all residents of Hamilton and vicinity, includng some farmers.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR MILK CHECK AND MAKE MORE CLEAR PROFIT

Now Louden can show you, too, how to increase your milk check, and make more clear profit . . . without increasing the size of your herd . . . without extra time or labor. Just like one Ohio farmer, who, after Louden planned and equipped his barn, is now receiving $1.50 more per hundred and getting better production than ever. The first step is to send for the Louden Plan Book. It describes Louden's Free Barn Plan service and "money-making" equipment.

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(Check above and below please)
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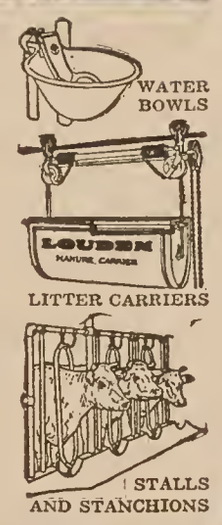
☐ General Purpose Barn
☐ Permanent Hog House
☐ Send Barn Plan Book



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Handsome Black or Black and White Cocker Spaniel puppies, 8 weeks males $10, females $5. Reds or Buffs $2 extra. Sat. Guar. Elm View Kennels, St. Albans, Vt.

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COLLIE PUPS $6; females $4. Trio colors. ROBERT REYNOLDS, SLOANSVILLE, N. Y.

COLLIES Excellent breeding. Reasonable prices. Reg. TWEEDON KENNELS, Phoenix, New York

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FOR SALE Twenty two 2 and 3 year old heifers Holstoins some colored. due in fall and early winter can make car load. ROBERT HUNT, WINGDALE, NEW YORK

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Choice Reg. Shropshire yearlings two year old rams. Attractive prices. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

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Reg. Palomino Stallion coming 2-year old, sired by "Pirate Gold," $750; registered Palomino mare in foal to "Golden Crevice," $400; registered Palomino colts, mares and studs, $200; 37 head on our farms at this time. Visitors are always very welcome.
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FOR SALE Hereford steers as feeders and for butchering. RED CEDAR FARM, LaGrangeville, New York. Tel. Hopewell Junction 24F14

WOMAN AND HOME

This and That

A number of readers have asked what had become of the letters from the Little Brown House, so we are particularly glad to have the familiar title appear in this issue.

It is quite exciting around the office these days with the votes coming in for the "Typical Farm Family," and since this issue contains the third and last ballot, be sure to make your choice. I shall hope to give a special welcome to the feminine part of the visiting family.

The weather man played such unusual pranks this Summer that we were seriously thinking of heaters in mid-August, and this is just a suggestion that, speaking from my own experience, the new types of oil room heaters are very easy to take care of as well as comfortable. C. B. W.

Autumn Picnics

Most people think of Summer time as picnic time. But there is no season when food tastes better cooked outside than in the Fall of the year. There is something about the Autumn air that fairly whets appetites, and if there is anything that is more fun than going into one's own cornfield, picking the corn that is "just right" and then roasting it in a bed of glowing coals, I'd like to know what it is! In our family, we dip the roasted, husked corn in a tall container of small diameter filled with melted butter, give it a casual sprinkling of salt—and then sink our teeth deep.

The aroma of sizzling steak isn't hard to take when wafted over the crisp Autumn air, either. Nor is the tantalizing aroma from coffee. We cut the raw steak into strips which will fit cozily between the so--called "wienie-rolls" and when broiled over the fire to just the "doneness" each person likes them best, these strips are dunked in the same tall container as the corn.

Do you have your own hams? Then try cooking thick slices of it in a heavy iron skillet over low-burning coals, and serving with a barbecue sauce poured over. The men folks will clamor for repeats on this outdoor concoction (and you can even prepare it indoors later in the season!)

To prepare the barbecue sauce: blend 2 teasoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons flour, ¼ teaspoon paprika. Melt ⅔ cup butter, add ⅔ cup water, 1½ tablespoons lemon juice, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce. Add combined dry mixture to the liquid, stir well and cook 3 minutes, when the mixture will be slightly thickened.

L. P. B.

Apple Delights

Sour Cream Apple Pie.—Two cups finely chopped tart apples, ¾ cup sugar, two tablespoons flour, one cup sour cream, one egg, well beaten, ½ teaspoon vanilla flavoring, ⅛ teaspoon salt.

Combine sugar and flour. Add cream, egg, flavoring and salt. Beat until smooth. Add apples. Mix thoroughly. Pour into pastry lined pie pan. Bake in hot oven of 450 F. for 15 minutes, reduce the heat to 325 F. and bake 30 minutes. Remove from oven. Combine ⅓ cup sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, ⅓ cup flour, and ¼ cup butter. Mix thoroughly. Sprinkle over pie. Return to oven. Bake in slow oven 325 F. for 20 minutes.

Apple Slices.—2½ cups flour, three tablespoons sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder, ¾ cup shortening, two egg yolks, well beaten, two tablespoons lemon juice, three cups sliced tart apples, ½ cup raisins, one tablespoon flour, ½ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, one tablespoon butter.

Sift flour. Measure and sift with three tablespoons sugar, salt and baking powder. Cut in shortening. Add egg yolk, one tablespoon lemon juice, and water to make a soft dough. Divide dough into two parts. Turn on to lightly floured board. Roll in sheet ⅛ inch thick. Place in shallow baking pan. Add apples and raisins. Combine one tablespoon flour, ½ cup butter, and spices. Sprinkle over fruits. Dot with butter. Sprinkle with one tablespoon lemon juice. Cover with remaining crust. Bake in hot oven (425 F.) 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350 F. continue baking 35 minutes.

L. S.

Country Night

The weary team forgets the day-time load
As, eager from the toil that night relieves,
The wagon rattles down a rutted road,
To harbor with an old barn's sag-ing eaves.
The last red glow is fading in the west,
And cows are lowing at the pasture bars,
For Nature's hour has come for all to rest,
Beneath a canopy of countless stars.
A coolness touches where the hot grass stood,
A light now beacons on a distant hill.
The shadows grope within a pile of wood,
As world is lulled, reposed and tran-quil, still.
The whippoorwill curfews the ebbing light,
And cricket strums a tune that rules the night.

—Charles Lawes.

N. Y. Times

From the Little Brown House

To step out into the August sunshine and feel its heat or look at the thermometer under the porch and see that it registers 74 degrees we can scarce realize that only a few short hours ago the fields were white with our third killing frost in succession.

The farmers looked blue after the first one as corn for the silo was late, many fields not fully tasseled.

We have read of the year "without a Summer" but 1940 will be remembered as the year when July was the only month without a killing frost.

Our June frost came the 21st and in most gardens took beans, tomatoes and other vines, the corn although frosted, kept on growing, apparently slower because of the frost.

The Spring was so cold, late and moist, many fields of potatoes were not up enough to be injured and many fields are unhurt by these August frosts, except the tender tip leaves but the corn is whitening in the heat and many farmers are getting ready to fill or rather partly fill their silos.

The hay crop was light as well, but one of our neighbors who has watched the signs to forecast the weather tells us we shall have a mild Winter and not much snow. Perhaps because one extreme follows another and the past two Winters our snow fall has been exceptionally heavy and many cattle remained in the barn till May 10th and the heat and drouth of July cut short the feed then.

Glass jars for canning are the cheapest I ever knew them, perhaps because there is so little demand for them. It rained so much while fruit trees were in bloom that they were not properly pollinized.

What a doleful letter! The fields and hills have been as lovely as ever and God has painted some wonderful sunsets and gorgeous cloud effects, and our valley is attracting many artists, not only for the Summer but for Winter scenes.

Because of the horrors over European cities, more country homes are being bought and more are being built in our locality than ever before and the more isolated the better, providing it has a view of our hills and valleys.

This also presents another complication; our city neighbors as well as ourselves enjoy watching the deer feed and even play in the fields, but even they are disheartened when a small band of the graceful animals descends upon gardens, devouring most and trampling the rest. Rambler and other climbing roses seem to be more palatable to the deer than wild blackberries and they have even been known to try a meal of Colorado spruce and assorted evergreens. We are told that deer have increased beyond what nature provides forage to feed, therefore they come to the gardens. The deer seem fearless; a barking dog is a preventive but he must not be allowed to chase the deer.

Last Spring in brushland, the browse was eaten and bark stripped as high as deer could reach.

Last week an older cousin visited us. She is 82 and her stepmother's father built this house and barn. She marvelled how straight and sturdy they stood after all these years, saying they looked but little different from what they did when she lived here as a small child.

Her stepmother once told me the apple tree across the driveway was bearing when she was a little girl, so it must have borne fruit more than 100 years.

Doubtless descendents of those same barn swallows still nest in the same barn and follow the same route every Spring and Fall that their ancestors did.

The short growing season and drouth has been bad for many flowers but the shrubs have been a comfort. I saw five fingered aralia in a friend's garden and it was beautiful. The foliage is so attractive and graceful all the season and I had not thought of its being hardy here. I am trying to root some cuttings of it. The hardy asters and helenums will soon be glorious, and a bed or long border of mixed zinnias with harmony marigolds for a border has been a riot of color, with wild cucumber on the fence as a foil for their brilliance. MRS. J. X. W.

Wild Lilies

Almost every section of the United States has some kind of wild lily. They do well if bulbs can be lifted in the Fall and transplanted to the garden. They can also be propagated by seed which germinate anywhere from three weeks to two years after planting.

The American Turk's Cap lily is found mostly in southern New England. This wild lily is easily grown, sometimes reaching four or five feet in height and has orange colored blossoms in profusion. This lily will do well in almost any kind of soil.

The Meadow Lily is very common in most meadows and roadside thickets. It's flowers vary in color from yellow to almost red. Nature plants these bulbs about four inches below the surface of the ground. They bloom profusely in late June and early July.

Lilies are one of our most beautiful flowers and should be more generally planted as once established they require very little attention.

MRS. E. B.

The Bookshelf

"Busy Fingers" by Hildegard Fochs, adopted by Adair Forrester. Published by David McKay Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Here is a book that will help any mother keep young fingers busy with interesting creative work. It has well illustrated chapters on basketry, cane-work, cardboard modelling, simple book binding, weaving and rug making and also includes toys and games for little people. The instructions are easy to follow and the diagrams and pictures are clear.

"The Air and Its Mysteries" by C. M. Botley. Published by D. Appleton-Century Company, New York; price $3. This is a book to go into your serious library or to give to a high school or college student. It explains the action and counter action of the air, the weather, the clouds, rain and wind, most of which we simply take for granted. It is written by a noted English scientist in a clear, understandable way and is well illustrated with photographs, weather charts and other drawings.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"Will some one send in patterns for rick-rack and crochet? I will exchange something instead."

Vermont MRS. J. E. W.

"My hobby is collecting interesting articles on how to run a successful guest house or tea room. I would also like to hear from readers who have taken a correspondence course along this line." MRS. M. M.

Massachusetts.

"I would like to exchange letters, flower seed and crochet patterns. I am also a stamp collector."

New York MRS. B. C.

"I would like to hear from any one in any State, who has a hobby or two and who likes to write letters and sew. I collect stamps and like to make quilts." MRS. M. T.

Maine.

" My hobby is white collies. Would like to hear from others who like myself love dogs. I also have a nice flower garden in the Summer."

New York MRS. M. C. T.

Hooked Rugs of Many Kinds

Nothing is more homelike than a hooked rug and you can make the oval one in the picture easily from cast-off clothing, or left-over materials cut in strips ⅓ to ½ inch wide.

The hooking is simple, as our diagram shows and our new 32-page booklet gives detailed directions for hooked rugs, tells how to make your own designs. Also shows how to make woven, braided, crocheted rugs, other delightful styles.

Send 10 cents in coin for your copy of How to Make Your Own Rugs to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

We Can Sweet Potatoes

People always exclaim when I open a can of sweet potatoes—"Canned sweet potatoes, why I never heard of home-canned sweet potatoes!" We're very fond of sweet potatoes and several years ago it was impossible to get them during the Winter season, even now I doubt if they can be purchased the year 'round because they are not easily kept, nor can they be handled like the White or Irish potato. In the South where they are grown, they have to be very carefully handled at digging time because any bruises will cause them to spoil, also they must be kept warm and dry. And so, as I said before, being very fond of them, we decided to try canning some for Winter consumption. We make a practice of canning some every Fall and enjoy them very much. We watch the markets, and when they are cheapest, around the last of October or the first of November we buy a supply to can. Several years back when our family was larger, we canned a barrel of them each Fall, but now a half bushel is ample for our needs.

They are not difficult to can and keep well, and are a very welcome addition to our Winter menu.

To can, wash and scrub them well, a brush is best for cleaning them. Cook, covered with water until partly done, 15 or 20 minutes. Remove skins, pack into sterilized, hot jars, add no water, partly seal, and boil 3 hours. Or they may be peeled before cooking. This way there is slightly more waste. Reject any that have decayed spots, because it affects the taste of the whole potato. LILLIAN BLANTON.

The Visiting Nurse

Now That Summer is Over!

Summer takes its toll of good looks very often even though it helps to store up good health. Exposure of the hair to strong sunshine tends to make it bleached and brittle; exposure of the skin results in freckles, suntan in spots, and nails which break with ease. There may be "squint wrinkles" around the eyes, in fact the eyes may feel the strain they have been under if they were out in the sun or on the water most of the time.

So now that Summer is over, why not take an inventory of yourself? What condition is your scalp in? Is it full of dandruff? Falling flakes, either greasy or dry, show up terribly on dark Fall clothes. Dandruff causes an annoying itching of the scalp and—most important of all—it indicates an incorrect condition of the health.

Dandruff is a disease—a "catching" disease too—so never use another's or let anyone else ever use your combs or brushes. If you have dandruff wash your combs and brushes often with warm water and very mild soap then rinse them in clean water into which you have poured some ammonia. Dry combs and brushes in the sunshine and fresh air. Keep them where they will not collect dust.

And use them very often. It is long and thorough brushing that loosens up dandruff best and helps get rid of it by improving the scalp's circulation. If dandruff remains neglected it will cause the hair to become increasingly dull and lifeless and will finally make it fall out.

Shampoo your hair once every week using warm olive oil rubbed in with your finger tips first, then washed out with some good shampoo. You can make your own by boiling shaved castile soap in enough water to make a thick fluid. But use genuine castile if you do this.

If your scalp is oily wash your hair with tincture of green soap which you can get at low cost at the drug store. If your scalp is dry, mix equal parts tincture of green soap and castile soap shavings. Melt these together then add a little bit of borax. Be careful always to wash all soap out of your hair, rinsing it in clean waters until it "squeaks" as you squeeze it in your hand. Dry it in the fresh air and sunshine rather than under artificial heat.

Some people with oily dandruff find it helpful to part the hair, apply pure grain alcohol to the scalp, massaging it in daily being sure the whole scalp is covered in the process. If the dandruff is of the dry kind, add a teaspoon of castor oil to each ounce of alcohol and apply directly to the scalp. Many of the so-called dandruff cures are little else than oil and alcohol and cost much more than when you mix the ingredients yourself.

Don't try to economize by getting a "cheap" permanent wave. When properly given—that is when the best types of waving fluids are used—a permanent does the hair no harm at all. But when poor types of lotions are applied, the hair is left very dry and brittle.

Now as to your eyes. If you've used them a great deal this past Summer and they now burn or you find it difficult to do close work, or you squint, ask your doctor who to go to to have your eyes examined. They are far too precious to take any chances with.

Squinting makes wrinkles which become most unbecoming lines so if you find you squint and yet your eyes check up all right, then take yourself in hand and break the habit. The sunshine is not strong enough now to require such facial contortions.

Some skins need creams, but few call for highly-scented, highly-priced types. Any well-known inexpensive make which has been on the market long enough to prove its worth is dependable and safe.

As to the nails; if they seem very brittle, rub oil into the base of each one twice a day. Massage the base, where the half moon is and the sides up to the tips. With an emery board, keep them short until until they grow stronger. Use a good grade nail enamel or polish and beneath it a protective foundation so that they may get a chance to recover from the Summer exposure.

And—were pounds added during the hot weather? If you decide to reduce, first have the doctor give you a thorough health check-up and let him tell you what to do to become thinner. If he says to walk more and ride less—then make yourself do it. If he says: "Cut down on sugars and starches, eat more vegetables and fruits," do that too.

And be sure to remember the girl who was on a reducing diet at the table but off it when alone in the kitchen. That dual program just does not work at all!

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

About Molasses

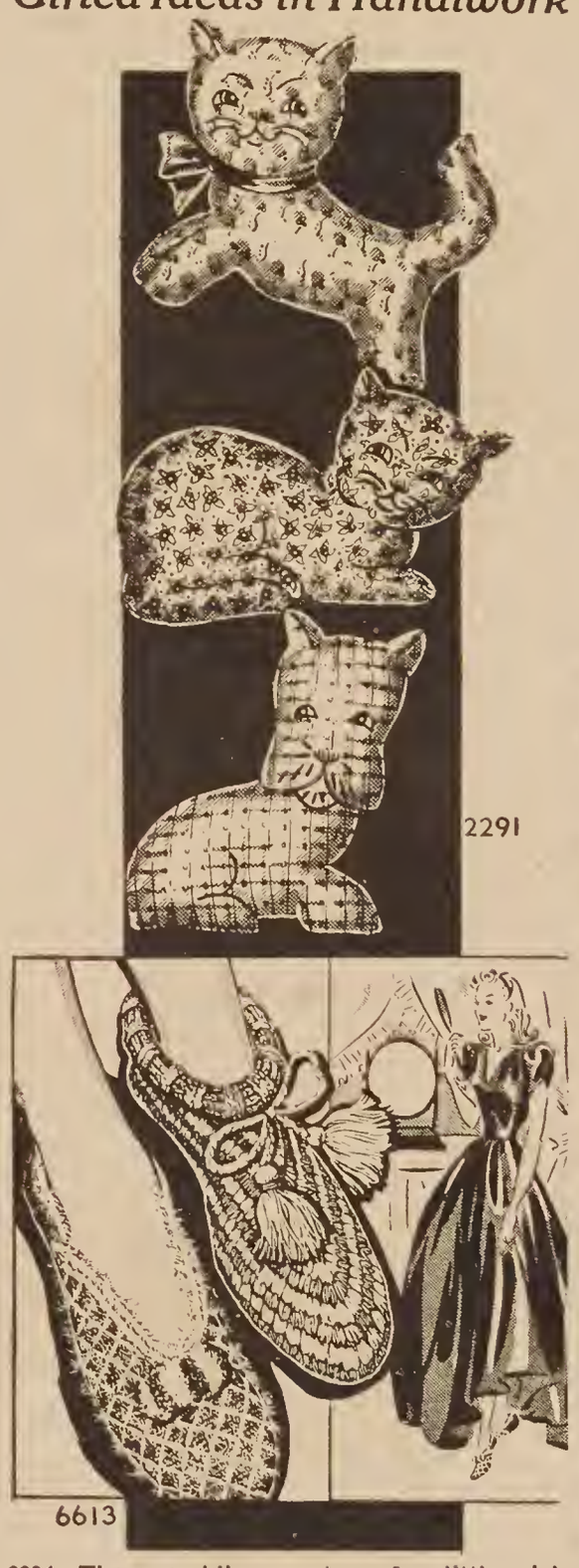
Recent scientific studies of this familiar cooking ingredient show that molasses is one of the richest food sources, second only to beef liver. More of the iron in molasses is available for the body than in such foods as spinach, lettuce, oatmeal, eggs and raisins. The iron in molasses is from 80 to 97 per cent available for use by the body.

Three tablespoons of molasses a day will supply a substantial amount of the total daily iron requirements. Molasses does not lose any of its richness in cooking. A tablespoon of molasses mixed in a glass of milk makes an ideal drink for children and adults. Molasses can be used in place of sweetening on cereals.

Watermelon Marmalade. — Four cups chopped watermelon rind, two green apples, ½ cup honey, three cups sugar, one orange and one lemon.

Chop watermelon rind, discarding hard green part. Peel and chop apples. Chop orange without peeling. Extract lemon juice. Combine ingredients and add ½ teaspoon ground cinnamon, ⅛ teaspoon ground nutmeg and ½ teaspoon salt. Boil slowly for one hour or until thick. Seal. No water is necesssary as the juice of the melon takes its place. Z. N.

Gifted Ideas in Handiwork



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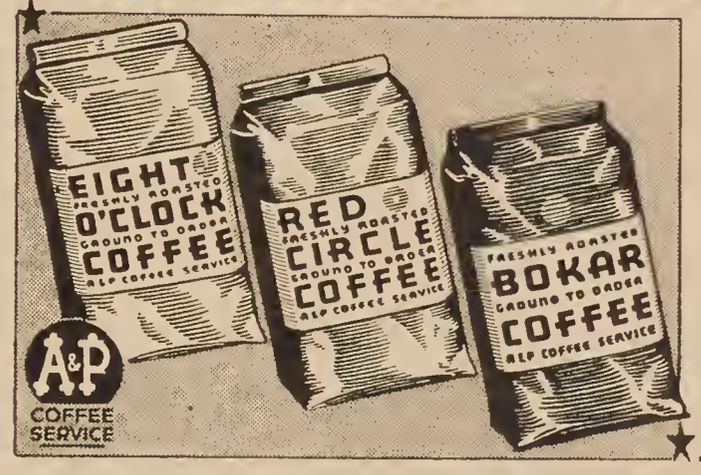

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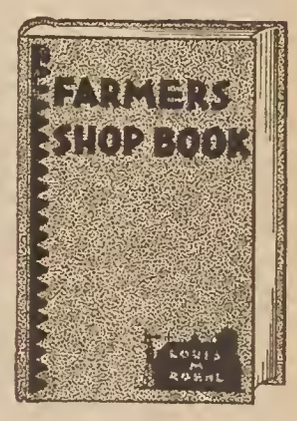

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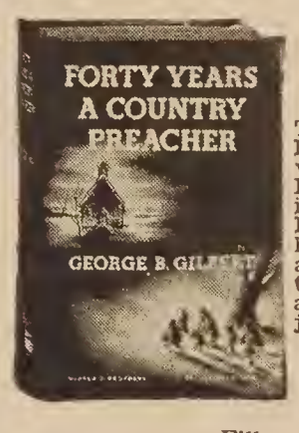

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MEMORY VERSE

THE GREATNESS OF THE SOUL

For tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill
And break the shore and evermore
Make and break, and work their will:
Tho' world on world in myriad myriads roll
Round us, each with different powers,
And other forms of life than ours,
What know we greater than the soul?
On God and Godlike men we build our trust.
—Alfred Tennyson

Lines From Our Letters

Dear "Our Pagers" — I have been reading "Our Page" for almost four years but have never developed the courage to write. Now I must share Oscar with you.

Oscar is a praying Mantis. We found him in our backyard here in the heart of Brooklyn. He was only an inch long then, but now is 2½ inches long. If you knew Oscar you wouldn't call him an insect. His actions and looks are much too intelligent.

In the morning he breakfasts on the insects in the grass along the garden walk. Later I take him to my room where he poses for me. As a reward I find him a lunch of raw hamburger. This he eats with great gusto. After he finishes his meal he cleans all of his six feet and feelers.

I hope my sketches will give you some idea of what he looks like. I am afraid that these pictures don't flatter Oscar.—Elinor Exford, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls.—I have been going to drop you all a line but have kept putting it off. I think "Our Page" just grand and read every bit of it. Wouldn't it be fine if we could all meet at a weenie roast and talk obout "Our Page" over a sizzling hot dog; but as we can't I would like some pen-pals. I am 13 years old and live in a small town and I promise to answer every letter written to me. — Betty Akins, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends.—I have been going to write for a long time but I thought that you might not accept my letter. My hobby is studying works of art and my favorite artist is Micheal Angelo for he also loved nature as I do. After graduating from school I plan to attend an art school.

I am 13 years old and would like some pen-pals so won't you write me? — Frances Campagna, New York.

Dear "Our Pagers."—I have been a constant reader of "Our Page" for seven or eight years, but have never contributed before. I want you to know how much I have enjoyed it. I think all the poetry lovely and hope that there will be more of it. I liked especially well the "Memory Verse," "The Poet's Song" by Lord Tennyson.

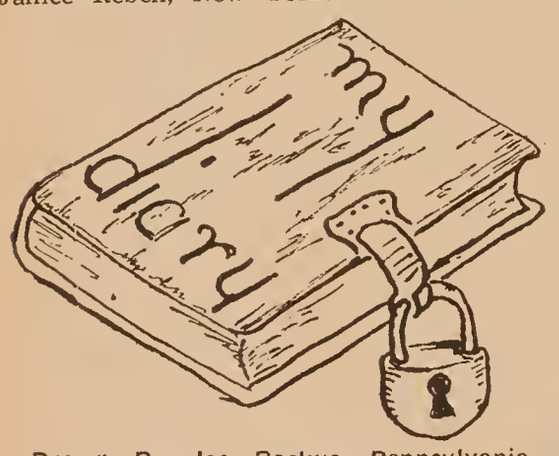
I would like to hear from anyone between the ages of 16 and 20. so I hope you write to me. — Maxine Kenniston, Pennsylvania.

Hello. — I hope you don't mind my opening this way, it seems so much more informal than to say "Dear Our Page."

I am 15 years old and have a flair for drawing and write some of the worst poems you ever read. I live on a poultry farm in the historical town of Kingston with my mother and father and three dogs and five cats. I have no brothers or sisters, but as I like to read, erochet, embroider, knit and go to the movies. my time passes quickly when I am not occupied with my school work.

I have won a prize in short story writing after entering a contest sponsored by my school paper "Dame Rumor" in which there were 32 entries.

In back of my house is a big garage, the top floor of which we use to great advantage every Saturday night. The boys and girls gather for square and modern dancing and sometimes moonlight hikes.—Janice Reben, New York.



Drawn By Joe Backus, Pennsylvania

July 30.—I went to Sue's house this afternoon and we tried new hair styles. Honestly! They'd simply slay one! We gave up about 5:30 P. M. and on my way home I saw two fox terrier dogs bounding around the corner of the house. They were so gay and ridiculous looking that I fell in love with them immediately.

July 31.—I wrote a letter to Rosalie tonight. I hope that she gets many interesting letters from "Our Pagers."

Mom got me some lovely new material for a dress for my birthday, and Dad is going to teach me to drive. Whoopee! This incurs many a touching remark from brother dear, but I'm so happy that I don't mind a bit.

August 2.—I had my first lesson in driving today. That sentence stands for volumes. So thankful brother wasn't along.

August 3.—My dress is almost made. It's going to be beautiful.

Dad says that I am doing fine with my driving. My brother doesn't think so because I just missed the ditch and milk stand turning into the driveway tonight. Of course with one year's driving experience behind him, he knows all about it.

I washed my hair and did it up a new way tonight. Brother says that it makes me look like an animated cartoon. — "Skeezix."

4-H FORUM

Drawn By Henry Paul, Connecticut

Greetings Friends! — I am back to prove to you my desire to write to "Our Page." I thought perhaps that some of you would like to hear more about my 4-H experiences. I have had five years of clothing work and mother and I taught cooking for two years. The name of our club was "The Flying Fingers." We enjoyed our cooking immensely, which I think is very unusual. We studied table manners, table service and decorations along with food preparations. Each girl or sometimes two girls were responsible for making a dish in our menu. These menus were planned ahead of time by others. After the meal was completed we judged each dish and devoured the food with little trouble. Games were often played after the business meeting was adjourned.

Every year all of the 4-H Clubs in Lake County enjoyed a boat trip. Last year we went to Canada and the year before that we went to Cedar Point, so you see we have our fun along with our clubs.

I think perhaps our annual Achievement Day is the most fun. We all meet at the theatre and receive our awards. We have many interesting speakers and enjoy the talks given by those who have won trips through their outstanding ability.

I can imagine that this will be of little interest to our fellow friends but cheer up boys and girls I have some interesting stories to relate to you about going fox hunting and our wild life on our Wild Cat Ranch. Until then let me offer my heartiest congratulations on being a part of you.—Evalynn Woodford, Ohio.

Dear 4-H Friends.—In my 4-H Club Mrs. Nina Anderson is our leader. She is very nice and we all like her very much. When our club first started Miss Coutts of Newport was our leader.

The first of every year we sew for half of the year and the rest of the year we cook and discuss different things. Every four weeks we put on a program for the public for which we charge no admission. Sometimes we will charge a little when there is some special to earn money for something that we need.

Some of the things that we made for sewing are pillow cases, dresses, slips, shirts, hankies. We made a quilt together and sold it for $4.50.

We have made cakes, cookies, muffins, salads, potatoes many different ways and other things that I can't remember. Every Summer we go for a picnic. We cannot go very far because it costs a lot to hire a truck. There are 33 girls and 19 boys in the club. The boys are in a different group.

We have decided that the play we shall do will be "Romeo and Juliet." — Bertha Gile, Vermont.

Drawn by Henry Paul, Connecticut

AUTUMN

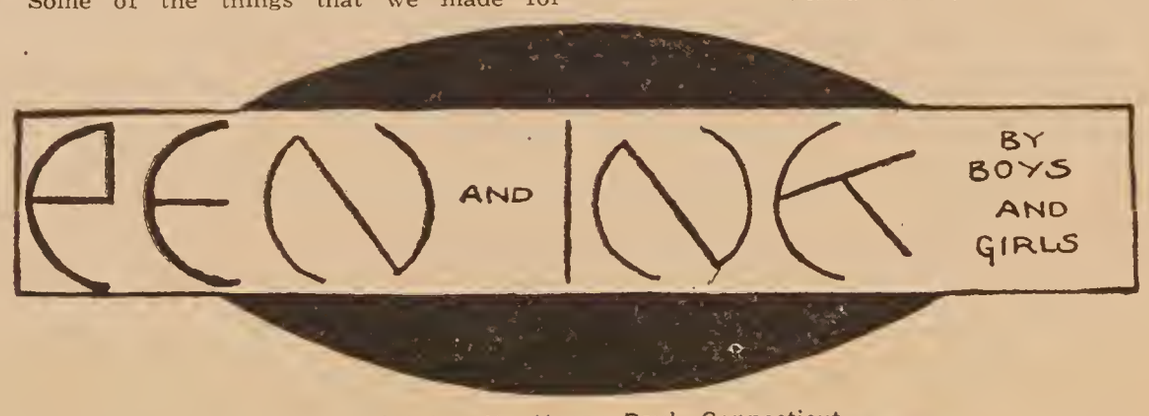
All the trees are dressed in a different hue.
The sky is a brilliant larkspur blue.
Asters and Chrysanthemums bloom in the garden there.
The squirrel hides in the nut tree, his favorite lair.
At dawn the air is crisp and the sun shines bright
For Jack Frost tripped gaily by last night.
All Nature's signs tell us Summer is done
And happy Autumn days have come.
—Emma Rider, Connecticut.

EVENING

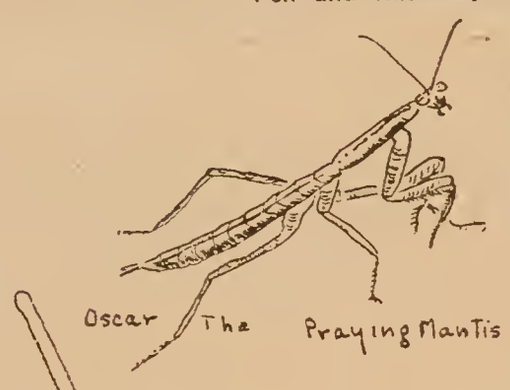
A cheery home with a fire bright—
That's evening.
A bookcase of books and my slippers just right—
That's evening,
A nice easy chair to wait my coming—
A drowsy cat on the hearth rug purring—,
That's evening.
Joan Reid, New Jersey.

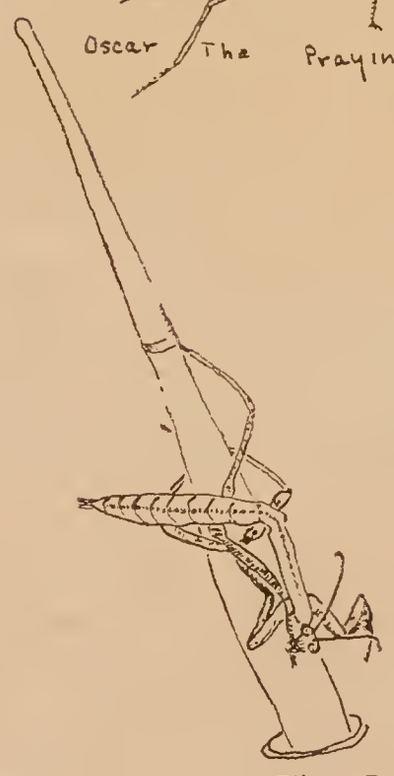
IT'S GOOD

Our Page in The Rural New-Yorker
I'm here to tell you is sure a corker!
I enjoy best the art and letters
But some of my friends like poems better.
But every month when the time comes due!
There's a rush to the mailbox
I want to tell you!
—Velma Green, New York.



Pen and Ink — By Henry Paul, Connecticut

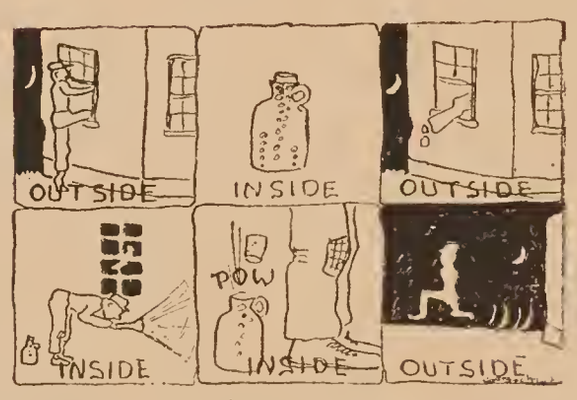




Oscar on the Pen—By Elinor Exford, N. Y.

My Pal — By Russell Hesketh, Mass.

Sporting Days — By A. Lepinske, New York



The Ins and Outs—By Joe Backus, Penna.

PICNIC PESTILENCE

Fans are blowing, scarlett faces glowing,
Diminishing are the bottles of punch.
Knats are playing, ants are straying
Into the picnic lunch.
Squirrels are talking, spiders are walking
And drowning in a bowl of cream.
Mosquitoes about, nature is out
To vex the picnickers, 'twould seem!
Lillian Morrow, Massachusetts.

My Pony — By Doris Gott, New York

Drawn By Joe Backus, Pennsylvania

Marie Flannelly (16), Penna.; Dorothy Disbrow (14), New York; Betty Jane Bennett, New York; Betty Akins (13), Mass.; Mary Lou Benn (14), Maine; Frances Campagna (13), New York; Marie Goodwill (14), New York; Betty Hallenburg (17), New Jersey; Gene Moineau (13), New Hampshire (correction); Ella Hoffman, Penna.; Maxine Kenniston (17), Penna.; Arline Slocum (12), New York; Doris Robinson (15), New York; Roma Wallace (15), Oregon; Patricia Edwards (16), New York; Pauline McKay (10) New York; Valeria McKay (14), New York; Eddy Von Rosen (13) New York; Mildred Von Rosen (12), New York; Alice Lepinske (16), New York; Arline Geiskopf (16) New York; Celia Bulmahn (17), Conn.; Emily Robinson (14), New York.

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading should be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. with the name and state for whom the letter is intended on the outside of the envelope. We shall complete the forwarding address. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

BLUE DENIM

Chapter V.

When Judy snuggled down into her warm bed a few minutes later, with Corky on a chair aeross the room, she suddenly knew that she was going to be able to sleep now. Everything was going to be all right. Daddy would know what to do.

She would not have been so confident though if she could have heard her brother and Frank Fellows just at that moment.

"Frank," Bert leaned leisurely against the rough wall of the barn as he whittled a smooth stick and regarded it with favor. "What do you say we call Ellen and Doris and you and all of us go to the dance at the Corners tomorrow night? It's on me."

Frank's eyes widened in surprise, then hardened. "On you?" he scoffed. "Ye Gods! You have enough trouble trying to get enough dough together to take Ellen to a dance once a week, don't you? What's the idea, trying to kid somebody?" He laughed and threw his knife, blade first, into a soft block of wood.

"Take it or leave it!" Bert's 18 year old shoulders shrugged indifferently.

"Take it or leave it!" Frank repeated. "S-a-a-y!" His eyes squinted narrowly. 'You didn't happen to find that roll, did you?"

"Roll? Oh, you mean that dough? What makes you ask?" Bert went on whittling. Frank was taking this differently than he had expected.

"You know why!" Frank flared. He felt cheated. "You know as well as anyone does that $50 was lost in that smash-up this morning and you know who lost it. Now come on, divvy over! That dough belongs more to me than to you. He's my uncle." Frank took a step toward Bert.

"Finders keepers. But I haven't said that I found anything, did I? And there's something I'd like to ask you Fellows." Bert suddenly flared, and stopped whittling. "What made you drive so fast with old Fellows in the car? If you want to break your own neck that's your business—but why try to break his?" Bert's neck stuck out, inviting a fight. He did not like Frank's attitude, all of a sudden.

"Listen, you! If I want to drive fast I'm going to do it and I don't have to answer to you or anyone else—get it?" He took a short stinging jab at Bert's shoulder.

"Wouldn't do that if I were you, Fellows." Bert warned hotly.

Frank sneered. "Why not?" He swung wickedly; Bert went down — and because Frank knew nothing of what it means to be a true sportsman, the moment Bert was down Frank landed on top of him—both fists flying.

"You'll hand that dough over all right fella." Frank tried to land a knockout blow. He intended going through Bert's elothes.

Suddenly Bert struck sideways and was on his feet again. He knew how to protect himself and how to use his hands. His father had taught him. But a stomach blow—and from a friend. It was something that Bert had never experienced before.

Frank, determined, leaped forward straight into Bert's fists and found himself looking up at him. Bert stood a moment looking down at him. He knew now why Dad had never wanted him to pal with Frank Fellows. (Continued next month).—Hylda Prentice, New York.

WRITE TO OUR PAGE

We are gathered here togcther this September once again. Vacation is over and we hope that you are all glad to be back in school again.

Elinor Exford's new friend should prove to be a good source of entertainment. We have never happened to be in close company with a praying mantis but would like to be if we knew where one lived. We never before realized that they liked raw meat. We once had a tiny lizard who changed his skin every week and lived in a flower pot. In fact he could change his color whenever he wanted to also. He was quite outraged one day when he ventured into the parrots cage and Polly reached down and snipped off the end of his tail. He felt his disgrace so much that he scuttled across the floor and was never seen afterward.

We have some new contributors whom we all welcome and hope that they will enjoy themselves on "Our Page." "Our Page" is for boys and girls under 20 who may contribute anything they wish providing it is original. All drawings should be done on white unlined paper with black ink and pen as color or pencil will not reproduce well.

Send all contributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. before the fourth of the month if intended for that month. Letters received later than this date will have to be held over until the next issue; however, we are glad to hear from you at any time.

News From New Jersey

Crop conditions and the farm situation improved greatly during the last two weeks in August throughout New Jersey. Abundant rainfall at the end of August and start of September put new life into crops and pastures although southern Jersey suffered some damage from the torrential rains of September 1. Heavy movement of New Jersey cantaloups, watermelons, peaches, apples, pears, plums and grapes which commanded fairly good prices, were reported. The season still continues about two weeks late.

New Jersey Poultryman is Chosen

Poultryman Herman C. Demme of Sewell, N. J., has been named president of the newly - formed National Egg and Poultry Board. The constitution and by-laws of the organization were adopted at a national meeting of representatives of the poultry industry held in St. Louis.

Since the close of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, Ohio, last Summer, a committee including representatives of all phases of the poultry industry has been studying plans for an all-industry program to promote the consumption of eggs and poultry.

The selection of Mr. Demme to the presidency of the new organization recognizes his leadership in the New Jersey Poultry and Egg Cooperative Marketing Association which has sponsored the plan for the distribution and sale of New Jersey certified fresh eggs.

Small Apple Crop

Apples are coming into the markets now in increasing quantities. Both eating and cooking varieties are available. Growers and shippers however, generally report a decrease in production this year from last, although at some points the crop is expected to be a little better. Monmouth County reports about 20 per cent less than last year. Very few will be shipped. Sussex County is about 40 per cent of last year. Warren County is about 50 per cent while Atlantic County makes a better showing with a crop about 85 per cent as big as last year.

Excellent Peach Quality

The quality of peaches this season is reported as excellent, but they are arriving on the market between 10 days and two weeks late, due first to the late Spring and second to the continued dryness this Summer. Ordinarily crops retarded in the Spring later in the season are able to regain the time lost, but so far only one of the three weeks lost in the Spring has been overtaken.

Start Garden Compost Now

This is a good season of the year for the home gardener to start a compost heap. Garden refuse, lawn clippings and weeds may be had in abundance. Soon there will be plentiful supplies of tree leaves. Compost heaps made of such organic materials with alternate layers of good soil, together with a light dressing of lime and a commercial fertilizer high in nitrogen applied to each layer, will decompose rapidly and should furnish a supply of good artificial manure for the garden after one year.

Sussex Dairyman is a Winner

Young dairymen from Sussex, Somerset and Burlington Counties captured top honors in the annual 4-H Dairy Judging contest held in New Brunswick recently. Four of the 12 winners will be chosen later to represent New Jersey at the National Dairy Show to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., in October, after a second contest is held in two weeks.

The 37 future dairymen who participated in the contest came from 11 counties in which dairy farming is a major industry. They judged a total of six classes of dairy cows, each class consisting of four animals, at the College Farm, at the farm of Matthew Suydam and Sons, near Franklin Park, and at Brian Boru Farm, Harlingen.

The three winning counties took 10 of a possible 12 places. Hobart Roberts, of Montague, Sussex County, ran up the highest individual score, with 633 of a possible 700 points. Sussex placed first among the counties, with 1,796.5 of a possible 2,100 points.

Brown Swiss Breeders Hold Field Day

Open house for all dairymen interested in Brown Swiss cattle in New Jersey was held during August at the Lee's Hill Farm owned by Warren Kinney. The occasion was the annual picnic and field day of the New Jersey Brown Swiss Breeders' Association. The Brown Swiss is one of the oldest breeds of dairy cattle, and although there are fewer herds of the breed in this state as compared with other kinds, the breed has grown tremendously in popularity among New Jersey dairymen in the last ten years. Brown Swiss cattle are particularly noted for stamina and persistency in production.

Flemington Market Celebrates Anniversary

As part of the Tenth Anniversary celebration the directors of the Flemington Auction Association held open house at the Auction the entire week of August 26. One or more directors were on hand each day to show visitors through the plant. Groups and individuals, whether members or not, were most welcome and were urged to visit the plant that handles two million dollars worth of poultry, eggs, and livestock for farmers of Hunterdon and neighboring counties each year.

Seed Winter Barley Early

It appears that some growers have been seeding winter barley a little too late for the best results. Last Fall a Warren County farmer sowed part of a field on September 10, and the remainder on September 25. Soil and other conditions were identical on the two parts of the field. The earlier seeding gave a much better yield of barley this year than the later seeding. September 10 to 15 seems to be a favorable period for sowing winter barley in North Jersey.

Farm Board Elects

James C. Ewart, vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture for the past two years, was recently elected to the presidency, replacing Lester Collins of Moorestown. James C. Weisel of Frenchtown was elected vice-president. JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Photo—Apeda Studio, Inc., N. Y.

FEELING VERY MUCH AT HOME!
The Imported Suffolk mare, Ramsholt Fraternity, and her Spring colt, Mulhocaway Gamma, on exhibit at the Electrified Farm at the New York World's Fair. The mare is owned by Mulhocaway Farm, Clinton, N. J.

"Since feeding B-B we have had nothing but excellent results," says Mr. Graham. "Last season, we fed our breeding stock on B-B Vitamized Layer & Breeder Mash and the hatchability of our eggs was 84% of all eggs set. This means profit to us, as a large share of our income is from the sale of baby chicks. Each year, we also start 8,000 chicks for our own flock and again this year we will depend on B-B to keep our egg production up where we like to have it."

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It's a mighty strong endorsement for B-B that so many successful poultrymen of long experience—for example, Harold Tompkins, breeder of Tompkins world-famous R. I. Reds, also Frank P. Crandon, director of Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations and many other leaders—use B-B Feeds exclusively. Ask us or your B-B dealer for a free copy of the B-B Complete Poultry Feeding Program and see just why so many poultrymen find satisfaction and profit in B-B Feeds. Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 519.

Help Wanted

SINGLE, SOBER, industrious man to work on dairy farm; reference, state wages. MILTON SATTERTHWAITE, Woodside, Pa.

RELIABLE COUPLE for care of home. Woman good cook, man experienced in general repairs and maintenance. Small adult family. Give full particulars with wages desired. Pleasant home conditions on modern farm. T. M., SHAW, Turk Road, Doylestown, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, single, on poultry farm, year round; near Kingston, N. Y. ADVERTISER 9562, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, GARDENER, caretaker, drive car; woman cook and housework; near New York. State salary and experience. Give references. ADVERTISER 9556, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Young woman or girl, white, for general housework. $25 start; references. J. W. CHISHOLM, Manhasset, N. Y.

COUPLE — Small modern house (family three including boy 10), in country three miles center New Canaan, Conn. Woman cooks, does general housework. Man helps inside, tends small lawn, garden, drives on errands. Quarters in house, living room, bedroom, bath. Permanent situation. Send references, snapshots, salary expected to ADVERTISER 9543, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER — Plain cook, good home in family of two adults. Must be honest and clean. State age, nationality and wages desired. References. BOX 501, Port Chester, New York.

WANTED—Single man for dairy farm, dry hand milker and good all around man. $25-$30 a month with board; near New York. No liquor; steady position. Give reference and age. MAX DIENER, P. O. Box 191, Chappauqua, N. Y.

WANTED COUPLE, man experienced in dressing poultry and woman to help in house. HANDEL'S POULTRY FARM'S Inc., Elmont, Long Island.

RELIABLE WOMAN for housework and help care for children. No laundry; pleasant room and surroundings. KENYON, Allendale, N. J.

WANTED — Single middleaged man, handy, sober, experienced chickens. Good home, steady job. Give particulars and wages first letter. ADVERTISER 9547, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED PROTESTANT couple, woman to do housework for family of two men; man for dairy and general farm work; must be good milker. No liquor. ADVERTISER 9548, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE WANTED, some hospital training, under 35 years, drives car, unencumbered, strong, willing, care for young semi-invalid lady; $60 monthly. Write weight, height, all details for personal interview. ADVERTISER 9549, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY widow, man past 50, single; who understands pasteurizing and general farming. No drunkard. Good home and permanent. ADVERTISER 9550, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN — Unmarried, expert feeder for large broiler farm. State experience, salary, etc. SEAVER FARM, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

FARMER WANTED, must be good dry hand milker; clean. No smoker or drinker. Permanent position; $30 a month with board. ADVERTISER 9555, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Three milkers. Surge or Hinman. JENSEN'S DAIRY, Penn Pan, N. Y.

WOMAN, PLAIN cook, white, middleaged, Protestant, amiable, love children, permanent home, own room, bath; suburb New York. $15 monthly. Write ADVERTISER 9568, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good farmhand, use tractor, good milker, general farm work. Sober, honest, reliable. Wages $40 month, board, room. ADVERTISER 9569, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD COOK and downstairs worker for 5 children and 2 adults. $45. Give references and age. JOHN H. EISELE, 8 Lakin Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED — Refined, white girl, general housework, cooking; 2 adults, 2 children, 4 and 2 years. Own room and bath. Must be reliable and fond of children; $40. BOX 172, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DEPENDABLE WOMAN for light housework, assist care 2 small girls. Exceptional living conditions for capable woman; country. Other help kept. Please give full particulars. BOX 163, Route 1, Newtown, Pa.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION open for married man on dairy and poultry farm. Must be good herdsman, understand modern machinery, willing worker and sober. Carpentry and building experience desirable. Good living conditions and wages for right party. ADVERTISER 9577, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, GENERAL housework, good home, steady position; $30 month, start. GROTSKY, 5 Minerva Pl., Bronx, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER — Young, reliable, steady position, good salary, own room and bath. Write giving full particulars, references, etc. MRS. L. A. HARRISON, 239 Fox Meadow Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WOMAN, WHITE, 18 to 40, housework, assist with cooking, own room, $30 month; send reference, snapshot. HEIR, Westwood, New Jersey.

GIRL FOR general housework, assist with 2½ year child; no cooking. Good home; New York City. Must be reliable and neat. Write giving references and experience; state wages. ADVERTISER 9579, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, COOKING and laundry, small school family of 25, chauffeur's license; $155 and maintenance. APPLY, REED FARM, Valley Cottage, Rockland County, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED COUPLE, 40 to 50. Man, general farm worker and milker; wife, good cook and housekeeper. Steady position. $40 month. Nice home, milk, eggs, vegetables. W. PAPPAS, 200 W. 50th St., New York City. Care Columbia Shoe Repairing. Telephone Col. 5-8720.

Delmarva

This year our weather has been such that potatoes have in a few instances set seed. The small, tomato like fruit which forms on the tops under such circumstances, always seems to start tales of something new in nature in those sections where it does not often occur. Press photographers pay attention and editors give front page space, usually under a caption which suggests the plant to be a cross of the tomato and potato. The small fruits never turn red but that fact doesn't get into print.

Our late potato crop—the redskins which make such excellent potato salad—made a famous start and at the end of August was already showing signs of blossoming. There is now every prospect of a large yield provided no very heavy rains occur. In our excellently drained soils, heavy rains wash soluable fertilizers beyond reach of the roots and harvests that follow are poor. This can easily be obviated by redressing with fertilizer right after the rain but few are the farmers who ever attempt this salvage though it pays handsomely.

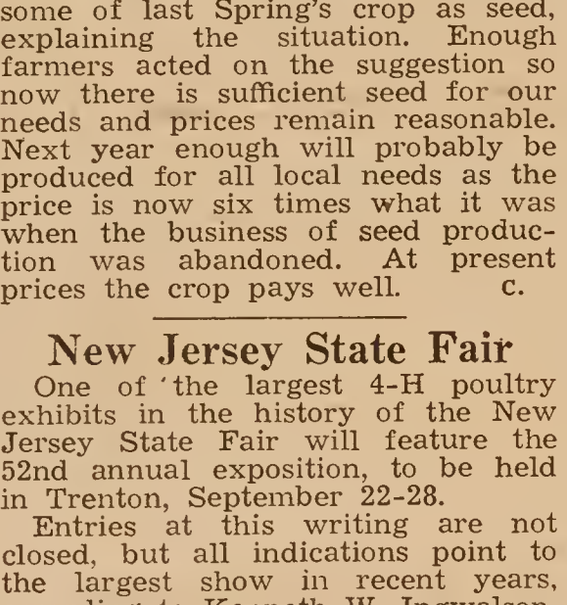
Labor Day here always finds the plow man at work; patches which produced cucumbers, cantaloups, watermelons, early tomatoes, beans, all cash crops and mostly quite valuable this year, are fitted and sown with crimson clover and wheat. This Winter hay crop is a splendid feed and under our conditions an effective and cheap land improver. Sown early in September on land which has produced a fertilized crop, it yields some late Fall grazing and often some early Spring grazing too. It grows rapidly in late March and early April to produce a richly balanced and very palatable hay in May. Not so very long ago Delmarva was self supporting in crimson or scarlet clover seed. Prices dropped so low that farmers got out of the way of producing it. For years, almost all used has been imported, all from areas now under control of the Nazis. The leading local paper of the lower peninsula, at the instance of a dirt farmer, advised harvesting some of last Spring's crop as seed, explaining the situation. Enough farmers acted on the suggestion so now there is sufficient seed for our needs and prices remain reasonable. Next year enough will probably be produced for all local needs as the price is now six times what it was when the business of seed production was abandoned. At present prices the crop pays well. c.

New Jersey State Fair

One of the largest 4-H poultry exhibits in the history of the New Jersey State Fair will feature the 52nd annual exposition, to be held in Trenton, September 22-28.

Entries at this writing are not closed, but all indications point to the largest show in recent years, according to Kenneth W. Ingwalson, State 4-H Club leader. The anticipated rise is ascribed to continued mounting 4-H Club membership, increased interest in poultry and to the aroused enthusiasm in showing, caused by the revival of the district fairs throughout the State.

The 4-H exhibits in almost every department will surpass those of recent years. An excellent hog show, an unusually fine flower show and a Home Economics display, featured by a canning exhibit are expected to be notable features of the 4-H Club participation.



Palomino mare on the P. K. Fisher Farm in Pennsylvania. Mr. Fisher has imported Palominos from California and Texas and reports great interest in his territory in the 42 horses now installed on his farm as foundation stock.

Situations Wanted

CARETAKER FOR Winter months; nice family preferred. Moderate wages, references, reliable. E. McNAMARA, 5 Liberty St., Newburgh, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, desires position, experienced, trustworthy, sober, college training, excellent references. ADVERTISER 9396, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, all branches; entire lifetime experience making farm pay. ADVERTISER 9462, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE, excellent references, one child; desire position as gardener-chauffeur, cook-houseworker; live in; $75 month start. DOUGLAS, 819 East Chelten, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED FARM manager, married, desires position where good work and responsibility are appreciated. Will consider assistant manager position. ADVERTISER 9505, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, 50, desires position as caretaker on small place. Milk few cows, field, farm, gardener, dependable, self-worker, sober and honest; reference. MEHREN, 20 N. William St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, single, experienced DeLaval milker, creamery or tractor work; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 9511, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED, REFINED widow, desires position as companion, housekeeper, nurse for invalid or aged. Own '39 Dodge car. Would consider taking party to Florida for Winter. ADVERTISER 9512, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED CREAMERYMAN wants position on dairy farm. ADVERTISER 9518, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, little experience, like job on poultry farm; no liquor nor tobacco. ADVERTISER 9530, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER-caretaker, married, no children, lifetime experience, good mechanic on all maintenance; full knowledge of livestock and game birds. Go anywhere. state wages first letter, personal interview. Within 100 miles New York City. Available October 20th. ADVERTISER 9532, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED JOB—Poultry or dairy farm, can milk 12 cows, or caretaker on estate. Married, child 17 months. Salary $60, room and board. 60-70 miles from New York City preferred. References. ADVERTISER 9524, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN desires position, private place or small estate. Experienced caretaker, gardening, poultry, general handy man. Handy with tools, painting, etc. Conscientious, temperate, dependable, references, $20 month, board. State full particulars. ADVERTISER 9525, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, GOOD cook; man, experienced poultryman, caretaker, chauffeur. ADVERTISER 9528, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, TRACTOR man, farm mechanic, all around handyman, desires position; chauffeur; married, no children. P. O. BOX 22, Livingston, Columbia County, New York.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN as companion and seamstress. ADVERTISER 9536, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED GENTLEMAN, single, Protestant, desires part time work, in exchange for good home. ADVERTISER 9540, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, full lifetime experience, management, private and commercial farms, Jersey and Guernsey cattle; at liberty November. ADVERTISER 9541, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED STOCK farm manager well versed in modern crop methods, feeding and care dairy, beef cattle operation, maintenance of all machinery, very capable construction and repair buildings. ADVERTISER 9542, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN, desires position as handyman; experienced mechanic, welder and can milk. PENCOYD FARM, Bala Cynwyd, Otto Hackl, Box 162, Ambler, Pa.

COUPLE WISH caretaking, qualified, reliable, cook, general handy man, reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 9563, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK—Male, good reference; wants steady position. ADVERTISER 9557, care Rural New Yorker.

COUPLE, NO children, wish position. Gardener, caretaker, handyman. Wife willing to assist in home; best references. 25 years last position. ADVERTISER 9561, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, EXPERIENCED cook or caretaker, houseworker, butler, handyman, driver; with 10 year old daughter. $70; excellent references. FRED BAUER, Box 184, Leeds, N. Y.

COUPLE—Excellent cook; handyman, caretaker, driving. ADVERTISER 9546, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, desires position, dairy farm, small family; no liquor, tobacco; good milker, teamster; reference. ADVERTISER 9552, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN DESIRES position on private estate; first class buttermaker; good dry hand milker, Swiss, middleaged, single. Life time experience; best references. Please state wages and full particulars. ADVERTISER 9553, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, CONSIDERATE, single, initiative gardener-chauffeur, 30, appreciating requirements of modern business man, desires private estate position. Working knowledge of lawn, flowers, vegetables, machinery, livestock. References, interview. Determined to merit good wages. Kindly address BOX 92, Harrison, N. Y.

GARDENER, SINGLE, elderly, wishes position with private family; handy with tools, can milk. MAHON, Store 733 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 20, agricultural school graduate, desires position on a horse breeding farm; non-user tobacco or liquor. ADVERTISER 9580, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT OR foreman, experienced in managing private estates and practical knowledge of stock farm. Age 34, American, married, 2 children, school age. References. ADVERTISER 9570, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, desires position, experienced, trustworthy, sober, college training, excellent reference. ADVERTISER 9578, care Rural New-Yorker.

70 YEARS old, look and act 50; raised on farm; been in business up to the depression; handyman. Would like caretaking or watchman; reference. Would accept any little job; will go anywhere. MOSES SLOVER, 13 Stanton St., Middletown, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN, good character, intelligent, poultry, caretaker, housework experience, steady, good home, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 9573, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, no children, life experience in all branches of dairy herd breeding, feeding and calf raising; can handle production and responsibility. I am sober and reliable, a steady worker can get results; good references. ADVERTISER 9574, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private Christian home; $1 person; five minutes Fair; reservation desirable. H. GRAUL, Box 321, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE FARMS, Winter guests, all modern, heated country home; near mountains; good meals. $7 weekly. Woodstock, Va.

BEAUTIFUL BRADFORD County, modern, good eats; near Towanda; hunting; $8 week. KEYSTONE VALLEY FARM, Wysox, Penna.

WANTED, FOUR, year round boarders at moderate rate. Greenwich, N. Y. ADVERTISER 9513, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORLD'S FAIR guests. Nicely furnished rooms in private home. Five minutes to Fair Grounds. M. E. BOYLE, 42-36 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

DEER HUNTING in "the central Adirondacks." Log cabin, other accommodations: country food; $15 weekly. BUCK MOUNTAIN FARM, Indian Lake, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet; five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private; $1 person. H. MAGER, 152-28 Roosevelt Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

QUIET FARMHOME, conveniences; vacations or permanent home. "OLD HOMESTEAD," Mansfield, Pa.

TOURISTS ACCOMMODATED, $1 per night. Free parking, five minutes to Fair. Write for reservations. MRS. GERARD RICHTER, 42-43 149th Place, Flushing N. Y.

PERMANENT FARM home, 2 persons; 2 hours Boston. Electricity, bath, board, room, laundry, $28 month. ADVERTISER 9551, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEAR WORLD'S FAIR, exceptional rooms, free parking; reservations. EASTON, 42-16 Kissena Blvd. Flushing, N. Y.

Fruits and Foods

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 pounds (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 pounds creamed $1.25; 5 pounds (liquid and comb) chunk, $1.25. Postpaid into 3rd zone. Nature flavored sweet. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

GOAT CHEESE, lb. 75c; three lbs. $2 prepaid. TWIN PINE FARM, Wantagh, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

NEW CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.50; light amber $4; also comb honey. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can here, clover $4.80; clover-basswood $4.20; (white, buckwheat $3.90. 10 lb. pail delivered $1.75 and $1.40. Jars and cans for re-sale. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

BLACK WALNUT and Shellbark kernels, seived and hand-picked. 75c lb.; 2 lbs $1.40; 5 lbs. $3.25 P. P. paid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

FINEST QUALITY white clover honey, 60 lb. can $4.50; two, $8.75; six, 5 lb. pails $3.25; 12, $6. Liquefied. All size bottled honey. F. K. CLAPSADDLE, Chaumont, New York.

BEST BUCKWHEAT or amber honey, 60 lbs. $3.60. ROY NELSON, 712-93rd St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HONEY IN 5 lb. pails, postpaid into third zone. Clover, pail, 85 cents; 2, $1.60; 4, $3. Buckwheat, 10 cents per pail less. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HONEY, NEW crop white clover, 60 lb. can $4.25; two $8. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, New York.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup $2.35 gallon; ½ gallon $1.40. Soft sugar 5 lb. pail $1.65. Maple sugar leaves and hearts approximately 18 ounces $1 postpaid third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

Miscellaneous

LAYING BATTERIES, 17 Makomb units, 72 birds each. For sale reasonably. STONELEIGH FARMS, INC., Carmel, N. Y.

SELECT — Northern-bred Italian or Caucasian queens, 60c each; very gentle and productive. HARRY CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

FOR SALE — One 4-section Arndt Growing Battery, two 3-section Makomb Growing Battery, one Arndt electric Chick Battery, electric ventilating fan, oilstoves, etc. R. C. DuMOND, Box 297, Washingtonville, N. Y.

WANTED — Black walnut logs over 8 feet long, over 20 inches in diameter; $15 to $45 per thousand feet. Write JAMES BROWN, 2 Wilton Rd., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

WANTED—Secondhand 60 inch floor loom. McDONALD, 415 McClellan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 100 white pine, straight, smooth; average 40 ft., ADVERTISER 9575, care Rural New-Yorker.

Handling Eggs for Market

Improper handling of eggs for market is an outstanding reason for low prices. Fresh eggs of good quality, put up attractively, tend to build up prices and improve the market. The proper handling of eggs for market begins with the selection of well bred laying stock; because quality eggs come only from quality stock; and because no matter how one handles the eggs after they are laid, one cannot improve upon the quality of the original product.

Feeding and general care have a direct bearing on egg quality. There is no more work or expense attached to the handling of high quality eggs for marketing than to the handling of eggs of inferior quality; yet the rewards in satisfaction and increased profits make it necessary to start with the best quality in the egg as it is laid by the hen. We must have infertile eggs when at all possible. We should feed a well balanced ration, with plenty of oyster shell and cod liver oil. Nests should be kept clean by the frequent renewal of nesting material and keeping them closed during evening and at night. Floor litter should be changed at regular periods. There should be plenty of floor space. Eggs must be gathered at least twice a day, at regular hours.

Heat is the greatest single cause of poor quality in eggs during the Summer. What heat does to a fresh egg is plenty. Not only does it start germ development, which is so productive of "blood rings" and "rots," but it evaporates the water content and breaks down the thick portion of the egg white, causing the egg to "age" or "go stale" very rapidly. Eggs should be gathered in wire baskets or pails so that they will be exposed to the free circulation of air at all times. Gather eggs with clean hands. After the eggs have been examined carefully and the imperfect and off-color ones have been sorted out, the soiled ones are next cleaned, and they are then taken to a basement, cellar, or other cool room where the temperature is maintained at about 55 degrees. Relative humidity of about 70 per cent may be had in such a room by sprinkling the walls and floor at intervals, or by keeping therein a quantity of burlap saturated with water. Temperature and humidity should be carefully watched in the storage room.

Eggs that have been properly cooled and stored quickly may "go stale" before they reach the consumer's table. Sometimes this is the result of improper handling on the part of the dealer; or the consumer may not have given the product the right care; but many times it is the effect of the carelessness of the producer in packing for market.

Eggs never should be put in cases until they have been thoroughly cooled, which requires at least 12 hours in a temperature of approximately 55 degrees. Dusty, dirty flats and torn or soiled fillers not only lessen the attractiveness of the eggs in them, but are often responsible for quality deterioration through "sweating" of the eggs. Market frequently—at least twice a week. Keep in mind the fact that we are working with a staple food commodity which perhaps is more carelessly handled today than any other perishable food. We should try to see the whole egg-marketing picture from the standpoint of the consuming public. Just what happens when a city housewife receives eggs that are unsatisfactory? Her only recourse is to take her complaints to the dealer. And what does the dealer say about it? Probably that he bought the eggs from a jobber or wholesaler who assured him they were fresh. Maybe the housewife gets a satisfactory adjustment from the dealer; maybe she goes home in a huff and buys grapefruit for tomorrow's breakfast. At any rate she has learned that the producer is too far away and too inaccessible to reach with her problem. She knows the risk of buying this particular food commodity, and may decide to stick thereafter to food products the quality of which can be better judged by external appearance. Such experiences necessarily hurt the egg market.

Quality eggs, properly handled, will not only always command top market prices, but will tend to build a better egg market and expand the same, both of which are mighty good things for the poultry industry.

WALTER S. CHANSLER.

Poultry Show First Prize Winners at N. Y. State Fair

Bared Rock, cock and hen and old trio, George Bruzee, Geneva, N. Y. Cockerel, pullet and young trio, L. J. DeHart, Cortland, N. Y.

White Rock, cock, cockerel and old trio, Wm. C. Ryan and Son, West Webster, N. Y. Hen, pullet and young trio, H. A. Bargeldt, DeRuyter, N. Y.

Columbian Rock, cock, hen cockerel and pullet, Wm. Brann, Syracuse, N. Y. Old trio, Leonard Hoose, Cherry Valley, N. Y. Young trio, H. A. Bargeldt.

All others P. Rocks, H. A. Bargeldt.

W. Wyandottes, cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, H. A. Bargeldt.

All other Wyandottes, cock, hen and old trio, K. M. Dolbear, N. Syracuse, N. Y. Cockerel, pullet and young trio, H. A. Bargeldt.

R. I. Red, cock and cockerel, Emma Terry, Nineveh, N. Y. Hen, and pullet, Mrs. Harold F. McGuire, Bath, N. Y. Old trio, Lewis L. Leonard, Cobleskill, N. Y. Young trio, Harold Alexander, Union Springs, N. Y.

Jersey Giant, cock, A. W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y. Cockerel and pullet, H. A. Bargeldt. Hen and young trio, Inez L. Ryan, West Webster, N. Y.

Orpingtons, cock, K. M. Dolbear, Hen and young trio, H. A. Bargeldt. Cockerel and pullet, J. I. Lyle, Syracuse, N. Y. Old trio, Leonard Hoose.

New Hampshires, cock, hen cockerel and young trio, A. E. Danish, Troy, N. Y. Pullet and old trio, A. M. Wadsworth and Sons, Wolcott, N. Y.

White Leghorn, cock, A. E. Danish. Hen, cockerel, pullet, old and young trios, Farley Porter, Sodus, N. Y.

Brown Leghorn, cock, H. S. Lawson, Cameron, N. Y. All others H. A. Bargeldt.

Buff Leghorn, cock, pullet and old trio, K. M. Dolbear. Hen, H. A. Bargeldt, cockerel, Leonard Hoose.

Ancona, cock and hen, N. C. McKay, Ilion, N. Y. Old trio, Leonard Hoose.

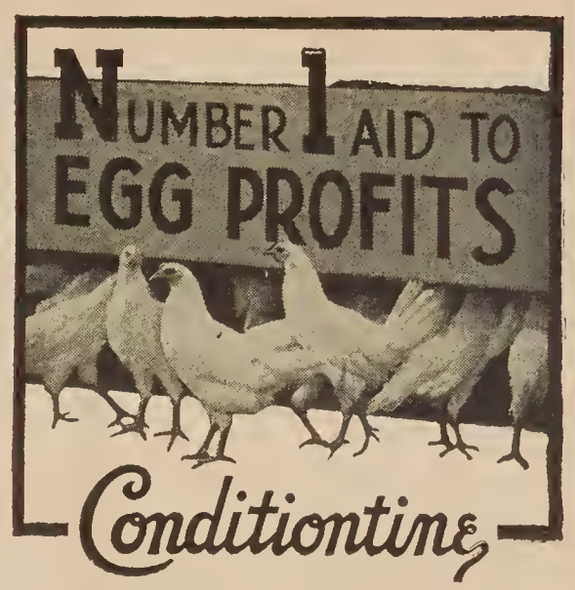
Black Minorca, cock, hen and young trio, Leonard Hoose. Cockerel and pullet, H. A. Bargeldt.

White Holland turkey, cock, hen and pullet, A. O. Smith, Watertown, N. Y. Cockerel, Geo. Chillson, Hannibal, N. Y., who took all firsts in Bourbon Red and Narragansett.

Bronze, cock and pullet, James O. Moore, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. Hen and cockerel, Geo. Chillson.

Black, cock, Geo. Chillson. Hen, cockerel and pullet, W. W. Teelin, Blossvale, N. Y.

Champions of the show, cock, (Barred Rock) Geo. Bruzee. Cockerel, (R. I. Red) Emma Terry. Pullet and old trio (W. Leghorn) Farley Porter. Young trio (R. I. Red) Harold Alexander.



You'll cash in during the big profit season if your pullets are prepared for high egg production. Your feeds today *MUST* do a double-barreled job . . . or else! 1. *Prepare your pullets for maximum egg production.* 2. *Finish growth and increase their weight during the strain of SUSTAINED high egg production.*

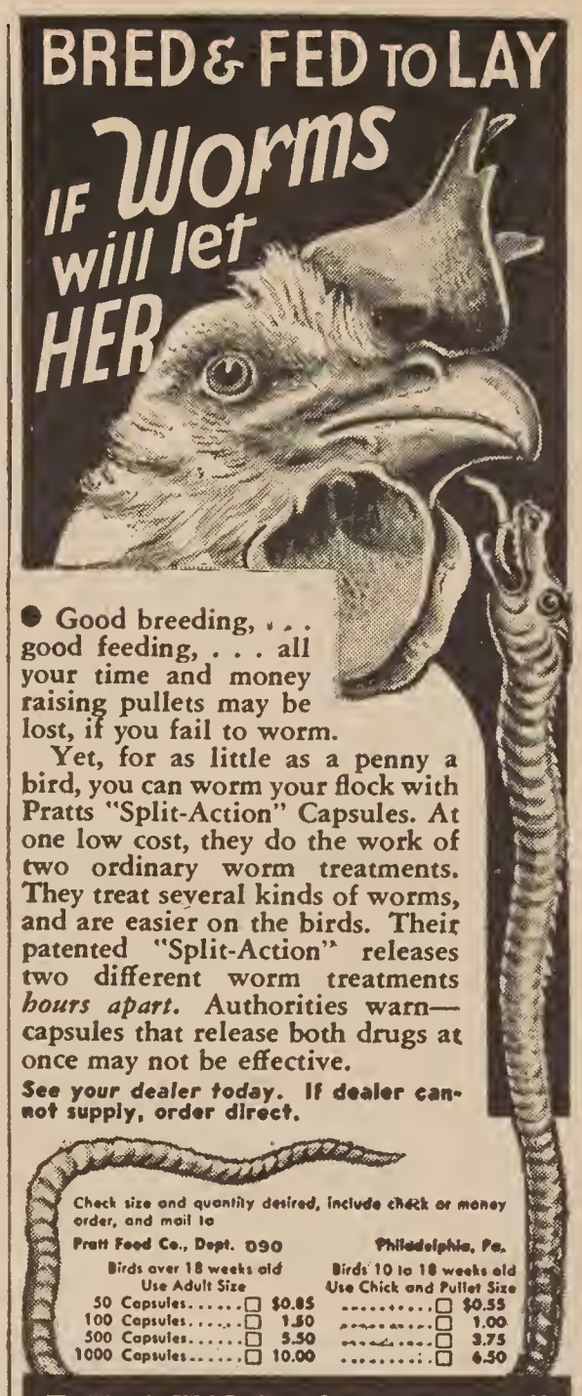
Hundreds of successful poultrymen consider *Conditiontine* their *number 1 aid to egg profits.* Because *Conditiontine* helps build sound *body flesh* (not just fat) on high producing pullets.

With Conditiontine, feed your pullets *Egatine* (23%) or *Tasty Laying Food* (20%). Resolve this year to step up your egg profits. Free manual gives complete details. *Mail coupon for it today.*

SEND FOR FREE MANUAL

TI-O-GA Conditiontine MASH OR PELLETS

TIOGA MILLS INC.
P-940 South Broad Street, Waverly, N. Y.
Please send me FREE Feeding Booklet on:
☐ Poultry; No. hens..... ☐ Dairy; No. cows.....
☐ Hogs; No. hogs..... ☐ Turkeys; No. birds.....
Name .....
Address .....



● Good breeding, . . . good feeding, . . . all your time and money raising pullets may be lost, if you fail to worm.

Yet, for as little as a penny a bird, you can worm your flock with Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules. At one low cost, they do the work of two ordinary worm treatments. They treat several kinds of worms, and are easier on the birds. Their patented "Split-Action" releases two different worm treatments *hours apart.* Authorities warn—capsules that release both drugs at once may not be effective.

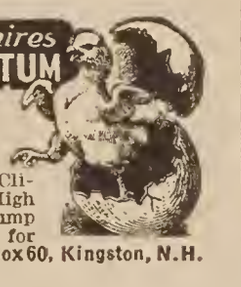
See your dealer today. If dealer cannot supply, order direct.

Check size and quantity desired, include check or money order, and mail to
Pratt Food Co., Dept. 090 Philadelphia, Pa.

Birds over 18 weeks old Use Adult Size		Birds 10 to 18 weeks old Use Chick and Pullet Size	
50 Capsules	$0.85		$0.55
100 Capsules	1.50		1.00
500 Capsules	5.50		3.75
1000 Capsules	10.00		6.50

PRATTS "Split-Action" PATENTED N-K CAPSULES

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM



FOR AUTUMN BROILERS AND WINTER LAYERS
SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires and Chris-Cross BARRED Hybrids, for All Weathers, All Climates, give you Fast Growth, High Livability, Heavy Production, Plump Broilers or Prime Roasters. Ask for Cat. & Prices. Andrew Christie, Box 60, Kingston, N.H.

HELPS PROTECT YOUR FLOCK
AGAINST THE SPREAD OF
COLDS · ROUP · BRONCHITIS

Lost birds mean so much lost money. Many birds die from winter respiratory diseases that could be saved if proper measures were taken in time. Don't wait for these profit-killing diseases to get hold in YOUR flock. Start NOW to B-K your birds and equipment to promote higher sanitation, to help prevent spread of disease when it starts. When B-K Powder, the wonderful germ-killing agent, is dusted in the air above your birds, it makes them sneeze and cough, loosening the mucus, thus helping to relieve the congestion that so frequently leads to strangulation.

Add B-K to Drinking Water

One sick chick may infect your entire flock. Add B-K Powder to your birds' drinking water *every day* to help prevent spread of disease among flock. The daily use of B-K in the drinking water is helping to save millions of chicks and adult birds.

Disinfect coops and brooding houses by the regular use of B-K Powder, according to directions, to aid in preventing transmission of diseases.

Write for FREE *sample*

General Laboratories Div.,
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co.,
Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.
Send me, without obligation, a FREE sample of your B-K Powder, the germ-killing agent for poultry.
NAME_____
ADDRESS_____ RNY

WARREN'S MASS. CERTIFIED R.I.REDS

WARREN'S CHAMPION REDS
Are the World's Standard Sterling Quality for foundation Breeding and Production Flocks, for Heaviest Year-Round Production and Superfine Market Quality.
Rhode Island Reds and Rock-Red Cross (Barred)
All U. S.—Massachusetts Pullorum Clean
Tested yearly since 1929, without a reactor. And every Warren Chick you buy has the same breeding that has created all Warren Champions; the same health, livability and longevity that have made the strain Supreme.
Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Write Today for Catalog and Economy Prices Figured to Step Up Your Sales and Profits
J. J. WARREN
Box 20. North Brookfield, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS
Bonded Against B.W.D.

Sunnybrook Chicks
PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS
NEW HAMPSHIRES, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS
Pullorum tested since 1921, 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets 95% acc. guar.
Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year.
Write for Catalog & Prices. Hatches year around.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar, Owner & Manager.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

WENE CHICKS
EXTRA PROFIT
R.I. Reds, N. Hampshires & Big-Type Leghorns at $9.40 per 100. Write for complete Price List.
Wene Chick Farms, Dept. A101, Vineland, N. J.

PULLETS Large type English Leghorns 10-12 weeks old 55c. 65c. Blood tested.
SMITH'S POULTRY FARM, ELYRIA, OHIO

Wh. Leghorn Pullets Four months old $1.00 each.
Wilcox Farm, Mayville, N. Y.

Supervised by PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY
LEWISTOWN · · · PENNA.
STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

Profit Producing BROILER CHICKS Fast growing—full feathering—big framed, heavy-meated types from finest strains.
We are largest producers of broiler chicks in Penna.

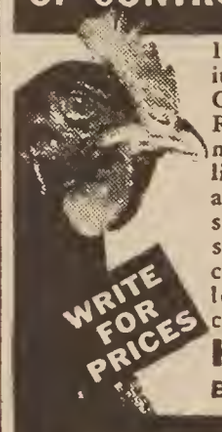
Prices per 100 in lots of 100 to 5,000	For delivery Sept. 1 to Dec 1, 1940
ROCK-HAMP BROILER CHICKS	$10.00
HEAVY-ASSORTED—Top Grade heavy breeds (no Leghorns)	7.50

RESTOCK Your Laying Houses
Now's the time to get choice layers at low prices—R.O.P. Sired Chicks in our big type heavy-laying White Leghorns, also New Hampshire of special New England breeding.

	Grade AA	Special Matings
White Leghorns (St. Run)	$9.00	$10.00
B. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds Wh. Wyandottes (St. Run)	9.50	10.50
New Hampshires (St. Run)	9.50	11.00
Hamp-Rock "Sex-Linked" Cross (St. Run)	11.00	12.00
Hamp-Rock "Sex-Linked" Cross Pullets		15.50

MASTER-MATED R. O. P. SIRED LEGHORNS
Dams' Records 200 to 250 eggs (St. Run) $12.00
Dams' Records 250 to 312 eggs (St. Run) 13.00
Add ½c per chick on orders less than 100.
Send check or Money Order—or 1c per chick deposit—balance C.O.D. We prepay postage or express. Guarantee 100% live arrival.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, INC.
Box R, Lewistown, Penna.

BROILER CHICKS OF CONTROLLED BREEDING



If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are amazingly low for these fine broiler chicks.
Hubbard Farms
Box 12 WALPOLE, N.H.
HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

KERR CHICKS LIVE
Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES
19 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.
KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

marvelous transparent material, developed by chemical science, is reinforced by a strong zinc-coated wire mesh. Vimlite is weather-proof. It won't break, shatter or tear. It is light in weight, flexible, easy to handle, easy to cut and nail. Be sure to get genuine Vimlite made by Celluloid Corporation. *Also makers of Lumarith—the crystal-clear glass substitute.*

Vimlite is ideal for hot and cold beds, sash houses, storm doors, windows and sun porches. It is for sale by lumber, hardware, hatchery, feed and seed dealers.

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING THE BEST GLASS SUBSTITUTE

For poultry houses, there is nothing like Vimlite. It gives you all the important qualities of admitting the ultro-violet rays and keeping your houses warm and dry. In addition, Vimlite gives you a material that is so strong and tough that it lasts for years. Vimlite, a

● **READ THIS OFFER**

So that you may be assured of the superior quality of Vimlite at first hand, a sample package containing four panels of Vimlite (sufficient to fill an average sash) will be sent free upon receipt of 25c in cash to cover cost of packaging and transportation. Please print name and address. Write: Celluloid Corporation, 180 Madison Ave., New York City.

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VIMLITE THE FLEXIBLE HEALTH GLASS

THE FLEXIBLE HEALTH GLASS SUBSTITUTE

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE

OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER

JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..

OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

Chester Valley Chix

VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non Sexed 100	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
Large Type Hanson			
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	6.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	7.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	7.00	10.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. P. P. Pullets guar. 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for Free cat. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS-PULLETS

8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM

E. C. Brown, Prop. Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Dorkings

(SILVER GRAY)

An ancient breed of unusual beauty, excellent egg producers. Characterized by the Romans as the "Premier Table Bird." We have a limited number of cocks, cockerels and pullets for sale. Selected stock of show quality. No finer specimens in the world. Your inspection is invited. Prices dependent upon number and selection.

HAMMOND FARM, SAUNDERSTOWN, R. I.

HERBSTER Quality CHICKS

R. I. Reds & N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross, S. L. Wy., Bar. Rocks & Wh. Rocks. $6.00 PER 100

L. Bra. & Wh. Gi. $7; H. Mixed.....$5.50-100

Postage Paid. Cash of C. O. D. 100% live delivery.

HERBSTER'S HATCHERY, Box R, McCLURE, PA.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS

BARRED ROCKS

Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W.Brattleboro, Vt.

BLOODTESTED N.H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Poults; prices lower. M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.

INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt.2, Telford, Pa.

MEADOWBROOK TOM BARRON **LEGHORNS**

BIG ENGLISH BREEDERS Chicks, Str. Run $7.45-100. U. S. Certified Males. Cockerels $4.00-100.

DAY OLD PULLETS (95%)... $13.95-100. Postage Paid.

PULLETS—4 wks. $25 100; 12 wks $75-100. Express Collect.

MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, R 9, RICHFIELD, PA.

BIG MIXED CHICKS $5.95 PER 100

White & Black Giants, Lt. Brahmas, N. H. Reds, White & Barred Rocks..... Dark Cornish, 12c ea. Straight Breeds $6.95-100.

Send no Money. Chicks & Postage C.O.D. 100% Alive.

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MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks, New Hampshires $6.50-100. Wh. Giants $8. Heavy Mix $5.50. Postpaid. Circular.

M. F. MATTERN, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Golden Rule Chicks

Hatching all fall. Send for low fall prices.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 26, Bucyrus, Ohio

CHICKS: Approved Blood Tested commercial breeds. Circular & prices. V. S. KENYON, Marcellus, N. Y.

White Wyandotte PULLETS $1.00 each. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, Ohio

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS

1940 breeders and 1941 poults. Belchertown, Mass.

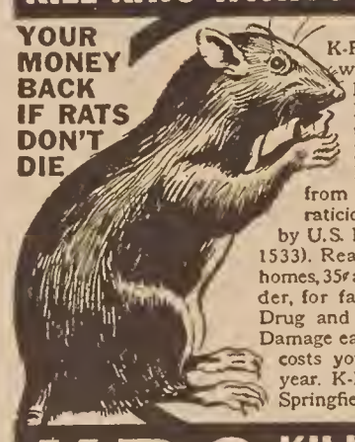
WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS Large Type. Now Hatching.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, BARKER, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS Pekins, $14 hundred; Runners, $12. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

1¢ OR LESS TO WORM YOUR BIRDS

STOP poking worm remedies down your birds' throats. DR. HESS POULTRY WORM POWDER for *round worms* is given in the feed. Active ingredient is nicotine. Economical, effective. See your Dr. Hess dealer or write DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, O.

PRODUCTS OF SCIENTIFIC MERIT **WHITMOYER** LABORATORIES, INC.

DISINFECTANTS and INSECTICIDES

CRESANOL (Disinfectant and Dip, Coeff. 6) • WHITPINE (Pine Disinfectant for Incubators) • HYDROL (Litter Spray Concentrate for Coccidiosis Control) • WHITMOYER INCUBATOR FUMIGANT • KLOREX (Concentrated Hypochlorite Powder) • WHITOLINEUM (Red Mite Paint) • ROOST PAINT (Nicotine Compound for Delousing Poultry).

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PROTOSEP (Flock Treatment for Coccidiosis) • PROTO-TABS (Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent) • AMYTHOL (Spray for Colds and Roup) • PIK-REM (Blood Soluble Anti-Pick) • VERMEX TABLETS ("Two-in-One" Worm Tablets) • OVUMIX (Tonic and Flock Treatment for Worms.)

Write for prices and full details.

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BOX 7, MYERSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

NO REACTORS FOUND

Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH **ROCKS**

October Chicks

$12.00 Per 100.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for *Rapid Growth, Early Maturity*, Profitable *Egg Yield*. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.

I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. F, Rockland, Mass.

PILCH'S CHICKS

New customers everywhere switching to buy our Cheterosis plan breeding for layers. Also tops for Broilers. Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Links. Sexed chicks 95% guar. Cir. Chester Pilch, Bx. 101, Feeding Hills, Mass.

To Subscribers:

Please report any change in your address direct to us and not through your mail carrier or postmaster. The Post Office Department no longer permits delivery of mail incorrectly addressed and magazines and newspapers will not be forwarded. Please notify us at once of any error in the address label on your R. N.-Y., and two weeks in advance if you wish to change your address,

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Publisher's Desk

I received a check for $50.95 for full amount of bill collected for me. I don't know how to thank you. I had tried all ways to get this account. It sure is fine to get it at this time. Again I thank you. We have had THE RURAL NEW-YORKER in our family since I can remember and we all enjoy it. A. F. D.

Pennsylvania.

This represented a bill that had been standing for two years. The party claimed to have sent the check but we convinced him it had never been received and were glad to get settlement. We enjoy hearing of old time readers to the R. N.-Y. and especially where all members of the family like the paper.

H. E. Frymire of Dayton, Ohio came through our community claiming that he was sent out to fix up sewing machines. He told a different story at each place, saying to some that he was sent by Sears Roebuck and to others that he represented Montgomery Ward. He claimed to have worked in each particular factory and was out to service their machines. One party showed him her Davis machine on which he gave an estimate of $7.50 for repairs. He took it away and returned the next day but charged $10 and it did not appear that he had done much but wash off the old oil and tighten up some screws. From another he got a Brunswick machine, made by Montgomery Ward, and after giving an estimate of $2.50 charged $10. If a sewing machine needs repairs it seems to me a competent machine man in a local or nearby town is usually only too glad to make them and at no such price as charged by this man. He does not seem to us to be on the level. H. S.

Pennsylvania.

We have had some other complaints that various agents are around the country making similar claims to service machines, refrigerators and stoves, and in many cases reported to us the "service" is as unsatisfactory and expensive as reported above. Always insist upon seeing the credentials and make sure that they are authentic.

I sold hay in the amount of $92.15 to L. W. Stever, Hammondsport, N. Y., or Pultney, N. Y. He was staying at Lima, N. Y. and I expected a prompt payment. As I did not get it I wrote him but was told he had collected his mail at Lima and left town without giving a forwarding address. I found he was at Pultney and sent a registered letter and the return card showed that he had received it at Hammondsport. He replied saying he had had hard luck but would pay as soon as he could. He has not paid and I can use this money. What can be done? C. K.

New York.

We have tried to locate Mr. Stever but he is not known at the various addresses he has given and all mail is now returned "unclaimed." We hope our other readers will keep a note of this record and if he appears in their locality we will be glad to have the address.

In the Spring of 1938 I ordered 5,500 strawberry plants from Clay Ramsay, Harrison, Tennessee. They were $5 a thousand. When they came into bearing they were not the variety I had ordered. I wrote Mr. Ramsey but he never made any reply. He has now sent me a catalog for 1940 and it states that they grow their own plants and exercise care to keep varieties true to name and replace on proper proof that the correct plants were not received. I wrote him and referred to my order and previous letters and asked him what he wanted in the way of proof and why he had not adjusted my matter, but he still makes no reply. The plants I received are listed at $2 per thousand and I think he should replace my order. He does not answer my inquiries and I would be grateful if you could assist me. The plants sent are not suitable for my trade or climate and are a definite loss to me. E. M. R.

Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ramsay makes no response to our letters. The prices may be lower now than they were two years ago but as our reader made a prompt report of the failure to receive the variety of plants he ordered it seems that some effort might be made to adjust the transaction.

On October 5, 1939, I received a card from the Philadelphia Bird Co., 1306 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. asking for canaries and promising to pay $36 for some kinds and $30 for others. I sent them three dozen tested male birds and they were to remit $100.50 promptly. They acknowledged them on November 11, saying about 12 had not sung yet but would send a check in a few days. December 5th a card stated they were "returning the birds that had not sung and mailing check this week." A crate came containing 25 birds, 11 were dead and later 2 more died. They were not all my birds as I shipped no banded nor cinnamon and received both back. When all but 12 had sung how could they ship 25 back? I have not received my money for them. I wonder if you could help me get it? None of us like to give our birds to people of that type. R. C.

Maine.

No reply was received to any of our letters but after we had written many times our reader received a letter in June from Wm. Mason asking if all transactions with Wm. Mason and Company of 1306 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Penna. were properly taken care of as according to the records he found some correspondence pertaining to a complaint. The letter was typewritten even to signature and the address given was General Delivery, New York City. Letters to him to General Delivery were returned undelivered and the complaint still is unadjusted. The record speaks for itself.

I wish to thank your office for the prompt and satisfactory settlement with the Ohio concern. I have not only saved a considerable amount of money but you have rendered me a service by doing what seemed almost impossible without resorting to law and that is expensive no matter who gets the decision. I have read your most valuable paper for more than 30 years and would not be without my issue. I wish that the farmers of the entire country would subscribe, not only for the wonderful service to them through the Publisher's Desk but the paper in itself is worth more than twice the subscription price. Success to you in the years to come. It is due such a worthy paper. D. M. W.

Delaware.

We appreciate the cordial good wishes from our reader and we also appreciate the courtesy of the company involved in the complaint. We are not always able to convince a concern that it is good business to take a long view of a complaint, and that it is an advantage to have a satisfied customer rather than a disgruntled one. Most reliable concerns appreciate this.

I sent the Inventors Limited of 30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago Ill. a sketch with details of a new game. This concern claimed to finance inventions and market same. However I received no answer from them nor did they return the papers which are the only proofs that I have. I wrote them a number of times inclosing postage for a reply but have received no word. If there is any way that you can force this company to return my proof of invention, I would gladly pay you for your trouble..

Pennsylvania. J. H. M.

Another concern that has used an address as long as it suited their purpose but has now disappeared and we have been unable to locate them. If they appear or a similar proposition is proposed we would be glad to have the information. We are sorry to fail our friend.

I have just received my check from the mail order house. I was very pleased to receive such a prompt reply from you. I had lost all hope of this matter until I wrote to your Publisher's Desk Department. I will always have your paper on account of this page. It is very educational. Send me the price of your fee. MRS. B. G.

New York.

We are very glad our services were effective in this case. The company responded promptly and made a prompt settlement. We have no bill to render at any time for the help we try to give our readers whether successful or not.

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR

Men's wool union suits and also wool shirts and drawers give greatest satisfaction to wearer. Also new Patented reinforced supporter double crotch gives longer wear and more comfort. Try out these garments and enjoy their body comfort. *Ask at your retail stores. Do it Now.*

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

WRIGHT'S UNDERWEAR CO.
345 Broadway - New York

Direct Receivers of White and Brown Eggs

RETURNS DAILY

Ship your Eggs to us for Best Prices.
GREEN VALLEY BUTTER & EGG CO., Inc.
710 West 125th Street - New York City, N. Y.

LIVE POULTRY

We specialize in Express and Truck Shipments.
T. S. Williamson & Bro. West Washington Market, New York, N. Y.
BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY TO KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.
Box 20, West Washington Market, New York City

WANTED EGGS & LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

Freshly Emptied 8-hoop, 50-gallon, white oak, whiskey barrels. $1.00 each, 6-$5, 20 up 75c each. Ask for carload prices, cash with order. SHO-OFF ORCHARDS PRODUCTS CO., 107 N. Washington Peoria, Ill.

WHISKEY BARRELS — Fresh emptied, white oak, charred, 50 gallons. Splendid for Wine or Cider. Freight prepaid. $3.00 each; two for $5.50. Immediate shipment. Write for quantity prices. STEPHEN J. REYNOLDS DISTILLERY, South Norwalk, Connecticut.

FOR SALE Hay-Timothy, first and second cutting alfalfa. Wheat straw, delivered by trucks or cars Telephone: 9-2885. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, N. Y.

COMING TO NEW YORK? Stay at the HOTEL VICTORIA, 7th Ave. and 51st Street. Rooms with private bath from $2.50 single, $4.00 double. An ideal location "Where Times Square Joins Radio City."

USED GUNS All Kinds—Trapping, hunting supplies. *Catalog and List FREE.* Lowest Prices—Quickest Service. HOWE FUR CO., Box R, Coopers Mills, Maine.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

AUCTION SALE—Level 63 acre farm on the famous Eastern Shore, located directly on the Ocean Highway, Route No. 13. Eight room home, chicken houses and barn all in excellent condition. Equipt with electricity, gas available. 3 miles north of Delmar, 55 acres in high state of cultivation, suitable for growing any truck crop. 8 acres in fine timber also 15 beautiful building lots 75x200 feet, with gas and electricity. This is an unusual opportunity to purchase an ideal farm or home site, on the Eastern Shore, mild climate the year around. Hunting, fishing and ocean resorts located nearby. This land will be sold at auction on the premises at 10 A. M., September 28, 1940. E. D. Calloway deceased estate, apply MERRILL G. CALLOWAY, Salisbury, Maryland.

FOR SALE—The famous Harvarest Farms in the town of Moreau, Saratoga County, New York. Four farms, each with house and farm buildings. 193 acre farm, $12,500; 13 acre farm, $6,000; 200 acre farm, $15,000; 239 acre farm, $13,000. Inquire E. K. GRAHAM, 11 Broad St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6,500, cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

75 ACRES land, small farms or building lots, $25 and up; Eastern New York. ADVERTISER 9428, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 206 acre dairy farm, 150 acres tillable soil, woodland and pasture; cattle and hay barn, modern appliances in excellent condition; 9 room house, garage, poultry house, and machinery barns; main highway. Write CARL WARNER, East Canaan, Conn.

NEAR CITY, 80 acre farm, 25 tillage offers privacy; 5 room house, springs, $800 cash, $1,000 mortgage. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, New York.

FARM ON U. S. highway, half way between Philadelphia and New York City; best of soil, location and markets, for sale by old couple. ADVERTISER 9482, care Rural New-Yorker.

160 ACRE farm $1,700; many other bargains. BURBAN, Middleburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 336 acres woodland on R. R. and highway; suitable for camp and filling station; $7 acre. MRS. FRANK JOHNSON, Louisa, Va.

FOR SALE — 650 acre farm with beautiful old Colonial brick mansion house, also tennant houses and a modern bungalow; property on state highway near town; price $20,000. Also desirable 35 acre farm, half mile from county seat for $2,000. Address P. O. BOX 362, Denton, Md.

DAIRY FARM, 140 acres, 2 houses, stock, tools; $5,900, terms. VERMANN, Coxsackie, New York.

FARM WANTED, exchange bungalow, garage, building property. BOX 532, Central Islip, Long Island.

4½ ACRES, open land, for poultry and gardening; full price $215; easy terms. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

WANTED—Small farm in Dutchess County, some woodland, house with or without improvements. State full particulars and lowest cash price. ADVERTISER 9510, care Rural New-Yorker.

SIX ROOM house, 10 acres, 90 chickens, 1 mule, new outbuildings; 10 minutes to town; improved road; $2,000. 20 acres. Florida on highway, $400. A. FROHMAN. Seaford, Del.

WARWICK, FINE old farmhouse, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 10 tillable acres, healthy. Sacrifice! $4,800, terms. PAUL BOUGHTON, 280 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EIGHT ACRE lot with house, Westport village property, Lake Champlain frontage offered for less than assessed valuation. Communicate immediately. Dr. DUELL, Jefferson, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM bargains. 285 acre Delaware County stock and dairy farm, 80 registered Ayrshires, 4 horses, beautiful buildings with all improvements, level land, all modern machinery, all crops harvested, large stream, wood lot, large income; $23,000, half cash. 170 acres, Grade A, 12 stock, team, all machincry and crops, new stable for 24 cows, new silo, electric cooler and fence, woodlot, stream, improved road; $5,500, cash $1,000. 85 acres, Grade A, 30 stock, team, all kinds farming tools, electric cooler, milker, fence, water buckets, large silo, truck, lots of hay and corn. This farm is being managed at a profit; $8,500, cash $3,500. EVERETT KINCH, 10 Normal Ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

CLEARWATER, FLORIDA, on the Gulf. Nice modern 9 room home, large attractive grounds, 7 buildings, fine place to live, and 8 places to rent. All rented. Opportunity to convert 1 building into 8 tourist apartments with garages. Splendid location, trailer park now being installed. Owners both old; wife nearly blind and ill. Wonderful opportunity for younger, efficient family. Photos. Price $13,500, $8,000 down, balance in 5 years without payments. Interest 6 per cent. W. L. ROSE Clearwater, Florida.

FOR SALE — 81 acre poultry and general farm, 42 acres under cultivation, good buildings, balance growing timber. Aged owner must sacrifice. CARL SCHUMANN, Princess Anne, Md.

PRODUCTIVE DAIRY farm, 233 acres, large buildings. ADVERTISER 9515, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER'S — Farms at farmer's prices. New catalog: 12 States; 4c postage. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Ave. New York.

WANTED FARM, Poultry buildings, substantial house; 75 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 9516, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, well located 58 acre combination dairy and poultry farm for about 125 acre farm in Cortland or Tompkins County. ADVERTISER 9519, care Rural New-Yorker.

ACCIDENT COMPELS sale of 55 acre farm home, Chenango County. New stone fireplace, steam heat, no building repairs necessary; $2,900; owner. ADVERTISER 9520, care Rural New-Yorker.

$20 PER MONTH, 8 room Colonial house; electricity, some furniture, garage, good road; 3 acres. HARRIS WARNER, Deep River, Conn.

WANTED — Small farm, orchard, low price. ADVERTISER 9521, care Rural New-Yorker.

MONEY MAKING, Shenandoah Valley, dairy, stock, Blue Grass farms and Colonial estates, highway business properties, camp cottages, gas stations, tourist homes; folder. W. H. BRUMBACK, Woodstock, Virginia.

74 ACRE State highway farm, 7 room house, lights, basement barn, 12 nice cows, machinery, crops; $4,500. $1,200 down. Other larger farms. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

CLARION COUNTY farm, 150 acres, complete with silo, large barn and sheds; 2 houses; 90 acres in cultivation suitable for tractor farming, balance in timber. Plenty of water and free gas with rental. Located on hard road. C. G. GEORGE, St. Charles, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—170 acres, 2 houses, improvements; ideal for chicken, dairy, boarding house, campsite. 1½ miles Delaware River front, fishing, boating, hunting; rare opportunity. ADVERTISER 9522, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOHAWK RIVER valley stock farm, just off Route 5-S, ½ mile from river. Offers privacy. 188 acres practically all tractor-worked fields. 14 room main house, broad shaded lawn, 9 room tenant house, electricity, spring water; 105 ft. hay barn, 68 ft. dairy barn, 12 box stalls, 2 large poultry houses, 60 ft. cheese factory. Variety of enterprises possible here. $7,700. Investigate. Free circular and information on long-term financing. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR RENT—Muskrat and frog farm of 135 acres. HAVILAND, New Gretna, N. J.

FOR RENT—7 room house, electricity, heat, water, $150 year. Nice location, screened porch, big lawn. HODINA, Hudson, N. Y.

I WILL sell or exchange a good small general store. ADVERTISER 9526, care Rural New-Yorker.

I WISH to rent with option to buy a place suitable for a country store. Give full details. ADVERTISER 9529, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL FARM near Patchogue, for sale; 3 large rooms, cellar, electric lights, outbuilding, acre land; $1,400. JOHN WACHEK, Holtsville, L. I.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y. Free list. 4 acre poultry farm $2,250; 80 acre dairy farm $3,900; 30 acre stocked dairy and poultry farm $5,500; 100 acre stocked dairy farm $10,000. Pkg. liquor store $1,500. Boarding house farm $5,500. 20 acre gas station farm $4,500. Store and P. O. cheap; hotel, bar, grill, sacrifice. See "DOC" first for bargains.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY, will sell home, office and apartments because of auto accident causing long illness. Opportunity for Chiropractor Osteopath, Physiotherapist or nurse to take resident patients needing special care. Write DR. BLANKENSHIP, Clearwater, Florida.

GARAGE, CABIN, roadstand site, State road; no buildings. (Canajoharie); 50 acres good land; $1,000, $75 cash. ADVERTISER 9535, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, established retail egg route; modern buildings; reasonable. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED — Commuting farm, brook preferred, for 16 family, modern, choice location, Hudson County, N. J., long 3% mortgage. ADVERTISER 9538, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Farm near Ithaca, 185 acres cultivated, 50 acres woods, modern house, barns, piped throughout water, electricity. Tenant house, barns, tractor, tools; sell cheap. Easy terms, responsible parties. Write KING, 1309 East 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE, rent or trade, beautiful 10 room Colonial country home, modern, furnace, excellent condition; 1 acre; suitable roadside hotel. Contact H. H. HURLBUT, Tully, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 48 acre poultry farm, 7 miles from Flemington, N. J. Old stone house, 6 rooms, bath cellar, attic, electricity, oil burner. New two story chicken house, 1,000 birds; others for 600, 6 brooder houses, 8 range shelters, barn, 6 head, spring and well on good road. Will trade for good income property in New Jersey. Price $10,000, rent $500. ADVERTISER 9539, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR sale, why not go working for the government, buy a good big farm that will produce milk, eggs, butter for market. Such producers were exempt in the last war. I have the farm. Write for bulletin. RACINE FARM AGENCY, Dayville, Conn.

WANTED—To buy small farm, Connecticut, New York or northern New Jersey; within 75 miles of New York; near town. No agents. Give all details. ADVERTISER 9560, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOUNTAIN HIDEAWAY, 50 acres, accessible, wooded, spring stream, joins famous Mt. resort, surrounded by thousands of acres of deer and other game. $1,000, terms. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

COMFORTABLE VILLAGE house, northern New York; 8 rooms, bath, large barn, henhouse, splendid water, 1½ acres, reasonable; reason, widow. NETTIE RAMSDELL, Dickinson Center, N. Y.

WANTED—30-40 cow equipped dairy farm, electricity, bath, level land, main road, situated south Mohawk Valley, east of Chenango Valley, New York State. Priced right and terms. ADVERTISER 9544, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 200 acres, 23 head cattle, pair horses, 60 tons hay, 2 silos full. All farm machinery, nearly new tractor; retail Grade A milk, route uses entire production. H. C. CARPENTER, Hague, N. Y.

113 ACRES, SOUTHERN New York farm, macadam, routes, mail, milk, school, electricity, good buildings, price $3,000. T. E. CULVER, Chemung, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Restaurant and beer garden with or without modern dairy farm. Excellent location for filling station; one mile from village, on Route 10. Write for details. HARL SNEDEKER, Bloomville, N. Y.

FRUIT FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich., on main highway U. S. 12, fine home and profitable farm; will exchange for home in western Massachusetts. ADVERTISER 9554, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Country hardware store and Esso station. Doing fine business now. On main route between Kingston and Oneonta. Write for full particulars. ADVERTISER 9564, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or trade, large, modern farm. Located near Binghamton; well equipped. ADVERTISER 9565, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Large, modern home located in a country town on Route 28; about 80 miles from Kingston. Write for particulars. ADVERTISER 9566, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY HOME, 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms, running cold and hot water, automatic steam heat, 3 porches, 7 acres, excellent spring; furnished, $5,500; unfurnished, $5,000; Albany County. ADVERTISER 9567, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—80 acre farm, 10 room house, all improvements. One mile from town, factory and R. R. station. Good chicken farm or dairy. MRS. MINNIE ROSE, Springville, Pennsylvania.

WANTED—Farm to rent, option of buying for cash; nice view; good neighbors; handy to bus or railroad; preferably Connecticut. Please state all details. BOX 2122, 406 East 149th St., New York City.

IF INTERESTED in good farm or home, ideal location, good neighbors, safe from floods, from 10 to 150 acres with or without buildings, write to address below for description. TIMOTHY GALLIVAN, Willimantic, Connecticut.

EASTERN SHORE Maryland, 6 acres, good house, electricity, bath. Good poultry houses, running stream. Priced right, terms. ADVERTISER 9571, care Rural New-Yorker.

INCOME FARM, 140 acres, tractor, greenhouse, 22 Guernseys, modern brick house, hard road, excellent markets; bargain. ADVERTISER 9572, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 150 acres, easily divided; 2 houses, 9 and 5 rooms, larger house steam heated; 2 stock barns, 2 tobacco barns, 3-story warehouse with light manufacturing possibilities. Near College Highway and chain of lakes, Town water and electricity. MRS. SKINNER, Southwick, Mass.

112 ACRE productive state road farm, 7 room house, running water, electricity, 22 cow dairy barn, silo, woods, stream; hay in barn; $3,800 cash $800. Country store and gas station in operation, fixtures, modern apartment, bath, electricity, one acre, garage, $3,000. Will trade for home on Long Island. STARKWEATHER, Grand St., Oneonta, New York.

Help Wanted

WANTED—Dairy maid, milk, care of barns, assist light work. ADVERTISER 9504, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, WHITE, general housework; 2 adults, child. Own room, radio. $25 monthly. BINDER, 171 Grove St., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

COUPLE—Woman, general housework; man outside chores. ADVERTISER 9506, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED GARDENER wanted. ADVERTISER 9507, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced poultryman, steady work. Write full details and salary wanted. BOX 287, Moodus, Conn.

WANTED — Reliable middleaged couple, Protestant; neat, congenial, healthy. No liquor; permenant home, wages $25 per month. Poultry, 2,000 layers, no farming. Home modern, good room by middleaged couple. South Jersey shore; interview; no children. ADVERTISER 9508, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY MAN, sober, for steady job on Long Island, painting, farming and carpentry necessary; good home. ADVERTISER 9509, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, dependable, sober, milker, on small dairy farm. Permanent position; moderate wages. HAROLD DRURY, Athol, Massachusetts.

WANTED — Honest, reliable woman, likes children. MRS. J. HART, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Woman or girl for general housework, plain cooking; 3 adults in family. Write for particulars. GEO. W. PETERS, R. D. No. 2, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman to cook, and have a nice home in rooming house on Long Island. State wages wanted. C. SCHWAB, 139 Sheridan Blvd., Mineola, L. I., N. Y.

FARMER, PREFERABLY from Pennsylvania or Vermont, who has had his own farm, to farm for city man occupying New Jersey place in Summer only. Farm must be made self-supporting. Pay $65 monthly; pleasant, modern cottage and some concessions. Help provided in Summer. Please send full particulars. Must be well considered in his former community. ADVERTISER 9514, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single, sober, white man, for general farm work; drive car, milking machine used; steady job. GEORGE R. WHALEY, Dover Plains, N. Y.

WANTED — Single man to work on farm, must be good milker, and good habits, state experience. WALTER W. YETTER, R. D. 3, Newton, N. J.

WANTED AT once, working family of 3 or more;, good dry hand milkers, to take full charge of 45 milch cows, hand milking and dairy. Steady position. House, electricity, milk and $125 per month to start. State qualifications in first letter. J. ADASSE, Central Islip, Long Island.

WANTED RELIABLE couple, man for poultry, tractor, all around work, modern plant; wife for work in modern home. Sober, Protestant, own house, living wages. HOWARD FARMS, Dunn, North Carolina.

WANTED—A good dairyman to make substantial investment and take charge of 75 to 100 head of good dairy cattle in the fastest growing city in Florida. A most modern equipped and rapidly growing dairy. ADVERTISER 9517, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single, young American, on dairy and poultry farm. Good milker, no cigarettes; $30 per month, room and board. JOHN W. RONNER, Red Hook, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER FOR house in country, 7 miles from Westport. Cooking, serving, general housework, no laundry except table linen. Household consists 2 adults, 2 small children and nurse. Ability to drive car desirable but not essential. Write giving age, qualifications, and personal references. $50 per month. MRS. J. M. FARR, Westport, Connecticut.

WORKING FOREMAN on Long Island estate, experienced with horses, cows, fruit and truck farming; permanent position. Salary, cottage and supplies. References required. MRS. W. W. KENYON, Oakside, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

PROTESTANT COUPLE, middleaged, no children as housekeeper and gardener for small family, near Utica. Permanent position, full maintenance. $30 monthly to start. Give age, references, experience. Must be clean and in good health. ADVERTISER 9531, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD MILKER, farmer, single; $30-$40 monthly, board. FRANCIS RUF, Catskill, New York.

EXPERIENCED GIRL or woman for housework and plain cooking. Private room and bath. 151 Hendrickson Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.

GIRL OR woman for housework on farm, wife works. State wages expected. M. CULLINGS, Scottsville, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER — Christian, small salary, good home. ADVERTISER 9523, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — A good house man, about 50; that can do plain cooking and drive an automobile. No liquor. Must have references. Write stating wages expeeted, experience, nationality and religion. MEADS FARM, Long Ridge Road, Stamford, Conn.

MOTHER'S HELPER, 17-18 years, own room, 2 children. $15, increase. Write, ROOM 306, 291 Broadway, New York City.

DELAVAL SINGLE unit operators and strippers; must handle 55 cows three times daily; wages $80 per month and board. ADVERTISER 9527, care Rural New-Yorker..

MAN AND wife, general houseworker; man must be good New York driver. Good home; $50 a month. Bernardsville, N. J. ADVERTISER 9533, care Rural New-Yorker.

OPPORTUNITY — Shepherd or dairyman, single or married; develop ex-dairy farm, 90 acres, 55 miles New York, shares or land rental. Good water, pasturage, truck and fruit land. Living quarters in two story garage. Fair barn. ADVERTISER 9534, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, GENERAL housework, cooking. State age, qualifications, $30 month. BURNS, 125 Richards Rd., Ridgewood, N. J.

MOTHER'S HELPER, good home. MRS. M. FINKELSTEIN, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED DRY hand milker, general farming; no liquor or tobacco. State salary to start and references; fine home. ADVERTISER 9537, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Capable woman to do cooking and some housework in private family in country. All year round position, good wages. Must have had experience in cooking; references required. Write MRS. SHAUN KELLY, Richmond, Mass.

SINGLE MILKER, certified dairy, 15 cows; wages $40 and board; age 25 to 40; write age, reference, experience, weight, height. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Sommerville, New Jersey.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 516.

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ALL THE SALT farm animals will eat is paid for many times over when you use the right salt the right way. It earns its profit in better health and productivity—more milk from cows, faster and healthier growth in young animals, and all at a marked saving in the cost of feed.

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New Jersey Goat Show

At the Morris County Fair, Troy Hills, N. J., following were winners in the goat classes. G. H. Papps, Jr. chairman and Don N. Allen judge.

Class 1, Grade Milking Does—First prize, Mrs. M. Stillman, Tweedle Dum, No. 57756; second prize, Mr. D. Marshall, Mona of Three Springs Farm; third prize, Mrs. C. B. Ward, Scotsward Charity, No. 59050.

Class 2, Toggenburg Milking Does—First prize, Mr. D. W. Whitney, Susanna, No. 59189; second prize, Mr. D. W. Whitney, Trilby, No. 59195; third prize, Mr. G. H. Papps, Jr., Jewell, No. 45639.

Class 3, Nubian Milking Does—First prize, Mr. G. H. Papps, Jr., Arilla, No. N2721P; second prize, Mr. G. H. Papps, Jr., Bonita, No. N2721P.

Class 6, Grade Kids 1 to 3 Months—First prize, Mr. E. Wilhelm, Ginger of Eldorado; second prize, Mr. E. Wilhelm, Tassel of Eldorado; third prize, Mrs. C. W. Gilson, Rosie.

Class 7, Purebred Kids 1 to 3 Months (All Breeds)—First prize, Mrs. Ward, Scotsward Pattie, No. 61689; second prize, Mr. Marshall, Veronica of Three Springs Farm, No. 62269; third prize, Mr. Marshall, Dolly of Three Springs Farm, No. 62270.

Class 8, Grade Kids 3 to 6 Months—First prize, Miss H. Metz; second prize, Mr. Wilhelm, Gracie of Eldorado; third prize, Mr. Marshall, Geraldine of Three Springs Farm.

Class 9, Toggenburg Kids 3 to 6 Months — First prize, Miss Metz; second prize, Mrs. Ward, Scotsward Pandora, No. 61676; third prize, Mrs. Ward. Scotsward Princess, No. 61675.

Class 10, Nubian Kids 3 to 6 Months—First prize, Mrs. I. Presnikoff, Ebony; second prize, Mrs. I. Presnikoff, Pahdutoo.

Class 11, Saanen Kids 3 to 6 Months—First prize, Mr. Loizeaux, Buelah; second prize, Mr. Loizeaux, Letitia.

Class 13, Grade Kids 6 to 9 Months—First prize, Mrs. Czapek, Hepatica, No. T1-133G; second prize, Mrs. Ward, Scotsward Fluffette; third prize, Mrs. Czapek, Primrose, No. T11334G.

Class 14, Toggenburg Kids 6 to 9 Months — First prize, Mrs. Ward, Scotsward Lynette, No. 61677; second prize, Mr. Marshall, Lassies Anne of Three Springs Farm, No. 62261; third prize, Mrs. Ward, Scotsward Marie No. 61678.

Class 15, Nubian Kids 6 to 9 Months—First prize, Felicity; second prize, Susanna.

Class 18, Grade Doelings, 9 Months to 2 years—First Prize Mr. Wilhelm, Susie of Eldorado; second prize, Mrs. Ward, Scotsward Jill; third prize, Mr. G. H. Papps, Jr., Star Dust of Go-T.

Class 19, Toggenburg Doelings 9 Months to 2 Years—First prize, Mrs. Ward, Scotsward Fairmaid, No. 59035; second prize, Mr. Whitney, Minetta, No. 59449; third prize, Mr. Marshall, Van's Shar Queen of T. S. F., No. 60776.

Class 20, Nubian Doelings 9 Months to Two Years—First prize, Mrs. Ward, Scotsward Sylvia, No. 59039;

Class 21, Saanen Doelings 9 Months to 2 Years—First prize, Mrs. Ward, Dairy Lillie Queen No. 60380.

Class 23, Best Kid — Mrs. Ward, Lynette, No. 61677.

Class 24, Grade Herd Group—Mrs. Ward, (1) Scotsward Charity, No. 59050; (2) Scotsward Jill; (3) Scotsward Bloom, No. 61679; (4) Scotsward Charmaine, No. 61680.

Class 25, Purebred Herd Group—Mrs. Ward, (1) Leona of Yokelawn, No. 54616; (2) Scotsward Fairmaid, No. 59035; (3) Scotsward Marie, No. 61678; (4) Scotsward Pandora, No. 61676.

Class 26, Get of Sire—Mrs. Ward, by Scotsward Ned, No. 53131. (1) Scotsward Lischen, No. 61673; (2) Scotsward Princess, No. 61675; (3) Scotsward Pandora, No. 61676.

Class 27, Best Grade Doe — Mrs. M. Stillman, Tweedle Dum.

Class 28, Grand Champion — Mr. Whitney, Susanna, No. 59189. Reserve — Mrs. Ward, Scotsward, Fairmaid, No. 59035.

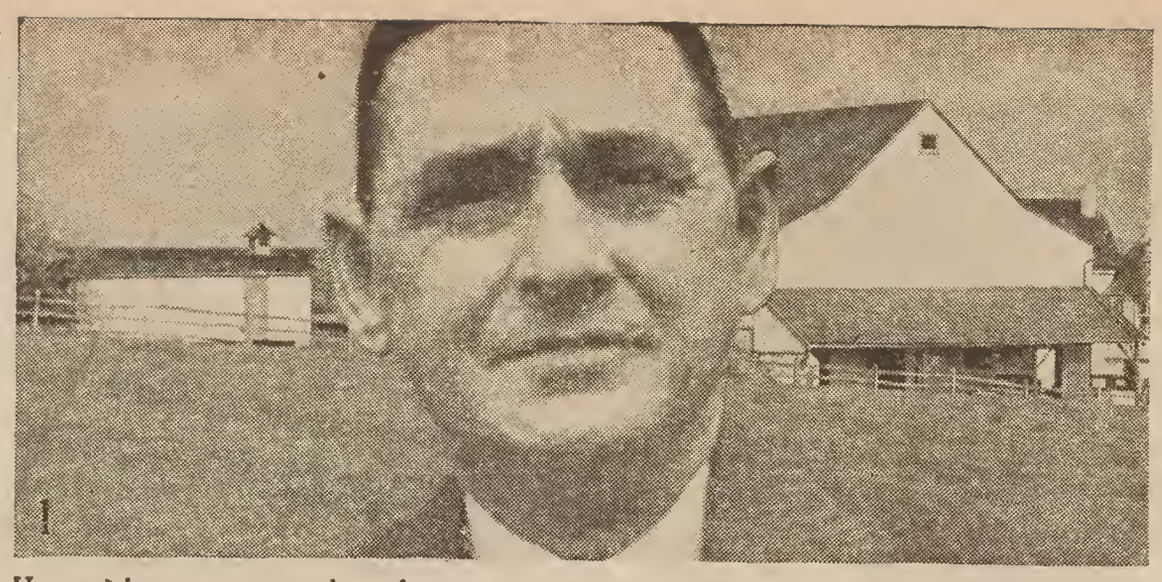
Coming Farmers' Meetings

Sept. 22 - 23. — N. J. State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 24-28. — Mineola Fair, Fair Grounds, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.

Oct. 1-4. — Poultry Industries Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 12-19.—National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.



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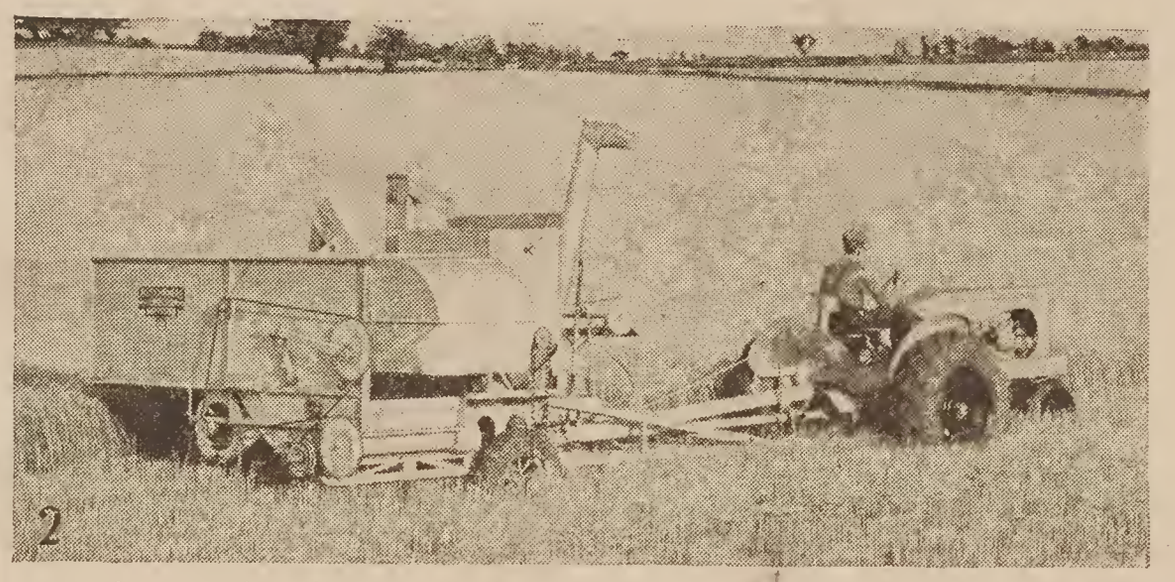

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—Clarence A. Purchase

A Speaking Likeness of Mrs. Jersey

THE TYPICAL R.N.-Y. FARM FAMILY—SEE PAGE 529

Setting Up the Poultry Flock for Winter

By Willard C. Thompson

THERE are many reasons to believe that the farmer who has a well-bred, well-reared, and carefully selected poultry laying flock at hand, as this late Fall gets ready to settle into the Winter season, will be in a comparatively enviable position. Present-day hens are money-earners, if they are given half a chance. Food prices are going up in many localities and on many markets; and this price rise includes fresh table eggs. High quality table eggs continue to hold a top position among the average family's daily necessities. There need be little worry about disposing economically and readily of the daily gather of fresh eggs. Consumers stand ready to take good eggs in such numbers as American farmers can produce them. So, let's start this discussion with recognition of the fact that the farm poultry flock can be counted on to yield a product for which there will be a stable demand during these coming months!

October Starts the Poultry Year

In order to make the poultry end of the farm profitable it is necessary that the management of the laying flocks be put upon a sound business basis. This involves elimination of unnecessary work, waste motions, and useless efforts. It means putting the poultry flock management on a systematic, orderly, and methodical routine.

Since the greater bulk of the season's pullets come into egg-laying maturity during early or mid-October, or could be induced so to do by proper feeding and care, the beginning of this month naturally starts the 'poultryman's year,' for it marks the commencing of a season of steady income from egg production. The young birds are just maturing; the old hens are coming to the end of their laying year, are going into the annual molt, and are getting ready for another year, if, indeed, they are to be kept over for another year. Young stock is now grown, and, except on broiler plants, more chicks will not be handled until next Spring. October does, just naturally, begin the New Year so far as poultry and egg-farming are concerned. It is a fine time at which to begin keeping records, and to install an improved scheme of management, looking toward keeping costs down to a minimum over a season in which possible profits really loom, if business is applied to poultry keeping.

Give Layers a Clean Start

I mean that sub-title to be interpreted quite literally. Give every new laying flock, pullets and old hens alike, clean, sanitary quarters in which to start off the year. I'd like to see every farm poultry flock owner observe these simple rules this Fall, in this regard: (a) Empty the poultry houses of all fowls. (b) Sweep down the ceilings and walls, empty nests, hoppers, etc., getting all old litter, dirt, cobwebs, and the like onto the floor. (c) Remove all movable fixtures, as hoppers, water troughs, nests, to the outside, where they can be scrubbed with a disinfectant solution and allowed to dry in the sun—this is no rainy day job. (d) Remove all litter from the floor, and sweep the floor clean, using a scraper, if necessary. (e) With a force-sprayer cover the poultry house interior with a five per cent disinfectant solution, or, if preferred, a whitewash mixture. (f) Give the house a day in which to dry out, if possible. (g) Clean the windows. (h) Return fixtures to the house, and re-fill hoppers and troughs, and relitter nests. (i) Furnish new, clean, sanitary floor litter. Barn straw is splendid bedding for fowls. This treatment of the farm poultry house does take some time and labor, but it tends to get the pullets and hens off to a healthful start. It gives them "a break," which is their due. It is an insurance policy of sorts, and well worth the cost and effort involved.

Strong, vigorous pullets, such as these S. C. White Leghorns on a New Jersey table-egg farm, are the result of a balanced program of breeding, rearing, and selection at time of housing. They will be money earners this Winter.

The 'half of every poultry flock' is the male bird. To get each season's flocks of laying pullets the farm must carry its breeder flocks along with the table egg producing flocks. This handsome Leghorn male is heading a breeding pen on a New Jersey farm this Winter.

This flock of Jersey Black Giants was caught on a New Jersey farm a couple of weeks ago shortly after they had been housed for the coming season. Big, meatty fowls splendidly adapted to the farm where poultry flesh is an important product, as well as eggs.

Provide a Comfortable Environment

It is not stretching a point to suggest that layers respond to comfort. Hens like certain sorts of environment, and eat well and lay continuously under them, while, surrounded by other types of environment they show signs of discontent, poor eating, and eventually lowered rate of egg yield. Cater to the comfort of hens, if you would get maximum production!

Layers need room, and, in these days when it is so common a practice to keep table-egg producers confined within laying quarters not only through the Winter months but throughout the whole year, as the year progresses, that need for space increases. Roughly, it is suggested that (a) when housing layers, either pullets or hens, in the Fall the space-rule should be "four square feet per layer, for floor space;" and no liberty should be taken with this allowance, as is too often done; (b) after January 1, or mid-Winter that is, this space, or floor area, allowance may well be increased to as much as five square feet per bird. It is probable that removals from the flock, due either to mortality or culling, will automatically take care of this increased need for working room in the laying houses. When the Winter-time floor area per fowl creeps up over this five square feet allowance, due to heavier than normal losses the poultry house may be said to be acquiring a certain amount of "idle plant," that is house room which is not being used up to optimum load. From Spring-time on the allowance for floor space remains about the same, although, normally, the percentage of idle plant will increase as the year moves on.

Avoid mixing pullets, that is first-year producers now coming into egg yield for the first time, and yearling and older hens. Keep the ages separated. They need different feeding and management, especially during October and November, and possibly December. There is a disease risk, when the old and the young hens are put into the same flock; a risk which it is unnecessary to assume. Mixing the ages, too, makes egg yield records less meaningful and accurate as indexes of the business.

Go over the poultry house before cold weather arrives, making it tight, and draft-proof. See to it that the windows are secure, so that when the cold does come the closed windows will actually protect the fowls. Floor drafts are dangerous enemies of layer-health. The poultry house floors must be comfortable, for it is down on the floor that the hens live the greater part of their active days. The litter should insulate the fowls against (a) coldness of floors, (b) dampness, and (c) hardness of either concrete or wooden floors.

Basis of Flock Division

As the pullets are brought in from the ranges and are ready for placement in permanent Winter laying quarters, the problem of selection and making up into laying flock units arises. It is unwise to put pullets of varying ages, and uneven stages of development, into the same laying flock units. Every effort must be made to include in each respective laying flock individuals which, at the time of handling—approximately early October—are about even as to rate of maturity and advancement to first-egg maturity. Such uniform fowls will be more apt to respond quickly and evenly to normal feeding and management than will uneven flocks, with individuals at various stages of maturity. The individual laying cages, used on many poultry farms nowadays, have one distinct advantage in that the separate pen given each pullet gives her an equal opportunity with every other pullet to eat and drink at will, irrespective of her age or development at the time of housing. So far as possible, then, divide new pullets into laying units according to stage of maturity at time of handling.

(Continued on page 535)

Improving Permanent Pastures

Permanent pastures in the past usually have not been given the same care and attention as field crops. It has frequently been assumed that grass would grow under any conditions and usually permanent pastures have been found only on land too rough or too wet to till. It is now becoming more generally recognized that good succulent pastures furnish food nutrients cheaper and in a more palatable form for livestock than any other farm crop. They also seem to have a stimulating effect upon the milk production of cows that cannot be satisfactorily measured by a chemical analysis of the grass produced.

The results on permanent pasture improvement reported herein were obtained with a part of the dairy herd at The National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa. This work was started because the steady growth of the herd made it necessary to increase the carrying capacity of the permanent pastures. The object of our three years of investigation was to determine the possibility of pasture improvement through an intensive system of pasture management including rotational grazing, clipping, dragging, and the annual application of fertilizer.

The 26 acre experimental pasture was chosen because it had not received manure, lime or commercial fertilizer since the initial application of 250 pounds of 2-12-4 fertilizer per acre in 1929. The 26 acre area of Pennsylvania Sandy Stony Loam was divided at the beginning of the test in the Spring of 1936 by an electric fence into four 6½ acre plots, with the following fertilizations:

FERTILIZATION OF THE PLOTS PER ACRE

Plot I P Superphosphate only (100 lbs. P_2O_5 per acre). Plot II PK Superphosphate plus Muriate of Potash (100 lbs. P_2O_5 plus 100 lbs. K_2O per acre). Plot III N 20 PK Ammo-Phosphate 11-48 plus Muriate of Potash (20 lbs. N—100 lbs. P_2O_5 plus 100 lbs. K_2O per acre). Plot IV N50PK Calcium Cyanamid plus Ammo-Phosphate 11-48 plus Muriate of Potash (50 lbs. N plus 100 lbs. P_2O plus 100 lbs. K_2O per acre).

The fertilizers were broadcast in early April. This date was chosen in accordance with local practice and was supported by experimental evidence. During the pasture season each plot was closely mowed at least twice after grazing to eliminate weeds and prevent the less palatable grasses from overcrowding the plots. This was followed by dragging with a chain drag to spread the droppings.

Each year the plots were pastured by a group of 40 cows, including approximately 10 each of Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, and Ayrshires. With approximately 15 per cent of the cows constantly dry their production was generally low, due to advanced lactation. The cows were milked twice daily. At no time was barn feeding entirely discontinued. The amounts of the supplementary feeds consisting of an 18 per cent concentrate mixture, corn, silage, and later in the season hay, was regulated in accordance with the milk production per cow. The results of the test were measured both in terms of animal unit days grazing and milk produced. Grass clippings were also made on each plot before grazing started.

The application of a complete fertilization increased the animal unit days grazing and milk production considerably when compared with a treatment of phosphate or a treatment of potash and phosphate. A total average increase of 27 per cent in animal unit days grazing and 52.36 per cent in milk production certainly justified the annual application of fertilizer. The mounting number of animal unit days grazing shows an increased carrying capacity of the pasture. This result was not only due to enchanced production, but also to the lengthening of the grazing period. During the three years of the tests, beginning of the pasturing season was advanced one month. This advancement was chiefly effected by the application of nitrogen as the nitrogen dressed plots were always ready for grazing before those not dressed with nitrogen. Moreover, though no counts of the plant population were made a definite improvement in the turf of the plots, especially those which received a complete fertilization, could be readily observed after three years of correct management. In spite of the production of a vigorous growth of grass through the use of nitrogenous fertilizers, a suppression of clover could not be ascertained. On the contrary, the percentage of voluntary white clover increased noticeably on Plot IV. Coinciding with the increase of this most desirable of all pasture plants was a remarkable decrease in weeds, effected no doubt to a great extent, by close grazing and mowing. When the Calcium Cyanamid was applied on Plot IV at the time of the first blossoms there was a striking reduction in the number of dandelions. They are one of the worst weeds in the pastures of this section.

Results of Pasture Test per Acre by Years

Animal Unit Days Grazing

Plot No. plus Fertilization	1936	1937	1938	Average
I P	74	167	158	133
II PK	145	170	201	172
III N20PK	247	226	267	247
IV N50PK	243	241	271	251

Pounds Milk Produced

Plot No. plus Fertilization	1936	1937	1938	Average
I P	827	2466	2297	1863
II PK	1760	2532	2963	2418
III N20PK	2968	3560	3950	3493
IV N50PK	3019	3725	3769	3504

These results are of value only if achieved at costs that show a worthwhile profit. The following table gives the milk yield and value of milk, less the costs of production per acre on fertilized plots averaged for the seasons 1936 to 1938.

Results on Acre Basis — Averaged for Seasons 1936-38

Plot No. Fertilization	lbs. 4% Milk	Value of milk at 6c per qt.	Production Costs	Returns above Production costs
I P	1863	$51.98	$20.99	$30.99
II PK	2418	67.44	29.91	37.53
III N20PK	3493	97.44	40.14	57.30
IV N50PK	3504	97.74	42.63	55.11

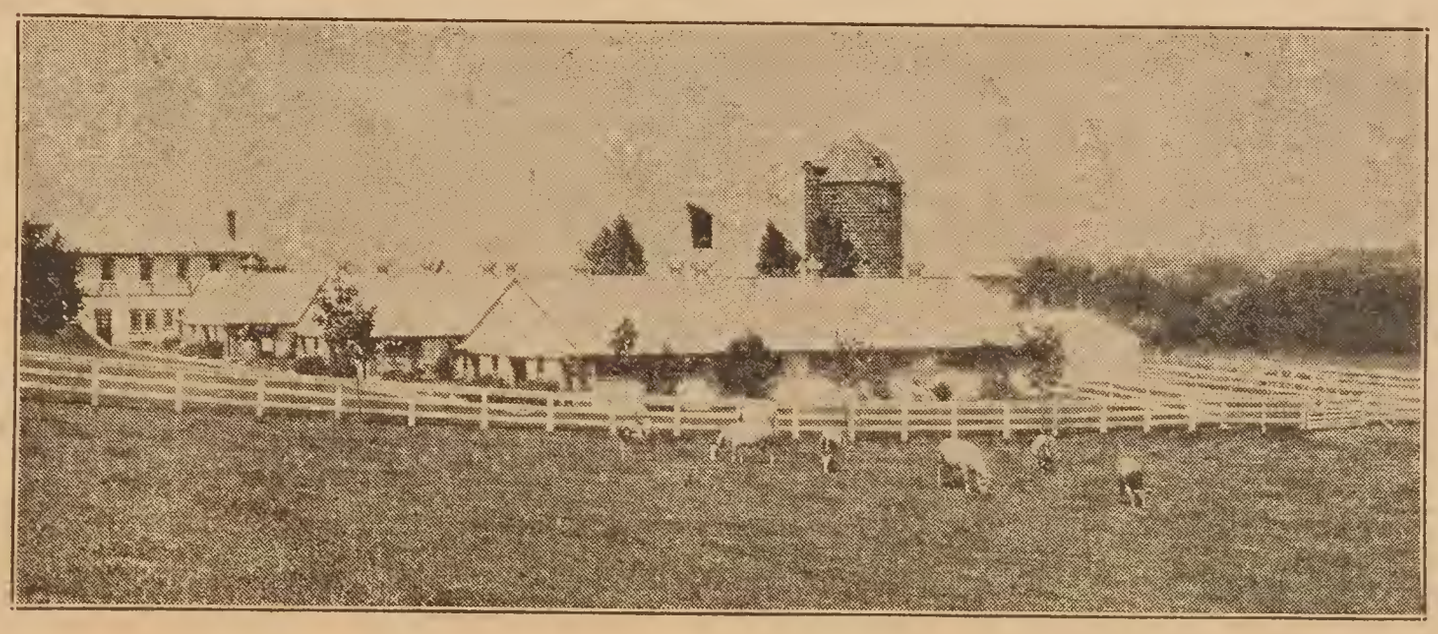
In the above table the value of the milk produced on the differently fertilized plots is compared with the cost of production. The production costs include the cost of the fertilizer and its application, the supplementary feeds, and pasture management such as clipping and dragging. These figures averaging the actual prices for the three seasons of the experimental period and calculated on the acre basis demonstrate clearly that the complete fertilization not only excelled in the actual number of animal unit days grazing and milk production, but also returned the greatest financial profit. Comparing the results obtained by the application of different amounts of nitrogen per acre, it is evident that the application of 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre annually applied in connection with an otherwise complete fertilizer has proven the most profitable.

L. W. INGHAM AND F. A. FRANK.

Holstein herd on the Frank Kirsch farm in Attica, Wyoming County, N. Y., managed by John Reiter and Sons.

Photo—Ed. Farlie, North Arlington, N. J.

These two calves are twins, born in early August to the cow pictured here with them. They are artificially bred, and are owned by Elis Exton of the Exton Farms at Norton, N. J., here shown with Edward Bolby, manager of the dairy.



The National Farm School pastures and dairy barns, Doylestown, Pa.

The Champion Spellers

The first four prizes at the State Fair spelling contest went this year to 13 year olds. The State Champion is Norma E. Thorne, of Middleport, Niagara County. She was awarded a silver trophy and $50 in cash. Tied for second place were Seymour Gluck of Saratoga Springs and Roberta Edwards of Fleishmans, Delaware County. Fourth was Robert Tholfaen of Bellemore, Nassau County. Fifth, with honorable mention, was George McVickers of Hudson, Columbia County.

Fifty-one county champions started the contest, which lasted all day in the auditorium of the Boys and Girls Building. There were 31 girls, and 20 boys—more boys than in many years.

Among the winners till close to the last was brave little Evelyn Spafford, 11, Cortland County's champion. Evelyn held the 7th championship in her family in as many successive years. Her three older sisters had won the county contest for six years, following the winning of an adult contest by her mother.

In the first test 22 were eliminated, on such words as "prevalent," "siege," "aggravate," or "embarassment." Two more dropped out in the second test, missing "appendicitis," "desperately." Fourteen dropped out in the third quiz, misspelling such words as "breeches," "dearth," "obscene." The remaining 13 passed the 4th test, and five passed the fifth.

M. G. F.

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Building and Running a Small Cold Storage Plant

During several years preceding the building of my cold storage in 1932 I lost a great deal of fruit because I did not have proper storage facilities for keeping it until it could be put on the best markets. It is necessary to put fruit in cold storage as soon as possible after picking; the sooner it reaches cold storage the better the quality and consequently the better the condition when it reaches the market.

My first venture was a storage of two rooms built inside a barn, a two story structure that would hold about 4,000 bushels. For cooling this storage a 5x5 compressor was installed. By the way, the machine was larger than needed for the capacity of the rooms, but it has proved very convenient when we were picking 700 to 800 bushels of peaches daily in hot weather. The large machine made a high electric rate. The cost per bushel was much higher than the regular commercial storage rates.

Since then, I have built three rooms with an additional capacity of 7,000 bushels making a total capacity of 11,000 bushels. I also have installed a 30-ton capacity room for strawberries and cherries. In order to give more elasticity to the control of the plant and reduce electric rates a single 4x4 compressor has been added. This small unit takes care of the freezer during the Fall months while the larger machine is cooling peaches and apples. These changes have made it possible to reduce the cost per bushel considerably. The larger compressor is used to do the cooling for the sharp freezer room during the cherry season. This outfit freezes cherries at -20 degrees Fahrenheit and can freeze about 4 tons every 24 hours.

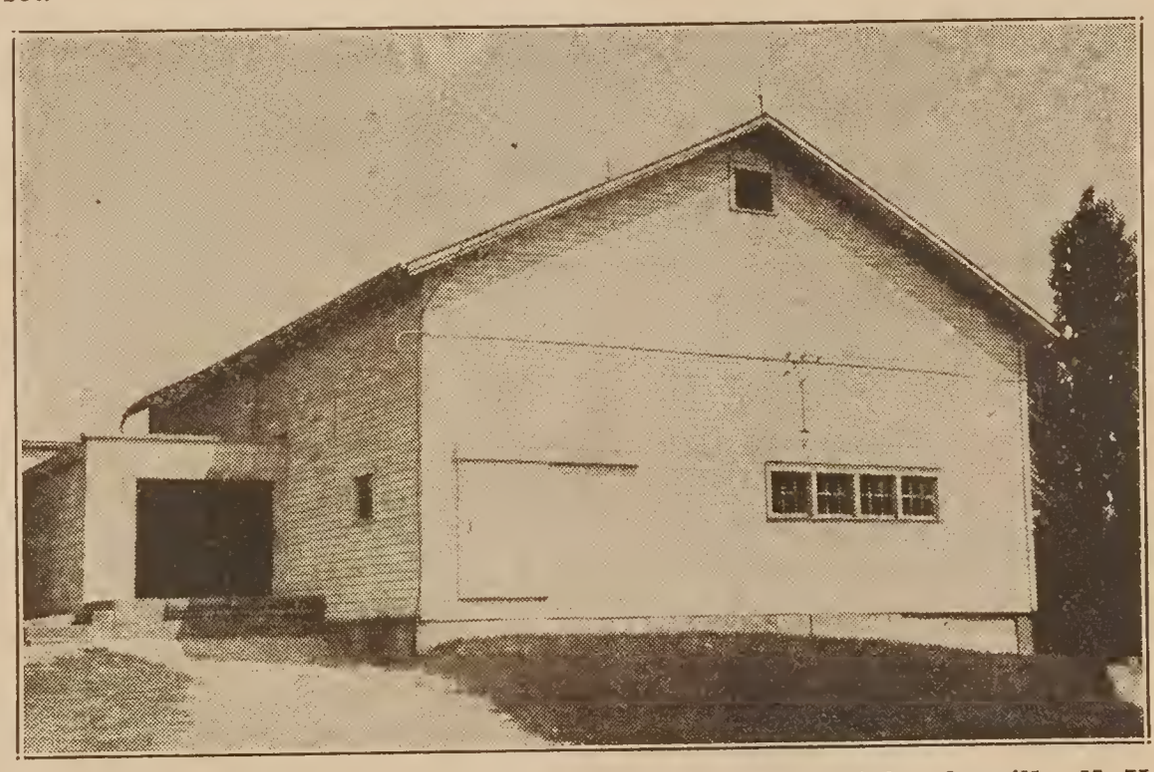
Each of the six rooms has an individual thermostat. In the regular storage rooms these thermostats can regulate the temperature from zero up, as desired. The sharp freezer room can be held at any temperature to -22 degrees Fahrenheit. The compressors will maintain the temperatures as set indefinitely. For example, one may be set at 25 degrees, another at 30 degrees, another at 40 degrees, etc. The thermostats will hold each room as set.

A fan system is used for each room, automatically controlled, only running when the compressors do. These fans serve to keep an even temperature in all parts of the storage rooms and therefore enable the thermostats to hold the temperatures steady. When a room is to be held at 31 degrees we set the thermostat so the compressor will start running at 32 degrees and it will stop at 30. This makes a steady temperature in the room of 31 degrees.

The first year we kept the fans running constantly but this dehydrated the fruit too much. Since the fans are controlled by the thermostats they usually run only 2 or 3 hours a day. During the Winter season they run only an hour or two a day. Since using this system the fruit is in much better condition. The thermostats save a great deal of labor in these small storage plants. If the rooms were not automatically controlled it would be necessary for me to employ at least two men—a day and a night man to take charge of the plant and consequently, it would not pay. During the Fall while cooling the fruit we watch the rooms and check the temperatures several times a day. After the fruit is cooled, along about November 1, we shut down the large machine and cool both the freezer room and the five fruit rooms with the small compressor. During the Winter months it is only necessary to check the rooms once or twice daily to be sure that the temperatures are right and everything is working satisfactorily.

The value of the farm cold storage cannot be overestimated. We farmers spend vast sums of money and a great amount of labor to produce crops of quality fruit then, for the lack of proper storage facilities we let a great percentage of our proceeds go to waste. It is better economics to produce less quantities of fruit and spend more time and money in building a small cold storage or in making special arrangements with the local commercial cold storage for the preservation of our crops. H. E. BROWN.

New York.



Eleven thousand bushel storage of Howard E. Brown of Lyndonville, N. Y., with four rooms and a sharp freezer.

Horticultural Notes

Calcium has a hardening effect on plant tissues, so much so that the canning industry, it is said, avoids the use of water which contains an undue amount of calcium and magnesium and which might tend to toughen the plant tissues. Further, calcium applied as a fertilizer may have a toughening effect upon peas, and canners sometimes soak raw products in common salt (sodium chloride) in order to soften the tissues by replacing the toughening calcium and magnesium already in the tissues with sodium from the salt. Now comes a new Pure Food Regulation which permits a reversal of the process whereby calcium is added in the canning process to preserve the cellular structure of the fruit, especially in a canned product such as tomatoes which under some conditions tend to become "sloppy" or "watery."

* * * *

Interest in rootstocks now extends to the peach. Seed of the Shalil peach is selling for fancy prices because of the resistance of Shalil seedlings to nematodes, which trouble seriously in the South. Still additional information on peach seedling rootstocks shows that there is a difference in tolerance of "wet feet" among seedlings of certain varieties used as rootstocks. Among those rated as excellent as regards "wet feet" tolerance are seedlings of Brackett, Late Elberta, Lemon Cling, and Shalil; among those rated as good are Belle of George, Late Crawford, Oldmixon, Rio Oso, Gem, Salberta, Shipper's Cling; among those rated as fair are Champion, Elberta, Hiley, Halehaven, Kalamazoo, "Naturals," Stump, and Smock; and among those rated as poor are Hill Chili, Krummel, Lemon Free, Mountain Rose, and Muir.

* * * *

Milk bars in England are (or were) said to be featuring milk shakes utilizing a pure fruit syrup which does not coagulate the milk, giving a highly nutritious and palatable drink. H. B. TUKEY.

Report on The Eleventh Rural Trip

The friends who went on this Eleventh Trip vote it a very successful trip and one writes:

"The Rural New-Yorkers have returned home filled with pleasant memories of a trip well-planned, splendidly conducted and filled with scenic wonders. Someone said we represented a "cross section of the homes into which your paper went" so it was natural we should melt into one happy family.

Glacier Park greeted us with its high ragged peaks and glaciers, and at their feet emerald and blue lakes. Skagit gave us mountain gorges and dams and interesting walks through Western cedars and spruces towering up 150 feet while ferns and flowers grew around them. The Ladder Creek Falls, with water tumbling down from the glacier 5,000 feet up the mountain, were tremendous and with the colored lights played on them at night made an unforgettable picture. A Water Ousel was seeking his food in the bed of the stream and if he had only given me a bar of his song and led me to his nest my pleasure would have been complete. We found many animals down the Bow Valley through Yoho and Banff Parks. In a shallow pond a bull moose was feeding. A mother deer and her fawn stood in the road. Several beavers were busy at their dam — one cutting down a poplar tree; another on a stump eating his supper. Five mountain goats seemed to hang on the cliffs far above us.

As we rolled down the beautiful valley of the Hudson we realized we had gone far and stood in awe of the ragged grandeur of the Rockies, perhaps forgetting that there is a friendly beauty in our own hills and farm dotted green valleys that the West can never know, and of the two, give me our own." WILBUR F. SMITH.

Connecticut.

This bears out the saying that the best part of going away is coming home. So the Eleventh Trip has gone down into history. Demand was made for another trip and a reunion dinner. I hope they may be accomplished. My greetings to all, and thanks for the signed letter from the group and the many interesting letters and cards received.— M. G. KEYES, Tour Director.

Three Milk Meetings

The middle of September saw a busy closing of the dairy picnic season. On Saturday, September 14, over 350 farm men and women gathered at the Fair Grounds in Walton, Delaware County, for an annual picnic. That same evening there was a spirited meeting in Cincinnatus, Cortland County, attended by 200. Then on Sunday, September 15, the folks at Callicoon Center in Sullivan County arranged a county picnic and sports-fest which proved very popular with the many hundreds who came.

All of these meetings were sponsored by the local county units of the Dairy Farmers' Union. At Walton, Stanley Campbell, Delhi, acted as chairman; in Cincinnatus, John Gast, DeRuyter; and in Callicoon Center, Raymond Knack. Speakers included Frank Brill, Canastota; Lyman Rogers, Antwerp; Harry Carnal, Ogdensburg; Samuel Schou, South New Berlin; Ernest Wilbur, Sidney; and William F. Berghold, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER..

As has been so apparent in practically every dairy picnic and meeting held during this past Summer, the spirit and sentiment of producers to build and operate their own country plants are stronger than they have been in the past 20 years. Very properly, they are now taking the position that no longer can they hope for any revision or correction of the present system and that therefore, all the necessary reforms and readjustments must originate and be carried forward by dairymen themselves.

Danbury Fair

The 71st annual fair of the Danbury Agricultural Society will be held October 6-12. This fair has long been famous for the volume and scope of its exhibits and the large attendance. It is well worth seeing.

The Sunshine Fair

The week beginning September 16 brought to Cobleskill, N. Y. the Sunshine Fair also known as the Schoharie County Fair. Down the trail of time, sunshine has generally prevailed until the past two years when unfavorable weather conditons caused a lack of attendance and loss of revenue. To the satisfaction of the management and to the pleasure of fair visitors ideal weather brought back to the old home town hundreds from places far and near to meet relatives and friends at the fair ground.

In an attractive setting, the Farm Bureau, under the management of Ray F. Pollard, showed more modern methods of agriculture. New legumes and a new variety of wheat helped to make an instructive and inviting exhibit. In the farm produce building there was a showing of corn stalks 14 feet high. All the products of the farm were there and gave visitors at the fair a knowledge of the productiveness of Schoharie County soil.

In the Farm Bureau building county Granges furnished colorful exhibits. The Sharon Grange provided a unique display — the use of honey, direct from the bee down to honey cakes. This won first prize among the exhibiting Granges. A honey comb alive with bees showed the necessity of having thousands of bees to produce quantities of honey. Other products made of honey were also on display.

An attractive display by the Franklinton Grange of vegetables grown in Schoharie County won second prize. Maple products exhibited by the Breakabeen Grange showed how the sap is obtained, and for what it is used, this was the winner of the third prize. Fultonham Grange housed their display in the opened quarter of a very large apple. Showing types of fruit grown in the county. Rock District Grange displayed vegetables, and indicated their uses. Ramona Grange of Jefferson presented a model farm, right proportion of crops and ideal planning. Two Granges, Gallupville and Richmondville, showed canning methods, and suitable products for that purpose. Good looking fruits and vegetables in cans were on display. The Gilboa-Conesville Grange attracted by a novel and colorful exhibit—a United States flag made of red, white and blue flowers was a symbol of patriotism. The Summit Grange showed the model of a backyard garden underneath a window. A white picket fence shielded the entrance, and flowers and plants were attractively arranged.

The New York State School of Agriculture exhibit showed how frosted foods may be provided by home equipment, and the preparation needed to get them ready for the freezing unit. Vegetables and fruits were also a part of the State School's exhibit very interesting.

Housing the poultry was a problem for Superintendent Hiram Mickel, as over 100 exhibitors made the showing the best it has ever been. All leading varieties of birds were shown, and much favorable comment was heard concerning all breeds of poultry, pigeons, water birds, turkeys and pet stock. The 4-H exhibits of poultry and pet stock were in a large tent near the regular poultry building and showed the ability of youth in a line of activity on the farm that brings them a financial reward. All leading varieties of birds were shown and the excellence of quality was noticeable. There were 30 exhibitors in the 4-H poultry tent. Birds of gorgeous coloring had a temporary home all their own. There were pheasants and peacocks with color and beauty to please.

There was visual evidence that the 4-H Club of Schoharie County operates worthily and deserved the support it received in the cattle show of 1940. The register shows 63 exhibits of cattle, 31 entries of swine and 14 entries of sheep. Directors who were in charge of the departments were Dr. K. A. Shaule and Robert Lamont. The County Club Agent is J. D. Pulling, and the superintendent was Donald Eckerson. Entries in the club were from all parts of the county, and there was a fine showing of Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss. In stock, poultry, farm and garden produce and domestic exhibits 4-H county Clubbers gave proof of its educational value and shows what youth can do through encouragement in making the farm a good place to live.

Cattle barns, filled with farm animals were again the real attraction at Cobleskill Fair. Daniel E. Kilts, superintendent of the cattle barns, based his claim "that stock owners in the county know how to condition their animals for show purposes," on the well groomed and well barbered animals that made a fine appearance. First prize winner, Grover Guernsey, Holsteins; second, Hagar Rickard and Son, Holsteins and Ayrshires; third, George B. Smith, Brown Swiss; fourth, Floyd Smith and Son, Guernseys.

On Friday afternoon the Grand Stock Parade was held with the livestock marching sedately past the judges to receive their merited awards. Schoharie County's long line of blooded stock was again a great attraction, and showed that the county maintains leadership in the development of blooded stock.

A new and thankful spirit prevailed. Clear, warm sunshine every day brought a feeling of exhileration and the holiday mood was noticeable, and so, the curtain went down at the County Fair, in 1940, as a memorable success. J. R.

New Iceberg Lettuce

Research work, carried on for the last six years by Oswego County lettuce growers with the aid of state experts to evolve a strain of iceberg lettuce, may bear fruit in the near future. Lettuce growers and Farm Bureau officials stated that the new strain of iceberg lettuce designated as number 339 had grown well through the hot period. The new strain had a large solid head and very little tip burn.

This new type iceberg grown on the mucklands of Frank Van Valkenberg. President of the Fulton Vegetable Growers Association, was found to be in much better condition than Imperial 44, the lettuce grown commercially the last two years which has met with some success, but which did not meet with the expectations of the growers; heads becoming soft and "blown up" during the hot weather period, although growing very well in the early part of the season.

Feeling that one type of iceberg lettuce is enough on the market at one time, producers said that the new strain would not be grown commercially next Summer, since they want to obtain uniformity in the head and to subject the strain to another year's test in this climate.

New York A. J. O.

Better Apple Prices

Better apple prices are expected because of a decided falling off in production in New York State, which will offset the loss of export business to a great extent. The indicated yield this year will be only 13,992,000 bushels, the highest in any state, as compared with 24,650,000 last year

According to the Department of Agriculture, apple production in 424 commercial counties of the United States is indicated to total 116.7 million bushels this season as compared with 143.1 million bushels in 1939 and the five year (1934-38) average of 121.8 million bushels.

P. B. O.

Connecticut Pomological Society

This organization will celebrate its 50th anniversary at the meeting to be held Nov. 12-14 at Hartford. Elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate fifty years of continuous activity and service of the Society, as well as the development and progress of commercial fruit growing during the past half century which will be featured in the three-days program. Prominent pomologists and fruit authorities will attend and appear on the program. The secretary is H. C. C. Miles, Milford, Connecticut.

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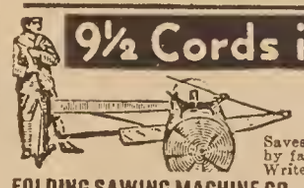
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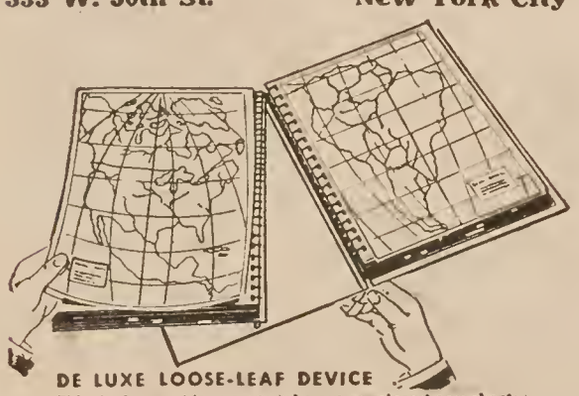

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On the Steuben County Potato Tour

Picking at the rate of 30 bushels an hour, Mrs. Lucy MacDougal placed first in the harvest contest, the final event of the second annual Steuben County Potato Tour held in late August under the direction of the Steuben County Farm Bureau. Mrs. Freeman Davis was a close second with a rating of 29 bushels, and Mrs. Joe Richards made third with a score of 28½.

Using the baskets and barrels common to their native Maine, Fred Langen, Freeman Davis and Lawrence Martin placed first, second and third in the men's division. All of the contestants were formerly of Caribou, Maine.

Eight hundred to a thousand spectators were an eager audience to a program that took the touring farmers to three of the outstanding farms of the region.

The first to be visited was the farm of C. D. Wolcott on Lent Hill to observe the results of the rotation, fertilizer and variety costs. Then to the nearby farm of Frank Clark, formerly of Ellington, Connecticut, where 70 acres of certified seed are making crop.

The vast potato warehouse in Avoca, estimated to have a capacity of a quarter of a million to three hundred thousand bushels, provided shelter for the noon day basket picnic.

The afternoon was spent on the farm of Bishop and Babbin, formerly of Caribou, Maine, there to see the 135 acres of seven different varieties of potatoes, and the clover, sudan grass, soybeans and millet grown in preparation for the 1941 potato crop.

The potatoes dug for the harvest contest were packed in peck paper bags, the first to bear the 'Little Maine' label of the Bishop and Babbin firm.

Keynote speakers were Dr. Richard Bradfield, Cornell agronomy head who discussed the adaptability of Steuben soils to potato production and Ora Smith and E. V. Hardenburg reporting on the results of the rotation, fertilizer and variety tests.

Dr. Karl Fernow discussed the disease situation, and Roy Porter, western New York grower, who for nine years served as president of the Empire State Potato Club, predicted the further expansion of potato production in Steuben County. W. S.

Lawrence Thibbedeau of the firm Bishop and Babbin sells to Arthur Biddle, president Steuben Bankers' Assn., the first bag packed under the 'Little Maine' brand.

Mrs. Lucy MacDougal, Mrs. Freeman Davis and Mrs. Joseph Richards getting ready for the harvest contest, a feature of Steuben's recent potato tour.

RURALISMS

MINIATURE DAHLIAS. — The larger types of Dahlias make a splendid show, but they do not fit in with perennial borders, and while we admire their stately beauty we prefer them in other gardens than our own. If one becomes a real Dahlia fancier nothing else equals them, and they must be considered above everything else. Under these conditions they may be combined with annuals to give a gorgeous show. But we prefer to give our space to bulbs, perennials and roses, and this cuts out the large Dahlias. We find, however, that ther is a large and increasing list of desirable Dahlias of dwarf habit that begin to bloom early, insuring a succession of flowers after the earlier perennials are over; they fill bare places in perennial borders, and do not look out of place near the roses. There are two classes to choose from, Pompons and Miniatures, and as the latter class includes flowers of the decorative, peony, cactus, and intermediate types, we really prefer them to the Pompons, though these too are excellent for cutting. In addition to the Dahlia specialists, some of whom devote themselves almost entirely to miniatures, most of the seedsmen carry such varieties, and one does not go far wrong in selecting any recommended varieties. Some sorts continue in favor year after year; others are superseded by newer improved forms. The average height of the Miniatures is not above three feet, and the flowers should not be above 3½ inches across. Judicious pinching out of shoots keeps the plants in symmetrical form, and they will not need staking. The general culture is the same as for all the tall Dahlias. One of the older varieties that does especially well with us in Baby Royal, classed as Semi-cactus; the flowers are salmon pink shaded apricot, very freely produced, from early July until frost. The stiff stems and graceful shape make this very desirable for cutting. Another of our favorites is Bishop of Llandaff Peony-flowered, bright scarlet. This has handsome fern-like finely-cut foliage of a rich purplish bronze. It would be well worth planting for the foliage alone. Couronne, Intermediate Decorative, is a fine white, the waxy flowers suggestive of a Gardenia. Another Intermediate Decorative that we like for cutting is Glorious, a deep raspberry red, while Coral Gem is another vivid color. There are some fine singles among the Miniatures, and also Anemone-flowered with a high cushion-like center. The Pompons have formal ball-shaped flowers of small size, which are good for cutting, and particularly useful for floral arrangements. However, the charm of these smaller types will not compete with the large ones beloved of the real Dahlia enthusiast, though some of these sumptuous blossoms are entirely too large to arrange as cut flowers; they must be admired on the plant.

THE ORIENTAL CATCHFLY.—A pretty biennial that gives us a prolonged display is Silene compacta, also called S. orientalis. Seeds were given us a number of years ago, and it has persisted ever since, to our great pleasure. We call it Oriental catchfly because of the original varietal name, though this is now superseded by Compacta. The plant grows to a height of two feet, but ordinarily is not quite so tall; the gray-green leaves are ovate to lanceolate, the dense heads of bright pink flowers one to three inches across. The color of the flowers is so vivid, and the blooms are so freely produced that it makes a great show through July, and a scattering of flowers is produced through the rest of the season. As soon as the seeds are ripe they will drop around the parent, and produce a crop of seedlings, which germinate very quickly. The young plants form neat little rosettes of the glaucous leaves the first season, flowering the following year. As this plant flourishes in a dry sunny place it is excellent for the rockery. Why is it called catchfly? This name is given to the Silenes because usually the calyx and supporting stalks are quite sticky, and may be suspected of trapping flies, though we have never noticed such victims. Some varieties have sticky foliage also. The Alpine catchfly, Silene alpestris, is a dwarf plant with sticky foliage and glistening white flowers, which is desirable for the rockery; this is a perennial. The Autumn catchfly, Silene Schafta, is another dwarf plant for the rockery, or to edge a prennial border; it grows only four to six inches high, and is covered with bright pink flowers from July to October. This is sometimes called moss campion. Silene maritima makes neat little cushions of glaucous bluish green foliage.

E. T. ROYLE.

Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Andrew A. Jackson of Canandaigua had 13 potatoes grow on one stem. Four of the potatoes were fairly large while the others were slightly larger than a marble.

A record oat crop was threshed on the Lee Bostwick farm at Gibson's Corner's near Owego. Planting 10 acres of Lenrock variety oats, Mr. Bostwick, after threshing, had 736 bushels of wheat, representing more than 73 ½ bushels to the acre.

New York's bean crop this year will be 80 per cent of normal, according to reports of field men of the New York Bean Shippers Association. This means approximately 1,000,000 hundred pound bags, as compared with last year's crop of approximately 1,340,000 bags. It is estimated there will be a carry over from last season's crop of approximately 300,000 bags.

While Orleans County fruitmen look forward to a better year for peaches and pears, apple producers are bemoaning the fact that figures are all against them. Only 45 per cent of last year's crop is forecast by Farm Bureau officials.

Grape men in the Lake Keuka region are banking on a good crop this Fall, barring the menace of hail and the danger from early frosts. Vines are reported looking their best in five years.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Alleghany-Steuben Holstein Breeders Club has issued a call for breeders of the black and white cattle in the district to register stock which they will consign to the 25th annual sale on October 24. Some of the best blood of the breed is concentrated in the two neighbor counties.

Mary Lynch of Lynchdale Farm, Seneca Castle, exhibited 13 head of her registered Jersey cattle at the Seneca County Fair in Waterloo receiving first prize for the best Jersey herd shown.

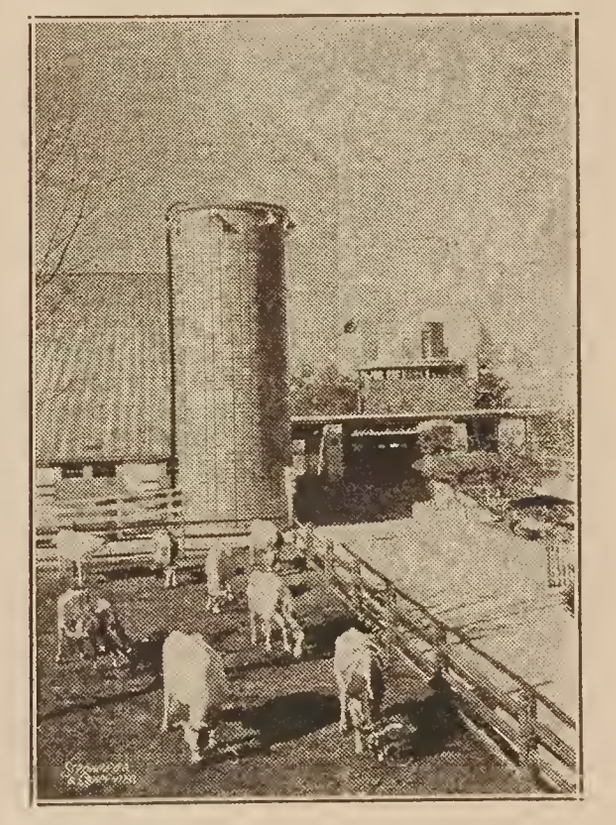
The herd of Mrs. W. H. Stone, Caledonia, led the Livingston County Dairy Herd Improvement Association during July with an average of 677 pounds of milk and 49.1 pounds of butterfat.

Two new dairy herd improvement associations will start functioning soon in Steuben County. About 50 new dairies from all parts of the county will be included in the new set-up, which paves the way for better herds, since an accurate check on each cow's production is kept throughout her lifetime.

Four Yates County breeders of Jersey cattle have united to form the first Yates County Jersey Bull Association representing the largest breeding herd of Jerseys in the Finger Lakes Region, a total of 80 head.

4-H CLUB NOTES

Cayuga County 4-H boys won money places with their baby beef cattle at the New York State Fair. Clifford Jordon won third place with the lightweight Aberdeen-Angus; Dana Bradley took a third with his medium Angus; Ruby Haines won a third with her heavyweight Angus and Carl Botsford took first with his heavyweight Hereford. P. B. O.



The eight Ayrshire cows that were recently shown in the Electrified Farm exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

New England Notes

Notes from a Hillside Farm

The hay crop is now all harvested and is about as large as last year's. The grass was two weeks later than usual in making its growth, on some fields three weeks later. Most farmers waited until the timothy was well headed and the red clover beginning to bloom before starting to cut it. Some fields have a heavy second crop but the weather has been too dry for a good second crop generally.

There is a considerable infestation of web worm on forest trees around here. They are most plentiful on elms, some trees showing five or more webs. They appear to be a different species from those that feed on apple trees, the worms have a different appearance and the webs are more silky in texture. Apple trees are not so badly infested with web worms as in some years.

Last year, in our earliest brood of chickens we had a few of the Barred Rock-Rhode Island Red cross. They grew faster and matured earlier than the Rhode Island Reds in the same brood and the pullets started off with extremely high production. We were obliged to put the cross pullets with some Reds before Winter so we could not tell how well they held out in production. This year we put 315 chicks of that cross in the brooder on February 12. When put on the range we had 157 pullets and 148 cockerels. The cockerels developed rapidly and when they reached good roasting size, five to six and one-half pounds, we found a good local market and sold them at a satisfactory price. They matured at a time when the local market was bare of home grown stuff and they were quickly cleaned up. We find that there is invariably a good market when we can get in with chicken, peas, corn or any other produce before the other fellow's stuff is ready or after they are cleaned out. The pullets of that brood have developed well and were laying when five months old. This, however, did not prevent their growing to a large size. Our feeling now is that we are likely to stick to that cross in the future. H. L. S.

Maine.

Countryman's Journal

Each year we enjoy watching our good friend and neighbor, Mr. John Segerbrand, raise about 100 turkeys. He keeps his breeding flock all year long in a pine grove, outdoors, with no house. They roost on poles set up against trees. The babies are hatched under turkey hens, then the mother and poults are put in small brooder houses set up on wire frames. They are raised on wire floors for three months and then put on the range. It is strange that Mother Nature made mature turkeys so vigorous and hardy, and yet the baby poults are very tender.

I remember hearing Father tell his boyhood experiences with turkeys in Madison, N. H. They raised a good flock each year. In those days, they had never heard of wire floors, so when it looked like rain, he and his brothers and sisters had to scurry around and drive the birds into a house. In the late Summer and Fall, the turkeys ranged over upland pasture and into the woods. It seems to me, Father said they went into the beech groves to eat the beech nuts after frost time in the Fall.

On a recent trip to Quebec, we were interested to see so many Yorkshire pigs. The Canadian government is actively encouraging the hog raisers to raise this breed which producers leaner carcasses. The hams and shoulders are smaller, and nearer the size that families want today. The Yorkshire is white, long-bodied, and lanky looking. They dress them off at about 200 pounds. Farmers in this rich farming country of southern Canada sell cream mostly, raise hogs and calves and steers, raise colts, and most of their own grain. One farmer said to me, "With a herd of 20 good purebred Milking Shorthorns, a flock of sheep, three mares, and pigs, there's something to sell all the time. The monthly cream check is only a part of the income, instead of it being the only thing as it is with most farmers who sell whole milk. There are bull calves for breeding, mature cows and heifer calves we don't care to keep, lambs, pigs and occasionally a pair of work horses. Keeping the skimmilk on the farm is one of the secrets of a good income today."

This year the grapes look like a crop. The 80 foot trellis along one side of the permanent garden is loaded. Several vines have more than 50 bunches each. We are following the spray schedule of the Station at Geneva.

It is interesting to read in the press from time to time about the new uses of farm products in industrial lines. Read the other day that leather, glue, candles and soap are being increasingly made from animal by-products. Two years ago Congress appropriated $4,000,000 to develop four regional laboratories to be used for developing new uses of farm products. Starch is being made in great quantity from sweet potatoes; southern pine goes into newsprint; motor fuel is being made from corn. Soybeans go into paints and varnishes and plastics. This last product will become one of the nation's great industries within a decade. There are about 11,000,000 bales of surplus cotton now, and scientists are developing a use for it in insulation and road building. From the casein of milk scientists are making Aladdin lamp products: jewelry, buttons umbrella handles and other plastics.

The wonders of science never cease. But there is a greater glory and a truer thing in life than science. That is human happiness: We need to learn how to use all these wonders for the equal happiness of mankind. There are about 9,000,000 unemployed in our nation. There are 15,000,000 who live on an income of less than $500 a year. For years, farmers have not had a fair share of the consumer's dollar. It is silly to talk about the American Dream and to philisophize about democracy when economic justice is meaningless to so many people. The Golden Rule is the best way of life, for nations as well as individuals. If the middlemen and distributors take an unfair profit from the farmers, then 33,000,000 people, our farm population suffer. It is a foolish policy because farmers are the best group market in the country for products. H. S. P.

Massachusetts.

Connecticut Farm Notes

Raising of strawberries is a big business in this section. Most of them are disposed of through a local auction market, and buyers come from far and near. The season was exceptionally late this year but the berries picked the first two weeks were of excellent size and quality. Toward the end of the berry season, wet weather kept down the number of berries and affected the quality, resulting in lower prices. In one day over 58,000 quarts were sold in the local market. For picking, growers pay three cents a quart to boys and girls of this vicinity. Thus in one day over $1,700 was paid in wages to them. Strawberries were sold at retail for 15 cents a quart, but toward the end of the season most growers lowered the price to 10 cents. After the fields have been cleaned of the best berries, many owners advertise that people may bring their own containers and pick the small berries remaining at prices ranging from three to six cents a quart. Housewives are delighted to do this and use them in jellies and jams.

The weather has been unusually cold here and growth of some garden crops was retarded. We have, however, had excellent peas from our garden. Beet greens, Swiss chard, have been much enjoyed, too. Hills of Hubbard squash which made a good start failed to develop. The crop of spinach was not too good and the space alloted to it was cleaned up and planted to yellow turnips. Farmers had difficulty in harvesting the hay crop due to weather conditions.

Veronica, red and yellow Gaillardia and the tall spikes of Delphinium ranging in all shades from light blue to deepest royal blue in the background, bloomed well. E.P.P.

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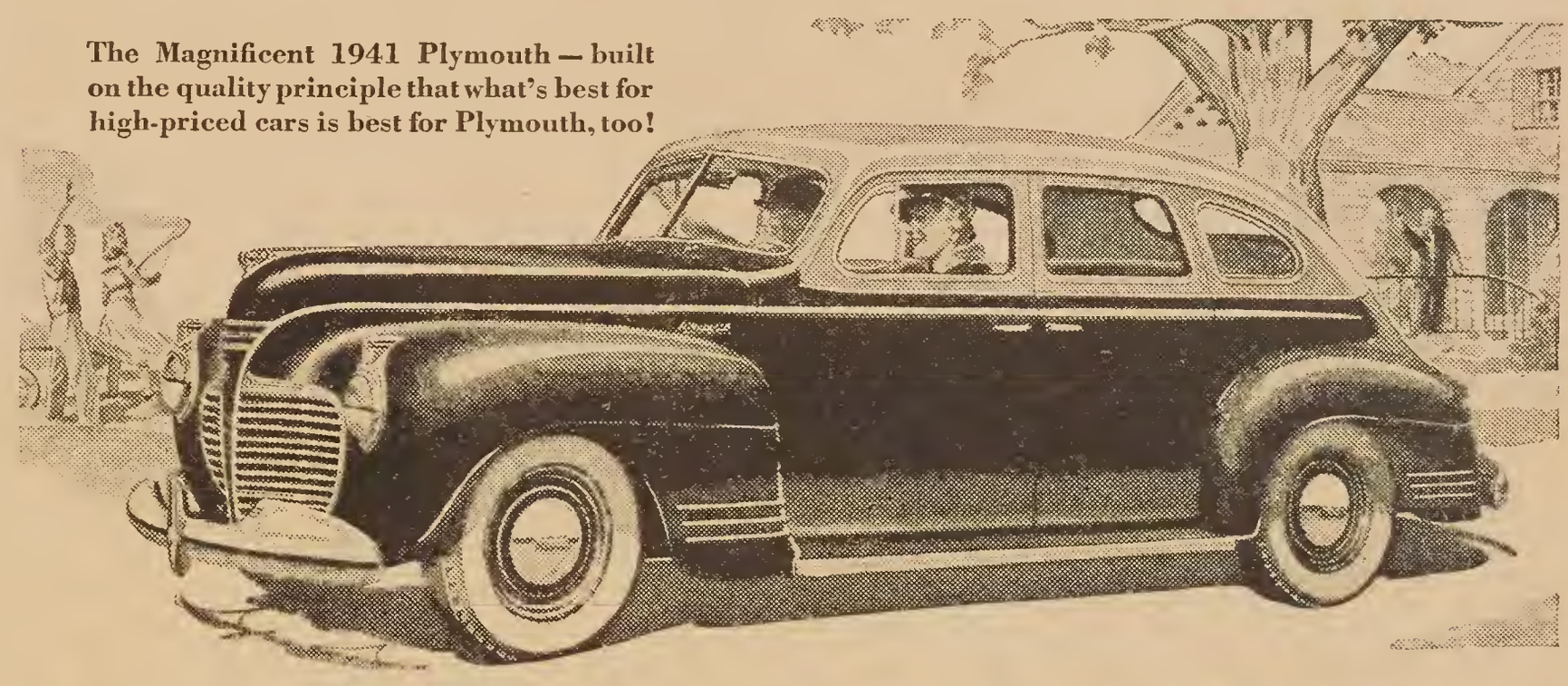
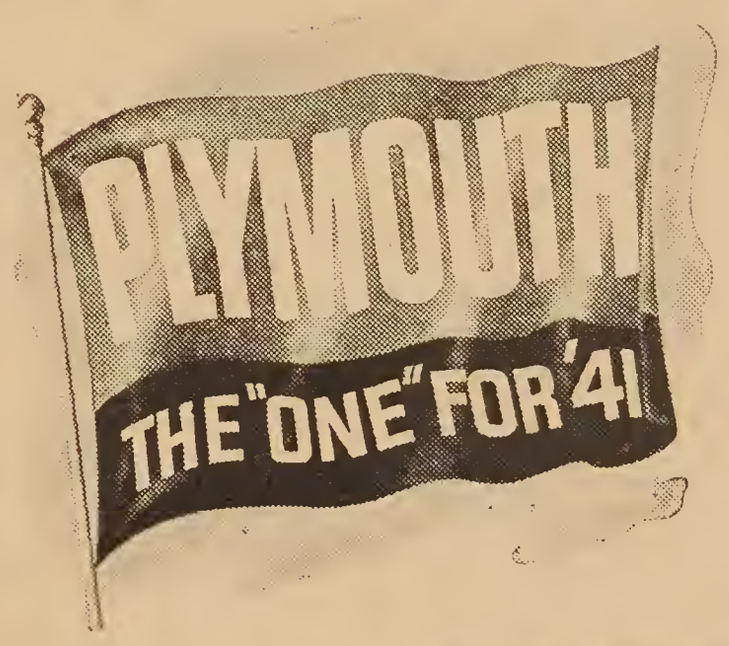


It's All Come True



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Men in Glass Houses Throw Stones

THE dictators of the New York milk monopoly have an acute case of the "jitters." Whether it is due to fear or to a consciousness of wrongdoing is not apparent, but they are being exhibited with a show of characteristic bravado.

They have usurped dairy farmers' rights, violated basic laws, conducted a gigantic racket, dictated State and Federal laws, and built up under their own control a sinister dairy monopoly under the guise of "help for farmers." The system rigged by these racketeers has been in part described in evidence before a Federal Judge. His decision, based on the evidence, charged a long list of crimes including deceit, misrepresentation, conspiracy, and fraud. Though the decision invalidating the setup was set aside, the evidence was never disputed or denied. As if to counteract the effect of charges of oppression and crime against itself, the monopoly's propaganda sheets try to distract attention from their own misdeeds by similar accusations against any one and all who incur their displeasure. Six periodicals are used to publish propaganda and mislead the public at dairy farmers' expense. Four are published by units of the system and two are subsidized with farmers' money.

Through one of these subsidized lesser stooges, the racketeers have now broken out in a fierce denunciation of organization labor. The tirade assumes to speak for farmers under the caption "Farmers Fight World's Worst Monopoly," significantly printed in "red." Whether the symbol is intended to represent themselves or labor is left to the imagination of the reader.

Labor is characterized as a racket, a Fifth Column, and a pressure group working against the interests of the whole country and the destruction of democratic ideals. In a gesture of pity, this subsidized sheet says that farmers are worried because they are afraid that organized labor is a little "Reddish." It expresses the pent up wrath of the milk barons and their stooges as follows:

"There exists today in the United States a colossal Labor Monopoly, an oligarchy of profesional labor unionists whose every action is bent toward maintaining themselves in power regardless of the effects of their action on worker or nation. Not all, but too large a number of labor leaders are among this group. This monopoly has been created by un-American methods of violence, threats, ballot-box stuffing, and includes among its number criminals, racketeers, and Communists. Despite this, the government has supported and encouraged this Labor Monopoly, so much so that it is the saddle of power today."

Change the word "labor" to the word "milk" wherever it appears in that paragraph and you have a good description of the milk monopoly and its self-appointed leaders.

We inject here for the record the fact that in a large meeting in 1916 following their triumph over the milk dealers in that year, dairy farmers passed a resolution without a dissenting voice, greeting organized labor as consumers of their milk, and as their friends who had a common grievance against the milk monopoly; and inviting the cooperation of labor to gain justice for both producer and consumer on a basis fair to producer, consumer, and dealer.

The essence of monopoly is the power to fix prices on utilities and on wealth. It does not apply to labor, bargaining collectively to sell their labor, or to farmers bargaining collectively to sell the labor they have stored up in the products of their farms. When a group of men edge themselves into a position between the men who produce wealth and other men who consume, and gain the power to fix the price that the workmen and the producers get on one hand, and on the other hand fix the prices consumers must pay, they have created a monopoly. And they have violated the letter and the spirit of our American Constitution. This group of middlemen are monopolists. They are in the "saddle of power." They are the "criminals, racketeers and Communists" enumerated in the quoted paragraph.

Here are some excerpts from this scion of the milk monopoly that will interest labor and farmers alike. The comments are ours:

The labor monopoly — 8,000,000 workers out of a total of 54,500,000 workers — controls labor and speaks the Voice of Labor.

The 46,500,000 laborers at least have the privilege of working anywhere they can get employment; but dairymen outside the monopoly are barred from the monopolized market.

Government supports the Labor Monopoly which sits in the saddle of power today.

That is just what Attorney General Bennett said about members of the milk monopoly after he had seen their books.

His fundamental right to freedom of action is stolen from the laboring man. He no longer can get a job, or promotion. If he refuses to do the bidding of the monopoly, he is fined or ousted and loses his job. The monopoly thrives because the rank and file worker has given it the power to make decisions. Leaders make no accounting to the workers.

Every count in this indictment applies with tenfold force to the milk monopoly. Dairymen have constantly complained of corresponding hardships from the milk trust for the past 65 years and more grievously for the last 20 years.

The Milkers' Union in California boycotted milk producers who refused a closed shop agreement. It was then branded "hot milk" so that no union man would handle it.

We surmise that the producer was also a city dealer, holding a dealer monopoly. But New York farmers who have milked up to 25 cows twice a day themselves, will not shed any tears over California "hot milk."

The excessive wages demanded by the Milk Drivers' Union is one reason for the high cost of milk to consumers. In some instances the city driver gets 3⅓ cents a day for delivering a bottle of milk. That has contributed to the beating that the farmer has been getting since the first World War.

Here is a subject that would merit a column of discussion but just now we can relate only an experience. Our authority is a man who sat in a conference of drivers and dealer employers over a wage dispute that lasted some months. The spokesman for one of the big dealers made a plea that the increase asked was too much and should be waived because it had to be added to the consumer's price and that would reduce the demand for milk and affect the whole trade. He apparently angered the Union leader who replied, "Yes, the rate is too high. We all know that and you know it. We know too what you don't want the city to know or the people to know. We know you are getting yours aplenty and I am telling you now for the last time that we are going to get our share and you will pay it. This is the end of our argument."

The increased wage was paid.

THE commercial apple crop this year is estimated at 114,800,000 bushels, or around 20 per cent under last season. New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are materially under last year's production. The northwest will have a few more apples.

The situation looks promising for moving this crop without difficulty if everyone interested in apple production does his part—none of us can safely take the attitude of "letting George do it." That method is likely to tire out George. In every way that we can, apples should be brought to the attention of consumers at least as prominently as oranges are.

What Farmers Say

SIT-DOWN STRIKE DEPLORED

Thanks and approval for your editorial "Court Frees Sit-down Strikers." The danger to the worth and honor of the Supreme Court was evident when Roosevelt was elected for his second term. His purpose was directed not against the enemies of his people but against the opponents of himself and his New Deal. That purpose with many other allied projects leading towards the increase of one-man control, and so towards the destruction which is destroying all civilization in Europe, is partly accomplished. All we need to do to make return impossible is to re-elect Roosevelt this Fall. If there is still a God in the hearts of men, we can still save America by putting a lover of liberty instead of a lover of power, in charge.

This is no impulsive statement or sudden conviction, but the conclusion of years of study, reading, watching and working for a liberty-loving America. The immediate danger to that costly liberty is no foreign force; that is on the horizon, but it is still secondary. C. E.

Ulster County, N. Y.

$2.00 FROM CHEESE FACTORY

I saw in one of your recent issues that the Dairymen's League paid $1.46 net cash price for 3.5 per cent milk in the 200 mile zone for the month of June. I belonged to the League but quit selling to them just recently. During June I sold milk to a cheese factory and received $2 per 40 quart can. I drew the milk to the factory two or three times a week and from what I hear from my friends and from what I read in your paper, I certainly am being paid a better price today than the League is paying its producers.

Now that I have quit the League and have been selling to this cheese factory, I expect to stay there for some time because I think I am getting a pretty good price under present conditions.

I would appreciate your publishing this letter because I want other League members to know just how they are faring in comparison with Orange County cheese factory prices. M.

Orange County, N. Y.

WHAT ABOUT IT, MR. WILLKIE?

I want to say a few words in appreciation of your good paper. Your editorials are excellent. Your stand on the milk situation seems fair and sound. There is too much spread between the farmer's price and the consumer's price and I hope, before long, the farmer's price may be raised so that he can get a decent return for his milk.

Your editorial "The Farm Vote" in the September 7 issue seems sound and I hope you can somehow impress upon the Republican Party and upon Mr. Willkie the importance of doing something really constructive for the farmer. I think Mr. Roosevelt and his New Dealers are thoroughly incapable of thinking or doing anything except that which will react favorably to them politically. More power to you and your good work. A. E. W.

Schenectady County, N. Y.

August Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone reporting for the month of August are as follows:

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
Lehigh Valley Co-op. Farmers	$2.15	$0.045
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	1.94	.041
Croowley's Milk Co. Inc.	1.87	.039
M. H. Renken Dairy Co.	1.81	.038
Sheffield Farms	1.80	.038
Dairymen's League Co-op. Inc.	1.71	.036

These figures do not represent the earnings of the dealers. They show the prices after Federal-State equalization, bonuses, services, and expenses are deducted, and frieight and fat differentials are adjusted. M. H. Renken reports a price earned of $2.265 before Federal-State deductions are made. Lehigh Valley Co-op. is not in any pool.

Brevities

TREATING seed wheat and barley with Ceresan is a standard smut preventive.

THE observation of bird experts is that 60 per cent of the food of birds is insects.

TEACHING a calf to drink milk from a pail is better done with patience and common sense than "main strength."

NEW JERSEY potato growers are planning to extend their potato marketing season into the late Fall and Winter this year.

THE squash bug is a tough customer immune to sprays and dusts that handle most insects. Clearing up and burning all squash vine trash in the Fall will lessen the crop of egg-laying adults next year.

MACHINERY for cleaning home-grown grass and clover seed may leave in a lot of weed seed. It is well to have the experiment station examine a fair sample. Wild carrot is often spread in home-grown seeds.

IN Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and some other states it is unlawful to walk on the right side of a road where there is automobile travel. Getting on the left and facing the cars approaching is safer anyway.

"LET not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might, let not the rich man glory in his riches: But let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord which exercise loving kindness and righteousness in the earth." Jer. 9:23-24.

Mr. Willkie on Price Fixing

AT a conference with agricultural paper editors in Rushville, Indiana, on September 6, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, revealed some helpful views concerning agriculture. He stressed the restoration of private industry in the nation to a degree that would practically eliminate unemployment, increase the purchasing power of labor, and thus increase the demand and value of farm products in the home markets.

Mr. Willkie stated three basic problems which affect the farms adversely: (1) The farmer is obliged to sell in an open unrestricted market at wholesale, and buy in a protected home market at retail; (2) The World War has been destructive of foreign markets, and while little could be done now about these foreign markets, much could be done to increase consumption and to restore the demand of home markets; (3) A fixed value on farms per acre as a base for taxation is unfair to the farmer. A tax based on farm income and a lower tax in bad years would be more equitable.

The Republican candidate said it was "ridiculous" that the depression lasted so long with us, while every other country in the world had virtually recovered from the effects of the first World War. He insisted that private American industry could be restored by administration of laws already effective and regulations so as to start an industrial revival, and thus restore propserity to America.

A period devoted to "questions and answers" was fruitful. Mr. Willkie was definite and forceful in his criticism of government price-fixing, including both agricultural and manufactured products. An editor asked for his views on milk marketing agreements. Another editor asked why it would not be practical to apply the marketing-agreement system, price-fixing included, to all agricultural commodities as well as to milk. After discussion among the editors, which he encouraged, Mr. Willkie broke in to say clearly and emphatically: "Price fixing on any such grand scale as that would lead to a complete stagnation of American economy."

Reward for Honesty and Faith

THE results in last month's primaries in St. Lawrence County attest to the popularity of Senator Rhoda Fox Graves. She polled the largest vote of any candidate in her district, receiving a total of 11,180 votes.

For the first time in many years, Mrs. Graves was not opposed by the leaders of her own party. Heretofore, her fight has been in the primary campaign against the organization candidate and for the past six years she has come out on top in every tussle. It is reassuring to know that at last the leaders recognize Senator Graves' strength in her own baliwick.

And it is not political strength that has won for Mrs. Graves; not political strength in the accepted sense of the word. It is her sincerity in fighting for what she believes to be right and good, her faith in the farm and what the farm stands for, and her forthrightness in declaring for this goal, that have gained for her the respect and confidence and love, not only of North Country farmers whom she represents at Albany, but of agriculture generally throughout the entire State.

As the only woman in the State Senate, she has been lampooned by her opponents, principally the Big-3 "milk and money" interests, as being unable to secure the necessary legislation or proper appropriations of her constituency. That is not true. Senator Graves has served well St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. She has served agriculture well; and particularly she has done yeoman service for the dairy farmers of the State. True, at the end of a legislative session her name cannot be found tagged to numberless bills and resolutions. Her success is measured by hard work and tireless effort in behalf of the Empire State's rural life.

Mrs. Graves doesn't cotton up to the big lobbying interests or their stooges. She is a pioneer and because of this has earned the respect and obtained the support of a nucleus of some few fearless legislators. Just as the political bosses in her section have come to recognize her power among her own people and friends, so too, will her pioneering in the field of milk legislation eventually be recognized and followed by her fellow law-makers in Albany.

Growers Try Store Deliveries

AS a result of the successful experiment in direct delivery of apples to retail stores in the Camden area last year, a group of New Jersey fruit growers have incorporated as the New Jersey Cooperative Fruit Marketing Association to carry still further the store delivery of New Jersey grown fruit. C. B. Lewis of Riverton is president of the association; R. H. Allen of Glassboro, vice-president; C. Wm. Haines of Masonville, secretary-treasurer; and Tunice Denise, Freehold, Leslie N. Applegate, Freehold, Thomas De Cou, Merchantville, and Lester Collins, Moorestown, directors.

Last year, it is reported, 16,400 bushels of apples were delivered direct from farms to retail stores during a 24-week experimental period. Varieties tried were Stayman, Rome, Golden Delicious, Delicious, Winesap, and Paragon. Assistance was given in displaying and merchandising the fruit, the fruit reached the store fresher and with a lesser amount of bruising, cost from waste was decreased, and there was no additional marketing cost.

Insofar as this method puts better quality fruit into the hands of the consumer, at no increase in cost, it is another step in the right direction; and another indication of the growing realization among eastern fruit growers that their interest in fruit no longer ends when it is picked from the trees. That interest continues until it reaches a satisfied consumer.

The McCreadys are the Typical R. N.-Y. Farm Family

THE Typical Farm Family contest has, after a busy two weeks of ballot counting, come to an end and with all the votes, even the last minute ones postmarked September 23, counted and checked, the final results place the McCready Family of New Galilee, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, at the top of the list by a safe margin. The final standing of the six entrants is as follows:

Family	Votes
Mr. and Mrs. John S. McCready, Chalmers (17), John (14), New Galilee, Pa.	1,741
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd E. Stoddard, Grace (16), Glen (14), Granville, N. Y.	1,212
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brocker, Virginia (18), Paul (14), Waterville, N. Y.	1,037
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gips, Peter (11), Betsy (8), Morrisville, N. Y.	1,017
Mr. and Mrs. Lee L. Steffenhagen, Julia (16), Edwin (12), Machias, N. Y.	861
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Culver, George (16), Elizabeth (13), Chemung, N. Y.	510
Total	6,378

It has certainly been an exciting two weeks. As we reported previously, 982 ballots had been received up to September 12. Steadily thereafter, the ballots continued to increase day after day with the peak finally reached on Monday, September 23, when 1,689 ballots were received and credited to the proper families, swelling the grand total with a few more the following day, to 6,378.

Even with this great number of additional ballots during the past two weeks, the standing of the six families showed but little change. As a matter of fact, there was only one change which was, of course, the most important — when the McCreadys took over first place from the Stoddards about five days before the contest closed and not only held this position but day by day gradually widened their lead.

For us here in the shop, this contest has been an absorbing experience, well worth all the time and effort. We are glad we undertook the job and we hope that all of our readers enjoyed working with us. Their interest, instead of slackening, increased daily at a dizzy pace. Each community rallied to the support of its own particular family. Warm and thankful letters were opened every morning from readers who had a special good word to say for the family who happened to be their friends. Many worked ceaselessly during the weeks to see that R. N.-Y. readers cast their ballots in time. It has truly been a test of rural neighborliness and well-wishing and that test has been met to the fullest.

In such a spirit we congratulate the McCreadys on their success and at the same time express our sincere regrets to the other five families. We only wish that all could have made the trip. But as in a race, there can be but one winner and in this contest, after an initial selection by five reputable judges and a popular balloting by all R. N.-Y. readers, the McCreadys were the winners. They therefore have rightly earned the title "Typical R. N.-Y. Farm Family" and we are proud that so fine a family has been chosen to represent Northeastern agriculture for one week at the New York World's Fair.

JOHN S. AND SARAH J. MCCREADY
Sons, Chalmers (17), and John (14), New Galilee, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Harlem Valley Notes

Three registered bulls and six registered cows of the Guernsey breed from the Highland Farms near Chatham, were recently sold. Ralph J. Bulolwa of White Plains was the purchaser of Highland Farms Collier 288155. Wynter Burdick of Greenwich purchased Highland Farms Master 288154.

Census reports show a loss of 251 in population for Columbia County while Dutchess County shows a gain of more than 14,000 in the past decade. It appears that only three counties in the State have lost in population between 1930-1940. There are Columbia, Delaware and Otsego.

Dutchess and Columbia County Grangers will unite for the purpose of holding a special meeting for conferring the sixth degree by officers of the New York State Grange on October 9 at the Pine Plains Central School at 8 P. M.

Florenz Gasser, an old time village blacksmith of Linlithgo, Columbia County, was a smithy for 49 years and his shop was patronized by the Livingstons, the Millers, the Washburns, the Coopers and many others of the substantial families of that locality. The smithy business may be fading out, but Mr. Gasser's shop still stands like the Rock of Gibraltar and will still be there for many years after the village smithy has passed onward.

The threshing of oats was finished the last week in August. The crop was fine and a large growth of straw was harvested. The yield of grain was ample. Several light frosts have been seen on the low lands, but no apparent damage was caused to farm crops. Some flowers have shown slight foliage wilt. The hay crop of all kinds was abundant. Many have cut second growth of alfalfa. Many farmers have had to stack a large portion of their hay crop. C. V. S. H.

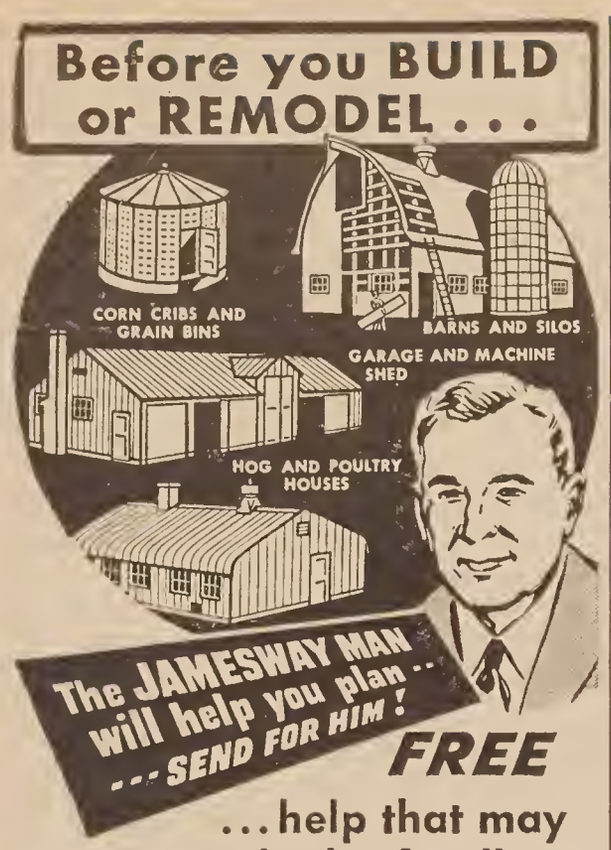
New York.

Milk and Cream Supply

Receipts at the New York metropolitan area for July, 1940.

State of origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	2,113,867	106,632	47,939
New Jersey	442,948	2,384	.....
Pennsylvania	416,834	10,166	9,936
Vermont	131,977	3,645	.....
Connecticut	17,613	.....	.....
Maryland	29,982	.....	.....
Delaware	739	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	1,250	201
Indiana	.....	250	.....
Total, July, 1940	3,153,960	124,327	58,076
Total, July, 1939	3,246,287	130,348	47,886

New York furnished 67 per cent of the milk and 85 per cent of the cream coming into the city for all the month of July, 1940. There is no record of the milk and cream coming into the State except these shipments direct to New York City.



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Live Stock and Dairy

Feeding the Beef Herd

By R. W. Duck

During the Fall of 1939 there was considerable increase in slaughter supplies of both cattle and calves, with a consequent drop in price. While there was an increase of steers on feed in the Corn Belt during the Winter of 1939-40, the Western States did not feed their usual number. Due to available grain supplies in the eastern and central Corn Belt area quite a few of the Western warmed-up steers were finished in sections of existing feed supplies.

Last Fall witnessed the largest total movement of stockers and feeders at our terminal markets which has occurred for the past 15 years. This has meant an approximate equally large return of fat cattle. Unless cattle are on full feed and nearing finish it might be advisable to carry them along this Winter with moderate gains, finishing off later on grass, so they may possibly reach a more favorable market.

Beef Breeding Cow Returns

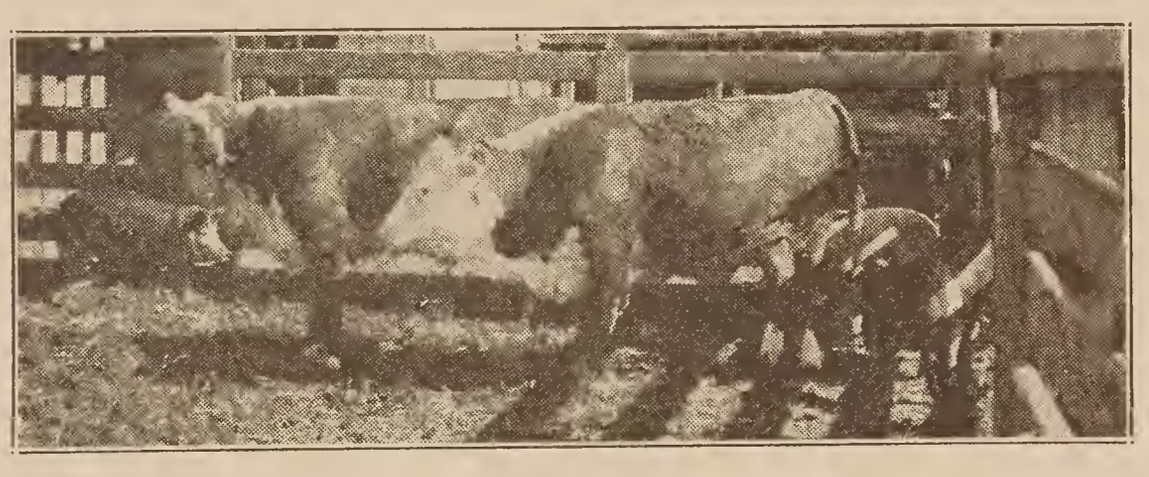
The statement is often made that the only return from a beef breeding cow is her calf. This is true only if considered on the basis of immediate compensation. Favorable and influencing factors in a beef production program are, low cost of maintenance for the breeding herd, and the comparative favorable market selling price for old or non-breeding, good conditioned beef cows. Most important of all, feeder calves produced from either grade or registered beef cows of good type, and sired by a registered Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, or Scotch Shorthorn bull are superior-doing feeders. Calves so produced can seldom be purchased at any price on local eastern markets, because breeders usually find it more profitable to grow and fatten them at home. At the terminal markets well bred beef calves of good type and conformation may be purchased, especially in the Fall and early Winter, as they are sold from the western range country. However, their price, transportation, and handling is usually above production cost, which is another important factor in favor of home raised feeders.

While it is true that the calf is the only direct immediate return from the beef breeding cow, there are several other considerations in a beef breeding and production program which cannot be ignored. Suitability of the farm, availability to a good market, kind and price of the land, area available, type of livestock farming desired, amount of capital to invest, and general conditions must all be carefully studied if success it to be attained. It will require from one to three acres of permanent fair grazing acreage in grass to carry a cow and calf during the Summer. Additional acreage will be required for the needed production of hay, silage and grain to finish the steers, and winter the breeding herd. A beef breeding herd may and usually should be operated as a side-line to fruit, poultry, dairy and other types of farming.

After weaning, the beef calf is on its own as a production operation, but profit and loss on the entire project will be largely determined by the efficiency and economy of gain made by the home raised feeders. One of the larger breeders in the East once told me that his establishment over a period of 10 years had figured that an average net profit of $10 per cow was satisfactory for their commercial herd. They charged against the cow her proportionate overhead and cost of feed at market price, which was all home raised, thus giving a profitable easy market outlet for all their home raised hay and silage, and thereby increasing total farm profit operations. However, the cows had to pay their way as mentioned and received a credit on the books for the value of their calves at weaning time, which left an average net profit of $10 per cow.

Beef Breeding Cow Rations

Let us consider some possible suitable and adequate beef breeding cow rations and calculate their annual cost at various prices. My observations based on many visits to experiment stations, as well as range and farm contacts and operations, lead me to believe that one and one-half tons of good quality hay or its equivalent in other roughage will adequately maintain a beef breeding cow in good condition during a wintering period of six to seven months. Assuming an average pasture season of six months gives a fair basis for computing costs.



These Hereford steers are part of a group of 15 head in an experimental lot fed shelled corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay at the Indiana Experimental Station. In June 1940 they weighed an average of 912 pounds, their cost per 100 pounds gain was $7.80 with feeds figured at prevailing market prices.

Experiments at both the Montana and Utah Stations show that beef breeding cows may be successfully wintered on an average of about 20 or somewhat less pounds of alfalfa hay per head daily. Costs may be materially reduced by utilizing some corn stover or straw to replace part of the hay ration. It was further demonstrated in the Montana trials that oat hay was superior to alfalfa hay for wintering beef breeding cows. Kansas and Ohio Station investigators have shown that it may be more efficient and economical to replace part of the dry roughage with corn silage. If so used it has been demonstraetd that 30 lbs. of silage and 5 lbs. of legume hay fed daily will prove satisfactory. When stover (corn stalks), straw or prairie hay is fed alone or with corn silage the daily addition of 1 lb. of protein supplement is needed.

Tests at various experiment stations have shown the advisability of using mixed protein supplements both for fattening steers and for the beef breeding herd. Director Paul Gerlaugh, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, did some especially valuable initial work along this line of investigation. I remember on one of my visits there Paul was just about two-thirds through his first test relative to feeding dry-rendered tankage and various protein mixtures to some two year old steers. He remarked that some probably thought him crazy trying to feed tankage to steers, but the important thing was that the tankage fed group made the most efficient and economical gains, and outsold the other test steers. This shows Director Gerlaugh has the true investigational mind so necessary for livestock interests. We owe much to our experiment station research workers whose investigations constantly bring out new and valuable findings of economic importance.

Beef Cow Costs

Mixed protein supplements have been proven preferable to one alone. Price per ton and per 100 pounds of digestible crude protein would constitute the determining factors in making such purchases and mixtures. Suggested protein supplemental mixtures which have been used with success include, equal parts cottonseed meal and linseed meal, or various combinations of these with soy bean meal, corn gluten meal, and dry-rendered tankage.

Availability and possible net selling or purchase price are the determining factors relative to the kind of roughage ration it will be most profitable and economical to use with the beef breeding herd. As an illustration let us figure alfalfa hay at $15 per ton and corn silage at $5 per ton, then based on amounts and rations previously mentioned, for a period of 180 days, their respective total fed costs per cow would be $27 and $20.25. With straw at $5, if 15 lbs. is used with 10 lbs. of alfalfa the feed cost would be the same as with silage and alfalfa.

During the Winter 1915-16 when I was instructor in the Animal Husbandry Department at Pennsylvania State College, the late Professor Severson and I wintered beef breeding cows in the College herd and maintained them in excellent condition and thrift, on a daily ration of 50 lbs. corn silage and one lb. of protein supplement. With silage at $5 and protein supplement at $40 per ton the wintering feed cost per head for cows so fed would be $26.10.

Several tests at various experiment stations have shown that it is more economical both from a land area consideration and cost of feed to use either sorghum or corn silage instead of their respective fodders. Such fodders, however, may be used if lack of silo or availability makes them desirable with good results, provided they are supplemented with about one pound of protein supplement per head daily. Oat mill feed has a value comparable to grass hay, and almost as much as timothy hay. If it can be purchased at or below the roughage prices mentioned its use is beneficial and economical. Dilute molasses may be used on it to good advantage to make a low cost ration. The stovers and straws may also be used more completely and efficiently by the addition of from one to two quarts of molasses per head daily. With these last mentioned low cost roughages and molasses the use of one

This Hereford bull is 21 months old and weighs 1,450 pounds. The Aberdeen-Angus bull is 16 months of age and weighs 1,300 pounds. They are owned by Cornell University.

pound of protein supplement per head daily is especially desirable, otherwise the nutritive ratio of the feeds used will be too deficient in digestible protein.

Regardless of the wintering roughage used it has been found advisable and profitable to provide beef breeding cows as well as all other classes of livestock with constant access to a suitable mineral mixture. One which breeders and feeders have found to be especially satisfactory consists of iodized stock salt 200 lbs., ground limestone 100 lbs., and steamed bone meal 100 lbs.

Calf Care

Beef calves offer the maximum in return for their required minimum of care and attention. It is customary and more profitable in most beef breeding herds to have the cows drop their calves in early Spring on pasture. The calves are then raised and grown by nature's methods, which have never been improved upon. Their milk is taken fresh, as needed, clean, sanitary, and always at proper temperature direct from the udder. Their first supplemental feed is with Nature's greatest of all feeds—grass. Their natural physiologic growth and digestive organ requirements are thus constantly and properly met; as a consequence calf ailments under such conditions are almost unknown in the beef herd. Black Leg and Hemorrhagic Septicemia, two of the most common diseases of beef calves, especially range calves, are now prevented and have been practically eliminated by proper vaccination.

The method of feeding and handling after the first two or three months will depend largely on what is desired in the subsequent feeding and fattening program. If they are of good beef type and breeding it may be desirable to creep fatten the calves on pasture, while nursing their dams, with resultant maximum efficiency and economy of gain. Calves so fattened and finished are never allowed to lose their milk fat. They may be sold if near suitable markets when about eight months of age. Baby beef so produced is a special market product and must have and cater to a market desiring such type carcasses. Baby beef of this age and quality lacks the flavor of older beef, but is preferred by some and on suitable markets brings premium prices.

Weight and Age

Most beef calves are carried to greater maturity and heavier weights and are still classified as baby beef, up to 1,000 pounds or in some cases slightly over this weight. They may also be fed lightly and then later finished as yearlings, or be carried over largely on roughage and full-fed subsequently as two year olds. This permits a variation in the beef feeding program suited to a wide variety of farm and market conditions.

Much study and experimenting has been given to considerations relative to the different age feeding propositions. Results show that with good quality beef calves, having an initial weight of about 400 pounds, daily average gains of 2 to 2.5 pounds per head may normally be expected during a feeding period of six months. This is based on an average daily feed consumption of corn or barley 10 lbs., protein supplement 1 lb., good hay 4 lbs., and corn silage 4 lbs. Their approximate average feed requirement to produce each 100 pounds gain will be, grain 450 to 475 pounds, protein supplement 50 lbs., hay 200 lbs., and silage 200 lbs.

Yearlings will require approximately one-fourth more grain, hay and silage than calves if finished to comparable gains and condition. Two year olds will need about 45 per cent more grain and 40 per cent more roughage than calves as a feed requirement for similiar gains.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

News and prices current as we go to press. Unless specified wholesale prices are given.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 29 to 29¾c; 90 to 92 score, 27 to 28¾c; unsalted, best, 29½ to 30c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-western premium marks, 30 to 32½c; Specials, 29½c Standards, 24½ to 25c; Firsts, 22½ to 23c; Undergrades, 20 to 21c; Exchange mediums, 24c; Pullets, 18½ to 19c; Peewees, 14½ to 15c; Refrigerator specials, 24 to 26½c. Pacific Coast, Specials, 34 to 34½c; Standards, 32 to 32½c. Browns, Extra fancy, 27 to 33c; Specials, 25½ to 26c.

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers should be full feathered. The large breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotations given on broilers are the opening figures for best quality. Undergrades and small size proportionately lower. The figures are express or truck delivery. Fowls, 14 to 16c; chickens, 18 to 21c. Prices a year ago, chickens. 16 to 21c; fowls, 16 to 22c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 20c; chickens, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 18 to 24c; ducks, 12 to 15c; squabs, lb. 32 to 36c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $10 to $11; bulls, $6.50 to $7.25; cows, $5.50 to $7; calves, $9 to $12; hogs, $6 to $7; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; lambs, $10 to $10.50.

VEGETABLES

Beans, Jy. bu., 40c to $1.25; Brussels Sprouts, L. L. qt. 10 to 17c; Catskill, qt. 10 to 17c; Conn., qt., 10 to 14c; Cabbage, State, bag, 30 to 50c; Carrots, N. Y., cut, bskt., 50 to 85c; Cauliflower, Catskill crate, 50c to $1.75; River, crate, 50c to $1.25; Celery, Orange Co., ½ crate, 50 to 75c; Corn, bu., 75c to $1.25; Cucumbers, bu., 30c to $2; Eggplants, bu., 50 to 85c; Horseradish, nearby, lb., 14 to 15c; Kale, bu., 30 to 40c; Lettuce, N. Y., Boston, crate, 25c to $1; Iceberg, 24c, crate, 40 to 75c; Lima Beans, bu., 50c to $1.75; Okra, 12-qt., 50c to $1.25; Onions, 50-lb. bag, 30 to 80c; Peas, bu., $2.50 to $3; Peppers, bu., 30 to 60c; Spinach, bu., 25c to $1; Tomatoes, 12-qt. 20 to 40c; Turnips, rutabaga, 60-lb. 50 to 60c; Watercress, bunch, 2 to 3c; Potatoes 100-lb. bag, 75c to $1; Sweet potatoes, No. 1, bushel, Maryland, Golden, 60c to $1.

FRUITS

Apples, bu., 75c to $1.25; Cantaloupes. bu., 25 to 40c; Cranberries, ¼ bbl., $3.25 to $3.50; Grapes, 12-qt.,bskt., 30 to 40c; peaches, bu., 60c to $1.75; pears, bu., 75c to $1.50.

Boston Wool

Graded combing bright fleece wools received some demand at grease basis prices ranging 35 to 37c for fine Delaine, 36 to 38c for one-half blood, 40 to 42c for three-eighths blood, and 41 to 42c for one-quarter blood.

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25 Bulls, well bred, ready for service.
Then too, some 30 young heifer calves, will sell very reasonable right after their dams. The biggest sale of the fall, and at the oldest established market place.
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Miscellaneous

WILL SELL 3 OX TEAMS WATERMAN, Deansboro, N. Y.

An Upstate Trip

The first stop was at the hillside home of one of our contributors Mrs. Lillian Blanton at Maryland, in Otsego County, and after a long, rainy drive it was restful to be able to sit on her front lawn and enjoy the lovely view as we talked.

After spending the night at Morris I went on to Sherburne where three of our handicrafters, all friends and neighbors, made me welcome. Mrs. Davenport who lives in the center of town is doing some interesting hand work of various sorts and she gave me news of various other readers. Down the street Mrs. Gladys Van Horn was quite excited over having won a first prize for a beautiful crocheted spread at a local fair which entitled her to compete in the National Crochet Contest to be decided in New York in November. I am sure that her entry will hold its own with any there.

Mrs. Van Horn drove with me over to the farm house of Mrs. Harriet Wilson another crochet and tatting expert who does fine work in both these mediums. It being a rainy day so that little outside work could be done, I was fortunate in meeting other members of the family.

Labor Day found me on my way north from Utica, my first stop being at the Traxel dairy fam in Ava where I had been before and where I had a thoroughly interesting visit with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Traxel. They are both devoting much of their time and energy to getting better returns for the dairy farmer but that doesn't mean any neglect of the comfortable home.

Out on the Long Pond Road beyond Croghan I found young Mrs. Ervin Yancey in her pleasant home where among other interesting things, she is experimenting with the numerous fried cake recipes that came in response to her request.

Not finding our contributor, Mrs. Minnie Common at her Watertown home, I followed her out to her cottage at Thousand Island Park, another former "playground" which I had not seen in years. On the way to the Park I turned off to the Enos farm at Chaumont because I wanted to meet two girls, who with their mother, are carrying on the farming plans made by their father, a retired army officer who did not live to see the final result. The girls, gently bred and college trained, have taken hold as sons might have done in every department of the farm and are bound to make a success of it.

After a very comfortable night at the cottage Mrs. Common went back to Watertown with me in the clear, sparkling air that made the St. Lawrence with its emerald green islands a marvelous sight.

On the way we stopped at the very modern dairy farm of Richard Taylor, on the outskirts of Watertown where all the work including pasteurizing is done in the home plant, to supply his independent milk route.

Another good dairy farm, being operated in business-like fashion is that of H. H. Russell at Ellisburg where I had a good visit with both Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

Next morning I started out through Manlius stopping at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wall where I was glad to meet most of the family.

Next stop was at the F. W. Powers farm on the way to DeRuyter where I found both Mr. and Mrs. Powers at home. This farm is being built up most intelligently and Mr. Powers is active in all dairy affairs of the county.

Just this side of Binghamton I reached the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gee and found not one but two enthusiastic hobbiests. Mrs. Gee's hobby is buttons, as some of you know and she has an unusual and interesting collection. Mr. Gee is equally enthusiastic about Indian lore and his collection of spear heads and other Indian relics tells a story that we could listen to by the hour. Mrs. Gee suggested that I might like to meet two other long time subscribers "up on the hill" Mr. and Mrs. R. Almey and that proved to be one of the pleasantest calls of my whole trip, for two more kindly, friendly souls who have so evidently "lived the good life" all their many years would be hard to find.

And so ended another "visit" among cheerful, friendly readers, who always give me much to think about. C. B. W.

WOMAN AND HOME

American Morning

Now cocks are crowing on the valley farms
And in the mist the slap of kitchen doors
Marks where tall boys with milk pails on their arms
Are going to the barn to help with chores.
Along the river's edge with clanking bells
Slow ghosts of cattle seek familiar trails
Through willows drenched with dew, and meadow smells
Come on the fog across the fence gate rails.

Far down the valley, through the wooded hollows,
The village stirs around its waking mills.
A frieight puffs somewhere in the mist and follows
The winding river deeper into the hills.
The pale light grows and brightens; wood birds rouse.
The farm boys whistle, turning out the cows.

—Charles Malam.
New York Sun.

The Last of the Garden

At the end of the garden season there are always some large cucumbers, a few cabbages, carrots, peppers and green tomatoes left in the garden, and I never like to see them go to waste. So I have a number of ways to make up these "strays" into delicious relishes, pickles or jams.

Vegetable Jam for Soup. — One peck of ripe tomatoes, 2 quarts of chopped carrots, 12 large white onions, 2 large heads of cabbage, 12 ears sweet corn, 3 red peppers, 3 green peppers, 6 small bunches of celery, 5 quarts cold water, 1 cup salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, a sprig of parsley, if liked. Cut the vegetables into thin slices and put through the coarsest knife of the chopper; all but the tomatoes, which are chopped in a bowl, saving the juice for moistening the soup. Put the vegetables in a granite kettle, add seasonings, water and mix thoroughly. Place over range burner, heat and when it reaches boiling point, cook for 1 hour. Have jars ready; also new lids and rubbers; seal while hot.

This recipe makes between 10 and 12 pints of jam and each pint combined with either milk or meat stock will serve six persons generously. In Winter one cup of this to baste roasts gives them a new and delightful flavor. Drained thoroughly and combined with 1 hard boiled egg and salad dressing, and you have a delicious salad. It may be used in casserole with cheap cuts of meat.

Golden Relish. — Two cups finely chopped carrots, 2 cups finely chopped celery and leaves, 1 green pepper, chopped, 2 tart apples, finely chopped, 1 cup white or brown sugar, 1 cup cider vinegar (or more), 1 tablespoon salt. Mince the carrots, celery, seeded red and green peppers and peeled and cored apples with sharp knife on a cutting board. For this relish the vegetables and apples should not be put through a chopper. Turn the minced vegetables and apples into an enamel saucepan; add the vinegar in which the sugar has been dissolved; slowly bring to a boil, then reduce heat and simmer until the vegetables are just tender, not soft. Pour the relish into hot, sterilized pint jars; if the liquid does not cover the relish well, add a little hot vinegar. Store in a cool place. Makes 2 pints.

Autumn Jelly.—Six ripe tomatoes, 6 medium-sized cooking apples, 2 pounds underripe grapes, ½ cup water, sugar. Wash the fruit; slice tomatoes and apples, and mash the grapes. Combine fruits and water and cook over moderate heat 15 minutes. Strain through cloth. Add 1 cup of sugar for each cup of juice and boil rapidly 10 minutes, or until the syrup sheets from spoon. Turn into hot sterilized jars; cool and seal. Store in a cool place. Makes 6 half-pint jars of jelly. B. C.

Smart Fall News

4377—Slimming afternoon frock for the matron. There's also a jacket. Designed for sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards 39 inch fabric.
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Price of patterns 15 cents (in coins) each; 16 cents if you are a resident of New York City (1 cent sales tax included). Send all orders to the Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"Am anxious to learn how to spin and wish to ask if I can secure a small quantity of wool ready to spin. Will exchange anything I have for some wool." MRS. C. R.
New Jersey.

"My hobby is flower arrangements, crocheting and writing to people in far off places and recipes. Will exchange with anyone who will write me." MRS. I. G. E.
Delaware.

"I would like tatting edges directions, also rare geraniums and china or wood miniatures. Will exchange anything I may have that anyone is interested in." MRS. E. M. B.
Vermont.

"I should like to exchange choice imported small flowered Dahlias (about 250 varieties) or Peonies for bantams." MRS. F. P. W.
Rhode Island.

"I would like to correspond with tatting fans." MRS. H. B.
Massachusetts.

Tasty Cabbage Dishes for Fall Days

Creamed Cole Slaw. — Chop one small head cabbage and a green pepper fine. Dissolve three tablespoons sugar in one cup sweet cream and combine with the vegetables. Then stir in one-half cup mild vinegar. Salt to taste.

Scalloped Cabbage, Spaghetti and Cheese. — Combine one cup cooked spaghetti, two cups cooked cabbage, and two cups seasoned white sauce to which one-half cup grated cheese has been added. Cover with crumbs and bake until brown.

Cabbage, Celery and Nut Salad. — Combine 1½ cups finely cut celery, one cup shredded cabbage, and one cup pecan or walnut meats broken in pieces. Mix with salad dressing.

Creamed Cabbage. — Reheat chopped cabbage in white sauce. Creamed cabbage may be poured into a casserole, topped with buttered crumbs, and baked.

Baked Ham and Cabbage. — Combine one cup chopped, cooked ham, one cup cracker crumbs, two beaten eggs, ¾ cup milk, and one cup chopped, cooked cabbage. Season with salt and pepper, add two tablespoons butter melted. Bake in moderate oven until set.

MRS. A. W. PARSONS.

By Way of Variety

Baconettes. — Make usual poultry dressing by moistening bread with just enough water to crumble well, season with salt, pepper and sage. Form into balls the size of a walnut, roll a strip of bacon around each ball and place in baking pan with lapped edges underneath. Bake in moderate oven about 15 minutes or until a delicate brown.

Feather Cake. — One cup sugar creamed with one-half cup butter and two well-beaten eggs added, one cup milk added slowly beating as you add. Sift two cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder and one-fourth teaspoon salt and stir with other ingredients. Add one teaspoon vanilla. Bake in loaf or layers.

Date Filling For Cake. — One-half pound pitted dates, put through food chopper, add one cup sugar and one-half cup water. Cook all together until it thickens. Figs may be substituted for dates.

Date Pudding. — One cup chopped dates, one cup chopped nuts, two teaspoons flour, one-fourth teaspoon salt, four eggs, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla. Combine sugar, salt, flour, baking powder and well-beaten egg yolks. Add dates flavoring and nuts. Mix thoroughly, carefully fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in moderate oven 30 to 40 minutes or until an inserted knife comes out clean. Cool. Serve with whipped cream if desired. Very rich but delicious. T.

The Farm and Garden Shop of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, Inc., opened for business at 30 Rockefeller Plaza on September 18 with a most attractive and varied line of farm and home made products, from preserving kettle, loom and sewing basket.

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Now when your child catches cold relieve misery—easily—with a "VapoRub Massage."

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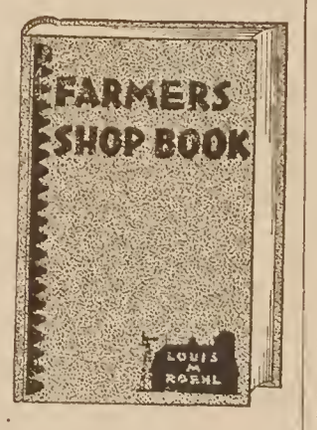
The FARMERS SHOP BOOK

By Louis M. Roehl



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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 W. 30th Street - New York City

Local Color

A new fashion in exterior house decoration is a string of bright-hued peppers, beans, pine cones and gourds strung on a leather thong and anchored outside one's front door. And the name given them "Ramona's Love Charms!"

Surely Helen Hunt Jackson would have been very much astonished if she could have known that the heroine of her lovely Indian novel would have these so-called love charms named for her. However, in hot countries this pictureque adornment of the outside of one's hacienda seems to be a prevailing habit. Many of the brilliantly-colored stucco houses are accented by strings of vivid chili peppers drying in the dazzling sunshine. Small gourds of unusual shape and hue are fastened together and placed over the hospitable entrance and branches of the fragrant red berries from the pepper trees adorn pale green plastered walls.

But why should northerners not take a hint from the tropics and transplant the idea in terms of native decoration to adorn their perennially white houses, especially during the Winter season?

Imagine, for instance the main street of any town in the cold weather; white houses, snow-covered lawns and scrawny trees with gesticulating brown branches bordering a slushy grey pavement. What a colorful transformation could be wrought in the bleak atmosphere if each front door boasted bright bouquets of cheerful Winter flowers. A few sprays of orange Chinese lanterns tied with brown raffia or a bunch of the luminous seed pods of the honesty plant bound with gold colored ribbon radiate a cordial welcome, and it is conceivable that with a resultant lighting of his spirits the thoughts of the passerby should turn from grey to rose color.

The brilliant red berries of the common barberry or the smaller ones of the black alder furnish a charming contrast to white house walls. The ever faithful bittersweet festoons its curling branches across a colonial fanlight, and all sorts of evergreens provide a dark background for these bright Winter fruits.

D. P. H.

More About Mail Boxes

The article about "Beauty Treatment for Mail Boxes" has interested me because of my experience this Summer. Motoring through Maine I came to a quiet stretch of road where an enterprizing woman had planted a window box at the back of her mail box on a shelf that did not interfere with the postman. I enjoyed the bright flowers and drove on; a half mile further her neighbor, appreciating the idea, had done likewise, with another color scheme, adding a few vines. As I approached the village a freshly painted bungalow was gay with window boxes and in back of the mail box again blooming plants. As I went on my way I thought how contagious a fine idea still is in this world and how good will to the passer-by is expressed by making the roadside attractive. F. R.

Appetite Stimulators

Chili Sauce.—Eight large tomatoes, three large green peppers, three large onions, two cups vinegar, 1½ cups granulated sugar, ¼ teaspoon red pepper.

Cut tomatoes rather coarse and onions and peppers not too fine. Cook until thick, stir very often as it burns on. Can while hot in any size container you like.

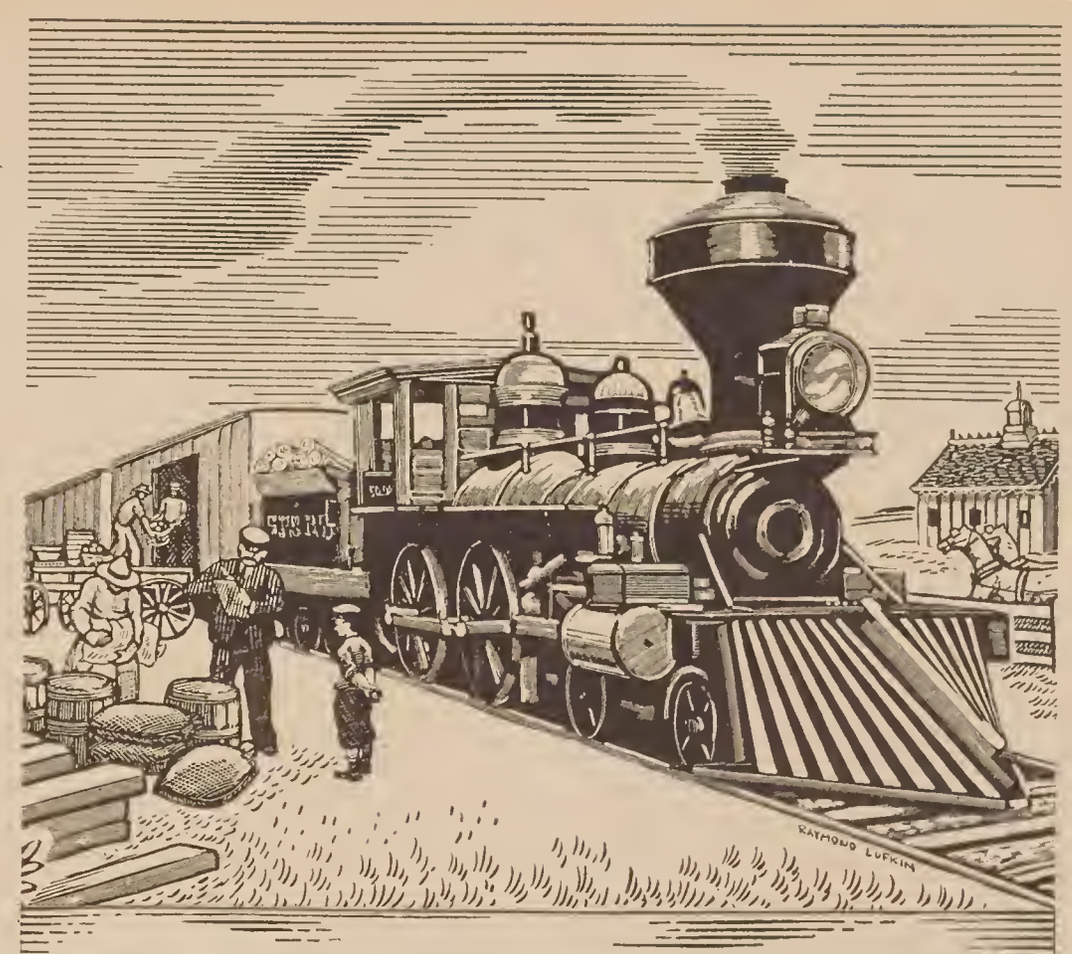
I never find this recipe turned down. It's asked for after I give a sample of the cooked chili sauce.

—

Canned Green Peppers. — Wash, cut and remove seeds from sweet green peppers. Cut in quarters or smaller pieces and pack in fruit jars. Pour over this liquid one quart cold water, one pint cold vinegar, 1/3 cup salt.

Stir until dissolved then pour over the peppers in jars. This liquid fills two quart jars. I always keep tops and rubbers in hot water as it helps to seal cans as this is a cold canned product. Turn on cover to help seal. Red peppers can be used or part red and part green, as these are used in salads or as a pickle. Be sure to get pickles that are not wilted at all.

D. F. W.



What the railroads *mean to farmers*

(WRITTEN 80 YEARS AGO)

ALL of us in this modern world take a lot of things for granted, including the job that the railroads do.

But let's turn back the pages of history to what a great American philosopher saw when he looked at the railroads 80 years ago—in a day before coast-to-coast railroads had been completed—and when, to most of the people of the United States, Chicago was still "way out west."

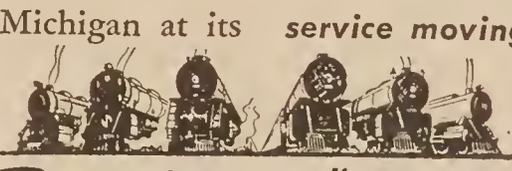
He wrote: "A clever fellow was acquainted with the expansive force of steam; he also saw the wealth of wheat and grass rotting in Michigan. Then he cunningly screws on the steam-pipe to the wheat-crop. Puff now, O Steam! The steam puffs and expands as before, but this time it is dragging all Michigan at its back to hungry New York—

"When the farmers' peaches are taken from under the tree, and carried into town, they have a new look, and a hundredfold value over the fruit which grew on the same bough, and lies fulsomely on the ground."

Those words were written by a man named Ralph Waldo Emerson.

They are still true today. Fortunately for people who make their living on farms, the railroads have kept pace with the growth of America, in mileage, in speed, in carrying capacity, in operating efficiency.

To keep up the good work, all they need is fair and equal treatment with other forms of transportation—an opportunity to earn a living and keep their service moving ahead.



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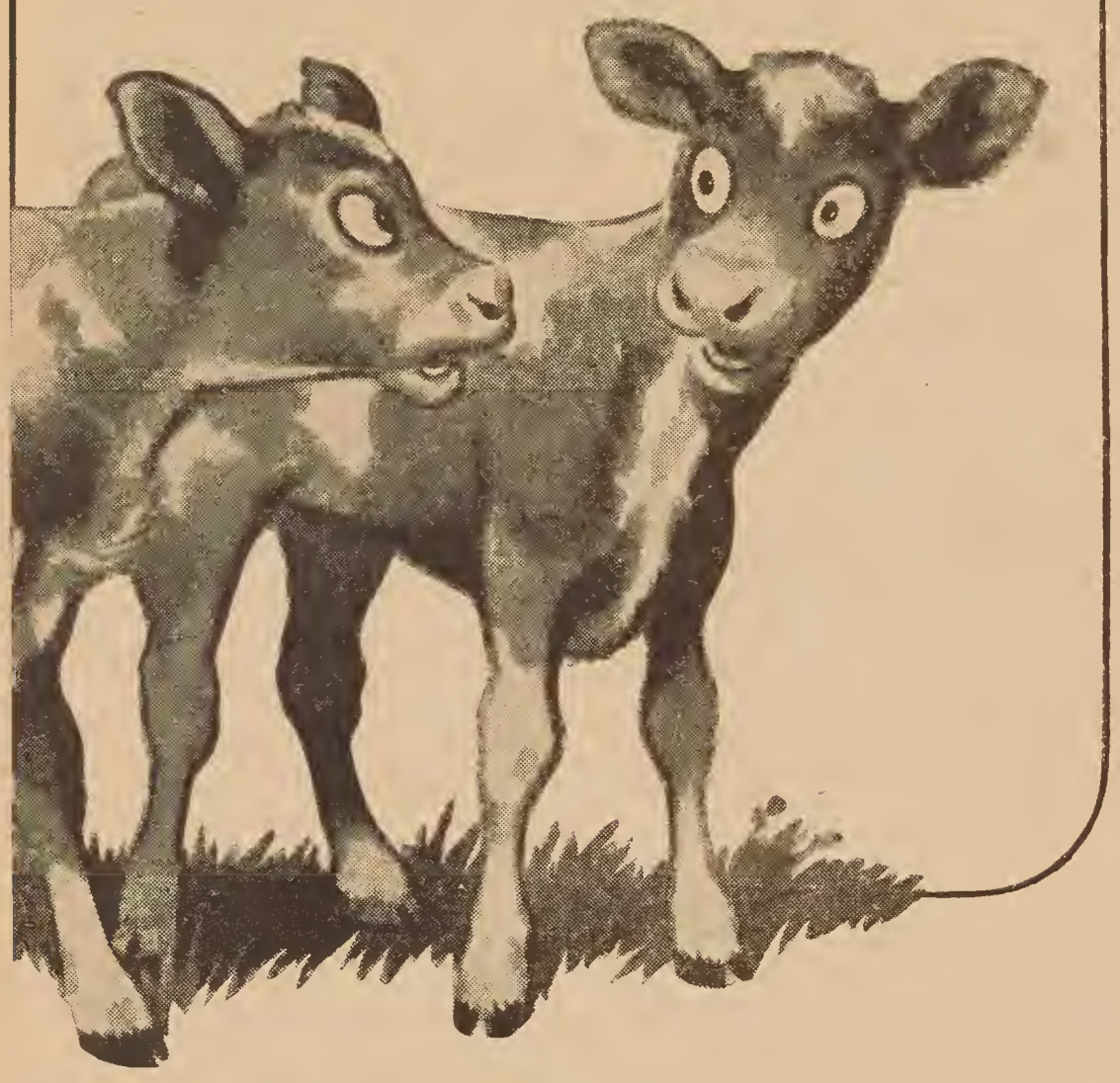

It's so convenient to get in touch with some one at the right time at the right place when there's a telephone. Children away at school, father in town, married daughter on the farm nearby—and all of them within easy reach of your voice.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Cows in New York

Holstein cows outnumber all other breeds combined in New York State, but their importance is decreasing as cows with higher testing milk have increased. This was learned by agricultural officials at Cornell University in a study of breeds of dairy cows on New York farms. About 60 per cent of the cows reported were Holstein, 20 per cent Guernsey, 8 per cent Jersey, 7 per cent Ayrshire, and the remainder of other breeds.

Holsteins are most prevalent in the northern and central districts, comprising nearly three-fourths of all cows. In the western and southeastern districts, slightly less than one half of the cows were Holstein, with a higher proportion of Jerseys and Guernseys. Nearly one-third of the cows in Western New York, where the herds were small, were Guernseys. In contrast, less than five per cent in Northern New York were Guernseys.

Jersey cows were most prevalent in southeastern New York where 15 per cent were of this breed. Ayrshires were most prevalent in the northern part of the state.

Even more variation in breeds of cows was noted in individual counties. More than 80 per cent of the cows were reported as Holstein in Lewis, Madison, Fulton and Tioga Counties. Albany and Greene Counties reported more than half of their cows as Guernseys. All of the counties in the western district, with the exception of Erie, had a high proportion of Guernseys, but none had more than 50 per cent. Delaware County reported 27 per cent as Jerseys. The only other counties with more than 15 per cent Jerseys were Essex, Chautauqua, Greene and Suffolk. More than one third of the cows in Clinton County were reported as Ayrshires. This breed accounted for 20 per cent in Herkimer and Steuben Counties. The Brown Swiss was the most common in Niagara County where 7 per cent of the cows were of this breed. P. B. O.

Plowing Contest in Washington Co., New York

Ten men with their good teams took part in a plowing contest at South Hartford, New York, on August 22nd last. For the seventh year the Washington County branch of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association sponsored this friendly competition. As before, the scene was a slope on the farm of Mrs. Francis King, Honorary President of the association. Here, plots 150 by 18 feet had been laid out and numbered. The contestants started at a given signal, but speed was not an entering factor. The plowing was judged on five points: back-furrow, dead furrow, general appearance of the plowed land, evenness of ends and covering of trash.

This year's winner was Leonard Whitney, Hartford, who held second place in 1939. In addition to a cash prize of $20, Mr. Whitney has the honor of holding the blue and white trophy cup for a year. The cup may not be held two successive years by the same man. Next year it will be handed on to the 1941 winner. However, it may become the permanent property of the ploughman who wins it three different years which must be at least a year apart. Two inscriptions on the cup read "God Speed the Plow" and "Industry produceth wealth."

Second prize of $15 was awarded to Forrest Morehouse, third prize of $10 went to David Beecher, and fourth, $5 to Preston Taylor.

The quiet, sunny afternoon was perfect for the flower show which was also a feature of the day. All amateur gardeners in Washington County were invited to compete, and this year's display was larger than ever. "Whatnots" were filled with clever miniature bouquets, and the tables which held marigolds, zinnias, asters, phlox, roses, gladiolus and novelties of many sorts stood along either side of the shady village street. The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association displayed handwork and products of their preserve kettles for interested purchasers.

To encourage potato raising, prizes were offered as follows: first prize for the best peck, $2.50; second prize, $2; third $1.50; fourth $1; and fifth 50 cents. These awards went to Lawrence McNeil, Argyle, George McNeil, North Argyle, David Graham, West Hartford, Norman Brayton, West Hartford, and Julius Griffen, Adamsville.

Class 18 was for 4H members, Future Farmers of America and students of the county. Ribbons were earned by Agnes Chapin, Elsie Woodell, Marie Erwin, Lillian Bartly, Bert Ruth, Bernard Emery, Groten Croningshield and William Fink all of Hartford.

In mid-afternoon the crowd gathered on Mr. and Mrs. Duane Hall's pleasant lawn where Mrs. King introduced several of the ladies whose association makes the annual plowing contest and flower show possible. There were some interesting speeches, among them one given by Jared Van Wagenen Jr., Lawyersville, New York. Late in the afternoon the prize potatoes were auctioned off to the highest bidder. They sold at prices far exceeding the market, but were they not prize winners and freshly scrubbed?

Washington County people hope for a contest and a day just as perfect next year, for as one lady remarked from the platform, it couldn't be any better. F. E.

Roughage for Livestock

How much good hay will keep a cow from September 1 to April 1? How much hay does it take to feed a horse that length of time?

New York C. C. F.

Fresh cows require approximately two pounds of good quality dry roughage or its equivalent per 100 pounds liveweight daily, plus sufficient concentrates to meet their production requirements. Silage may be substituted for hay at the rate of three to one. Dry cows may be maintained on good quality roughage probably two to two and one-half pounds daily per 100 pounds liveweight. If timothy is used small amounts of linseed meal or other protein supplement will be needed.

Horses at medium work require about one pound of good hay and one pound of grain per each 100 pounds liveweight.

Twin Colts

Rivaling the Dionne quintuplets for interest in Yates County is the birth of twin colts to Topsy, a grade mare owned by Gordon Oakley of the Potter-Rushville Road. Their sire is a purebred Percheron stallion, Sergeant also owned by Mr. Oakley. P. B. O.

Photo—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

Thelma and Patricia Oakley, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Oakley, of Yates County, are proud of the twin colts.

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LAY-UPS ARE COSTLY when there's work to be done—That's why many farmers use Absorbine to help *prevent* strains, puffs and other everyday accidents from becoming permanent injuries.

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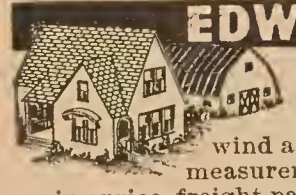

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Setting up the Poultry Flock for Winter Business

(Continued from page 522)

The size of flock for best results always raises some argument. We like to stick closely to that rule which we have advocated for more than 20 years—namely, 100 layers constitutes an optimum-size flock for commercial handling. 100 layers require 400 square feet of floor space, and this is furnished by an easily built, economical house unit measuring 20 x 20 feet in size. Our New Jersey Multiple-Unit Laying House Plans have been constructed on this flock-size unit. It is a good criterion to bear in mind.

CULL RIGOROUSLY AT HOUSING TIME

There is little defense for giving poor specimens of fowls a place in the laying houses this Fall, especially when feed costs are high, and returns should be reasonably expected from every pullet housed. Every incoming pullet should be handled and examined, and every one actually put into a laying flock for Winter housing should be (a) fairly typical of its breed, without glaring defects or standard disqualification, (b) possessed of the ear-marks of strong, robust, vigorous health—and minus any signs or symptoms of ill health or abnormalities, (c), long-bodied deep-bodied, with soft, pliable skin, (d) substantial of body, with a good reserve of fat and flesh. No pullets which are crow-headed, narrow-bodied, slim, slender, short-bodied, thin-fleshed, light in weight, sickly in appearance in any part, small for the breed, poorly pigmented, or off-type should be given room in a well-set-up poultry laying flock. It may take a bit of courage to cull rigorously at housing time, but it does pay to do so. A few years ago a California poultryman found out that if he had culled the poorest 10 per cent of the pullets which he did save for the Winter he would have been much better off, since he only fed and cared for a great many individuals which died during the season, or became outright culls as the year progressed.

ADOPT A GOOD FEEDING PROGRAM AND STICK TO IT

There are many fine rations on the market. Adopt a sound, well-balanced feeding program, and then stick to it tenaciously through the Winter and following season. We use our own open formula. Some farmers may like to have it, since they may have grown many of its ingredients on the farm and will be able to make it up relatively economically, by mixing at home. The open formula we use has given sound results when used by hundreds of flock owners through the past 20 years, or more. It must possess fundamental virtues of sorts. Here it is anyway. It should become a guide for a poultry laying-flock feeder, at any rate.

When we bring these maturing pullets into houses, we put before them in open dry mash hoppers, so that they may eat at will, a laying mash consisting of 200 lbs. each of yellow cornmeal, wheat bran, flour wheat middlings, and ground heavy oats, 150 lbs. meat scraps (55 per cent protein), 50 lbs. dried skimmilk or dried buttermilk, 20 lbs. natural cod liver oil (or 5 lbs. of an oil fortified in vitamin D to a level of 400 units per gram), 20 lbs. oyster shell meal, or limestone flour, and 10 lbs. salt. Keep this mash before the layers at all lighted hours. Furnish hopper space at the rate of 6 linear feet of double-front hopper to every 50 layers, or major fraction thereof.

We supplement this mash ration with grain feeding, preferably using a mixture of 40 lbs. yellow corn, 40 lbs. wheat, and 20 lbs. heavy oats. During the Fall and Winter heavy layers should be consuming from 10 to 12 lbs. of grain per day per hundred fowls, and about the same quantity of mash, by the way. We like to divide the grain feeding into three meals, breakfast, noon dinner, and supper, giving one-fourth in the morning, another one-fourth at noon, and the last one-half toward evening. Send them to their perches with full crops.

As mid-Winter comes, and production is heavy, watch the body weights of the layers. Catch a fowl occasionally and make sure that each one is maintaining a good condition of flesh. If they tend to lose weight, try giving a moist mash once daily, just before lunch time. Use 3 lbs. of regular laying mash and 2 lbs. of condensed buttermilk product, with enough water to make up a crumbly moist mash. Scatter this over the top of the dry mash hopper. The layers will eat it greedily, as a rule. It keeps up body weight, whets appetite, and stimulates greater food consumption. This moist mash is usually a necessity from December 1 through about March.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS IN LAYING HOUSES

The use of lengthened hours of light in poultry laying houses during Winter when Nature restricts the length of the lighted day is now an established practice wherever electricity is available. We begin the use of artificial lights about the middle of October and use them day after day throughout the Winter and early Spring, until about mid-April, as a matter of fact. We turn them on in the mornings, by use of time switches or set alarm clocks, so that the fowls will have a full 14-hour lighted day before sunset.

We believe that light does so affect the fowl as to stimulate her to increased food consumption and egg production activity. We figure that lights give us, on the average, about 12 more eggs per layer per year, and most of these in Winter-time when eggs are high in price. We use one 60-watt, Mazda globe, or equivalent, with a 4 inch depth, 16 inch diameter reflector, for every 200 square feet of floor space to be illuminated, or major fraction thereof. Locate this light 6 feet from the litter level, and midway between the front wall and the front line of the perches, and about midway between side walls. Get the whole floor well lighted.

KEEP DAILY RECORDS

Every farm poultry flock owner should nail up a record form on the wall of each pen, and this record, as a minimum, should show (a) number of layers in flock each day, removals—date and cause, (b) number of eggs gathered daily, and (c) amounts of feeds fed daily. It is only through keeping fair and accurate daily records of egg production, poultry population changes, and feeds used that the owner can know at the end of the year just where or how he stands.

The poultry laying flock can be made to render a substantial part of the farm's income during these next few months, and it should be mobilized into line to help play its part in the national defense program, of which we hear so much at every turn. People need eggs, and will be better fed if they have plenty of them, and a high quality of eggs, at that. America's poultry industry has a great chance to make a place for itself in the national farm program in this coming year.

Fall Cannibalism

Shortly after housing the pullets Fall troubles begin. Even the farm flock is likely to develop vices largely owing to the new conditions under which the birds are kept wherever the climate dictates relatively close confinement. However such housing is necessary if production is to be kept at a profitable rate. Once we had a few range hatched pullets live through an Iowa Winter roosting in white oak trees (white oaks shed their leaves in the Spring. They were fine and healthy, ready to lay when Spring came but they had not paid a cent for the grain that was thrown to them all Winter. So we house our layers, feed and care for them well and expect them to pay the bill and not just exist.

Feather pulling, a vice of idleness, is more annoying than costly unless the birds get a taste of blood and become cannibals or a case of prolapse among the new layers will start them to pecking each other. This will happen even when a good commercial or balanced home mixed ration is fed. Several things will help correct such an outbreak. Remove any cases of prolapse as soon as they are observed. Remove the bosses. If there are not too many of the aggressive type birds, a few extra chicken dinners will save bother and anxiety about the flock. Plenty of floor space—four square feet for heavy breeds and three square feet per bird for light breeds will help avoid trouble. Enough feeder space so that the timid birds will have a chance to eat without interference from the bosses that often start their feather pulling when fighting their way at the feeders.

L. L.

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stop putting it off, prepare now to fight COLDS ROUP BRONCHITIS

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ROOM AND board wanted during open season in New York. Farm house in good bear and deer section. VICTOR KRAUS, 24-08 37th St., Astoria, N. Y.

AGED GENTLEMEN wanted, board, room, quiet country home, Eastern Shore, Md.; town edge; good cooking, conveniences. $7 weekly. MRS. H. DREWS, Denton, Md.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, airy rooms, $1 per person; 5 minutes Fair, parking free. Reservations advisable. 42-23 Union St., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Flushing 3-3292.

REGISTERED NURSE in country would like person desiring permanent board or care. Reasonable rates, good food. ADVERTISER 9596, care Rural New-Yorker.

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DEER HUNTING in "the central Adirondacks." Log cabin, other accommodations. Country food; $15 weekly. BUCK MOUNTAIN FARM, Indian Lake, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED, low rates. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vermont.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, $1 person, private home, residential, quiet; five minutes Fair; reservations advisable. MELER, 38-08 150th St., Flushing, L. I.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private, Christian home, $1 person; five minutes Fair; reservations desirable. H. GRAUL, Box 321, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

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GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 pounds (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 pounds creamed $1.25; 5 pounds (liquid and comb) chunk $1.25. Postpaid into 3rd zone. Honey, best of all sweets. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

NEW CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.50; light amber $4; also comb honey. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

BEST BUCKWHEAT or amber honey, 60 lbs. $3.60. ROY NELSON, 712-93rd St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

DELICIOUS CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. postpaid 85c; 10 lbs. $1.60. SCRIBNER HILL APIARIES, Ionia, N. Y.

CHINQUAPINS OR Dwarf chestnuts, 3 lbs. $1; 5 lbs. $1.50. Shellbarks, 10 lbs. $1.50. New crop. Prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

WHITE CLOVER honey, new crop, liquid. 5 lbs. postpaid 85c; six 5-lb. pails here $3.25; 60 lbs. $4.50. FRED D. LAMKIN, Union Springs, N. Y.

HONEY, NEW crop white clover, 60 lb. can $4.25; two $8. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY — 60 clover $4.50; buckwheat $3.90; mixed, (good flavor) $3.90. 28 clover (handy pail) $2.25. Not prepaid. 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. mixed flowers 68c postpaid. Sample 10c. HOMER MOWER, R. 1, Utica, N. Y.

SWEET POTATOES, selected, Eastern Shore variety, $1 per bushel; $1.50 per 100 pound bag; $2 per barrel, F. O. B. Painter. GEORGE WARREN, Painter, Virginia.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can, here, white clover $4.80, extra light $4.50, basswood $4.20, buckwheat $3.90. 10 lb. pail, delivered $1.75, light $1.50, buckwheat $1.40. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, NECTAR brand, clover 5 lb. pail postpaid 80 cents; two for $1.50. Fancy comb four prepaid $1. Also 60's and glass. HONEY BROOK APIARIES, Coxsackie, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Brooder house (Louden No. 12, octagonal, 12 ft. diameter, insulating board) cost $140, sell for $45; tractor disc harrow (Bradley, 20 disc, scrapers) cost $60, sell for $25; standard electric range, cost $85, sell for $30. GOODWIN WATSON, Warwick, N. Y.

SEVERAL MODERN sectional Newtown incubators for sale; also sections. CIRCLE P RANCH, Upper Black Eddy, Pa.

WANTED — Children's glass mugs, 2½ inches high. MRS. ROBERT HOPKINS, Island Ave., Ramsey, N. J.

WOOD CHURN desired. HOMER GREEN, Crystal Run, N. Y.

60 QUILTS, $3.50-$25. Photos., 6cts. Crib quilts, aprons, rugs, goosefeather beds, quilting done. VERA FULTON, Gallipolis, Ohio.

WANTED—Smallest thresher or spike cylinder with shaker. Give overall dimensions, condition, price. L. WINANT, Millbrook, New York.

WANTED — Swinging frame log saw or shingle saw for butting logs. C. H. O'DELL, Lake Mohegan, N. Y.

POULTRY PRODUCTION

603 Page Book With Index

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As a Rural Dealer Sees the Dairy Business

I believe that many of your readers who are dairy farmers, and perhaps some few who may have a business in farm communities, will be interested in the letter I received a short time ago from the Dairymen's League News, signed by Ted H. Townsend, business manager of this house organ. The appeal made in this letter to me as a farm equipment dealer, is one of the most insidious pieces of propaganda that has ever slipped through the mails. In substance, Mr. Townsend appeals for support by rural dealers and business men of the present monopoly set-up in the dairy business. Here are some of the more interesting parts of the letter:

"One out of five farmers in a particular dairy area in central New York purchased new tractors this spring according to a personal survey made by the agricultural instructor from the Central rural school in that area.

When I mentioned this fact to president Fred H. Sexauer of our Dairymen's League, he immediately asked: "Why did they buy tractors this Spring? Because their other machines were pretty well worn out and because they expect the present steady income for milk to continue." "Why are they getting a steady income for milk," he persisted. Then answering his own question, he added, "because the market milk of all dairymen is being handled on a fair basis that tends to keep markets stable."

You know that set me to thinking. This spring many dairymen have made down payments on tractors, combines, milk cooling units and other necessities. They expect a steady income to continue so that they can pay the notes that have been signed for the balance on these various pieces of equipment. The Dairymen's League did a lot of work to bring about these better conditions among all dairymen. But we know that the plan is not self perpetuating.

You are interested in a steady income for milk for you want to have these payments met regularly. You can help the dairyman keep his steady income by talking up the plan whereby a living price for milk is being secured. Here is a chance for you as a businessman and we as dairymen to work together for our mutual benefit.

We want the steady income and you want to make sales, both are possible with the present milk marketing program arrangements operating. Can we count on your support of this program?"

And here is my reply to that bogus appeal:

"I have your recent circular letter as to why dairy farmers are purchasing new tractors. Anyone would think to read this that you were sort of patting yourselves on the back. However, I see this matter of farmers purchasing tractors and other equipment from another angle.

Being sort of on the outside and then again on the inside, I can possibly look at both sides of the fence. In the first place, I sell tractors and other farm equipment and have sold considerable this year. On the other hand, I have a farm and a dairy. I am working over 200 acres and trying to do a good job. But getting back to farmers purchasing tractors and other equipment. From my own observations and experience they are not buying on the strength of the price of milk but instead are buying in order to be able to raise more cash crops to help out their dairy income. In other words, in order to farm more acres without additional manual labor and thus use these extra acres for the production of cash crops which they were not producing before. In talking with prospective buyers of tractors we find in most cases they base their possibilities on the price of beans, peas, wheat or some other cash crop and not on the price of milk even though they are dairymen. I take it as a foregone conclusion that most of them know they will receive only so much for milk even though the consumer pays more. I have a herd of somewhat better than average cows that I know have not paid for the labor spent on them. And only since I bought a tractor two years ago do I come anywhere near paying for labor and other expenses by raising cash crops. I have all my figures and can prove my statements if anyone cares to see them.

We all know that the present setup in milk distribution has increased the price of milk. But at whose expense? I say at the expense of those who have spent years to build up good herds of milk cows and produce a better quality milk. The man who keeps a few cows is not a dairyman and never will be, gets the advantage of it. This type of milk is manufacture quality milk and should be made up in the community where it is produced instead of shipping it hundreds of miles to be made up somewhere else with more expense for manufacture and freight.

I don't know everything but it is my opinion today that the Dairymen's League would not be in existence were it not for the Bargaining Agency and the Federal-State Order, plus the fact that most of this manufactured milk is shipped hundreds of miles for the League to get a good allowance for manufacturing. I believe this expense is several times what it would be were it manufactured where it is produced.

I believe in cooperatives. But I do not believe in monopolies. And the present setup of which you boast and in which you admit active participation is just that and nothing more."

WESTERN NEW YORK

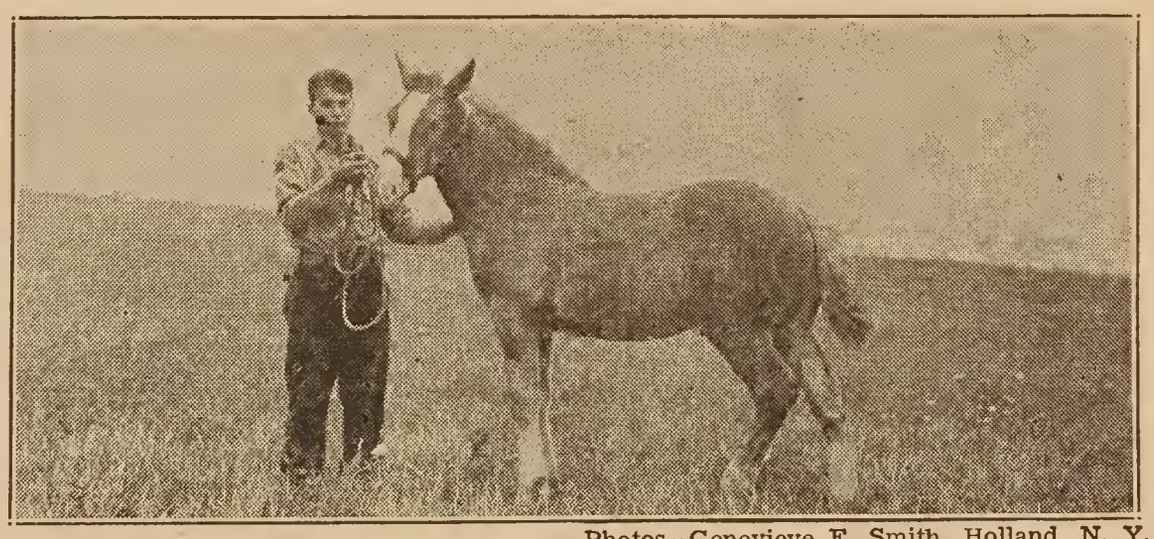
Grange News

The State of Connecticut boasts of a most unique situation, in the marriage of the Masters of two of her Subordinate Granges. Seldom has a woman been elected to the office of Master in a Grange. And there is no record of the Masters of two Granges being married during the tenure of office. This event of National interest was consummated between Miss Eleanor Margaret Weeks, Master of Natchaug Grange, and Allyn W. Perkins, Master of Witchia Grange; both young people are serving their second term of Masters of their respective Granges. They were married in the Congregational Church at Warren by the Chaplain of the Connecticut State Grange. Both are members of families of Grange workers of long standing, and will reside on the Mr. Perkins farm at Warren.

Youth Hostels is the name of a worthy project supported by the Grange. The largest building of this kind is located at West Springfield, Mass. It has a sleeping capactiy of 200, and hundreds of young people enjoy its comforts every night. Recently two young men from Kelly Hill Grange, Washington, were greatly interested in inspecting the building, they were making the round trip of about 8,000 mlies on their wheels.

September 25th was a red-letter day in Otsego County, New York. The members gathered at the Grange Hall at Gilbertsville to honor the worthy Pomona Master, Stanley Wilber.

Blue Grove Grange in Taylor County, Iowa, has just added 60 new names to the membership roll, the result of good team work. This Grange is now numbered among the largest in point of membership in the State. GEORGE M. MORE.



Photos—Genevieve E. Smith, Holland, N. Y.

Donald Limburg, a member of the Future Farmers' Club of Holland Central Schools, and his three months old colt, Billy, that won first prize for colt, $10, and also a plaque for grand champion horse at the 1940 Erie County Fair held in Hamburg. Young Limburg also won a plaque as grand champion showman.

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North Country News

One of the best yields of grain in nearly 15 years is being harvested and threshed now by Jefferson County farmers. On September 1 the grain was more than 95 per cent harvested and about 50 per cent threshed. Oscar Sellers, county farm bureau agent, says that the average yield of grain is 50 bushels per acre, about 20 bushels higher than the normal yield. The abundance of grain this year is traceable to a favorable Winter and Spring.

Considerable of the farmers' gains are, however, being offset by heavy loss in some sections of late crops due to the unseasonable weather and frequent frost. The corn-borer pest is also taking a toll this year and farmers report that the frosts of the last week in August killed off the corn leaves.

Outstanding at the State Fair Cattle Show this year were Northern New York Ayrshires. Ralph E. Lewis of Mooers, N. Y., was second to the Lippitt Farm of Providence, R. I., among money prizes won by the Ayrshire division of the show. In many cases his cattle defeated entries of widely known breeders. Other better than average showings in the Ayrshire class were made by the herds of Marshall F. Cheeseman of Ellenburg Depot, Winford Cheeseman of the same village, M. H. Streeter of Gouverneur and DeVere Porter of Crown Point. Mr. Lewis showed the reserve champion female and Mr. Cheeseman the reserve champion bull of that breed.

Northern Holstein exhibitors also gathered a large amount of the winnings. J. W. Trainor, West Leyden; Robert Collins, Malone; Clarence Collins, Malone, and Howard W. Trainor, West Leyden, were the prize winning exhibitors.

Vincent A. Kracke, Hammond; Barton T. Armstrong, Ogdensburg; and Frank Wilson, Heuvelton, showed prize winning Jerseys.

St. Lawrence County stood high as its horse herd exhibited in competition with eight other county herds at the State Fair placed fourth. The herd was sponsored by the St. Lawrence County Horse Breeders Society. Charles Leonard of Canton, N. Y. showed his two year old mare in a field of nine, and it placed second. While on exhibit during the State 4-H Club livestock judging contest, she placed first with over 400 youth judging her. The purebred stallion owned by George McLear, Hammond, was fifth in a class of 13.

St. Lawrence County 4-H members were prominent at the State Fair. Harold Wight, Gouverneur, won first prize and Junior Champion on his Ayrshire Senior yearling heifer. He also won first place with his Ayrshire bull and third in Ayrshire showmanship. Alyce Charter, Gouverneur, won third in the same class. In the Junior Ayrshire heifer calf class, Elma Bond, Gouverneur, won fourth prize and Elon Sipher, fifth prize.

In the dairy cattle judging contest, the team from St. Lawrence County was in second place, with competition from 35 other county teams. Members of the team were Llewellyn Mix, Robert Thompson, and Dale Putman from Heuvelton, N. Y. Mix and Thompson will be members of the New York State 4-H judging team at the National Dairy Show at Harrisburg, Pa. in October together with two boys from Albany County.

Fred Otto and Alyce Charter, Governeur, were the 4-H delegates from St. Lawrence Conuty. Elma Bond, Governeur, was one of 28 girls selected to appear each day before the grandstand in a 4-H Girls dress review.

Members of Scotch Bush Grange in Scotch Bush, N. Y. met at their headquarters on September 5th to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chapter. Scotch Bush Grange was organized in 1890 and has had a continuous existence since that time. Membership has increased steadily and the group is among the most active Granges in St. Lawrence County. Theodore Smith is present master of the Grange.

E. R.

New York

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Oct. 1-4.—Poultry Industries Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 6-12.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 12-19.—National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

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First, buy mashfeeds mineralized *The Lime Crest Way* with LIME CREST CALCITE FLOUR. On request many feed manufacturers will put Lime Crest's specially Iodized and Manganesed Calcite into mashfeeds for you.

Second, spread freely as "grit," low cost LIME CREST CALCITE CRYSTALS in poultry houses and on the ranges so that your birds can secure extra amounts of essential Calcium and "trace" minerals for blood and shell-making whenever Nature tells them to *mineralize.*

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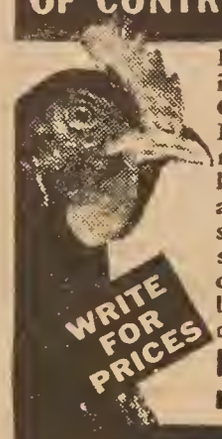

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Publisher's Desk

A short time ago we sent a coop of hens to Steers and Menke. We cashed the check, sent in return and soon it came back marked "insufficient funds." I wrote them and told them I was redepositing their check and expected them to take care of it. Now it has come back marked "account closed." Will you have your collector look them up and either collect or write them up as frauds. F. M. N.
New York.

We are advised that Steers and Menke have filed a petition in bankruptcy and shippers who have bills outstanding can only file their claims with the referee in bankruptcy. Go to your notary public and get a Proof of Debt and fill it out showing how much is due you. Then send it to Henry C. Frey, Referee in Bankruptcy, 164th St., and 89th Ave., Jamaca, N. Y. If there are any assets the creditors will receive payment or a pro rata payment if the assets are not sufficient to cover all claims. It is suggested, however, that you mail your claims promptly.

Gold bricks are still sold in many forms and are still purchased by unsuspecting and credulous people. The latest swindle involves the sale of railroad rails. A stranger, giving the name of John Weiss, Hicksville, L. I., and stating he was a representative of the Brooklyn Traction Company, approached a junk dealer driving along a country road and asked if he would care to buy some railroad rails—in fact a whole railroad. All he wanted was $50 down and the rails could be paid for at $8 a ton. The dealer asked for a contract which was drawn up and $30 paid, all that the junk dealer had at the time. The railroad was an old line not much used and promised a harvest. The dealer hired men and went to work. Some of the rail was sold at $15 a ton. A detective passing noted activity and convinced the junk dealer he had been the victim of a hoax and would have to go to jail. There was no John Weiss to be found in Hicksville and no Brooklyn Traction Company in Brooklyn. The trick was as neat as selling a gold brick or the Brooklyn Bridge. The junk dealer was released in $2,000 bail.

Would appreciate information on the Moose Head Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia holdings which were found in papers of a deceased relative. If of value what steps should be taken to dispose of them?
New York. C. A. D.

This company was dissolved in 1924 and is not operating at this time and as far as can be ascertained is no longer in existence. We are advised the stock is worthless at this time.

In a mail fraud trial of William C. Uphoff and Joel E. Rosenberg the government charged that misrepresenations had been made in promising "a million" profit from five-cent-an-acre oil leases to a 70-year old farmer of Streator, Ill. He said he was promised a lot of money if he would purchase even a half interest in a lease at $60. More than 130 witnesses were called to testify against 14 defendants who were accused of operating the nationwide oil lease ring. It is said that they purchased speculative leases from the State Land Office for five cents an acre because the land was not near oil-producing areas. However the defendants misrepresented in sales, the government charged, that the land was near oil-producing areas.

I am writing to ask you if you can get my postcards from the Mezzo-Tone Postcard Corp. at 198 Prince Street, New York City. I gave the order early last Fall. You got cards for a neighbor of mine and she was very happy to get them. I thought you might be able to get mine for me. MRS. R. A.
New York.

This concern made no reply to our letters and we have been unable to get the cards for our reader. We are making reference to it so our readers will know what to expect when sending orders to them.

About a year ago I answered the advertisement of Psychiana, Moscow, Idaho. I thought I would like to look over the literature. I could not agree with him and never wrote the concern but their circular matter continues to pour in. It looks to me as if the proprietor was making his own religion and capitalizing on it. The lessons on the start were $27.50 and finally a special offer of $4.98 which in itself is enough to make me see that what is wanted is money. C. E. M.
New Jersey.

Psychiana is advertised as a psychological religion. A course of lessons costs $27.50 and if the student will study and make application of the principles of the course, health, wealth and happiness will follow. As the reader says, when he did not send for the lessons a special offer was made of 10 lessons for $4.98. A subscription to the magazine is $1 and a book on the "religion" sells for $3. We have not heard of any greater happiness than comes from practicising the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule and it is not necessary to buy instructions for $1.00 or $27.50 to live a religion based on them.

The salesman from Albany was here to investigate equipment sold me and left me new equipment and was anxious to do the right thing to straighten out matters. I don't know how to thank you or THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for the kind service you have rendered me. May God abundantly bless you and everyone connected with THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. I am sure it must give you great joy and satisfaction to know you have undoubtedly given new faith and brought new confidence to many hearts. "That there are still in existence righteous business men and publishers;" whose motto is: "Peace and good will towards men." I would gladly pay for the services rendered me. It means a great deal to me that this matter has been straightened out. Again a hearty thank you.
New York MRS. J. L.

We were very glad to be able to get this unsatisfactory matter adjusted for our friend. A series of errors arose and responsibility was shifted for a time but it finally got the necessary attention when the officials got the full story in the main office. The cordial comments are, of course pleasing to us and it is this gratitude of our readers that gives inspiration to our work.

I am pleased to inform you that I received a check covering the damage done to the fender of my car. The delay came about because of a wrong report having been made. Your help cleared it up. I thank you many times for the service you extended me. This is the second claim you have straightened out for me during the 30 years I have taken THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. I know the Rural can iron out these difficulties in great shape. I enclose two new subscriptions and my own. It is a small favor for the help you have given me but I hope to be of more service in the future. G. W. T.
New York.

This was a just claim that was sidetracked because of misinformation given by the parties involved. We were glad to get it adjusted. The subscriptions in return are acceptable and appreciated. These long time subscribers have a warm place in our regard.

I sold Walter Bixby a cattle dealer of Troy, Pa. a cow for $55 and took a check. In about five days it was returned to me. I wrote him and received a very courteous reply saying he had some hard luck and would make it good in about 10 days. I waited about 15 days but did not receive anything. I heard of another check that he had given about a year before. I had a warrant issued for his arrest. Bixby moved away to parts unknown. I have since heard of five other checks given for cattle that proved to be worthless all in different localities. I hope this warning will save some one some trouble. D. E. C.
Pennsylvania.

We print this record because a man of this type may appear in any locality and our readers will be forewarned and save themselves a possible loss.

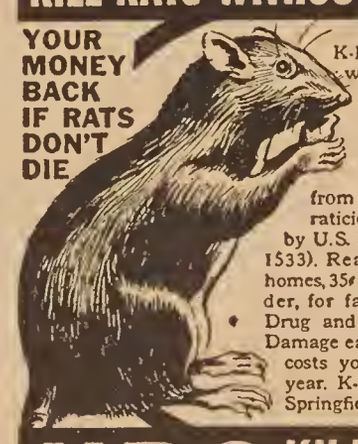
LEADING GRIT SALES IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Your Dealer Has It!

ROLL-CRUSH Corp.
Fitchburg, Mass.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill,* a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

Dorkings
(SILVER GRAY)

An ancient breed of unusual beauty, excellent egg producers. Characterized by the Romans as the "Premier Table Bird." We have a limited number of cocks, cockerels and pullets for sale. Selected stock of show quality. No finer specimens in the world. Your inspection is invited. Prices dependent upon number and selection.
HAMMOND FARM, SAUNDERSTOWN, R. I.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	Str. Pullets	Pullets	Chicks
95% GUAR. PULLETS 100% Live Delivery	100	100	100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$3.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	8.50	7.00
N. H. Reds or Red-Rock Cross	7.50	9.00	7.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00		

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog, 30 years. Breeding Exp.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS-PULLETS

8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop. Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS
BARRED ROCKS

Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W.Brattleboro, Vt.

MEADOWBROOK TOM BARRON LEGHORNS

BIG ENGLISH BREEDERS U. S. Certified Males.
Chicks, Str. Run $7.45-100. Cockerels $4.00-100.
DAY OLD PULLETS (95%) . . $13.95-100. Postage Paid.
PULLETS—4 wks. $25-100; 12 wks $75-100, Express Collect.
MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, R-9, RICHFIELD, PA

BLOODTESTED N.H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Poults; prices lower. M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt.2, Telford, Pa.

LEGHORN PULLETS

big, healthy, range grown, vaccinated. April hatched. $125.00 per 100. A. H. PENNY, Mattituck, L. I. N. Y.

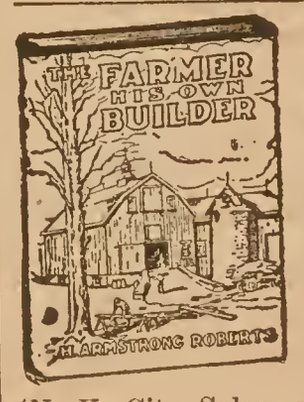
HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Day Old Chicks—Pullets—Cockerels. Heavy producers of large eggs. Catalog FREE. C. M. SHELLENBERGER POULTRY FARM, Box 34, Richfield, Pa.

White Wyandotte PULLETS $1.00 each. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, Ohio

do-it-with SQUABS

Steadily raised in ONLY 25 DAYS. Why breed for ordinary trade when luxury markets want all the squabs you can ship, every day in year? Go after this desirable profitable poultry now. Write postcard, get eye-opening free poultry business guide.
RICE FARM, 205 H. Street, MELROSE, MASS.



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A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. **Price $1.50.**

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333W. 30th St., N. Y.

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Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

COMPETENT, RELIABLE and progressive tenant with some capital wanted for share operation of 3-man turkey and stock farm on Potomac bottoms, 30 miles above Washington. Truck, tractor, combine and fairly complete equipment, except for dairying. Partially stocked with 100 head beef cattle, 125 ewes, 1,000 turkeys. The 250 acres of bottom land in corn, alfalfa, soybeans, etc. produce 150 tons grain and 175 tons hay. Also 500 acres excellent pasture. Details in request. JOHN SHEPARD, 500 Cumberland Ave., Chevy Chase, Maryland.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6,500, cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FARM ON U. S. highway, half way between Philadelphia and New York City; best of soil, location and markets, for sale by old couple. ADVERTISER 9482, care Rural New-Yorker.

160 ACRE farm $1,700; many other bargains. BURBAN, Middleburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 650 acre farm with beautiful old Colonial brick mansion house, also tennant houses and a modern bungalow; property on state highway near town; price $20,000. Also desirable 35 acre farm, half mile from county seat for $2,000. Address P. O. Box 362, Denton, Md.

4½ ACRES, open land, for poultry and gardening; full price $215; easy terms. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

EIGHT ACRE lot with house, Westport village property, Lake Champlain frontage offered for less than assessed valuation. Communicate immediately. DR. DUELL, Jefferson, N. Y.

FARMER'S—Farms at farmer's prices. New catalog; 12 States; 4c postage. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Ave., New York.

FOR RENT—Muskrat and frog farm of 135 acres. HAVILAND, New Gretna, N. J.

MOUNTAIN HIDEAWAY, 50 acres, accessible, wooded, spring stream, joins famous Mt. resort surrounded by thousands of acres of deer and other game. $1,000, terms. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

FRUIT FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich., on main highway, U. S. 12, fine home and profitable farm; will exchange for home in western Massachusetts. ADVERTISER 9554, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 150 acres, easily divided; 2 houses, 9 and 5 rooms, larger house steam heated; 2 stock barns, 2 tobacco barns, 3-story warehouse with light manufacturing possibilities. Near College Highway and chain of lakes; town water and electricity. MRS. SKINNER, Southwick, Mass.

WANTED TO rent with option to buy, roadside business in New York State. L. HEINS, Box 75, Callicoon, N. Y.

EXCHANGE OR sell, exceptional Vermont farm and tourist business, for income property. Stocked, equipped, cabins, lake, gas pumps. Cement road, near city. ADVERTISER 9582, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWELVE ACRE stocked, equipped, poultry and apple farm. 20 miles from Atlantic City. 1,500 Leghorn birds, five acre bearing apple orchard range, nine room dwelling, furnace heat, 4,000 egg incubator capacity, 9,000 square feet housing space, electric light, piped water throughout. Price $6,000, half cash. Write owner for particulars. JOSEPH McGUIRK, Mays Landing, N. J.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list. Near Middletown, Orange County, New York, modern dairy farms with or without stock. Milk route farms, poultry farms, general stores, state road business places, hotels and bars, country homes, small farms. See "DOC" first. Best bargains anywhere.

350 ACRE dairy farm, 60 cow capacity, 13 room house, 2 silos, 3 barns, spring watered, 75 acres potato land; 1939 crop income $6,000; good hunting. Priced right. GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

WISH TO rent small farm on good road, Delaware, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan, Ulster. Sound house, good water, electricity installed or available. THOMAS BOWE, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, N. Y.

SALE — Homes from 1 to 82 acres; owner. TYSON, Bivalve, Md.

OLD HOMESTEAD, modernized. 30 acres of bearing fruit, tractor land; acreage and buildings for dairy and poultry. Price $10,000. WEAVER, Kinderhook, N. Y.

SELF-SUPPORTING chicken place, sell or rent; good quiet section; improvements; information. MUELLER, Box 72, R. 1, Fort Pierce, Florida.

POULTRY FARM for rent, 5 room bungalow, 2 buildings, 5,750 square feet. LAUERSEN, Commack, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED — To rent farm with option to buy. Give all details. ADVERTISER 9599, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE, 90 acre farm, very good soil, nice location; 19 miles west of Syracuse, in village, paved road, electricity, 8 room house and furniture, 2 barns, one henhouse, implements, 2 wells, never failing spring in the pasture, 8 acre woodlot; $3,000 for quick sale. No agents. ADVERTISER 9600, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE 175 acre Vermont dairy farm for small farm in Delaware or Maryland, on hard surface highway. PAUL HUNTER, Route 2, Concord, Mass.

TO RENT, 136 acres, good land, house, all improvements. CANDIDO, Stafford's Bridge, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FLORIDA PINEAPPLE farm for sale, 3 acres, pineapples, citrus, and other fruits. Income producing. Modern bungalow, 4 rooms and bath. PHILIP BOVINGTON, Fort Pierce, Florida.

40 cow dairy, fruit and poultry farm. Excellent city markets, manufacturing, railroad community. 180 acres, choice tillage, orchard, wood and timber for farm needs. Two family house, modern improvements, hot water heat, piped water, adequate barns and other buildings, recently renovated, quantity hay included. $8,500. Investigate long term payment plan. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FARM, 120 ACRES, North Eastern part of Dutchess county, near Pawling. ADVERTISER 9606, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG CAPABLE farmer wants to rent full or part time farm, Connecticut preferred. Must be good condition. Might consider fully equipped farm or purchase equipment; dairy farm preferred. PETER JENSEN, 419 East 57th St., New York City.

WANTED — Boarding - tourist house, 15-25 rooms, main highway New York State. OBERST, 478 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO buy farm of 10 to 20 acres in New York or Jersey, on contract. ADVERTISER 9611, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good self-supporting farm, dairy, fruit, 100 to 150 acres, approximately 100 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 9612, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FARM, about 75 miles from New York City. Must have lake or brook, in exchange for business property 100x174 feet on state road, near Jone's Beach, L. I., J. SEKELY, Parkside Garage, Bellmore, L. I.

FOR SALE — Small farm, some fruits and holly; some timber; $1,200. ROBERT SHORT, Ellendale, Delaware.

FOR SALE — Dairy farm, about 176 acres, located near Albany and Troy, New York. Fully equipped with stock and tools, dwelling house and 12 outbuildings; satisfactory mortgage arrangements. Sell at sacrifice to settle estate. ADVERTISER 9613, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT — Elderly owners desire leasing their excellent 275 acre hilldale dairy farm to farmer with own stock and equipment; grown-up children preferred. Five miles Deposit, Broome County, railroad, milk plants. Concrete basement barn, 34 ties, stable four horses, silo, usual outbuildings, 2½ story house, all city conveniences, buildings A-1 condition. Good hayland, pasture. Owners looking rather for steady, orderly, decent and reliable people than high rent. References required. ADVERTISER 9618, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—76 acre farm, 50 acres tillable, Route 81 runs through farm; chicken coops, bungalow; reasonable; Norton Hill, N. Y. Apply premises or C. UTHOFF, 3052 34th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

154 ACRE dairy and poultry farm. Macadam highway. Good set of buildings all painted. 20 cows, 10 heifers, horses, 500 hens, 2 hogs, tractor, barn and silo full. $8,500, $2,500 down. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED FARMERS wish to rent good-sized truck farm, equipment included, or large well-stocked dairy farm on rental or share basis in New Jersey, Sussex County preferred. ADVERTISER 9623, care Rural New-Yorker.

MONEY MAKING farms. One wholesales milk 9c quart, another retails at 15c. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

ACCOUNT DEATH in family, selling my 100 acre farm, fully equipped, 15 cows, 2 horses, farm machinery and crops. $5,500; half down. HERMAN H. LaVARNWAY, Sunny Side Farm, Camden, N. Y.

FOR SALE, 7 rooms all conveniences. 357 foot frontage highway 35. One mile to beach, 3 miles Asbury Park. BOX 7, Route 1, Belmar, N. J.

FOR SALE, 33 acre farm, 9 room brick house, electricity and running water; all out buildings. $4,500; on U. S. Route 30. ADVERTISER 9634, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent on shares, with option of buying, 20-30 cow farm, completely equipped. ADVERTISER 9630, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY two young experienced men, stocked and equipped dairy farm to rent or work on shares. OTTO BREMER, Gilboa, N. Y.

Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED GARDENER wanted. ADVERTISER 9507, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man to work on farm, must be good milker, and good habits; state experience. WALTER W. YETTER, R. D. 3, Newton, N. J.

MARRIED MAN with two extra milkers, write qualifications. A. SMOLOWITZ, 17½ California Ave, Middletown, N. Y.

MAN WANTED, must be dry hand milker, clean and sober; wages $30 monthly. CLARENCE VARIAN, Peekskill, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN to take complete charge of general farm; must be honest and experienced, no liquor or tobacco; must have excellent references; state number in family, send photo and full information in first letter. ALVIN WALCK, Route 2, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED MARRIED farmer or gardener, required for commercial farm in Massachusetts; good wages to well recommended, competent man. Write giving full particulars to ADVERTISER 9584, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, COMPETENT, reliable. Woman, cook, housekeeper, waitress. Man, gardener, some housework, drive and care for cars. Family one adult. Country home near Geneva; all modern conveniences. Must have satisfactory references and own car. Permanent position; state wages desired. L. S. LEE, Oaks Corners, N. Y.

WANTED — Seventh-Day Adventist farmer. Good home and wages; opportunity for advancement. State all particulars and wages expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 9589, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Married and single men, also young woman for general housework. Dry hand milkers, teamsters, $40 month, room and board. Also one married man to milk cows, pasteurize and bottle milk, modern house on farm. Young woman, housework, light washing, no children, new home, $25 month, own room. HENRY L. NIELSEN, Warwick, N. Y.

WOMAN—Houseworker for business couple, care of a few dogs. Write particulars about self, wages expected. Briarcliff, N. Y. ADVERTISER 9593, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middleaged woman for housework and cooking, country home, conveniences; two adults; small salary, permanent position. ADVERTISER 9595, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER FOR 3 adults in modern farm home in southern New Jersey; no laundry. May bring child; state wages. ADVERTISER 9625, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY MAN, small country place, light work, drive, repairs. Comfortable room with board; permanent. State religion, salary and references. ARTHUR C. CROFT, Essex, Conn.

WANTED — Man to do odd jobs on small farm. No liquor. GLENCAIRN FARMS, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED—Good general houseworker, sleep in; must like children. Good home for right party. Give full particulars and wages expected. BOX 613, Hawthorne, N. Y.

SINGLE, EXPERIENCED poultryman; also milk few cows; good home assured. State experience and salary expected. BOX 614, Kauneonga Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FARMER EXPERIENCED, single, or couple without children, must be handy with all kinds of tools and machinery. Permanent, pleasant job for conscientious worker on gentleman's farm in Bucks County, Pa. Give references, full particulars, and wages expected. ADVERTISER 9602, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Young woman or girl, white, for general housework. $25 start; references. J. W. CHISHOLM, Manhasset, N. Y.

WANTED — A man accustomed to double entry bookkeeping, keeping cattle records, and with some experience in looking after retail milk routes. One who is conversant with general farm management preferred. House with modern conveniences furnished. ADVERTISER 9608, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK, HOUSEWORKER, must be neat; physicians home, able to answer telephone. Must like children, some laundry. Start $35 a month, state age, references. M. P. HUNTER, Pleasantville, N. Y.

GIRL, WHITE, houseworker, four Christian adults; references, $35. LESLIE, 1854 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Married farmer, write for particulars. SEVEN BROOKS FARM, North Branford Road, Branford, Conn.

HANDYMAN ON private estate, single, experience with tractor, power lawn mower, good milker; position steady; references; no liquor. JOSEPH STEIN, Supt., Route 2, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

COUPLE, WHITE, childless; cook, houseworker, fond children. Some driving, generally useful. State salary, character references. 261 Lake Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER for doctor's small family. Own room and bath. Write full experience and references. $30 to start with. ADVERTISER 9615, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED GIRL or woman for housework and cooking. Four in family. Own room, bath; references. State age, qualifications, salary. MRS. I. GREEN, 395 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4B, New York, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER-GENERAL, plain cooking. Adult family; small house, own room, $45. MRS. ROSE, 2140 East 23rd St., Brooklyn, New York.

POULTRYMAN, MODERN completely equipped large scale plant, eggs, broilers, New Jersey; 30 miles from New York. Plant including modern new dwelling is at mans' disposal, but he must invest in stock and feed and operate on a share basis. ADVERTISER 9620, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER — White woman, plain cooking, light laundry; business couple. Complete charge, child 4 years. Experience, reference wages expected. ADVERTISER 9622, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, general farm work. Handy with tools and some poultry experience preferred. Able to work without constant supervision. State full particulars and wages wanted. BOX 233, Narrowsburg, New York,

WANTED—Boy 16-18 years old, who can milk and do other farm work. JACOB POLHEMUS, R. D. No. 2, Flemington, N. J.

WANTED — Competent experienced woman as general houseworker; neat; small adult family. Good country modern home. 50 miles from New York City. Personal interview. Consider child school age; full particulars in first letter. BOX 95, Purdy Station, New York.

WANTED, COUPLE or mother and son to raise grain, chickens on shares. Monthly minimum guarantee. P. W. BABCOCK, Blairstown, N. J.

WANTED—A graduate nurse for night duty. In your application state references and salary expected. Apply ROSS SANITARIUM, Brentwood, N. Y.

WANTED — Protestant couple, no children, for small farm. Experienced poultry and general farming. Must be neat, capable, good habits. ADVERTISER 9626, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Capable girl for general housework; assist care of 3 children. Must have character references. $35 monthly to start. G. S. FOSS, Chappaqua, N. Y.

WANTED — Young man, good farm hand, teamster and milker; wages $30 per month. ADVERTISER 9627, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Mother's helper. Three children. Own room and bath; $30. MOTT-SMITH, 98 Greenridge Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, learn auto, gas station business, drivers license; $12, room and board; enclose snapshot. ADVERTISER 9628, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN for small poultry farm, one cow. Good home, small wages. ADVERTISER 9629, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY WANTED, one who desires to make farming his future on poultry and dairy farm; good home. ADVERTISER 9632, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE FARM helper, experienced milker; clean habits. References required; good wages, right party. BENTON FARM, Columbia, N. J.

TWO SINGLE experienced farmhands and milkers for farm in Long Island. No liquor. ADVERTISER 9637, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, for 100 Guernseys, bottling own milk and retail routes. State age, height, weight, family, religion, education, previous employment, references and salary expected to ADVERTISER 9638, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

SUPERINTENDENT, MARRIED, unusual qualities, thoroughly experienced, maintaining grounds, buildings, gardening landscape, cattle, poultry; no couple. EBERHARDT, 21 Judd St., Waterbury, Conn.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, with college training, plus 20 years of practical poultry experience, desires a position as working manager. Best of references. Full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 9607, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN as companion and seamstress. ADVERTISER 9536, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, desires position, experienced, trustworthy, sober, college training, excellent reference. ADVERTISER 9578, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Building construction work. Stone, brick, carpentry, by contract; go anywhere. Write, J. DELLACROCE, 25 South St., New York City or Napanoch, N. Y.

MATURE, REFINED, working companion, nursing experience. Wants to go South or California for Winter with elderly people or convalescent; capable taking full charge. Protestant, best of refcrences; companion. ADVERTISER 9583, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT AVAILABLE, interested only where constructive breeding program is being carried on. Familiar with major dairy breeds, hogs and poultry. Years of practical management on several of the country's larger establishments. Apply ADVERTISER 9585, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Housework, widow 32 boy 5. State particulars. No men alone. CATHERINE COEPRICE, 624 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

POULTRY MANAGER, single, college trained, backed by 17 years practical experience on commercial hatchery, breeding and private estate plants. Expert in incubation, brooding, culling, breeding, line breeding, rearing of chicks from brooder to maturity. Complete knowledge, feeds and feeding, caponizing, dry picking, turkeys, ducks, pheasants and water fowl, is open for a first class position which is able to pay $125 a month, room and board. Only a first class position will be considered. First class references. ADVERTISER 9587, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY MAN would like position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 9588, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm job or small estate; reliable, experienced, single, middleaged, dependable man. Good driver, capable working alone, taking charge. ADVERTISER 9590, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, EXPERIENCED, poultry, fruit or caretaker; handyman, drive car, sober. State wages. ADVERTISER 9591, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM EXPERIENCED, sober Yankee, 36, like work on small place near town; four years present place as caretaker; Connecticut preferred. ADVERTISER 9592, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years old, desires position on small estate. Experienced with livestock, vegetable garden, and care of grounds; handy with tools; driver's license. JOSEPH B. WILE, care Holden Sawin, R. F. D. 2, Harrison, Maine.

MARRIED MAN wishes position on farm, 8 years experience with farm machinery, trees and livestock, etc. BOX 444, Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

HERDSMAN, LIFE experience, hand-machine milker; dependable, no drinker. Also any kind of farm work; state wages. ADVERTISER 9594, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT, AMERICAN, wishes housekeeper's position; life experience; reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 9597, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT, college trained, 25 years experience, purebred dairy and beef cattle, grade A milk, potatoes, corn, orchard, alfalfa 600 acres plowed one year. Managed 350,000 gross volume past 10 years, first class purchasing agent. Furnish bond-bank character, ability, references, reasonable salary, good living quarters; available November 10. ADVERTISER 9601, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, HONEST, capable, reliable and willing; wants caretakers job in suburban or country estate. ADVERTISER 9603, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OR herd manager, wants position. worker, good manager, understand A. R. work, and the raising of young stock. Several years with Guernsey herd. ADVERTISER 9604, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, married, 28, agricultural school graduate, 7 years experience with general crops, machinery, livestock, 3 years experience gardening. References. ADVERTISER 9605, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER WANTS position with invalid or as companion or governess to one child. Excellent references given and required. C. SAXON, Unity, Maine.

POSITION WANTED, middleaged, gardener, married. Landscaping, flowers, vegetables, poultry; good caretaker. BOX 427, Yalesville, Connecticut.

EXPERIENCED MAN, sober, industrious, wishes permanent position on gentleman's country estate. No objection caring for two cows. Wages $40 per month, room, board, washing done. Write, GLYNN WHITE, care John Whatley, R. F. D. 1, Bristol, Pa.

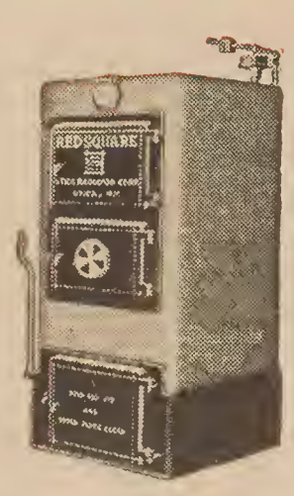
Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 536.

An Amazing Offer

INSTALL A UTICA HEATING SYSTEM NOW ON THESE SPECIAL SUMMER TERMS!

NO MONEY DOWN 36 MONTHS TO PAY

FIRST PAYMENT NEXT YEAR



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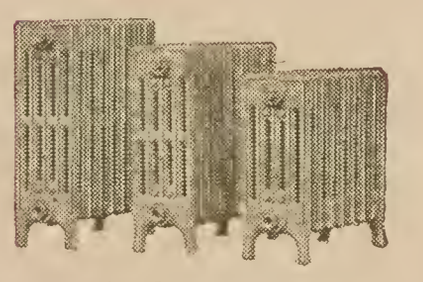

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News From New Jersey

Middle September was cool with plenty of sunshine and very little rain. Farm work is again going ahead rapidly now that fields have dried out sufficiently from the recent heavy rains. Late season crops are reported to be in good condition in most parts of the State.

Apple movement is increasing with many varieties now available. New Jersey peach movement is expected to close in another week. Potatoes lower, but digging going ahead rapidly. Sweet potato digging is under way in South Jersey. Vegetable movement is dropping off with most crops past the harvest peak.

Barley, wheat and rye seeding as cover crops is nearly completed and Fall plowing for early Spring crops is going forward rapidly over the State.

Potato Yields Vary

While the total potato crop in Warren, Hunterdon, Sussex and Middlesex Counties will be considerably higher than last year, there are usual wide variations in yields per acre throughout this section. These variations are caused in the most part by variations in rainfall due to local showers. The Federal Crop Reporting Service in its August report, based on August 1st conditions, places the New Jersey crop at 9,860, 000 bushels as compared with approximately seven and a half million bushels, the final estimate of last year's crop.

Protein in Turkey Rations

Feed costs of raising turkeys can be reduced by taking advantage of research findings on desirable protein requirements of growing poults. Research findings show that turkey poults require a 24 per cent protein mash the first eight weeks. The second eight weeks this can be reduced to 20 per cent protein mash. After sixteen weeks of age, the protein content of the mash can be reduced to sixteen per cent. It has been found by research that this protein content provides sufficient amounts for optimun growth.

Sweet Corn Varieties Tested

Sweet corn growers met at David Garrison's of Phillipsburg to look over 12 varieties of sweet corn planted as a test. Golden Cross Bantam, familiar to the growers as an outstanding corn, was rated tops as a mid-season corn, by most of the growers present. Other outstanding varieties of the same season were "Ioana," "Top Cross Golden Sweet," and "Seebred." Three outstanding 60-day corns for very early, were "Senator," "Golden Treasure" and "Earlibird." Anyone interested in further information on this test should consult Warren County Agent Raab.

Zig-Zag Clover

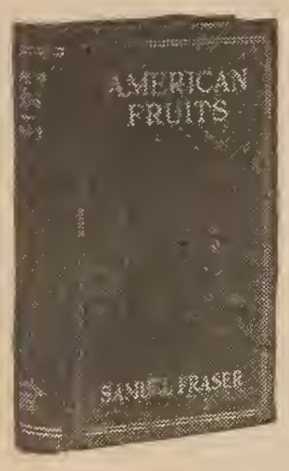
A small patch of Zig-Zag clover, Trifoleum Medium, is growing on the Barclay farm at Hickory. It more nearly resembles red clover than any other clover. It is very rare in this locality. Extension Agronomist, H. R. Cox, reports that he has planted it in a trial way in several places in North Jersey but that rabbits seem to be particularly fond of it and have cleaned up the planting before it could get well established. This small stand, which covers less than a square yard, has escaped the ravages of rabbits for more than three years. It is a root stock perennial which lives indefinitely. It does not seem to spread and Charles Tharp, who is in charge on the farm and knows the farm well, is at a loss to account for its appearance on the farm.

Worms on Fall Cabbage

Fall cabbage, cauliflower and other plants of the cabbage family should be protected from the numerous worms which attack them in the late Summer and early Fall. A derris dust containing from three-quarters to one per cent of rotenone is recommended for their control. This material is not poisonous to humans. If arsenate of lead, calcium arsenate or any of the other arsenicals are used after the plant has become half grown or larger, there may be a possibility of arsenic residue which will not be tolerated by government inspectors. If arsenic residue is found on the vegetables the grower is liable to have his crop confiscated and in addition, he maybe fined. Arsenates should never be used on cabbage, cauliflower or any similar crop after it is half grown.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

American Fruits



By Samuel Fraser

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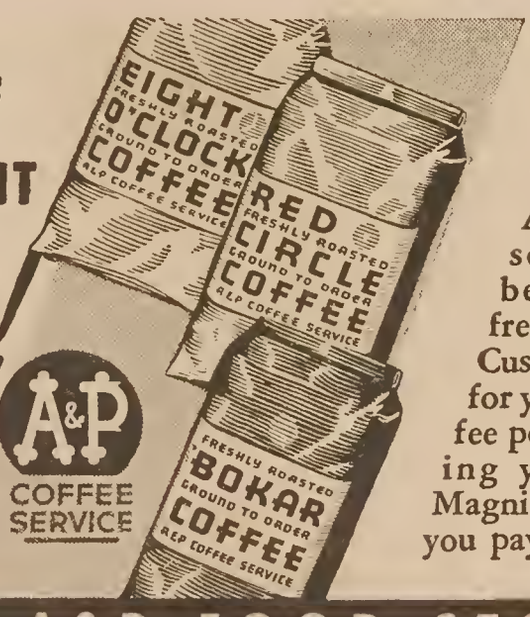

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Photo—Carl Petersen, Staten Island, N. Y.

A Bunch of China Asters Worth Smiling About

What About Soil-less Culture Now?

By Ernest Chabot

SOIL-LESS Culture, like many new developments that drew an avalanche of publicity, has drifted away from public notice. Unlike others, however, it is here to stay as both professional and amateur have found practical advantages in its application.

Whenever you expose a seasonal dirt gardener to Soil-less Culture, he immediately goes skeptical on you and lets fly a barrage of censorious questions. But, is it really practical? Do the fruit and vegetables contain all the elements of those grown in soil? Is growth faster? Where is the saving? Then, if you tell him that you are trying it and have accomplished such and so, he looks as amused as though you had told him a well-worn fish story.

Unfortunately, most of the doubt and lack of understanding is due to the wave of grossly exaggerated publicity on which this so-called "new method" of growing came to us a few years ago.

You may recall that the publicity in leading magazines and newspapers exceeded any the horticulture world had ever before seen. Claims for enormous yields in small areas and extraordinary growth in record time were enough to make the least gullible wary.

Some articles even went so far as to imply that anyone might easily achieve phenomenal success in the back yard or basement with hastily-made tanks and a few chemicals.

In spite of all this ballyhoo, however, Soil-less Culture has definitely been proven practical for a wide variety of crops under certain conditions. Both amateur and professional are finding that there is much to be gained using it under glass, but so far, little, if any, important advantages from its use out-of-doors have been reported, except under unusual circumstances.

In a greenhouse or for home plants it's a different matter, but before going into details of the real benefits it holds for a definite class of gardeners, let's go over the developments that are eliminating all those inflated ideas and putting Soil-less Culture on a practical basis.

Soil-less Culture is Not New

There is nothing new about the idea of growing plants without soil. Records of scientific discoveries from growing plants in solution date back to the seventeenth century, and it is certain that many had tried growing them in water even before history began.

The first method was to place the plants in containers of water or solution, leaving the roots without support or anchorage. Naturally, most plants did not do too well with this treatment because the introduction of air, so vital to root growth was omitted.

Much was learned, however, as each scientist added his discoveries to those of his predecessors. Nutrient solutions were evolved and improved upon during each generation.

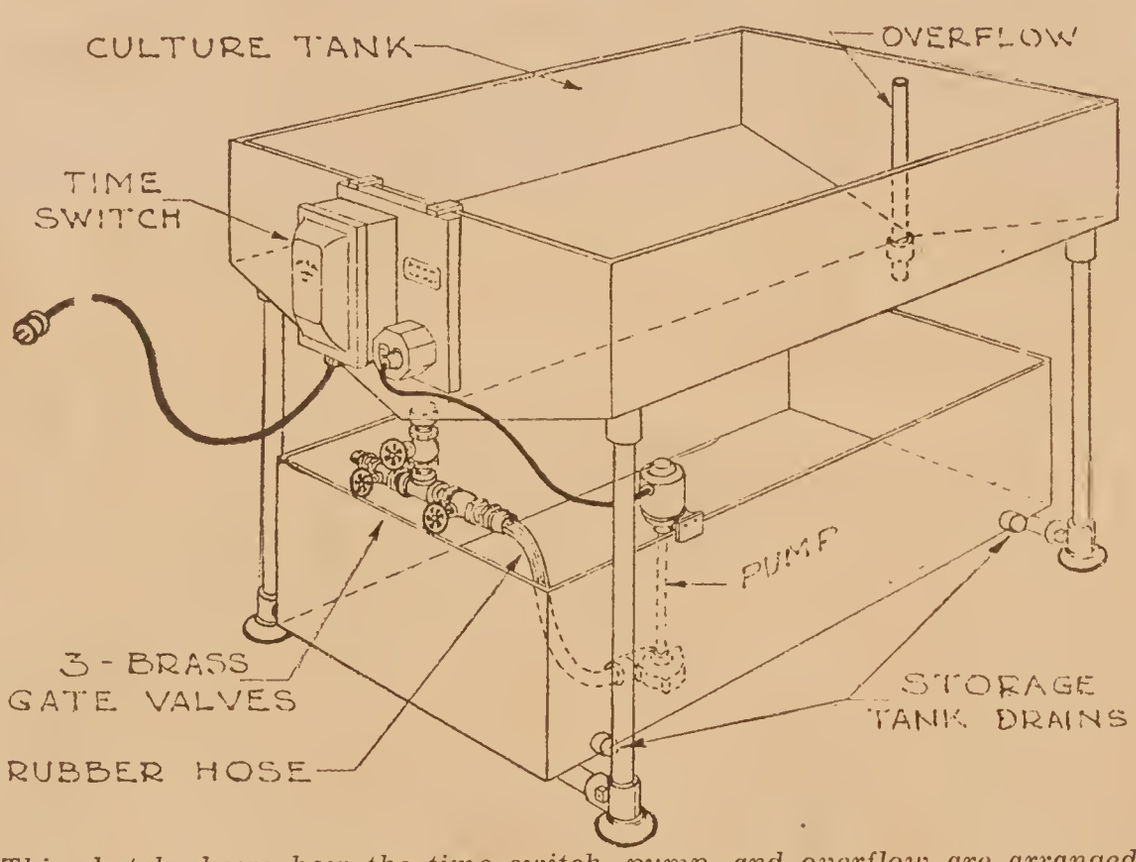
It was not until about 10 years ago that most of us heard about Soil-less Culture under the names of water culture, chemical culture, tank farming, hydroponics, etc., and work with it progressed far enough to look promising for practical purposes. It was then that the famous Californian, Dr. Gericke did the work that received such spectacular publicity.

Dr. Gericke's method consists of anchoring the plants in excelsior spread on shallow trays covered with chicken wire. The roots of the plants extend through the excelsior and are continually bathed in nutrient solution. This method of anchoring the plants is a great improvement over former ones, but there are two drawbacks to the method so far as commercial use is concerned. First, the excelsior does not make a strong support; second, the solution must be aerated by air pumps since the roots are completely submerged in liquid.

Sand Culture

Even before Dr. Gericke came out with hydroponics, scientists in the Rhode Island Experimental Station found that carnations would do very well when planted in clean sand to which nitrogen potassium and phosphorous were added.

Meanwhile Dr. J. W. Shive in the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station at New Brunswick, N. J. made progress with this method. He succeeded in producing excellent results in sand by feeding a nutrient solution to the plants through a glass tube drop by drop. This method makes it possible to perform a great many experiments in a small amount of space with a variety of solutions.



This sketch shows how the time switch, pump, and overflow are arranged in a gravel culture bench. Ordinary plant benches may be adapted for Soil-less Culture by making them waterproof with tar paper and asphalt emulsion.

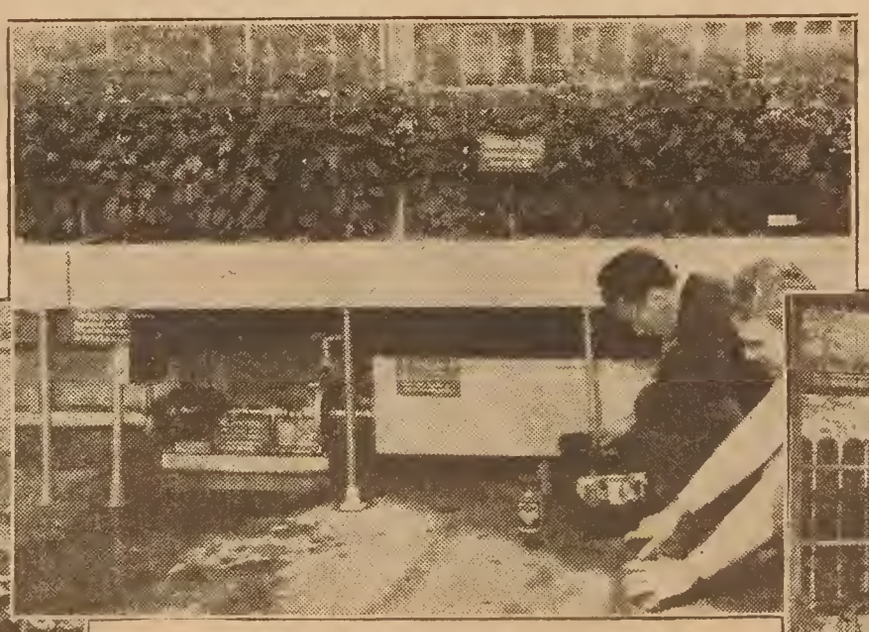
Gravel Culture

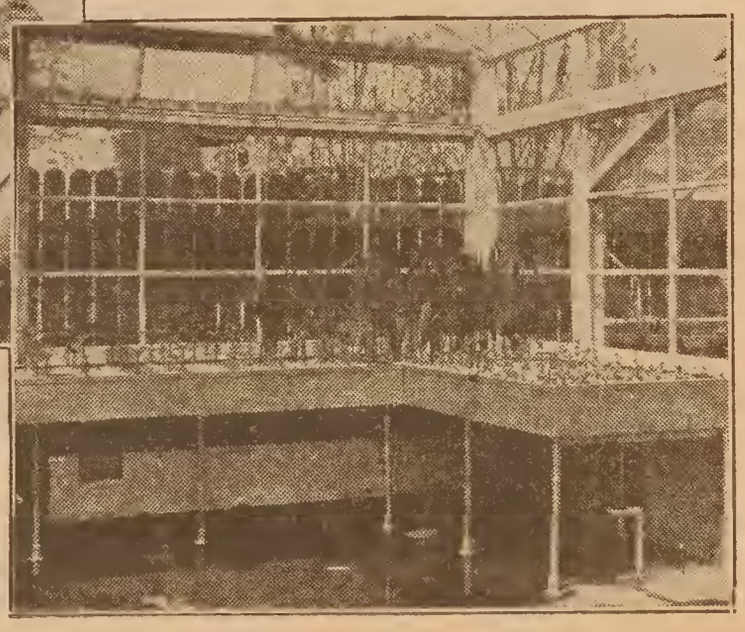
None of these earlier methods gained much consideration from the practical man. It wasn't until a few years ago when an entirely different technique was brought out that a commercial man became sold on the idea. This new method was brought out by Purdue University and the New Jersey Experimental Station at about the same time under the name of Gravel or Cinder Culture.

Gravel or cinders that are washed clean of nutrients and salts are placed in a water-tight bench to support the roots of the plants. The nutrient solution is held in a storage tank underneath the bench — see illustration. An electric pump controlled by a time switch pumps the solution up into the plant bench and waters them by sub-irrigation one or more times a day as required.

It was Ohio State University and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station that showed the commercial flower grower the advantages and ways to use Soil-Less Culture. They exhibited with actual examples how savings in labor could be made with it, and now its use is spreading rapidly among commercial and vegetable growers who have glass. Many amateurs have also gone in for it, and more will follow just as soon as they learn what fine results it will produce for (Continued on page 547)

Tomatoes, beans and miscellaneous crops growing in Gravel Culture.





Left: Roses being grown in Gravel. They were planted on January 28th, and photographed on July 1st, 1939. (Ohio State University Greenhouses). Center: Chrysanthemums growing in Gravel Culture. (Cornell University, 1939 World's Fair). Right: Marigolds, Gladioli, and Zinnias growing in Gravel. (Cornell University, 1939 World's Fair).

The Growth and Development of the Apple Juice Industry

By R. E. Marshall

During the past decade America has become definitely juice conscious. In 1930, there were probably not to exceed two million cases of fruit and vegetable juices produced commercially, and more than half of that amount was tomato juice, which was only in its third season of commercial production. The writer has not seen data for last season, but it is probable that fully 35 million cases of fruit and vegetable juices were processed. This is a phenomenal growth and leads one to say that Americans are drinking the fruits and vegetables that they formerly ate.

Prior to this development, the processing of apple juice was attempted many times by individuals in various parts of the country but until two or three years ago every attempt on a commercial scale ended in failure. There were two good reasons for this failure, the principal one being that no really satisfactory methods of processing had yet been developed. The old holding method of sterilization resulted in an "apple sauce" or "pasteurized" taste, and the public did not care for the product. Secondly, the consuming public had not reached the "juice conscious" stage. But with the new processes now in use and the technical equipment at hand there is no reason why the consumption of apple juice cannot be made to equal that of grapefruit, pineapple, or tomato juices. It all depends upon whether the processors of apple juice will make the product from only wholesome fruit and use modern methods of processing.

Apple juice has an eye appeal unequaled by any of the so-called big volume juices and it has a distinctive flavor and a high quality. It possesses nearly all the healthful properties of the raw product and is ready to be served at low cost. A consumer survey conducted in Lansing and East Lansing during the past Winter shows that 40 per cent of apple consumption in this area was in the form of juice. This area is probably not typical of most urban parts of Michigan in that consumers have had a longer time in which to become acquainted with quality apple juice. Nevertheless, it again lends weight to the statement previously made, that the public now prefers to drink a substantial portion of the fruit it consumes.

Michigan has a definite objective towards which it is working in the development of apple juice. The normal commercial Michigan production of apples, exclusive of those usually designated as cider or vinegar stock, is about six million bushels. If 20 to 25 per cent of this amount (1,200,000 to 1,500,000 bushels) can be diverted to high grade processed apple juice, a big step will have been taken in helping to solve the merchandizing problem for apples, because grades below U. S. No. 1 would then be largely eliminated from fresh fruit shipments. Such a goal would result in the production of 1 to 1¼ million cases of apple juice. It is believed that the 1940 juice production in Michigan will already be nearly half this amount.

Other States, too, should be and probably are developing such a plan. But New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, or any other State for that matter will never be able to produce and successfully merchandize (sell at a price that will warrant the growers a fair income per bushel for, say, Utility grade) a million cases of apple juice annually unless the processors attain and maintain certain standards.

One of the quickest and surest ways to kill consumer interest in apple juice is to attempt to make it from vinegar stock apples that can often be purchased for 15 to 20 cents per hundred weight. Only wholesome apples should be used. Apples that have decayed spots, or worms, those that are immature, and apples that have laid on the ground for several days cannot be regarded as wholesome. Even an occasional apple with a decayed spot will impart a characteristically musty taste to the expressed juice. Apples that are undersize or poorly colored or those that are blemished by scab, stings, russeting, mechanical injuries, etc., may still be wholesome and used for the production of a juice of good quality.

Further, only mature apples should be used. The National Apple Institute now proposes that apple juice shall be not less than 11.5 degrees Brix. If this standard is adopted for promulgation by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, it will discourage the use of immature drops and will prevent using more than a small percentage of immature fruits in the preparation of any batch of juice for processing.

The apples used for production of juice should be clean, not necessarily chemically clean, but clean from the standpoint of sanitation, and the juice should be produced under sanitary conditions. This may appear to be a superfluous statement, but the writer could take you to plants that produce an attractive product yet which would not welcome the consuming public because of the unsanitary conditions which could be seen. The writer believes that apple juice plants should maintain the same sanitary standards as are required of canning factories and that they should be inspected by canning factory inspectors. Furthermore, apple juice plants should let it be known that visitors are welcome. Everything possible should be done to gain the confidence of a public that is inclined to associate cider mills with worms, decay and insanitary conditions, and make it realize that modern ideas of sanitation prevail.

The writer favors clarification and filtration of the juice because consumer demand studies with both non-processed and processed juices made during the past eight years show that people in Central Michigan prefer and are willing to pay substantially more for filtered juice. That this may not be true for other regions is readily admitted. It appears, then, that any packer of apple juice should study his outlets and pack a cloudy or a clear juice as consumer preference dictates.

If a clear juice is to be packed, the juice should be subjected to a clarification prior to filtration; otherwise, the rate of filtration may be too slow to be practical. We have tried every method of clarification that has come to our attention and the most practical one is still the so-called enzymic (Pectinol) clarification.

As for the details of processing, apple juice is very sensitive to heat treatment. Prolonged heating, such as is employed in the holding pasteurization where the product is held at a temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 to 30 minutes, invariably imparts a cooked, apple sauce, or pasteurized taste resulting from the carmelization of sugars. No one has been able to develop and maintain a substantial business where such methods have been employed with apple juice. The use of chemical preservatives is not to be recommended. Various other methods of processing have been developed, but the only one that all experiment stations working with apple juice recommend at this time is flash sterlization.

The flash sterilization equipment consists of a flattened and coiled monel metal or stainless steel tube through which the juice is pumped. This tubing is enclosed in an iron casing into which live steam or hot water is conducted. The rate of heat transfer from steam or hot water to the juice is so rapid under these conditions that the temperature of the juice is raised from, say, 55 to 170 degrees Fahrenheit in three to five seconds. This hot juice is immediately conducted into cans or bottles which are filled completely to exclude as much oxygen as possible on closing. The hot juice sterilizes the container in a few seconds and then the closed container with its juice is cooled to less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit by having it rotate under a spray of cold water.

The total lapse of time from the moment the juice enters the flattened tube until the filled container is cooled is usually less than three minutes. This time factor seems to be extremely important in processing to preserve natural apple flavor and aroma and in avoiding off-flavors. Since the time factor is important, the prompt and rapid cooling of the filled

(Continued on page 545)

Upper: The old in apple juice production—now giving way to improved, modern methods. Lower: The new in apple juice production—processing equipment used for apple juice investigations at the Michigan Experiment Station. A is a double unit (only one unit is recommended for commercial installations) flash sterilizer with juice intake at B and outlet at C. Steam intake is at D and outlet for condensed steam is at E. This unit is also equipped for filling bottles from three siphon-type fillers at F. The fully automatic can closing machine is leased. Closed cans invert on to belt supported by G. H is cooling equipment so constructed that cans rotate at about 100 r.p.m. under a spray of cold tap water.

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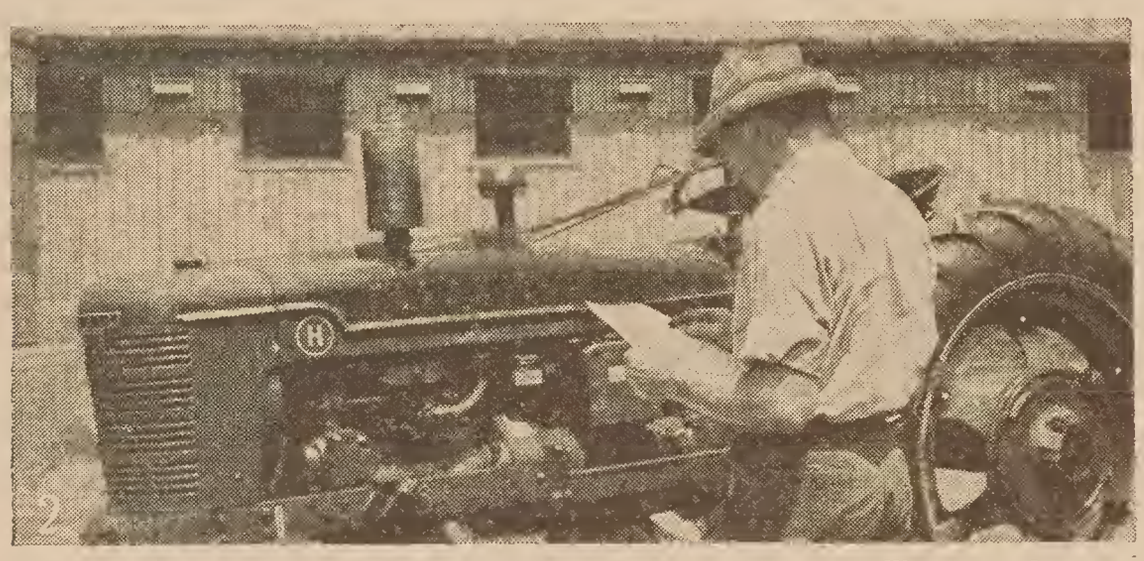

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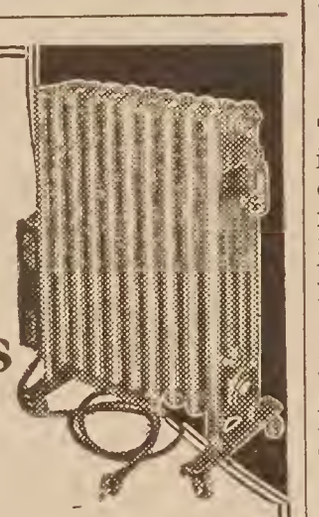

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Polyantha Roses

Polyantha roses, the small-flowering variety, are the most decorative of all roses but they have not been given the attention they merit. They flower profusely twice in the season and are a decided asset to any garden, or community where masses of bloom are desired. It is better to class them with the flowering bushes than with the Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. When they are better known they will be considered as indispensable as Forsythia, Spirea and Weigela.

Polyanthas should be grouped at some point where color is needed in early and late Summer. Nine to 11 bushes of one variety, planted in staggered rows 15 inches apart, make an effective display. Staged in beds at the base of a stone wall, with dwarf columnar evergreens for contrast, they cannot be surpassed. Massed in the rose garden the brilliant colors come at an opportune time; the Hybrid teas are resting after their first prodigal display and the climbers are through for the season.

ing branches cut out. The roses will be in full flower by mid-June and provide a sheet of color for a month or more. When the display is over, the stems are again cut back, even though some bear buds, to one foot, to keep the growth uniform. Bright gleaming new foliage will soon appear and is, almost as attractive, though not so brilliant, as the flowers. The bushes should be dusted with sulphur to protect them from black-spot and mildew and sprayed with Black Leaf 40 to prevent aphis.

About the middle of August the bushes burst again into full bloom. The clusters are as large and colorful as in early Summer and come at a time when other bushes have finished flowering. No further pruning is needed and blossoms will continue until frost.

It is a simple matter to increase one's stock of Polyantha roses by means of cuttings. Unlike the Hybrid Tea they root easily and with careful cultivation will produce fine flowering bushes in two years. When many are required it is a good plan to buy a few bushes of several good

Polyantha roses are colorful in groups.

Cameo and Golden Salmon Superior are among the best in the orange-salmon group (most vivid of all); Sparkler has brilliant red clusters and the flowers of Miss Edith Cavell are red with a scarlet glow. Cecile Brunner "Sweetheart Rose" is exquisite with its flowers of pale pink touched with yellow. Sunshine, rightly named, is a tawny-yellow and, to add to its attractiveness, is sweet scented.

Polyanthas roses need a rich soil containing plenty of humus, such as well-rotted manure and should be fed with tankage or dried blood, two trowels to a bush, in early Spring and after their first flowering. The nozzle should be removed from the hose and the ground saturated with water after the fertilizer is applied. If manure cannot be obtained leafmold, peat moss and bone meal should be worked into the soil before planting, but nothing can take the place of cow-manure, either as a mulch or in the bed proper.

The bushes should be pruned, in late March, to within a foot of the ground and all dead wood and cross-varieties and produce as many more as are needed by cuttings. Take these in July when the bushes are being pruned after their first flowering. Use only those that have borne large trusses of pure color; discard those which show any divergence from the original shade. Take from six to eight inches of the lower part of the cut off stems and strip of all but the two upper leaves. Insert them for half their length in a rich compost of fine leafmold mixed with a little sand, cover with glass, and leave undisturbed until the following Spring.

Transplant the new bushes without disturbing the soil about their roots and plant them firmly in cultivated soil. Water the hole before putting in the plant, and cover the surface with well-rotted manure, humus or leafmold. Keep them watered, cultivated and fertilized, and cut off the flower clusters as they commence to form. By Autumn or the following Spring they will be ready for their permanent place in the garden. Bank the beds with a protective material for the first Winter.

Washington, D. C. MRS. W. W. E.

250,000 at New Jersey Fair

The New Jersey State Fair at Trenton, September 22-29, was of interest to farmers from every part of the State as well as some from nearby Pennsylvania. A total of 250,000 attendance was reported. Numerous fine exhibits of fruits and vegetables from all sections of the State indicated taht New Jersey is justly called "The Garden State." Among the many fine county exhibits were those of Sussex, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Mercer, Warren and Monmouth Counties. The poultry, dairy and general livestock entries were also outstanding features.

Sunday, September 22, was Opening Day. Monday was Children's Day and drew a record attendance of 50,000. Tuesday was Trenton Day and was marked by a crocheting contest won by Mrs. Peter Chlodnicki of Rockaway, with 83 scallops in one hour. Grange and Farm Bureau Day was on Wednesday. Among the list of excellent County Grange exhibits were those from Warren, Mercer, Sussex, Monmouth, Somerset and Middlesex counties, all having fruit, vegetables and other farm produce of fine quality and appearance. Thursday was Governor's Day marked by the Governor's reception and review of the fair as well as an address by Governor A. Harry Moore. Friday was Mercer County Day and also National Defense Day. Saturday was Bucks County Day and also saw the final awards in all departments. The afternoon saw thrilling midget automobile races with some 30 cars competing. Sunday was marked with regular automobile races.

Numerous poultry exhibits were entered. First ratings on White Leghorn Regular Cockerel went to John Frudden of Monmouth County, Barred Rock Regular Cockerel to Charles Connell, Jr., of Morris, New Hampshire to Jack Aprill of Essex, Rhode Island Red to Ralph Voorhees of Monmouth County.

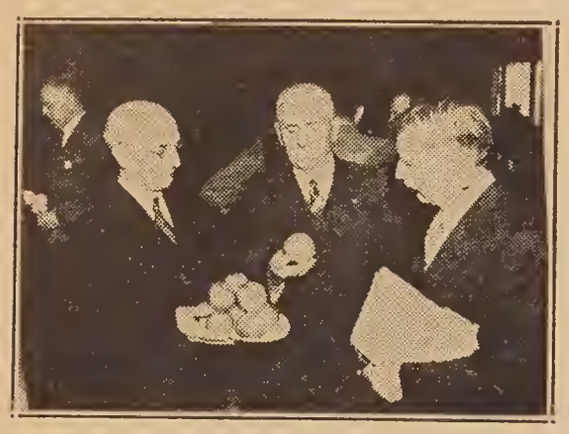
Awards were also made for the 4-H Junior Agricultural Clubs. Many of the most outstanding exhibits were those made by members of the 4-H Junior Farm Clubs of the State. Some of the best of these were shown by Middlesex, Burlington, Sussex, Warren, Mercer, Salem and Hunterdon in each of which there is a special County Club Leader.

Some of the principal dairy awards included Grand Champion Holstein bull to Harry Stout, Jr. of Belvidere, Warren County and Grand Champion Jersey bull to Milton Underwood of Kingston, Middlesex County.

J. W. W.

N. Y. Fruit Growers Meet

European conditions are not regarded by Western New York fruit growers as particularly damaging to growers in America. They contend that plant breeding will go on and every effort will be made to increase consumption of fruits locally. More and more fruit surpluses will go into



P. J. Parrott, director New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, George A. Morse, Williamson, president New York State Fruit Growers Association, and Richard Wellington, also of the Geneva Station, inspecting the Haralson apple introduced to the fruit growers for the first time at their annual meeting in Geneva.

fruit juices, growing rapidly in popularity as improved methods of manufacture, blending and the like are discovered in the laboratories.

At the 22nd Annual Meeting of the New York State Fruit Testing Association held at the New York State Experiment Station in Geneva last month, the attitude of both scientists and the growers was to give the customer something better for his money and the profits will take care of themselves.

An exhibition of fruits, to which many well known Western New York growers contributed, was the outstanding feature of the gathering. There was an extensive display of grapes, peaches, apples, plums, pears and small fruits.

In the grapes, interest centered in the French hybrids of which the Seibel 1,000 is regarded as a promising wine grape for New York State. There also were the new station varieties, Van Buren, Buffalo, Fredonia , Seneca and a number of promising but as yet unnamed seedlings.

The display of plum varieties attracted much attention. While not as popular in the State as in former years, experts believe it will return with the introduction of new varieties. Plums have fallen into disfavor because most of them were sour and of poor flavor. The new varieties are of such high quality and delicate flavor that growers believe the market can be recaptured.

The trend toward more attractive packs, made still more convenient for the housewife to purchase and handle, was seen in table grapes packed in two quart cardboard baskets. The containers were designed to pack neatly in crates and do away with possible crushing and damage. In connection with a display of the station's "Indian Summer" red raspberry, it is reported that the two-crop berry had returned a handsome profit for one Western New York grower who had planted them commercially. The berries are large, firm and of good flavor.

There was also an interesting display of cultivated blueberries, raised near Maple View. Packed in pint containers, the berries were

George M. Howe, fruit specialist at the Geneva Station, Geneva, shows the Beurre Dumont pear — a new variety introduced at the Station to Edward R. Clarke, prominent Western New York fruit grower.

covered with cellophane and each attractively labeled.

Among the new varieties of apples were two new crabapples, Young America and Dolgo, both of which have been tested and found excellent for jelly. The Dolgo, smaller than the Young America, is being grown in South Dakota from seed imported from Russia. P. B. O.

The Growth and Development of the Apple Juice Industry

(Continued from page 543)

container plays nearly as large a part in proper processing as does flash sterilization.

The glass bottle has long been used for processed fruit juices. It possesses certain advantages over tin, the chief of which is that it permits displaying an attractive product so that the product may speak for itself. The can, on the other hand, handles much more satisfactorily in the processing plant, warehouse, car or truck, and retail store. Plain tin cans should never be used, because the juice fades or loses color and deteriorates in quality and flavor rather soon after processing. Only enamel-lined cans that the manufacturer can guarantee should be used. Glass containers must be handled with care. They should be warmed before filling and the cooling water should not be cold enough to cause the glass to crack. Glass manufacturers are now producing glass bottles that withstand rather great temperature differences.

The growing interest in apple juice and its promise as an important outlet for low grade but wholesome apples has caused the National Apple Institute to take steps toward safeguarding this new industry by formulating recommendations for standards. If these recommendations are approved by the majority of the present packers, they will be presented to the federal authorities with the request that they form the basis of promulgated standards. The recommendations are as follows:

1. Pure apple juice shall be the expressed juice of whole, mature, sound, wholesome, properly cleaned apples.
2. The juice shall be produced under sanitary conditons.
3. The specific gravity shall be not less than 11.5 degrees Brix, (Specific gravity 1.045, comparable reading).
4. The juice shall possess a typical apple flavor and aroma.
5. The juice shall be handled and processed in equipment protected against abnormal absorption of metal. The same requirement shall apply to metal containers.

For more detailed information on the handling and processing of apple juice the reader is referred to available publications of various experiment stations. The writer has in this article merely attempted to outline the possibilities for apple juice and to point out some things that must be avoided if such an industry is to develop.

Charles Thompson, county agent leader, judging a fine 4-H class of Guernsey calves at the N. J. Fair.

A Long Hike and a Win

Last month, young Shirley Clark, 13 year old 4-H Club member of Strafford, New Hampshire, decided to show her two year old Guernsey heifer at the Rochester Fair. With no means of conveyance, she decided to walk. This she did leading her heifer, and after an eight mile hike that took her 5½ hours, she got to the show and finished second in junior fitting and showmanship.

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Marketing Crops on Delmarva

A field of gladiolas was harvested and the opening blooms loaded a large truck, later to be joined by other trucks, loaded more heavily, but not so bulkily, with cantaloupes and watermelons. The watermelons were from the southern end of the peninsula but the spicy scented cantaloupes came from neighboring fields. "My!" exclaimed a motorist in a Vermont car, "Don't those flowers smell heavenly!"

Delmarva could easily produce an enormous quantity of early blossoms for northern markets if such existed but as things are, they don't. Catering must still be for the grosser appetites; the aesthetic is one which is yet to be developed.

Our cantaloupes this year are of very fine quality as they always are when the fruit has developed without being deluged by rain. Sufficient showers came to assure moisture for the roots in well tended land and a fiery sun has worked unhindered manufacturing the esters and sugar which make exquisitely flavored fruits. Persians assert that cantaloupes — muskmelons — must not be wetted by anything but dew from the time the fruits set till they are fully ripened if they are to be perfect. I have tasted such fruit grown on masses of vegetation floating in a shallow lagoon off the Shat-el-Arab and my much older palate still gives the palm to it. Nevertheless, many local cantaloupes came very near perfection this year. They were moved in volume and continued to do so as long as the market remained high enough to pay for package and selling fee. The crop was not large; there was a heavy reduction of the acreage set out on Delmarva as far as can be judged by observation and farmers' remarks. A decade back, no more fruit than is now in sight would have sent prices to famine heights.

Those who are so sure that chance has no part in men's lives evidently have not given full consideration to the vagaries of the weather. The most didactic of these logicians would have been hard put to it had he accompanied me recently on a 400 mile tour of Delmarva, for chance very obviously was having a lot to do with the welfare of my fellow farmers. The accident of location meant all the difference between fair crops and failures; in some cases a few yards meant all the difference. The dry spell with rapid evaporation was interrupted by thunder showers which drenched sharply limited strips of territory leaving that immediately adjacent parched and arid. To a farmer who knows the anxious labor and hopes that are part of every foot of cropped land, the sight of drought stricken plants is pitiful; when it is associated with the man-made difficulties of recent years, it becomes tragic.

In strong contrast the farms that the thunder bird had visited showed the blessing of this passage. Those farmers are doubly fortunate for while crops everywhere in this region are light, market demand has now raised the price of some to the profit point. The first bulk of cucumbers to move netted little more than a backache to the growers; of very high quality, they mostly sold close to 40 cents a bushel. Quite often even that figure was high; a lot sold as low as 30 cents in tubs that cost the growers almost 15 cents apiece. Two cents block fee left 13 cents for 100-125 choice cucumbers. Many patches were disked up, the growers hoping to cut their loss by seeding the land to a Fall crop. But drought persisted in northern fields and the demand became clamorous. Local prices went above $2 a bushel and forehanded farmers regretted their haste. Even overgrown, knotted culls were eagerly accepted at 50 cents a bushel and up. It is a puzzle no agricultural politician has yet explained why farm prices can range so widely when retail prices fluctuate so little. When cucumbers sold locally at 10 for a cent, city retailers sold them at two or three for a dime; when farmers received two cents or better apiece for them, they still could be bought by city housewives for a nickel apiece.

This particular puzzle is not entirely confined to central markets; an enormous quantity of tomatoes is canned every year on the peninsula and prices of the love apples vary widely at the receiving racks. The lower peninsula sells its earliest crop as green packs and this year received 50 cents a basket for the first picked; a comfortable price, as picking cost only four cents. But that didn't last long; soon the tomatoes started to blush and pickings had to be taken in part to local canneries which paid 15 cents tops for a five gallon basket. As stock was pushed on them prices were shaved until some cases were reported of growers receiving only four cents for a basket of good tomatoes. Eight cents was quite common. Later a cannery in the very middle of the peninsula is paying 10 cents a basket for all acceptable stock. A glance at grocery shelves will reveal no such fluctuation as this in retail prices.

Peach growers have been none too well satisfied during recent years yet fresh peach orchards are being started at many points in this area. Apparently there is a trend toward a condition which existed before the prohibition era. At one time very extensive peach and apple orchards occupied a much greater amount of Delmarva than is at present the case. A small proportion of the fruit produced — the choicest — went to nearby central markets but the great bulk of it was treated at local presses and the juice, after natural fermentation, distilled. The peach and the apple brandies went to markets far beyond any the fresh fruit could have reached in those pre-refrigerator car days. A very small amount of the fruit was dried for home consumption — and still is — but it does not appear that any serious attempt has ever been made to develop a dried fruit industry here and even now very little fruit is canned commercially.

There is always an explanation when apparent opportunities remain neglected and perhaps in this instance such is to be found in the variation of quality in our fruit from year to year. The short Summer droughts that are so aggravating in the East not only reduce crop volume, they also greatly affect quality. The big crop of peaches in Delmarva this season was not a crop of big peaches. The fruit ran decidedly small and much of it was dry and mealy and some even astringent. It was generally well colored and looked attractive enough which made the poor flavor especially disappointing. For all of our research and scientific methods and controls, Nature continues to surprise us with her inexhaustible bag of tricks and crops elude the utmost efforts of planners and would be regimenters.

The peaches were disappointing but our watermelons, though running small and at most not more than half a crop, have the fine flavor that always is to be found in melons which have formed under a hot sun without much dilution from rains. Prices per melon have ranged from 8 to 25 cents at local points. This is net to the growers as neither package nor auction block fee are required for watermelons. Farmers themselves pretty generally agree that marketable watermelons can be grown for an average of about 10 cents apiece. Cost this year will be higher as crop per acre is short. Still, the price so far has been high enough to leave a comfortable margin.

Watermelon acreage on Delmarva varies greatly over a cycle of years that is controlled by the time land must be left free from the crop in order to thwart nematodes and other enemies. We are in the period now when the maximum amount of clean land is available. To some extent income from watermelons must be regarded as savings from previous years. In a short while much land will again become unsuitable and failures will stop many of our farmers from seeding this crop. Everybody knows about the 10 year cycle but few seem to live up to their knowledge until dying vines and loss of labor and investment remind them.

C.

Poultry Scratch Feed

I have corn, oats and wheat to use for a scratch feed for my White Leghorn pullets. Would you advise what proportion of each should I use. Also should I increase or decrease the amount according to the month?

G. P. S.
New York.

Wheat, corn and heavy oats are useful scratch feed grains. They may be used in proportion of equal parts corn and wheat and half as much oats. Light oats carry so much fiber that it is poor practice to use many of them in poultry feed. This mixture of grain for scratch feed may well be continued right through the season. Any change that is desired with the feeding can be made gradually with a mash by adding a little more high protein material to the mash unless a commercial mash is used.

There are so many methods of feeding hens that prove successful that evidently no one method can be considered best in any all-around way. The hens need enough corn for bodily development and the amount of fat that it is wholesome for them to put on. Wheat and oats carry more protein, and in the mash this is always supplemented with meat scrap and high protein grains.

Greenhouses for Connecticut

Construction has finally begun on the experimental research greenhouses approved for the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station by the last General Assembly by an appropriation of $15,000. This will provide for three small houses. One will be devoted exclusively to experimental work in vegetable breeding and improvement, using such crops as corn, beets, and peppers. Another house will be devoted entirely to the study of plant diseases. New fungicides can be tried out twice a year, once in the field, and once in the greenhouse to determine the effect on plants as well as their efficiency in the control of diseases. The third house will be assigned to work in the control of insect pests.

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Photo—N. J. Dept. of Agriculture

WINNERS AT TRI-COUNTY FARMERS' AUCTION MARKET, HIGHTSTOWN, N. J. *Members of the Monmouth County 4-H Club, who won the potato grading contest, left to right; Harry Horowitz, Hightstown; Frank Biddle, Jr., Freehold; James DeHart, Freehold; Edward Wacyra, Freehold; James Moore, Freehold; Charles Wikoff, Jr., Tennent; Lemuel Wilson, Freehold. C. W. Waddington, at extreme right, is a representative of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, who purchased their 41 bags of 15-pound labeled potatoes for 3.2 cents per pound above the wholesale market price of .8 cents.*

What About Soil-less Culture Now?

(Continued from page 542)

them with little effort.

Labor, the most expensive part of greenhouse operation is where the big saving lies. It is greatly cut down because there is practically no soil to prepare, sterilize, fertilize or change each season. There is no weeding to do either, and watering is taken care of automatically by the time switch. These savings more than offset the first cost of equipment within a few years, and make it profitable for the greenhouse flower grower to use.

A Boon to the Amateur

While Soil-less Culture may not appeal to the professional who has a specialized knowledge of growing with soil, it is ideal for the amateur whose knowledge is limited. By simply following definite instructions, he can produce results with this method which very nearly approach the professionals. Superior yields to those produced in good soil are not claimed, but far better crops can be produced than in mediocre soil.

Uniform crops may be produced time and again, too, under the same conditions of light, temperature, solution, etc., and the fact that the watering is taken care of automatically with a time clock is a real help to the amateur gardener who doesn't have a great deal of time to devote to his hobby.

Nutrient Solutions Easy to Prepare

Many Universities and Agricultural Experiment Stations have published bulletins on Soil-less Culture which they are glad to send you for the asking. The formulas may differ, but all have been tested and may be relied upon to perform as recommended.

The ingredients are inexpensive. They may be purchased for a few cents a pound from a chemical supply house, or if that is inconvenient, your druggist has them, or can get them for you though he will supply pharmaceutical grades and charge a higher price.

The solutions are easy to prepare. Anyone can do it by measuring out the materials, just as a cook does in following a recipe. It is best to use an inexpensive scale, but where small quantities are involved, measurements can be made with a teaspoon.

Regular greenhouse benches may be converted into Soil-less Culture benches by lining them with waterproof building paper and painting with asphalt emulsion. The asphalt paint should be bought especially for the purpose. A grade that does not contain tar or material that is toxic to plant life is now available. Cheesecloth also makes a very satisfactory covering when painted with asphalt emulsion.

Many different formulas have been recommended by different sources. The difference between them is not very great, and all have been tested and proven satisfactory on many crops, and are being used by leading Universities and commercial men.

Solutions used in gravel or water cultures may be made of commercial grade chemicals so long as they do not contain an excess of fluorine or some other undesirable chemical.

All nutrient solutions are either changed or the nutrients are replenished each month or more often. The water level is kept nearly constant by adding water each day as it is lost by evaporation.

Minor elements other than iron need not be added if commercial-grade chemicals are used. Iron is added as ferrous sulfate, one-half ounce to each 100 gallons of water.

*A single WP solution should be used for bulbs and all newly planted crops. When the crop becomes established the solution is doubled.

References

Bulletins or circulars on Soil-less Culture are obtainable on request from the Universities and Experiment Stations listed below:

The Water-Culture Method for Growing Plants Without Soil. California Agricultural Experiment Station, Circular 347. Berkeley, Calif.

Nutrient Solution Methods of Greenhouse Crop Production. Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Circular 232 Revised, Lafayette, Ind., 1937.

Methods of Growing Plants in Solution and Sand Cultures, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 636, New Brunswick, N. J., 1937.

Soil-less Culture of Plants. Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, Cornell University, Leaflet, Ithaca, N. Y., 1939.

Growing Roses and Carnations in Soil-less Culture, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., 1940.

Nutrient Culture by R. E. Young, Waltham Field Station, Massachusetts State College.

The Home Gardener Can Easily Try It

Anyone interested in gardening can try out this fascinating method of growing plants right in his own home. Plant seeds, or set young plants in sand, and feed them with nutrient solution daily. Follow one of the formulas provided by the Universities, or use a simple one that you can prepare from ordinary household articles as follows: One teaspoon each of epsom salts and saltpetre, two teaspoons each of household ammonia and baking powder (alum free). Dissolve each ingredient separately in a quart of water, and then combine all to make one gallon of solution. Feed each pot one-half pint daily and wash the sand with a pint of water once a week to remove accumulated ammonia.

Roundheaded Apple Tree Borer

I have a nice apple orchard of 24 acres but I have been losing a lot of trees with borers. Can you tell me how to get rid of them before they kill all the trees. The trees are from 2 to 10 years old and in sod. Would it help to plow between the rows and cultivate for a year or two? I have been cutting out the borers with a knife but it is a slow process.

Pennsylvania. L. S. W.

The roundheaded apple tree borer is, as you suggest, one of the most destructive pests. There is a bit of interesting information coming to light which indicates that young trees which are regularly sprayed for insect and disease troubles beginning the first year the trees are set are less likely to be injured than those which are not sprayed. If this is true it means that growers can avoid a great deal of grief by putting on an insurance spray on young apple trees beginning the first year the trees are set. There have been preventive suggestions made ranging all the way from ill smelling materials, to wrapping the trees with newspaper. Tarred paper has been used by some but the complication of winter injury brought on by the absorption of the sun's rays by the black paper has sometimes caused more damage than the borers.

As you suggest, clean cultivation is a real help; at least try to keep rank growth of weeds, water sprouts and other growth from accumulating about the base of the tree. Once the borers are in the tree the best plan is to dig them out carefully with a kinfe, exactly as you are doing. There is a new device now on the market which consists of a one-quart pressure tank with a long hollow needle-like wire. The wire is inserted into the borer entry and a shot of material sent into the tunnel under pressure from the container. It has not been widely tried but those who have tried it are quite enthusiastic. You can secure it from any good fruit-grower supply house. H.B.T.

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Magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts)	6.0	7.4	1.8	7.2
Monocalcium phosphate			3.8	3.8
Calcium sulfate			21.2	17.1
Superphosphate		4.2		
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Muriate of potash		2.8		
Calcium nitrate	10.0			
Ammonium phosphate	2.0			

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Should Apples be Taxed?

WITH prices relatively higher than a year ago and with a somewhat more satisfied feeling apparent among eastern fruit growers, there is danger that some of the very real accomplishments in fruit sales and promotion of recent years may be checked. This would be a pity, for much progress has been made; just a little additional push this season may well result in some lasting benefits to the industry against the lean days that are sure to come.

The topic of sales and promotion, for example, must be kept alive and thoroughly aired on every platform where timely fruit problems are discussed. And some of the specific questions that need answering are: Is fruit promotional work necessary? Is the plan of voluntary contribution the best way to raise funds for this purpose? Should there be a compulsory State tax? If there should be a State tax, what should the amount be?

Already the taxes on various agricultural products to raise funds for advertising are surprisingly varied and productive—oysters, Maine potatoes, cranberries, walnuts, Washington State apples, California grape wines, Christmas trees, and milk, to mention only a few. Last year Michigan led in eastern circles by imposing a State tax on apples. Unfortunately the ground work seems not to have been sufficiently well laid, for the rank and file of growers were not in entire sympathy with the idea, the mechanics of the situation were not well adjusted when the act went into operation, the act itself was declared unconstitutional, and much headway was lost. Yet this Michigan experience was not without some gain. It has called attention to the proximity of a State tax and has brought the topic out into the open for discussion in places where it was never heard before.

As is so often the case when the ground is uncertain, a good plan is to step slowly and carefully. In this respect the report of the Committee on Promotion, of the New York State Joint Fruit Committee, under the Chairmanship of Frank Beneway of Ontario, New York, is timely and helpful. It reads in substance as follows:

1. There is definite need for promotional work with fruits.
2. Unification of promotional work on all fruits should be considered.
3. A slight majority of opinion among growers surveyed favors a tax plan rather than a voluntary contribution plan as a means of raising funds for promotional work.
4. Cooperation of all agencies already in existence should be utilized to the utmost—such agencies as the Farm Bureau, the 4-H Clubs, the local schools, chain stores, newspapers, radio, railroads, distributors, College and Station facilities, and the like.
5. Full support should be given to the New York and New England Apple Institute and various industry committees already functioning.
6. Any legislation to raise funds by taxation should be opposed until grower opionion is crystallized.

In this, item No. 6 is of special interest. It suggests that growers themselves are interested in this thing. It shows that they are averse to letting the politicians handle it for them. It shows that they are determined to think it through and to care for it in their own way.

The plain fact is that fruit problems are of chief concern to nobody so much as the fruit grower himself. Those who are interested in fruit and the fruit deal must during the days immediately ahead, give some time and thought to the general topic of promotional work with fruit, and specifically the question "Should Apples be Taxed to Raise Funds for Promotional Work?"

Farmers Take Action

PRODUCERS in the New York milk shed are beginning to exert pressure on the proponents of the milk monopoly. It is a promising departure. Greene County dairymen, League members, recently passed a resolution addressed to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture reciting reasons why the price of milk should be revised upwards and demanding immediate action.

Rochester producers complain that when the Rochester State Order went into effect, the price fixed was $3 a cwt., but on May 1, the price was reduced to $2.65, and that the dealers, which includes the Dairymen's League, did not pass the deduction on to consumers. On the contrary consumers paid the same, and dealers got the extra 35 cents. Producers have demanded a return to the $3 a 100 lbs. price. The producers recite in their demand that consumers pay 14 cents a quart — $6.58 a cwt. — and ask for a fair share of the price that consumers are able and willing to pay. They ask that the increase apply also to milk used to produce cream. They request further that the service charges be reduced. A hearing was held in Rochester last month to consider the demands.

At a hearing in Harrisburg, Pa., the United Farmers of America, the Keystone Dairy Farmers, and others requested that the "classification" plan be abandoned and that a "one-price system" be adopted for payment to producers. Joseph C. Hearing, president of the United Farmers of America said the classification on utilization of milk as practiced today was injurious to producers. The hearing was before the State Milk Control Board on a proposal to increased prices for Western Pennsylvania.

Dairymen of the New York metropolitan area thus far have demanded increased prices in vain. The early frosts have destroyed the corn crop in large areas of the State and severe drouth in some sections has reduced other crops. Labor and supply costs have increased. As the State Order reduced the price paid farmers without any reduction to consumers, so the Federal-State regime makes drastic reductions in the metropolitan market to farmers while the consumers continue to pay from 14½ to 18 cents a quart or from $7.82 to $8.46 a cwt. Hearings have just been completed in New York City, Albany, and Syracuse to discuss a revision of prices.

We are told that this is all a cooperative system organized and operated by farmers themselves. Yet there are intimations that the harmony between Federal, State and dealer agencies is not 100 per cent. The big dealers keep prudently silent. We confess that we are not in their confidence, but we do submit that if the Big-3 had plenary powers over the price and distribution of milk, the present domination and the prices of milk are just about what they would put into effect for their own comfort and profit.

However, the pressure being exerted by dairy farmers is encouraging and inspiring. It is their one hope, and if it is pursued by a considerable body of producers, with the sole aim of justice to all concerned, it will be successful.

October 19 Last Day to Register

AS citizens of state and nation, a privilege and a trust have been handed down to us to select periodically those who shall be our official representatives in directing the country's business. These men are servants, not masters, and it is therefore our job to choose them by ballot system. In order to be eligible to vote on Election Day, November 5, all must first register. This last day to register in upstate New York is October 19. Full details are explained in the article on page 554 of this issue.

The National Dairy Show

THIS week, Pennsylvania is staging the first National Dairy Show in its history. The Show officially opened on Saturday October 12 and continues through this week.

There will be eight full days of cattle competition, horse pulling contests, 4-H Club demonstration team contests and collegiate cattle judging team competitions and an unusually wide variety of entertainment features. In the course of the exposition, nearly $16,000 will be distributed to cattle owners and breeders along with $2,000 for the owners of the nation's best horse pulling teams and scores of grand championships, special trophies and national awards.

About 500 boys and girls, all under 21 years of age and representing 42 of the 48 States have been entered in the 4-H Club cattle judging team and demonstration team contests.

On Apple Merchandising

CAN the apple juice industry be a major factor in the merchandizing of apples? Dr. Roy Marshall of Michigan who has been a leader in this field points out the possibilities on page 543, but most of all shows what must be avoided to keep from destroying the naturally favorable consumer reaction to apple juice. Here is a product which is coming rapidly to the front and which needs reasonable safeguards to maintain its position. The standards recommended for apple juice by the National Apple Institute, as quoted by Dr. Marshall, are a good beginning. Growers, processors, and dealers who are interested in this outlet should waste no time in giving full support to such undertakings.

This New "Dairy Products Mixture"

In connection with your bi-weekly whacks at the Big-3 in the milk business and other phases of what you feel to be the self-perpetuating swindle on us hard-working dairy farmers, I would like to call to your attention — unless you've already seen it—what seems like another darned good windmill to tilt your editorial lance at.

In the current issue of the *Consumers' Union Report* appears a rather lengthy piece on a mixture called Dairy Products Mixture, composed of skim, canned milk, cream, stabilizer, flavoring, sugar and God knows what else, which the New York City Board of Health apparently has sanctioned for use by soda fountains and milk bars in the preparation of milk drinks, presumably the nickel and dime malteds which one can buy most anywhere in the city.

As a dairy farmer, laboring to keep abreast of the endless sanitary regulations imposed by the Board of Health, I can't but agree with *Consumers' Union* that this looks like a strange case of "what is right for the farmer is not the same for the dealer." In other words, adulteration of milk in any way, shape or manner, has long been held the crime unthinkable in the dairy industry in this State. Farmers can't add to or take from their cans, dealers can't separate in the plant and re-combine milk in standardized butterfat form and still sell as fresh, Class 1, Approved, etc. But, in the case of soda fountain drinks which, it seems to me, should just as necessarily be made from pure, whole, fresh milk—else, what are the consumers paying 5c, 10c and 20c for the drinks for—they, apparently, are now being permitted to buy this hodge-podge substitute and use it for fresh milk inasmuch as the customer sitting on the stool in front hasn't the faintest idea whether the soda popper behind the counter is squirting whole milk or lime water into the malted milk mixer. And, of course, by the time the malted milk is whirled up with ice cream, air and filler into the smooth sweet drink, I defy anyone to tell what is in it, aside from some sweet liquid which tastes pretty good going down. Actually, a nickel for a big glassful of this stuff is making 500 per cent profit, I'll wager, while 20 cents—the standard charge—gets the profits into astronomical figures. Of course, one likes to think that the 20 cent malted milk drug stores really use Approved Milk from capped bottles but who knows, who knows? Maybe they empty the sealed bottles and re-fill them with this Dairy Products Mixture. And who are the dealers who sell this stuff to them?

Anyhow, I urgently recommend to your attention the current issue of *Consumers' Union*. Give the Dairymen's League and the Bargaining Agency a chance to lick their wounds for two weeks and take a fall out of Commissioner Rice and the Board of Health — if they deserve it.

Middletown, N. Y. ORRIN T. PIERSON.

Brevities

"DELIGHT thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart." Psa. 37:4.

LAST year forest fires in this country burned over 30,000,000 acres of land. It pays to be careful.

THERE is not much object in selling capons from spring chickens in the Fall. They should be grown through the Winter to get more size, which in the best may run from 7 to 10 pounds.

News on the Milk Front

MILK CASES ARGUED IN ALBANY

LAST week the Court of Appeals sitting in Albany was busy with the consideration of three milk cases. Argued before the Court were the license cases of Mrs. Leslie Begent, Ithaca, and E. M. Dusinberre and Nathan Oaks, Jr., both of Geneva; and also the application of Guernsey Breeders for a special hearing on its claimed 30c differential under the Buffalo Marketing Order.

The Begent and the Dusinberre-Oaks cases involved an interpretation of Section 258-c of the Agriculture and Markets Law and the power of the Commissioner to protect existing dealer monopolies by denying or restricting a dealer's license to a producer where other dealers in the particular market object to its issuance. In both cases, the dealers opposing these applications had been buying their milk from the Dairymen's League, Inlet Valley Farms in Ithaca, and White Springs Dairy and General Milk Company in Geneva. In both cases, the Appellate Division ordered the Commissioner to issue the licenses. This the Commissioner has refused to do and has appealed for a final ruling to the Court of Appeals. The argument of these two cases before the Court last week was short, technical, and to some extent dull. While argued ably, neither side touched on the really important issue vitally affecting dairy farmers—the constitutionality of the statute which gives the Commissioner this arbitrary power to stifle any legitimate entry into the milk business merely because there are others already engaged in the same business who are either afraid or unable to compete. At the close of the argument, Chief Judge Lehman inquired whether the constitutionality of the law was being questioned. He was told it was not but there is still the possibility that the Court may look into the constitutionality on its own motion. We hope it does. Certainly their interest might have been greatly enlivened on the argument, had they been told that if a parallel statute regarding lawyers had been in effect when they themselves were starting in practice, they might well have never reached their present eminence if some armchair bureaucrat had then ruled there were already enough lawyers and they had better go into the grocery business or the insurance business. Thus would the issue have been brought graphically before the highest Court so as to impress upon them the deep significance of the problem that has been presented to them for final determination.

The Guernsey case was ably and clearly argued by Irving Hubbs, former member of the Court. Opposing him was a heavy battery of attorneys including Robert Blabey, representing the Department; Seward A. Miller and Edward Schoeneck, former Lieutenant Governor, both representing the Dairymen's League; Francis L. McElroy for the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, and Harry Suitor for the Buffalo Bargaining Agency. Henry Manley acted as counsel for the producers in both the license cases.

A SUBSIDY FOR MILK DEALERS

Officials have announced a new plan of supplying New York City school children with milk at 1 cent a half pint, or 4 cents a quart. Milk so sold will be classified under the Federal-State Order as relief milk, for which producers are supposed to receive 57 cents below the Class 1 price, or $1.88 a cwt., 4 cents a quart.

Dealers have been invited to submit bids to supply this milk to schools. Federal money will compensate dealers for processing and delivery. Since the cost to dealers and the resale price to schools are the same, that is 4 cents a quart, the Federal Government is thus agreeing to subsidize dealers for every item of cost and expense, with perhaps a little profit thrown in. Under such circumstances, there is certainly a duty imposed on the Administrator to announce publicly the terms of any contract that is given out. In line with his expressed plans to disseminate information, the Administrator should also furnish producers with details as to just how much of the otherwise manufactured milk has, since May 1, been sold by dealers as relief milk. No breakdown of these sales appears ever to have been made and the opportunity for a little additional juggling with this extra classification demands a thorough audit and report on all such sales.

ANOTHER BORDEN ATTEMPT TO CONFUSE

In answer to the request made by dairy farmers that a $2.50 flat price for milk be established, Borden Vice-President Eastlack states:

> "In establishing the Federal-State Marketing Orders, the government has taken the function of price negotiations from the industry. * * * * Prices can be changed only through hearings and when they are so established, become binding on the industry."

Mr. Eastlack knows that is a false statement. So does every officer and director of the Borden Company. Furthermore, it is deliberate in its design to confuse producers and mislead consumers.

Neither the Federal nor the State governments has a single thing to say about prices or price negotiations under the Marketing Orders. The price is rigged entirely on dealer-controlled base prices of butter, cheese and evaporated milk. On the prices that Borden and National Dairy set for these products, and on nothing else, is based the Federal-State uniform price.

Equally false is the statement that prices under the Orders can be changed only through hearings. The Order classification prices are minimum prices and the producers' request for negotiating with dealers on higher prices is therefore legal, proper and necessary.

Borden's bluff, bluster and untruths are gradually getting more obvious and transparent. Nevertheless, this explanation is certainly in order.

F. T. C. BREAKS UP CHEESE MONOPOLY

Five of the six companies originally charged by the Federal Trade Commission with conspiracy in controlling Monroe, Wisconsin, cheese prices have been found guilty of unfair methods of competition and ordered to "cease and desist" in their combination to fix and maintain prices of Swiss and Limburger cheese in that area. The companies subject to the Commission's order are Kraft Cheese Company and its subsidiary, Badger-Brodhead Cheese Company, the Borden Company, J. I. Hoffman Company and its subsidiary, Triangle Cheese Company.

According to the Commission's findings, the dealers held separate meetings among themselves before meeting producers and agreed on the prices they would offer. In most instances according to the Commission, the producers were forced to accept the dealers' terms. The Commission has found that such practices on the part of the dealers tend to unreasonably lessen and restrict competition first, in the purchase of cheese in the Monroe area and second, in the resale price of cheese throughout the entire country.

Bruce Barton for U. S. Senator

BRUCE BARTON was fortunate in his heredity, in his intellectual and spiritual gifts, and in his associates, his environments and his capacity for hard work and straight honest thinking. These natural and acquired gifts have developed him into a useful citizen and a great American.

Photo—Pach Bros., New York

Bruce Barton of New York

He was born in Robbins, Tennesee, in 1886, the first of a family of five. His father was a Doctor of Divinity. At the time of the birth of his first son, he was a circuit-riding preacher. It has been said that the family budget provided only one luxury—books—but as a minister, Reverend Barton gained fame as a churchman and as an authority on Abraham Lincoln. Later the family moved successively to Ohio, Massachusetts, and finally to Oak Park, Ill. It was at the latter place that Bruce grew up and attended the public schools. He earned his way through Amherst College and graduated in 1907.

Bruce began his business career at the age of nine, distributing newspapers. At 14 he was marketing his uncle's maple syrup, and was also a reporter on a local paper. After graduation from college he edited a religious paper and a small household magazine which soon failed financially owing him $1,500. The paper was continued by receivers, Bruce traded his back salary for advertising space in the paper, and cleared up a profit of $2,000, indicating his business resourcefulness. While a sales manager for P. F. Collier and Son, he developed his talent for writing and soon became a notable contributor to national magazines and newspapers, and author of some of the best selling books, notably *The Man Nobody Knows*. This is an interpretation of the life of Christ, which has had world-wide renown.

In 1919 Mr. Barton helped organize an advertising agency in New York City. It became one of the best known and successful agencies in the country. In 1928 it merged with the George Batten Company, an agency of high standing, to become Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc. of which Mr. Barton is president.

In 1937, Bruce Barton was drafted as a Republican to fill a vacancy in Congress from the 17th District of New York. The district was more than two to one Democratic, yet he was elected by a substantial majority. In 1938 he was reelected. In his second year of service he was rated by 53 veteran newspaper correspondents in Washington as one of the 10 ablest members of the U. S. House of Representatives in a total membership of 435.

Congressman Barton was virtually sure of reelection if he wished to remain in Congress. But because of his merited popularity the Republican Convention insisted in naming him as candidate for the U. S. Senate. He is now making the canvass. He is not posing as an indispensable man. He has been chosen and he is in the 1940 crusade to maintain the traditions and to preserve our American system of democratic government.

In every emergency of this nation in the past the right man has appeared, the electorate has recognized him, and our recovery and triumph have been prompt and decisive. Our country is facing a crucial test at this time. We need the services of the ablest and the best. Bruce Barton has the inheritance, the training, the experience and the spirit to represent New York State in the U. S. Senate. If the people of the State knew him as we do, his election would be practically unanimous.

What Farmers Say

We have taken THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for years and enjoy it very much and praise the fair, honest policy that you pursue. We hope you will continue to do so and prosper accordingly, even in the face of such odds which the public faces today. Remember that there are still a few of us left who can sift the grain from the chaff in editorial writings and paid advertisements and see the true facts of the situation, such as is so accurately expressed in the editorial "Strength in Real Democracy" in one of your recent issues.

ROBERT L. FROST.

Vermont.

I have subscribed for and read your RURAL NEW-YORKER for over 50 years and we like the plain and simple way you talk.

H. B. DARNELL.

French Creek, W. Va.

THANKS FROM THE BROCKERS OF WATERVILLE, NEW YORK

We were very happy to have had the honor to have been chosen one of the six Typical Farm Families eligible for the N. Y. World's Fair contest. We want to thank THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, and all the readers who voted for us, especially the Grangers of Oneida County and the families in and near Waterville. We thank God for our many friends and neighbors.

THE BROCKER FAMILY.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR MILK CHECK
WITHOUT EXTRA TIME OR LABOR!

You can easily increase your milk check 25% to 30% or more and in addition save time and labor in your barn work. Others are doing just that with their Louden planned and equipped barns. One farmer in Indiana reports a 33⅓% increase in milk production and a savings of $500 a year in barn work. An Ohio farmer says his milk check is now almost double with the same herd. In fact, we don't know of any farmer who hasn't realized a good profit when he Loudenized his barn. So today, send for your copy of the Louden Barn Plan Book. Learn how Louden's Barn Plan Service and Labor-Saving equipment can increase your milk check.

HERE AND MAIL
With Your Name and Address
I Plan to
☐ Build
☐ Equip
☐ Modernize
☐ Ventilate
(Please Check above and below)
☐ Dairy Barn
☐ General Purpose Barn
☐ Hog House
☐ Send Barn Plan Book

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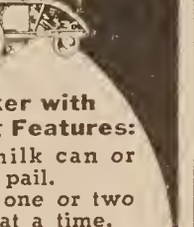
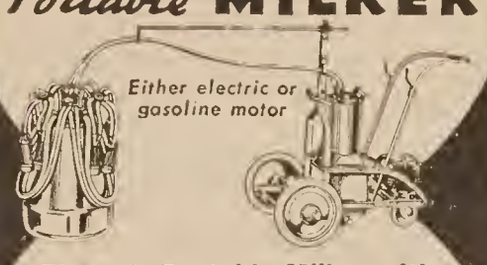
(Established 1867)
1047 Broadway, Dept. P, Albany, N.Y.
Branches: Fairfield, Iowa; Toledo, O.; St. Paul, Minn.



LOUDEN
"EVERYTHING FOR FARM BUILDINGS"

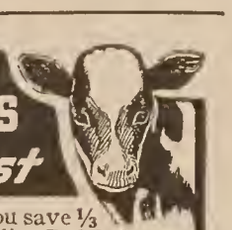
We'll do your Milking FREE!
Your Universal dealer will loan you one of these new "1940 Sensation" milkers to try. You'll like it because it's newer — faster—cleaner—and easier to operate.
Universal Portable MILKER



The only Portable Milker with ALL of these Outstanding Features:
- Famous alternating action — like milking with hands.
- Milks with LOW VACUUM.
- Uses inflation-type teat cups.
- Milks directly into milk can or milker pail.
- Milks one or two cows at a time.
- Compact. No belts or pulleys. Operates with a ¼ H.P. motor from any light socket.

Write for name of nearest dealer
THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. RN, Waukesha, Wis. or Syracuse, N. Y.

RAISE Better Calves at Lower Cost



with Ryde's Cream Calf Meal and Calf Flakes

Yes sir! You save ⅓ to ½ by feeding Ryde's Cream Calf Meal, instead of whole milk. It's steam cooked to aid digestion and lessen danger of scours.
For dry feeding, you'll like Ryde's Calf Flakes. Crisp, crunchy, easy to chew and digest. Avoids messy, wet feeding. Calves thrive, you profit.
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For your Success and Safety
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High-line models approved by Underwriters' Laboratories. Also battery controllers — all prices. See your dealer now. Or write for free book. The Prime Mfg. Co. 1378 South First Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Free HOMINY FEED FOLDERS
Send for folder telling about Hominy Feed for livestock. More Feed Per Dollar . . . an energy feed. Produces better gains and bigger profits.
AMERICAN CORN MILLER'S FEDERATION
79 W. Madison St., Dept. (C), Chicago, Ill.

Live Stock and Dairy

At the Indiana Experiment Station

By R. W. Duck

In discussing current and recently completed experiments with Professor J. H. Hilton he mentioned the fact that at present pasture investigations are receiving considerable attention at Purdue. Results show the importance and necessity of close grazing and frequent rotation. A progress report shows that it requires a minimum of 552,000 units of Vitamin A, daily intake in rations for dairy cows in order to enable them to produce butter of high Vitamin A value, when the source of Vitamin A is alfalfa hay.

In a recently completed test by Hilton, Wilbur and Epple relative to the value of feeding high protein concentrates to dairy cows when being fed legume hay, the results obtained show that good average milk production can be maintained by liberal feeding of good quality legume hay supplemented by a grain mixture of corn and oats. For high producing cows some protein supplement would undoubtedly be needed in the grain mixture to maintain maximum production. Likewise when legume hays of inferior quality are fed some protein supplement would be needed in the grain mixtures for medium producing cows to maintain good production. In the central west a high percentage of the small dairy farms feed cows entirely on home grown roughage and grain. Such a practice when good quality roughage and pasture are used is proving to be efficient and profitable. It was found by Hienton and Hilton in a test regarding chopping and storing alfalfa hay that the hay should be cut one inch or more in length. The moisture content should be 25 per cent or less, and it should not be tramped or packed when stored.

Beef Cattle

Steer feeding operations are always of primary concern and importance to beef producers, especially throughout the corn belt states, where this method of livestock production is an industry of primary importance. Professor F. G. King, head of the animal husbandry department at Purdue, has annually conducted feeding trials with fattening cattle which are both practical and pertinent to existing conditions. Current feeding trials with steers as discussed with Professor King show, from progress reports relative to cost of wintering and grazing stocker steers, it was a profitable and desirable practice to add approximately two pounds of grain (shelled corn used in test) to the roughage ration consisting of about 5 lbs. clover hay and 10 lbs. corn silage, for 400 pound initial weight stocker steers for their first wintering period. The addition of this amount of grain to the average ration mentioned decreased their cost per 100 pounds gain by 46 cents, and lowered their necessary selling price 33 cents per hundred.

During the subsequent Summer grazing period the stockers receiving no corn previously gained an average of 1.41 pounds daily on good pasture alone, making their necessary selling price $6.69 per hundred pounds liveweight, with an average final weight of 783 pounds per head. Those which had received corn as previously mentioned had an average final weight of 782.8 pounds, and an average daily gain on pasture of 1.17 pounds. Their cost per 100 pounds gain was $2.12, and their necessary selling price was $6.92 per cwt.

For their second Winter feeding period both groups were fed the same, their average feed consumption consisting of corn silage 40 lbs., oat straw 0.8 lbs., and soybean meal 1.0 lbs. At the end of this period the cost per hundred pounds gain was 16 cents more for the stockers which had received shelled corn during their first Winter, and their necessary selling price was 21 cents greater. A report of their second Summer grazing period, as of June 27, 1940, shows the stockers which received no corn during their first wintering period had attained an average final weight of 1,002 pounds, while the other group which had received corn with their roughage weighed an average of 993.5 pounds per head. The total average cost per head of the steers was $71.25 for the no-corn group, and $73.01 for the corn-fed steers. Their respective necessary selling prices were $7.11 and $7.35.

These brood sows on rape with colony houses in rear are part of the hog herd at the Indiana Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana. Recent tests at Purdue with open-pollinated and hybrid corn for growing fattening hogs on pasture show no significant difference in efficiency and economy of gains produced.

It must be remembered that the quality of roughage and pasture used was good to excellent. The reported results mentioned would indicate that it would be profitable to feed corn as mentioned during the first wintering period to stockers for the weights, quality and prices existing if such stockers were to be sold at the close of their first wintering period. However, subsequent gains produced under the conditions used show that good quality roughage alone for the first Winter, if fed in needed qualities, is more profitable when the steers are to be retained through a second Winter and Summer period under the conditions which prevailed using the feeds mentioned.

A progress report on a current steer feeding project shows some interesting and valuable considerations relative to comparisons of different protein and corn mixtures and feeds with and without corn silage used with clover hay. Fifteen steers are being used in each group with a total of seven lots. When I saw these groups of steers on July 2, 1940, those in Lot 1 appeared to be the most uniform and seemed to be carrying a little more finish with slightly greater smoothness throughout. At the close of their first 210 days on feed this group had made an average daily gain of 2.11 pounds from an initial weight of 469.5 pounds, on an average daily feed consisting of shelled corn 10.19 lbs., cottonseed meal 1.28 lbs., clover hay 6.85 lbs., and a salt consumption of 0.041 lbs. Their necessary selling price was $9.60 per hundred pounds liveweight.

Another group which had received the same ration that soybean meal was used instead of cottonseed meal did not seem to carry quite the smoothness and finish although they had attained practically the same weight. Their necessary selling price was 20 cents less per hundred weight, but their estimated selling price was also 25 cents lower. There appeared to be no significant advantage in feeding ground ear corn or mixtures of ground ear corn and shelled corn as compared with shelled corn alone for the grain ration with these test steers to date. The substitution of about eight pounds of corn silage daily for slightly over 1½ lbs. clover hay lowered the necessary selling price per hundred by about 30 cents; however, it also decreased the estimated selling price by 25 cents.

Mixed herds such as this one carrying considerable beef or dual-purpose type and conformation are now prevalent in the pastures and on soil conservation areas of the central west. They may be quickly changed to a beef or milk production program as seems most expedient with market price and cycle swings.

Hogs

In talking over pork production problems with Professor C. M. Vestal, in charge of this department of experimental work at Purdue, he called my attention to some recently conducted tests relative to comparisons of open-pollinated and hybrid corn for growing-fattening hogs on pasture. In discussing this work he mentioned among other valuable considerations that hardness of corn has received some attention, but has not been established as an important factor in the feeding of dent varieties. With the advent of hybrid corn, however, the influence of hardness on the desirability and feeding value of the corn has become an important question in the minds of many livestock feeders. Hog feeders, in particular, have complained that some of the hybrid corn seems to be too hard for the hogs to eat readily. Some feeders have reported that their hogs chew the hybrid corn and then refuse a portion of it.

In the Purdue test an open-pollinated variety of corn (Reids Yellow Dent) was compared with two widely grown Indiana hybrids (613 and 845). A partial summary of this experiment shows that where the hogs had a free-choice of the three kinds of shelled corn, the rate of consumption was relatively high for Reids Yellow Dent and very low for hybrid 613. Seventy-nine per cent of the corn consumed was Reids Yellow Dent; 18 per cent, hybrid 845; and only 3 per cent, hybrid 613. Although palatability, the degree of hardness, or some other quality of the corn induced a greater consumption of Reids Yellow Dent than of the hybrids in the free-choice feeding, this factor was not very effective when the different kinds of corn were fed separately. Grinding these different varieties was not sufficiently significant to make the practice profitable. Reids Yellow Dent produced the fastest gains, 1.82 lbs. average daily for 80 days on alfalfa pasture; and hybrid 845 the

Dairy barn and calves at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Sunlight, exercise, and good pasture properly supplemented keep these promising herd replacements in thrifty growing condition.

slowest gains, 1.62 lbs. However, hybrid 845 required a total of only 331.1 lbs. feed and minerals, per 100 lbs. gain, while Reids Yellow Dent required a total of 336.7 lbs.

The protein supplement used was one which the Indiana Station investigators have found to be especially satisfactory on pasture. It is composed of 20 lbs. meat and bone scraps, 20 lbs. Menhaden fish meal, 50 lbs. soybean oil meal, and 10 lbs. cottonseed meal. The mineral mixture used contained 10 lbs. pulverized limestone, 10 lbs. special steamed bone meal, and 1 lb. of common salt. All hogs also had constant access to pressed block salt. In dry lot feeding trials it was found that the substitution of 10 lbs. of alfalfa meal for 10 lbs. of the soybean oil meal was the most efficient of various protein supplements tested.

SHEEP

Professor Claude Harper has conducted many timely and valuable investigations with sheep and lambs at the Purdue Livestock Experimental Farm. A recent project has been conducted for three consecutive years by using the lambs of feeder flesh at weaning time produced from 300 ewes. These lambs were sired by Shropshire rams and out of western ewes.

In considering some of the reasons why native lambs are frequently not fat at weaning time Claude mentioned the fact that lambs make their cheapest gains only when they are getting a satisfactory milk supply from their mothers and proper supplementary feeds in the feed lot or on pasture. Parasites also need to be eliminated if the lambs are infested.

The object of the three year test mentioned was to determine the relative gains, finish, cost, and profit from native feeder lambs that are sheared and unsheared when fattened during the Summer months. The advantages of shearing fattening native feeder lambs during the Summer were that larger and cheaper gains resulted. The lambs were more comfortable during the hot weather after they were sheared. However, there was a period during the first two weeks following shearing when it was necessary to spray them with a fly repellant mixture. There were less dung tags collected on the wool around the rear quarters on the sheared lambs. This resulted in less difficulty with maggots infesting the lambs during the Summer months. Each year the sheared lambs were more profitable than the unsheared lambs in spite of the fact that they sold for less per pound and their wool was of lower market value than wool sheared from mature sheep.

The disadvantages found to result from Summer shearing of fattening lambs were that it became necessary to protect the lambs from flies for two or three weeks following shearing. The wool sheared from these lambs was short in staple and its selling price was therefore lower. However, an average of the three years' test showed the value of the wool per lamb in the sheared group was 46 cents.

The sheared lambs averaged $1.72 profit per lamb, including fleece, and the unsheared lambs averaged $1.42. The cost per 100 pounds gain was $6.18 for the sheared lambs and $6.59 for those unsheared.

25th Annual Allegany-Steuben Holstein Sale on Oct. 24

Elaborate plans are being made for the 25th Annual Allegany-Steuben sale to be held at Hornell on October 24. Formerly selected by a sales committee, the cattle consigned to the silver anniversary event have been picked by Professor E. S. Harrison.

Among the cows selected is Hazel Segis Butterboy, one of three cows consigned from the James Young herd at Angelica. Her own dairy herd improvement association record of 600 lbs. of butterfat is supported by that of her dam and grand dam, each of whom produced with equal abundance. Then there is the case of the several heifers consigned by Arling Cobb of Greenwood, all rich in the blood of Kelco Lena Champion Sylvia whose production at seven years was 27,008 lbs. milk and 923 lbs. butterfat, and one of whose daughters recently completed a record of 31,105 lbs. milk, 1,161 lbs. of butterfat, and three others have records up to 900 lbs. of fat.

The few young herd sires to be admitted the auction ring on October 24 are rightly bred. One is the calf consigned by Ketch Brothers of Wallace, whose sire transmits high production as proven by the fact that the records of his daughters exceed that of their dams by 23 lbs. of butterfat. This youngster's dam has 548 lbs. of fat to her credit, and a half sister has made 612 lbs., both on twice a day milking, the percentage of butterfat being 3.8 and 3.9 respectively.

When a competent judge has the pick of 30 or 40 top herds, it is to be expected that he would bring together a group of beautiful individuals, and that is true in this instance. The February heifer picked from the A. H. Lyke herd of Howard is a case in point. Junior champion at the recent Steuben County Fair, she comes rightfully by her style and beauty, for she is sired by Cornell Pride 25, and he by Cornell Pride, a full brother to Cornell Pride Cottie and Connie, the winners of the produce of dam class at the 1940 New York State Fair.

Confident that this will be one of the great sales events of the year, the Holstein breeders of Allegany and Steuben Counties invite dairymen and the breeders of black and white cattle to join with them in celebrating at Hornell on October 24 this 25th anniversary. Catalogs will be furnished upon request to the farm bureau office, Bath, to James Young, Angelica, to R. Austin Backus, Mexico, all of New York.

W. S.

Delhi Co-op. Elects Officers

The stockholders of the Delaware County Farmers Cooperative, Inc. held their first annual meeting to elect officers on October 2 in the Delhi Village Hall.

Elected as directors were: Joseph Dwyer, Delhi, who succeeds Ernest S. Trimbell as president; Peter R. Pedersen, East Meredith, vice-president; Grant Finkle, Delhi, secretary; William R. McDonald, Delhi, treasurer; and Hans C. Mueller, Meridale. New members of the Board of Directors include Donnelly J. Bresee, Oneonta, assistant treasurer; and Clyde Alexander, Franklin.

HORSES and PONIES

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For Sale Purebred Belgian Stallion four years old Strawberry Roan, weight 2000 lbs. sired by Echo Dale Fareeur ASH GROVE FARMS, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

REG. DARK GRAY PERCHERONS priced to sell. Mares, weanling to five years, stallion 6, sound. OTIS BRYANT, Salamanca, Elkdale, New York

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SHEEP

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WOMAN AND HOME

Through My Kitchen Window

Old Round Top's head looms sharp and clear
Against the blue October sky;
Across the oat fields clean and bare
The busy swallows homeward fly.

Long wreaths of bitter sweet and grapes
Wind o'er the tottering rocky walls,
While all the friendly little hills
Are draped in lovely paisley shawls.

Olive Reese Chase.

Son's Attic Room is Inexpensive

"Mom, I've got the swellest idea! I want to move my bed an'things out to the garage. There's plenty of room, an' I could set up that old heating stove so it would be warm this Winter, an' then I would have a place where I could take the boys when they come, so they wouldn't be around in your way, an'——" his eager voice paused as he noted my lack of enthusiasm.

So it had come to that! Our young 'teen age son wanted to move his bed and belongings to the garage, so that he might have a room of his own, unshared by other members of the family. I sat down to consider ways and means, There was the attic.

At the supper table that evening it was decided that the work of finishing the walls and floor should fall to the son and his dad, while I was to manage the furnishings. Saturday morning found us rounding up the extra young cockerels and culls from the poultry flock. Sold, they netted us $7. With this as my total asset in cash, I planned what new furniture and furnishings must be purchased. The steel bed, spring and mattress as well as a walnut chest of drawers would be moved from his old shared bedroom. With the $7 it would be necessary to purchase at least three chairs or seats, a bedside table, a desk, lamps, bedspread, window curtains and cushion material.

My first purchase was an outdoor chair and settee—unfinished—of the type usually called "Adirondacks." As it was late in the out of door season, I got both pieces for $4. With left-over paints in the basement, I mixed a can of warm rust colored covering for the two pieces.

My next purchase was 10 yards of 2.45 weight blue denim, at 12½ cents per yard. With this, I covered two square box cushions for the settee, and one for the chair. The combination of rust and clear blue was very charming, and was the key note for the room's furnishings. The cushions themselves were simply pads made from two old discarded comforters.

From the remainder of the denim I made a spread for the brown, three-quarters bed, feather-stitching the seams and the hems with rust floss.

Son insisted he didn't want window curtains, but finally relented, if I would agree not to cover the glass. I purchased five yards of cretonne, at 20 cents per yard. The pattern was a bold one in tones of rust, orange and clear blue, on a black back background. The drapes were made straight and plain, with a valance across the top, and as the windows were small, enough material was left to make two cushion covers.

From the white pine lumber I found it not too difficult to make a knee-hole desk, with open shelves on the ends. To stain it, I dissolved a spoonful of roofing tar in a cup of gasoline (this is an inexpensive trick often practised by professional decorators) and applied the resulting stain until I had the desired dark, neutral color. I then waxed the whole piece. Open bookshelves were finished in the same way.

For a desk chair I went to the woodshed and rummaged out an old kitchen chair which was repaired, and given a coat of black enamel. An old center table with a broken leg was given the same treatment and made a satisfactory bedside table. Lamps were the next problem. Calling son, we went to the back forty, where two birch trees that forked nicely were located. Pieces were cut from each, the ends being sawed so that one fork stood up perpendicularly, or nearly so, and the other fork was sawed off at a pleasng angle, leaving only about an inch of this branch at the crotch of the fork. The perpendicular fork was left about seven inches long. These two pieces of birch were to be our new lamps.

A hole was bored through the length of the perpendicular forks the whole varnished, felt glued on the bottoms, the lamps wired, and suitable shades procured at the ten cent store. The finished lamps were placed on the desk and bedside table. They were very attractive lamps and particlarly suitable for this room. And the "fixings" for them had used the last of our $7.

My last task was to make a crocheted bedside rug, large and heavy, so it would not kick up. Most of the rug was old faded, clear blue overalls. Two rows near the edge were made from heavy old rust drapes, and the final border was black. By the time it was finished, son had assembled his books, pennants, trophies and other objects dear to the heart of a boy, and had them in place. Some of the open shelves were devoted to his model airplanes. The finished room is a real boy's room, individual and rugged, and the cost was little. N.P.D.

Thinking of Hallowe'en Fare?

Jack O'Lanterns. — One package orange-flavored gelatin, one cup hot water, one cup unsweetened pineapple juice, dried currants, six halves canned peaches, drained, and six marshmallows. Dissolve the gelatin in the hot water, add pineapple juice and cool. Fill wide sherbet glasses one-third full; chill. Meanwhile press currants into the rounded side of each peach half to make eyes, nose and mouth of a Jack o'lantern face. Top firm gelatin with a marshmallow, cover with a peach half, placing face side up and pour remaining gelatin over peaches. Chill until firm. Serves six.

Pumpkin Freeze. — Eight marshmallows, one cup canned pumpkin, ¾ teaspoon cinnamon, ¾ teaspoon ginger, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅓ cup honey, two egg yolks, well beaten, two tablespoons orange juice, and one cup cream, whipped. Heat marshmallows over hot water until melted. Combine pumpkin, spices, salt, honey and egg yolks. Cook over rapidly boiling water, stirring constantly, for about 10 minutes. Fold in marshmallows, orange juice and whipped cream. Freeze.

Orange Doughnuts. — Two-thirds cup brown sugar, two eggs, well beaten, ½ cup sour cream, ½ cup cooked rice, grated rind of one orange, ½ cup orange juice, 1¾ cups sifted flour, two teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon soda, and ¼ teaspoon salt. Combine sugar, eggs, cream, rice and orange rind mixing well. Add alternately with orange juice to dry ingredients. Drop by spoonfuls into deep fat and fry until golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Dust with powdered sugar and a dash of cinnamon.

Mulled Mexican Chocolate.—Three squares unsweetened chocolate, one cup water, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon vanilla, dash salt, ¼ cup honey, three cups milk, one egg white and ½ cup heavy whipped cream. Grate chocolate, blend with water and place in double boiler. Simmer over low heat for 20 minutes. Add cinnamon, vanilla and salt. Dissolve honey in one cup of hot milk and add. Add remaining scalded milk. Add stiffly beaten egg white to whipped cream. Fold into hot chocolate, removing from heat at once. Beat until frothy. Z. N.

How Many Hobbies?

Checking over the Handicrafters and Gardeners letters printed in 1939-40 to see how many interests were given, I found 50 different hobbies mentioned. They weren't all related to the farm either though under the head of Gardening and Needlecraft there were a number of specialties. The others ranged all the way from buttons to epitaphs and certainly indicate the "liveliness" of our readers' minds. C. B. W.

Films Recommended

The Schools Motion Picture Committee recommends the following films: "Strike Up the Band," "The Howards of Virginia," "Spring Parade," "Foreign Correspondent," "Sea Hawk," and Andy Hardy Meets Debutante."

Good Things to Know

These household hints were passed on to me by friends in England many years ago. They may be new to some of the neighbors.

Coffee stains may be easily removed from woolen or cotton materials, if the spots are rubbed with glycerine. They should then be rinsed in warm water and pressed on the wrong side.

A little olive oil rubbed on silver-plated articles before they are stored away will keep them from tarnishing. Before using them, wash in warm water and dry with a soft towel.

A rusty screw can be removed if a hot iron is held to its head for a few minutes. Then use the screw driver.

Keep a little bag hanging on or near the sewing machine to receive shreds and clippings which so quickly accumulate when the machine is in use.

If ice is applied to a burned finger until it stops smarting, the skin wil dry and leave no blister. A scraped raw potato is a good substitute for the ice, and relieves the pain very quickly.

If beeswax is broken in pieces and placed between folds of white silk or wool which is to be stored away it will keep it from turning yellow.

L. S. B.

Quick Dutch Cake

Two cups flour, one cup sugar, two teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, one egg, well beaten, one cup milk, and ¼ cup shortening.

Sift dry ingredients, add shortening and mix as for piecrust. Then add milk to beaten egg and add to dry ingredients. Usually you must add more milk. Put in quick layer cake pans sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon or crumbs mixed with brown sugar. You can also sprinkle cocoanut on top or slice apples thin. Bake about 25 minutes in moderate oven.

MRS. F. S. K.

Try These New Games for Hallowe'en Fun

Some good fortune games are Candlelight Fortunes, Oriental Fortunes. Make your party the jolliest of the season. Our 32 page booklet is packed full of games for Hallowe-een and other occasions. Gives ice-breakers, brain-teasers, novel stunts, fun for everybody.

"Baffling Box" Makes Hit.

Send 10 cents in coin for your copy of Party Games for all Occasions to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

The Visiting Nurse

Have You an Allergy?

The word "allergy" was not known a half century ago. People had hay fever and asthma, "colds" at certain times of the year; hives and upset stomachs after eating this food or that; "running" eyes and noses when walking through clover or fresh hay or when golden rod or roses were in bloom; but — this was not then blamed upon acquired or inherited allergy.

Tendency toward such reactions seems frequently to be inherited. Why? Because fathers or mothers who have the type of body cell which reacts unfavorably to dust, pollen, feathers, different foods, etc. are apt to pass that type of cell on to their children.

In the off-spring, the symptoms may appear in quite a different form from those which cause the parents to suffer. For instance, a hay fever father may have a son who never has hay fever but develops a skin rash whenever he eats strawberries or seafood. Such people may be thought to be finicky or fussy when they're not.

It is dangerous to scoff at the fears of another to eat given foods and to take it for granted that the cautious person merely is neurotic. This fact is brought out beautifully in a new book entitled: Your Allergy and What to do About it. It's author, Dr. Milton B. Cohen, director of an allergy research institution, tells the story of a man who was afraid to eat nuts. A neighbor thought his fear was very foolish. She planned to prove its folly.

So one evening, at a party, the neighbor served sandwiches, the filling of which was rich in nuts. When her guest anxiously asked about the filling's contents she concealed the truth. He ate—and died five minutes later! Death was due to what is called allergic shock.

Dr. Cohen shows how allergic tendencies are often overlooked; misunderstood. They may take the form of colic in a baby; failure to develop normally in a pre-school child; irritability of disposition or seeming mental retardation in a school child.

Not all allergies can be traced to ancestry. Some seem to be acquired in early or in later life. A person may reach middle age and never dream he is allergic, then suddenly come in contact for the first time with some substance which will cause him suffering.

Dander from horses or cows; buckwheat or some other grain; eggs especially the whites; seafood or certain fruits and vegetables are among the most frequent offenders. A woman sleeping on a rabbit hair pillow suffered terribly until she tried one stufled with feathers. She never suspected the pillow until your Visiting Nurse went to her home to make a check-up of possible causes for her condition at the request of the physician treating her. A man who became violently nauseated and whose eyes swelled shut when served some ham sandwiches discovered he was allergic to mustard—a food he had always refused to taste before.

Dr. Cohen declares that "an allergy can be relieved if persistently and competently treated." He advocates its early recognition by a specialist since delay is dangerous in that continued repeated attacks may produce body changes which can never be corrected if correction is undertaken too late.

"But," you say, "all this cautioning is so vague! If a person lives out on a farm far from a physician, and some symptoms such as might indicate that all's not well develop, what can such a person do?"

The answer is, by all means see a doctor. A few dollars spent for a check-up and advice may save many dollars which would be lost through chronic illness. But when you go to the doctor be prepared to tell him what has happened. Does any special environment always affect you adversely? Do you feel nauseated and "break out" after eating certain foods? If so, which ones? Have you felt all right when these foods were not taken?

It will not be safe merely to get relief from limiting your diet by yourself. For in doing this you may omit essential foods without substituting others which are needed for good health. Such a measure would tend to undermine your resistence to disease and aggravate your condition.

Always avoid self-treatment and self-diagnosis. Let a doctor decide.

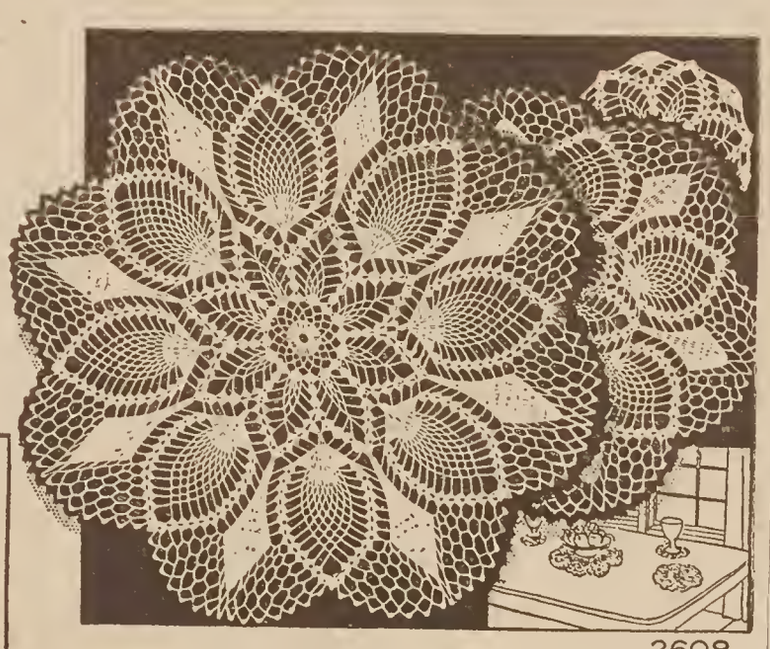
BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

Knitting Baby Socks

A niece brought me a tiny white baby sock that had belonged to her husband when he was brand new. She wanted me to knit some for her new son and before we finished I had made six pairs and since then have had requests for more. The socks are of the finest yarn and are knitted just exactly like a man's sock, ribbed top of 2p-2k, then plain knitting till the heel is taken off, shaped down the side of the heel and knit plain to a rounded-off toe. The ribbed top is turned down cuff-style and hugs so closely to the ankle that even the scrubbing feet of a lively baby will not rub them off.

MRS. E. L. L.

Beautiful Needle Work



2608

2608 — A favorite design, the pineapple, is translated into this lovely crocheted doily pattern. Just the thing for luncheon or buffet set. Delight some one with these at Christmas. Pattern 2608 contains directions for making doilies; illustrations of them and stitches; materials required. 2666—Today every American longs to express his love for his country. Embroider these motifs and you'll be able to proudly display American flags and symbols in your home. Pattern 2666 contains a transfer pattern of 20 motifs ranging from 7¼ x 9¼ to 1¾ x 2⅛ inches; materials required; illustration of stitches.

Price of pattern 10 cents (in coins) each. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

2666

HOW TO EAT More FOR Less!

1. ARE YOU WELL-FED? Do you eat plenty of milk dishes? Easy to prepare, inexpensive, tasty *and*—most important—they're nourishing! Remember—fresh milk contains 34 of the elements many authorities agree the body needs to keep in repair.

fine at the "40 line"... Feel fine at the "40 line"... Feel fine a

2. MEMO FOR BOYS —The college and pro teams are served lots of fresh milk at the training table!

3. PROUD OF YOUR COMPLEXION? Drink fresh milk and get the calcium that many specialists prescribe for clearing complexions!

4. SCREEN STARS have discovered fresh milk every day is first aid to success. It helps keep energy *up*, pounds *down*.

BUREAU OF MILK PUBLICITY, Albany, N. Y., Dept. EE1.

Please send me the booklet, "Getting More Out of Life—with MILK," FREE and postpaid:

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*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY

THIS IS THE HEALTH BUILDING SEASON

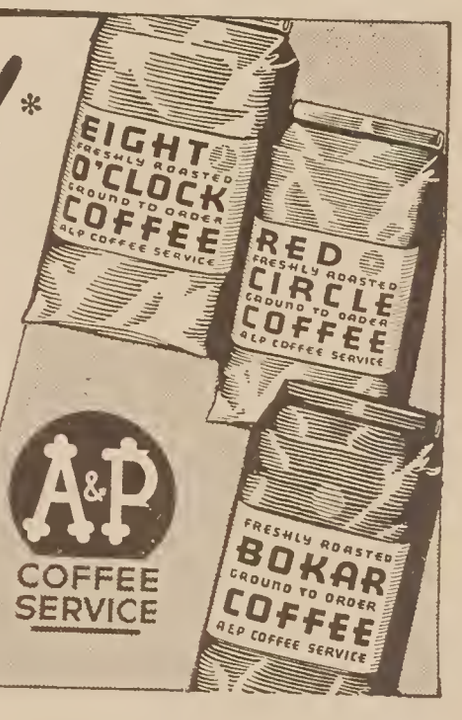
THE STATE OF NEW YORK SAYS: LOOK BETTER, FEEL BETTER, DRINK FRESH MILK

THE ECONOMY FOOD

BUY Custom Ground* COFFEE!

Get A&P bean coffee—*ground to order—for full flavor. Every 7th family in America buys A&P Coffee.

AT ALL A&P FOOD STORES



To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

YARNS Rug & Knitting. Free Samples; directions Burlap patterns with Rug Yarns. Lowest prices. Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box 7, Harmony, ME.

Tired Kidneys Often Bring Sleepless Nights

Doctors say your kidneys contain 15 miles of tiny tubes or filters which help to purify the blood and keep you healthy. When they get tired and don't work right in the daytime, many people have to get up. nights. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't neglect this condition and lose valuable, restful sleep.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may also cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

MAINE WOOL KNITTING YARNS

Anklets, skiing, and campus socks for boys and girls. Maine wool and pure worsted half hose for men. Write for samples and prices.

Maine Sheep and Wool Association, Augusta, Maine

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Doings in Sullivan County, New York

Two events of major importance were held in Sullivan County during September. The Sullivan County unit of the Dairy Farmers' Union sponsored a picnic which was held at Tumble Inn Athletic Field, Callicoon Center on Sunday September 15. A crowd of 350 people spent a most pleasant day, in which they had the opportunity of participating in the various sports and amusements, or just sitting by taking them in, enjoying the music which was furnished by the Callicooon Center Band, chatting, and listening to the fine speeches given by the following men, who were introduced by County Chairman Raymond Knack: Frank Brill, of Canastota, and Ernest Wilbur of Sidney, both members of the General Organization Committee, Stanley Campbell, chairman of the Delaware County Unit, and William F. Berghold, of the New York State Milk Committee. Paul Allen, Farm Bureau Agent who was on the speakers' platform said he wasn't prepared with a speech, but said a friendly 'hello' to the crowd. A ball game, tug-o'-war, husband-calling contest, and hog calling contest for the men kept the crowd much amused. Mrs. William Veyhl, Callicoon Center, won the husband calling contest and was awarded a handsomely decorated cake. Ward Schewighofer, of Wayne County won the hog calling contest and was awarded a milk stool. Sullivan County was twice victorious in a tug-o'-war contest with a Delaware County team. The refreshment stand did a good business. In his speech Mr. Berghold bore out the fact that the only salvation of the dairy farmers was through the forming of farmer-owned and controlled cooperatives. He listed the names and locations of those cooperatives operating successfully at the present time. Mr. Berghold also mentioned that the Federal Order offered nothing of benefit to producers. Mr. Brill, who with the sole help of his son operates his 200 acre farm and cares for a herd of 75 cattle of which 50 are milch cows, stressed the point of the little compensation the dairy farmer gets for the many hours he puts in a day, and the disadvantage of not being able to pay farm help a decent wage because of these conditions. Mr. Brill who is a most forceful speaker pointed out to the crowd that the dairy farmer has begun to realize his plight and will fight for his rights until they are realized. This picnic which was the first of its kind in Sullivan County was such a success that it was decided to make it an annual affair.

At the eastern end of the County, the Neversink Agricultural Society held its 61st Annual Fair Wednesday at Grahamsville, with an attendance estimated at 12,000. This affair brings out many old-timers with horse drawn rigs of yester-year, pairs of oxen, and various unique articles of the past. One of the things that caught my eye in the fancy work exhibit was a pair of hand-knit mittens about a foot and a half in length, which, upon inquiry, I learned were used by horsemen in the olden days. The fancy work display was most elaborate as was the baked goods display. One of the big attractions of the day was the performance of the oxen on the teeter-board, then lining them up four abreast and six abreast. These oxen shown in the picture are one year, two year and three year olds and are owned by Wallie Frazer, Tom Dillon, and Bill Engert. They are a feature attraction wherever they are exhibited, including the State Fair at Syracuse. They are purebred Devonshires. The 4-H Club of Sullivan County had a nice exhibit of cattle, poultry and clothing, and food stuffs. The nine months' old Holstein heifer, Winter Mede Lassie, exhibited by a 4-H member Phyllis Brenner, Mongaup Valley, won the Grand Champion award. Miss Brenner won this heifer last year for exhibiting "Lady," a grade Holstein cow which won the Grand Champion award at the Fair last year. This year she won with another Holstein calf from the same herd. Oscar Grant, Bradley, exhibited 10 head of purebred Ayrshire cattle. He was awarded first premium on a two year old purebred Ayrshire bull; three first premiums on Ayrshire bulls, nine months, eight months, and six months old; two first premiums on heifers and a third premium on a heifer. This Fair besides exhibiting all kinds of horses, colts, oxen, bulls, heifers, steers, cows, sheep, swine, poultry, dogs, cats, seeds, grain, dairy and farm implements, vegetables, fruits, canned goods, fancy work, baked goods, flowers, art and domestic goods, is a general get-to-gether for friends who seem to make it a point of meeting there once a year. G. B. C.

Devonshire oxen, owned and exhibited by Sullivan County boys.

You Must Register to Vote

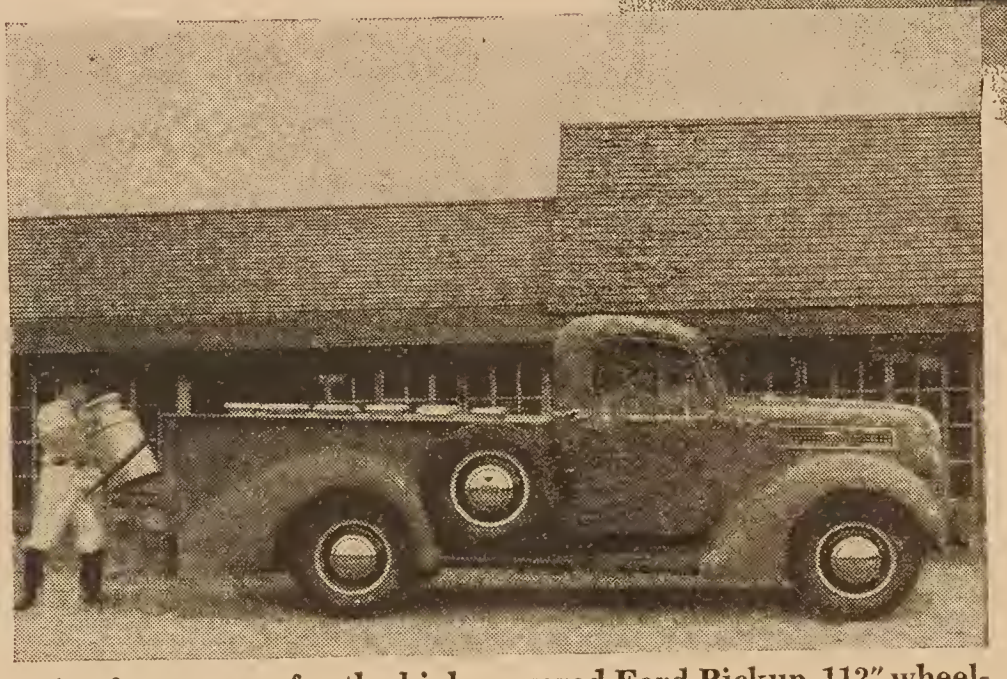
New York State residents who are not registered will not be able to vote this Fall. Outside New York City, the deadline for registration is October 19.

In cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants, the hours for registration on October 19, the fourth and final day, are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. On the previous day October 18, voters may register from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

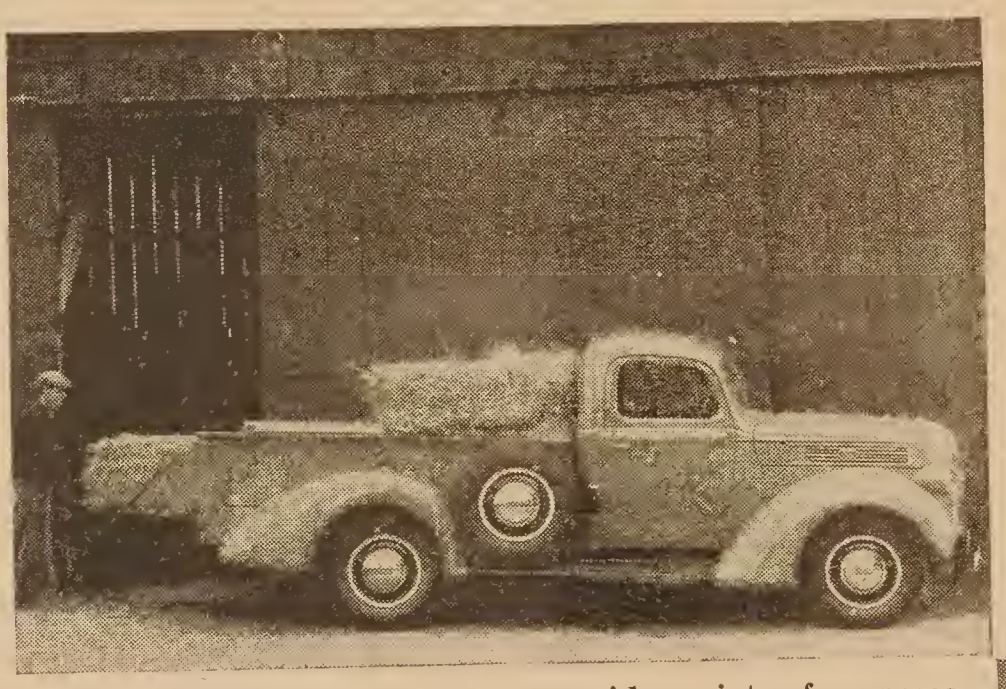
In the smaller villages and rural districts, areas outside cities and villages of 5,000 or more population, non-personal registration prevails. Unless you are a new voter or have moved to the area since the last registration, your name most likely has been transferred to the new rolls. However, to make sure that through some slip up you will not lose your vote, it is wise to check with the registration officials anyhow and make sure that your name is on the list. The final day for registration, that is, to see if your name is on the rolls, is also Oct. 19.

All citizens, except those convicted of felonies, may register and vote if they will be 21 years of age or older on Election Day, and have been a resident in the State for one year, of the county for four months, and of the election district for 30 days. Naturalized citizens must have obtained citizenship 90 days prior to election and may be required to pass a literacy test.

BIG NEWS FOR THE BIG JOBS



Dairy farmers prefer the high powered Ford Pickup, 112" wheelbase illustrated, or 122" 1-ton Express for their fast haulage needs.



112" wheelbase Ford Pickup serves a wide variety of purposes. For fast trips to town or general hauling about the farm it's a money maker.

NO matter what your hauling needs, good news waits at your Ford Dealer's in the great Ford line for '41!

Good news in *variety* that offers the *right* unit for your job. In the Ford line you choose from 3 different engine sizes . . . 6 wheelbases . . . 42 body types! On-the-button size and power for over 95% of all the farm hauling in the country!

And good news again in value for your dollar! Low Ford prices buy you lots of "high-price" truck features . . . while the Ford engine and parts exchange plan assures you that repair and upkeep costs will stay *down* along with gas and oil costs!

For farmers who sell their produce from house-to-house, the new 4-cylinder 30 h.p. engine in the 112" and 122" wheelbase units, provides super economy.

Whatever the farm job is . . . you'll find good news in the new Ford line. See your dealer and arrange for an on-the-job test . . . now!

FORD TRUCKS

AND COMMERCIAL CARS

FOR 1941

There is a never-ending variety of work for this Ford regular 134" wheelbase truck. (85 or 95 H.P. units.)

Be On Your Guard

AGAINST THE SPREAD OF

COLDS-ROUP-BRONCHITIS

When these winter respiratory diseases strike, they spread fast. One sick bird can endanger the health of your entire flock. Don't wait for trouble to come. B-K your birds frequently with B-K Powder, the wonderful germ-killing agent. Use with ordinary dust-gun. Makes birds sneeze and cough, loosening the mucus from the breathing passages.

Poultry experts prefer B-K Powder because the dry dusting method is easier, makes mass application simple, and avoids the too-much-dampness risk that may result from use of liquid sprays in cold weather.

ADD B-K TO DRINKING WATER

Be sure to add a little B-K Powder to your flock's drinking water *every day*, for one sick bird can endanger the health of your entire flock. Disinfect coops and brooding houses by the regular use of B-K Powder according to directions, to aid in preventing transmission of diseases.

Write for FREE Sample

Generol Laboratories Div.,
Penno. Salt Mfg. Co., Dept. RNY
Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Send me, without obligotion, a FREE sample of your B-K Powder, the germ-killing agent for poultry.

NAME_____

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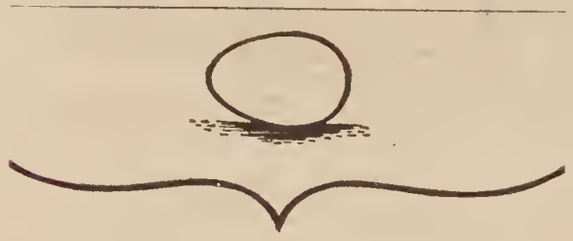


ONE EGG IN THE FALL

IS WORTH TWO IN THE SPRING

Our pullets receiving DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-MIN lay as much as 20 per cent more eggs by December first.

Pan-a-min is a tonic *and* a mineral supplement. Its tonics whet the appetite, aid assimilation and elimination. This increases the consumption of feed and, in turn, egg production. The minerals in Pan-a-min are essential for good production and are often deficient in grain.

Remember, Pan-a-min is a two-job product. It supplies tonics and minerals. Don't let any one tell you that a one-job product can take its place! See your Dr. Hess Dealer or write DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., ASHLAND, O.

MORE EGGS in 15 days OR MONEY BACK!

We guarantee this famous, old reliable Pratts Poultry Regulator to start more eggs coming in just 15 short days . . . or we refund your money. Isn't that fair? In 60 years, millions of poultrymen have used Regulator to get more eggs quick. *Costs only 2c a day per 100 hens.* See your dealer today or send $1.00 with your name and address for liberal trial supply postpaid.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Dept. 152, Philadelphia, Pa.

COSTS 2¢ A DAY PER 100 HENS

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR
"HELPS HENS LAY"

For $2 postpaid. Edmond's Poultry Account Book. The Rrual New-Yorker 333 W. 30th St., New York.

The Wool Outlook

Domestic wool prices in the next several months will be supported by strong demand for wool in this country. But with imports of wool entering the United States in relatively large quantities, prices of wool in the United States will depend on the prices paid for imported wools. Prices paid for imported wool, in turn, will depend partly upon the quantities of Australian and South African wools released for export and the prices fixed for such wools by the British government.

Mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States in late 1940 and early 1941 is expected to be considerably greater than a year earlier, as government orders are filled for clothing and blankets for military use. Prospects for the manufacture of wool goods for civilian uses for the next several months are rather uncertain. Should a decrease in such consumption from last year's level occur, it probably would be more than offset by the increased volume of manufacture for government orders.

Early in August country-packed lots of ⅜ and ¼ blood bright fleece wools sold at Boston at 37 and 38 cents a pound, grease basis. By the end of August such wools were sold at 39 and 40 cents a pound with only small quantities available at 39 cents. Country holders were asking 40 to 42 cents for these wools at the end of August. Boston quotations on graded fine combing (staple) territory wool averaged 90 cents a pound, scoured basis, in the last week of August compared with 88 cents a month earlier. Quotations for combing ⅜ blood territory wool averaged 76.5 cents a pound in the last week of August and 75 cents a month earlier.

Two Other Cases of Milk Without Freshening

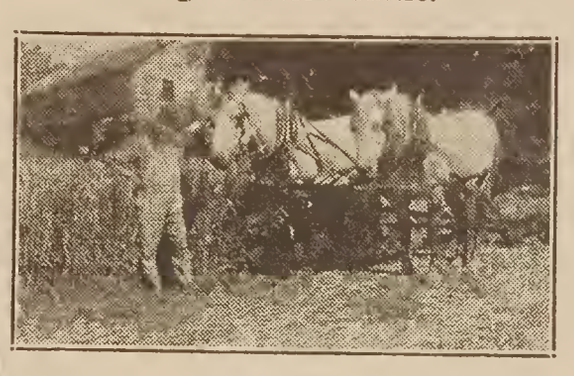
I read with much interest Mr. Edward Wyatt's account in your August 24 edition of his cow that has given milk continuously for seven years. I thought I had the only one who had done that. My Holstein is 20 years old, has not freshened in seven years, and is still giving enough milk to keep me in milk and butter. G. S.

Having read in a recent issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER of the cow Trixie, who had milked continuously for seven years without freshening, the owner says that he never heard of a cow milking for so long a period of time. When I was a young man on the farm, a neighbor by the name of Barrett who worked for my father, owned a cow that had milked continuously for 11 years without freshening. This I knew personally to be a fact. This cow was not a thoroughbred, but a cross between a Jersey and Durham or some larger breed. S. M.

Proven Sires in Thendara Herd

Attorney Frank N. Decker of Syracuse, N. Y. has proven his seventh successive Holstein herd sire used in his Thendara herd at Decker Homestead Farm, Three Rivers, Clay, N. Y.—Posch Donsegis Nebo—with an average increase on 14 daughters over their dams of 183 lbs. milk. This makes the herd's seventh successive generation of daughters of sires which produce better than their dams by daughter-dam comparison, and is considered outstanding in the work of proven herd sires conducted by the State and Federal authorities.

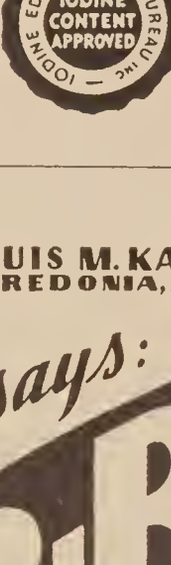
Many of these dams were daughters of the famous Winterthur Bess Ormsby, sold from this herd to Cornell University and sire of many of Cornell's prize-winning, and record-making Holstein cattle.



Moving oats with Major and Bob, six year old team at Sunnyacres, the Frank Mutchler Farm in Monroe, Orange County, New York.

In a watch it's the BALANCE WHEEL

and in FEEDS, it's IODINE!



Both are vital. The balance wheel swinging back and forth, helps to *control* time-keeping.

IODINE helps to *control* feed usage. It gives balance to valuable nutrients.

Be sure your poultry and livestock have sufficient Iodine. The Iodine Seal of Approval on feeds is your assurance of sufficient Iodine. Insist that the brand you buy bears this Seal.

Read the advertisements of manufacturers supplying Seal-Approved Feeds in this and other publications. Patronize these manufacturers' dealers.

For **FREE** *Booklet, send your name and address to Dept. RNY-10*

IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. 120 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N.Y.

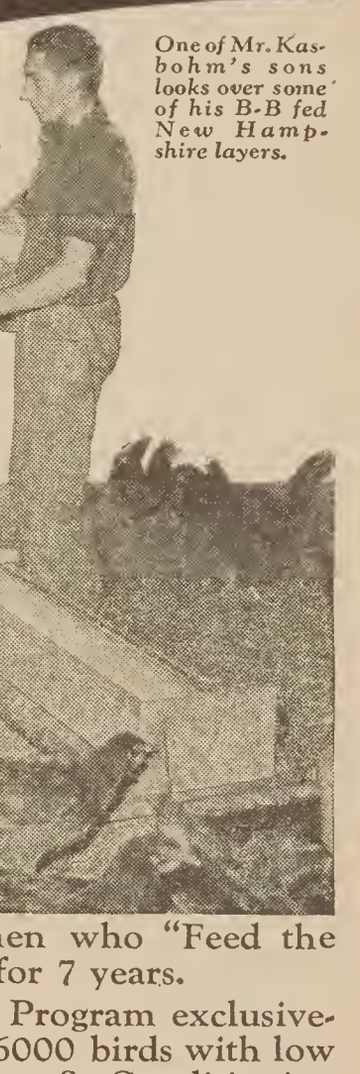
IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU INC — IODINE CONTENT APPROVED

IODINE VITAL INGREDIENT

LOUIS M. KASBOHM
FREDONIA, N.Y.

says:

B-B Vitamized LAYER and BREEDER MASH keeps my 4500 layers in high production



One of Mr. Kasbohm's sons looks over some of his B-B fed New Hampshire layers.

Typical of the great many successful poultrymen who "Feed the B-B Way" is Louis Kasbohm, who has fed B-B for 7 years.

"We follow the B-B Complete Poultry Feeding Program exclusively," says Mr. Kasbohm. "This season we raised 6000 birds with low mortality and fine growth and give B-B Flushing & Conditioning Mash a lot of credit for their splendid condition. This remarkable feed takes away a lot of disease-prevention worries and we especially recommend to every poultryman that he periodically feed this tonic mash to all growing and laying birds. This fall we again are depending on B-B Vitamized Layer & Breeder Mash to keep our 4500 layers in high egg production."

Ask us or your B-B dealer for a free copy of the B-B Complete Poultry Feeding Program. It's a proved, practical feeding and management guide on what to do and when to do it. Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FEED the B-B WAY

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Typical Farm Family at the N. Y. World's Fair

By the time this issue is in the hands of our readers, the McCreadys of New Galilee, Pa., chosen as the Typical Farm Family in the recent contest, will already be at the World's Fair. How they are enjoying themselves, we shall all learn later. Meanwhile we are sure that all will be interested in Mr. McCready's letter written to us just a few days before they left on their trip.

"We received your letter advising us that we had won the Typical Farm Family contest and would be leaving for the week's visit to the World's Fair beginning October 14. I was working on a corn binder when the mail arrived. Our second daughter, Marie, got the mail from the box. I called to her and asked if there was any news from THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. She said there was. It was certainly a thrill when I opened the letter to find that we were the winners. I rushed into house yelling "We won, we won!" My wife thought I was joking until I read the letter to her. The more we think of it the more excited we get. Our two boys were at school when the letter arrived. When they came home and heard the good news, they were so excited they jumped up and down.

In regard to the other five families, we only wish that all could have made the trip. We want to thank all readers who cast their votes for us, especially those who put items in our local papers and those who reminded their RURAL NEW-YORKER friends to cast their votes (we received one vote from Dallas, Texas). I want to state that before receiving your letter, I had told a number of our friends that whether we won or lost we would be perfectly satisfied because I knew that the contest was being conducted on a fair and square basis. I think your paper is the one farm paper that prints nothing but facts and bitterly opposes all crooked work. May it ever continue!

Besides preparing for the trip during the coming week, there are many chores to be completed on the farm. At the present time we and our neighbors are working quite hard to get the silos filled. A storm passed through our community recently, flattening the cornfields, thus making it very difficult to cut. My wife is busy now trying to finish the Fall canning.

We certainly are looking forward to our trip next week and also to meeting all the fine folks who sponsored this worthy contest. — Sincerely yours, JOHN S. MCCREADY."

Fleas in the House

I live in a wooded section on the outskirts of a town. Two weeks ago our house became infested with fleas. They crawl and hop. We find them on the floors and as we walk along they jump on our legs. H. J. R.
New York.

The treatment for fleas is napthalene flakes. These should be scattered liberally around the rooms infested particularly in the corners, and, after leaving for some time sweep them out. Special effort should be made at an unusual cleaning of the rooms, particularly the corners and cracks, around the baseboard because dust seems to be a special harbor for the fleas. Such conditions as would ordinarily be found in a room kept as we would call really clean might be specially favorable for the fleas. Every effort at a thorough cleaning of all of these cracks and crevices should be made after treatment with the napthalene flakes and sweeping out. It is not probable that a single treatment will be effective, but you will get most of them.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 559.

Help Wanted

WANTED—Middleaged married man to care for pleasure horses; Northern New Jersey. Unfurnished house. State wages expected. ADVERTISER 9719, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, LIGHT housework, small chicken farm; no heavy laundry or cooking. $20 monthly; good home. BECKWITT, Bound Brook, N. J.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist with housekeeping and plain cooking on farm; Westchester County. $35 monthly. ADVERTISER 9708, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL OR young woman, general housework. Good home, good salary. ADVERTISER 9711, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, NEAT, for housework; small family; own room. good home. 10 cents fare to New York City. $30. W. BRESETT, 21-12 Ditmars Ave.. Astoria. Long Island.

WOMAN BETWEEN 35-40, to take care of small farm, modern home; must have experience; no objection to one child. Write, 15 Arch St., Newark, N. J.

ELDERLY COUPLE, live with owner, help operate 55 acre farm. IRVIN STRITE, R. 5, Hagerstown, Md.

WANTED — Practical, married farmer to run small sheep and goat farm, also chickens, dairy cows; wife as housekeeper and cook for two or three people; modern house. $60 and maintenance. ADVERTISER 9713, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Creamery man for farm dairy. L. H. YOUMANS, New Scotland, N. Y.

YOUNG FARMER to handle medium farm, western experience raising beef hogs, grain, corn. GARRY ENGLISHMAN, Lake St., Route 2, Allendale, N. J.

WANTED—Man or motherly teacher for 15 year old boy; reading, writing, arithmetic. ADVERTISER 9715, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Cook-houseworker, white, small family, fond of dogs. $40 per month and board. Write, MRS. BRIXEY OLMSTEAD, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, splendid home for right party; $45 monthly. WEIL, 42 East 80th St., New York City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, suburban family of four. Age not over 50. State experience, furnish reference. $50. BOX 994, New Canaan, Conn.

Situations Wanted

MARRIED MAN wishes position on farm, 8 years experience with farm machinery, trees and livestock, etc. BOX 444, Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

FARM OR herd manager, wants position, worker, good manager, understand A. R. work, and the raising of young stock. Several years with Guernsey herd. ADVERTISER 9604, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED, middleaged, gardener, married. Landscaping, flowers, vegetables. poultry; good caretaker. BOX 427, Yalesville, Connecticut.

FARM MANAGER, speciality Guernseys, hogs; formula curing pork obtaining irresistable taste, aroma; unlimited profits. ADVERTISER 9616, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM manager, married, desires position where good work and responsibility are appreciated; available after January 1. ADVERTISER 9643, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEMAN—Handyman, chauffeur, young. Prefer country estate or club; state wages. ADVERTISER 9644, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS housekeeper for gentleman. Licensed driver. ELSIE WILLIAMS, Brookfield, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN, 32, desires steady position. Can drive car, care for poultry and garden, do all kinds of repair work and various other jobs. Owing to crippled condition of feet cannot do work that requires walking over rough ground. Particulars upon request. ADVERTISER 9652, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, LOOKING for work in a house or garden. ADVERTISER 9653, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY TECHNICIAN, experienced, butterfats, phosphates, solids. standard plates, microscopic analysis, familiar plant routine and New York City requirements. ADVERTISER 9671, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER WITH child desires position. Good cook; Catholic. ADVERTISER 9673, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED as groom, thoroughly understands making and handling of young horses and hunters. Life experience, good references, married. M. J. FAHY, P.O. Box 473, St. James, Long Island.

FARM SECRETARY, mature woman, experienced in farm office management, correspondence, accounting and herd records, available for a business connection; can supply office equipment. ADVERTISER 9677, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE graduate, married, desires position; salary or salary and share basis. Experienced vegetable, poultry, general farming. ADVERTISER 9682, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, one son; experienced all branches of dairying, sober, steady and reliable. Able to get results; references. ADVERTISER 9683, care Rural New-Yorker.

ACTIVE, EDUCATED, healthy, elderly, Protestant woman; excellent cook and housekeeper wants position with active elderly people; no laundry. Please state fully living conditions, location and salary. ADVERTISER 9685, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED, male, caretaker, college, single, middleaged American. Understands greenhouses, milks, drives car. No smoking, or drinking. Room, board, $25. Prefer Connecticut. ADVERTISER 9686, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 47, wishes work on modern poultry farm. ADVERTISER 9705, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, MIDDLEAGED, single man, experienced in poultry, greenhouses, turkeys. Good references. LEON COBB, 174 Saratoga St., East Boston, Mass.

WORKING FARM manager desires position, 25 years experience managing farms and estates; understands all branches of farming, crop rotation. dairying, poultry, production of Grade A milk. Also planning and erection of buildings. Cornell College training, best of references. ADVERTISER 9689, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, DESIRE position, caretaking, cook, houseworker, repairs, general handy man. ADVERTISER 9691, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL AROUND man, single, 56, desires work on private estate. Please state particulars and wages. BOX 243, Linden, N. J.,

EXPERIENCED FARMER wants superintendent's job. Experience fruit, dairy, beef cattle, sheep horses, all farm livestock; veterinary, carpenter, plumbing work; New York State. ADVERTISER 9692, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW WANTS job as housekeeper with widower; no children; on farm free to leave at once. ADVERTISER 9706, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, MARRIED, no children, desires position on private estate. Excellent buttermaker, dry hand milker, life time experience; best references. ADVERTISER 9695, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN, experience, horses, cows, chickens, garden, good milker and farmer; always sober. Handyman, caretaker. BOX 61, No. Bennington, Vt.

FRUIT GROWER, thoroughly experienced in both growing and marketing, wishes to operate a good orchard near markets. Would invest some capital in a sound proposition. ADVERTISER 9697, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED, MIDDLEAGED, Christian gentleman, single, would do light work; poultry experience, in exchange for good home with adults. ADVERTISER 9698, care Rural New-Yorker.

PASTEURIZER, YOUNG, experienced bottling 2-4,000 qts., understand all modern equipment and machinery, wishes to make change. Competent, reliable, take charge. ADVERTISER 9699, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT, WESTERN American, 36, married, one child. Experienced farm management, beef cattle, dairy, horses, machinery. No tobacco, liquor. Good living conditions essential. References, interview. ADVERTISER 9709, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, MARRIED, unusual qualities, thoroughly experienced, maintaining grounds, buildings, gardening landscape, cattle, poultry. No couple. EBERHARDT, 21 Judd St., Waterbury, Conn.

HOUSEMAN, STEADY, reliable man; wants general work around house. ADVERTISER 9710, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED — High school graduate as mother's helper or care of children; reliable; references. ADVERTISER 9714, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, 29, sober, nonsmoker, theoretical and practical experience, familiar with modern methods, capable of taking full charge, wants position. ADVERTISER 9718, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

NEW CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.50; light amber $4; also comb honey. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

HONEY — 60 clover $4.50; buckwheat $3.90; mixed, (good flavor) $3.90; 28 clover (handy pail) $2.25. Not prepaid, 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY — 5 lbs. mixed flowers 68c postpaid. Sample 10c. HOMER MOWER, R. 1, Utica, New York.

SWEET POTATOES, selected, Eastern Shore variety, $1 per bushel; $1.50 per 100 pound bag; $2 per barrel, F. O. B. Painter. GEORGE WARREN, Painter, Virginia.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can, here, white clover, $4.80; extra light, $4.50; basswood, $4.20; buckwheat, $3.90; 10 lb. pail delivered $1.75; light, $1.50; buckwheat, $1.40. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HOMEMADE CHOCOLATE walnut fudge, 60c per lb.; 2 lbs. $1.10 postpaid. ETHELYN LODGE, Delmar, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, $2.35 gal.; ½ gal. $1.40. Soft sugar, 5 lb. pail, $1.65. Maple sugar leaves and hearts approximately 18 ounces, $1 postpaid third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

NEW CROP, shellbark kernels, lb. 85c; 2 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

HONEY, NEW crop, white clover, 60 lb. can $4.25; two $8. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, New York.

FINEST WHITE clover honey, six 5-lb. pails $3.15; 60 lb. can $4.25; two $8 liquefied. Also bottled honey. Ask for quantity prices. T. K. CLAPSADDLE, Chaumont, N. Y.

GEORGIA PAPER shell pecans, new crop; 5 lbs. $1 prepaid. WHIPPOORWILL PLANTATION, Valdosta, Georgia.

CHOICE CLOVER honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat $1.40 and 80c postpaid; 60 clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

NEW CROP, black walnut kernels, selected, hand picked, lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.40; 5 lbs. $3.25 prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

EL VENADO RANCH finest imperial prunes. Guaranteed the largest, finest, most delicious prunes grown. Fancy redwood box. 5 lbs. $2 express paid. Write, STILLMAN BATCHELLOR, P. O. Venado, Calif.

HONEY IN 5 lb. pails, postpaid into third zone. Clover, pail, 85 cents; 2, $1.60; 4, $3. Buckwheat, 10 cents per pail less. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25; 5 lbs. (liquid and comb) chunk $1.25, postpaid into third zone. Honey, true healthy sweet. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

WHITE CLOVER honey, new crop, liquid, 5 lbs. postpaid 85c; six 5-lb. pails here $3.25; 60 lbs. $4.50. FRED D. LAMKIN, Union Springs, N. Y.

DID YOU say oysters? Those Chesapeake oysters are "just right" now. Selects $2.35 gal; medium $2; 2 or more 15 cents gal. less, all prepaid. Ask for resale prices. Best yellow sweet potatoes 90 cents bushel here. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy white, 60 lbs. $4.50; 120 lbs. $8.75. Choice $4.30; $8.40. Dark clover $3.75; $7.20. Mixed $3.25; $6; 5 or 10 lbs. 85c; $1.50 postpaid. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

Country Board

SPEND YOUR restful Winter days with a Christian family at Glencairn Farm in Mendham, N. J. Excellent table, modern conveniences, reasonable rates.

WORLD'S FAIR guests, private, Christian home; $1 person; five minutes Fair; reservations desirable. H. GRAUL, Box 321, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE FARMS, Winter guests, all modern, heated country home; near mountains; good meals. $7 weekly. Woodstock, Va.

WANTED — Elderly people to board year round; good eats, warm, comfortable, conveniences. $10 week in advance. ADDA STAUB, R. No. 5, Titusville, Pa.

TWO ROOMS wanted, unfurnished; elderly lady. MRS. J. CRIST, 2021 Woodbine St., Ridgewood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELDERLY WOMAN would like board in Florida for the Winter; terms. ADVERTISER 9674, care Rural New-Yorker.

ETHICAL MATERNITY services, small country maternity home; admitted any time. Reasonable rates. ADVERTISER 9720, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

SEVERAL MODERN sectional Newtown incubators for sale; also sections. CIRCLE P RANCH, Upper Black Eddy, Pa.

FOR SALE — American cream separator, small size. Also Old Trusty incubator, 120 egg, at a bargain. M. H. LINDSEY, Northville, New York.

HOG MANURE given away. HENRY HENKEL and Sons, Inc., Secaucus, N. J.

WANTED—Good used crawler tractor with implements, adaptable for orchard work. Full details, condition, price. ADVERTISER 9704, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Electric incubator about 4,000 capacity. A. H. PENNY, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Arndt developing battery, 12 or more compartments. K. SNEDEKER, Otis, Massachusetts.

MILK ROUTE with class C license; good income. FOURSEE, 636 Barretto St., New York City.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1933, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, published bi-weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1939.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John J. Dillon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Rural New-Yorker, and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1.—That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: John J. Dillon, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Editor: John J. Dillon, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor: W. W. Higgins, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Business Manager: John J. Dillon, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.

2.—That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Rural Publishing Co., 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

John J. Dillon, 333 W. 30th. St., New York
Wm. F. Berghold, 333 W. 30th. St., New York
Wm. A. O'Brien, 333 W. 30th. St., New York
Mary D. Walsh, 333 W. 30th. St., New York
Catherine D. McGratty, 333 W. 30th. St., N. Y.
Julia D. Berghold, 333 W. 30th. St., New York
Virginia D. Curry, 333 W. 30th. St., New York

3.—That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4.—That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

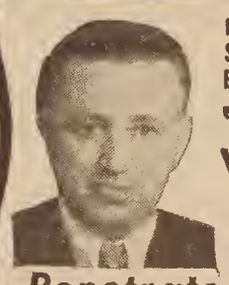
5.—That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN J. DILLON, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September 1940.

(SEAL) LENA KAUFMANN,

Notary Public, Bronx County No. 28, Reg. No. 41-K-41. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co. No. 323, Reg. No. 1-K-186. Commission expires March 30, 1941.



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WORLD'S LARGEST BREEDING FLOCK of NEW HAMPSHIRES 40,000 Breeders. Over 1,000,000 Chicks and 2,000,000 Hatching Eggs sold in 1939. You can obtain the World's Supreme Quality in New Hampshires or Chris-Cross Barred Hybrids, now, or at any time of year. Send for Cat. & Prices.

Andrew Christie, Box 60, Kingston, N. H.

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EXTRA PROFIT

R.I. Reds, N. Hampshires & Big-Type Leghorns at $9.40 per 100. Write for complete Price List.
Wene Chick Farms, Dept. A112, Vineland, N. J.

GUINEA FOWL Started chicks, five, six, seven, or eight weeks. Live delivery guaranteed. Drexel Turkey Farm, Drexel Hill, Pa.

RIDGEHAVEN TURKEY FARM
SPECIAL BREEDING FEMALES

For Limited Time Only $5

1940 Bronze breeding females from trapnested mothers that were mated with show winning Toms. Weight 13-17 pounds. All personally selected by Prof. D. E. Warner, formerly of the University of Connecticut. I. R. Goodson, Chocorua, New Hampshire.

PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

Non-returnable, cheap, as few as 25. Cheaper than using metal boxes. 2, 3, 4 and 6-dozen sizes. 8c postage brings free sample. N. J. CORRUGATED BOX CO., 48 LEONARD STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Hens Have Colds

My hens have colds, some of them quite seriously affected. What can be done? J. J.
New York.

These troubles, like colds in humans are caused by germ infection in most cases. Treatment is difficult and sometimes quite ineffective. A simple cold may "work off" as we say when we get one. That is the body has sufficient resistence so that nature throws off these germs and we get well. But without sufficient resistence, a cold may drag along and the sinuses of the nose become affected so that it will be a long trouble. It seems to work about the same with hens. Undoubtedly the sort of treatment with antiseptics and ointments which help a little with humans are also useful with hens and may prevent serious cases of swelling that frequently result. A boric acid mixture of the strength commonly used to put into the eye is a help in clearing out the nasal passage of hens. Care in any such treatment is necessary because forcible sprays may do considerable damage. The use of this supplemented with an oil spray such as humans use is about all that can be done so far as relieving these symptoms are concerned. There is a very general belief that bad cases of cold in hens are likely to be fatal or to injure them to such an extent that their usefulness will be greatly limited.

This refers to what is known as the common cold. Cases of severe roup are very seldom worth treating. All of these troubles are infectious, so it is desirable to separate any sick birds from the others, and to do thorough disinfection of the premises with any standard disinfectant.

A good many cases of colds are the result of the hens being in unsuitable quarters, such as drafty roosts or lack of ventilation. These things are not believed to cause a cold, but they are unwholesome conditions for the body so that germ infection more readily gets a strong hold.

Squab Breeding Contest

The home stretch of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station's 1939-40 Pigeon Breeding Contest, at Millville, finds Swiss Mondaines of John Foernsler, Elmer, holding their lead in first year class and White Kings of Clayton Shimp, Salem, doing the same in the second year division. According to tabulations on August 31, scores for the two high pens were 60 squabs 1,227 ounces for Foernsler's entry and 76 squabs, 1,377 ounces for Shimp's birds. Second and third high pens in the first year class were Swiss Mondaines of Fred Gould, Newfield, with 58 squabs, 1,187 ounces, and Giant Homers of Arthur Barnes, Auburn, Ill., with 56 squabs, 1,127 ounces. In the second year class, White Kings of Francis Reeves, Blue Bell, Pa., were second and those of Elmer Graf, Glassboro, were third with respective scores of 55 squabs, 1,105 ounces and 55 squabs, 1,098 ounces.

In the mixed aged group, Francis Dilks, Salem, continued to hold the lead with his White King entry, while Carneaux of the Cloverly Farms, West Chester, Pa., were second and Giant Homers of H. Klostermann, Camden, third. The scores: 61 squabs totaling 1,204 ounces for Dilks' birds, 62 squabs weighing 1,157 ounces for Cloverly's entry and 48 squabs, 955 ounces for Klostermann's pigeons.

Popular Hens' Nest

We have 50 hens that are laying fairly well. For these birds we have about 24 nests. They lay their eggs all in one nest. One day I found 15 in one nest and none in the others. How can I keep them from all using the same nest? F. A. K.
New Yok. r

This has often been observed, although it is seldom that there is such insistence on the one nest as you mention. We know of no special way to prevent this, as hens have minds of their own, and are exceedingly set in their ways as to what they want to do. If you could divide the flock even for a little time that might get them out of their habit of acting in this way.

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS
1940 breeders and 1941 poults. Belchertown, Mass.

There's Only One Way to Cut Her Feed Cost NEARLY HALF

THERE'S just one way to slash feed cost almost in half. And, PRATTS BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH, . . . the feed that yanks up egg profits, . . . will help you do it.

It's how much feed a hen eats to lay a dozen eggs, . . . not, what you pay for feed, . . . that makes your feed cost high or low. These facts from the U.S. Dept. of Agri., prove it's true:—

A leghorn pullet, laying 100 eggs a year, eats nearly 9 pounds of feed for each dozen eggs she lays.

At 200 eggs a year, she eats less than 5 pounds of feed per dozen eggs.

And, they add,—within its inherited capacity, the number of eggs a bird lays "is dependent on the quality and *kind* of feed eaten".

High production feed, . . . not cheap feed, . . . is the way to cut feed costs.

PRATTS BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH is a high production feed. It feeds the whole hen, . . . not just her egg organs, . . . yet it's not high priced.

Vitamins, . . . minerals, . . . special egg making ingredients, . . . PRATTS gives hens all these and more.

It feeds the body with body weight building proteins and carbohydrates. And body weight must be upheld or production will drop, too.

PRATTS LAYING MASH *feeds health!* It supplies "Trace Elements", . . . Nature's own health foods. Only healthy hens can lay month in and out.

PRATTS LAYING MASH *feeds digestion!* Every ingredient is selected for the completeness and quickness with which it changes to *fluid feed* in the intestinal tract. Feed that fails to liquify passes out in the droppings wasted.

To get high production, . . . digestion, health, body weight, . . . the whole hen, . . . not just her egg organs, must be fed.

Cheap and poor feeds can't do the job.

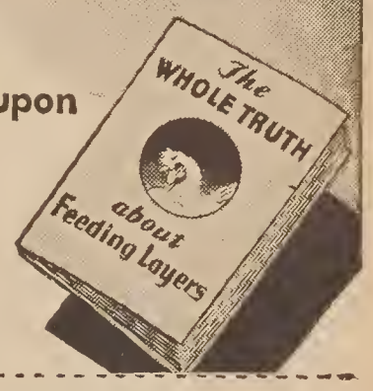
So, get PRATTS BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH *from your dealer today. Your feed cost will come tumbling down. Egg profits leap ahead!*

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

DESPITE WAR BLOCKADES—PRATTS LAYING MASH WILL CONTINUE TO CONTAIN COD LIVER OIL THIS YEAR. WILL THE FEED YOU'VE BEEN USING CONTAIN A SUBSTITUTE?

PLAY SAFE . . . FEED PRATTS!

Send Coupon and 5c Today for this Helpful Book



PRATT FOOD CO., Dept. 130
Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me your booklet — "The Whole Truth About Feeding Layers" and the name of my nearest Pratt dealer. I enclose 5c to cover postage.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....*State*.....

Pratts BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH (and "Chop-Solid" Pellets)

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE

JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..

OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER

OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

LOW FACTORY PRICES ON ALL-STEEL BATTERIES

on STARTER, BROILER and LAYING BATTERIES, PARTS, WIRE FABRICS and other POULTRY EQUIPMENT

100 Page Catalogue Free

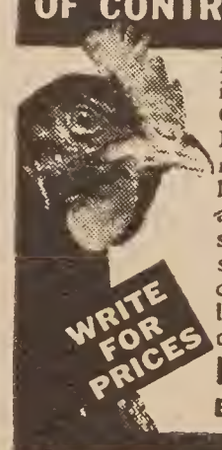
BUSSEY PEN PRODUCTS CO.
5151 West 65th St., CHICAGO

As Low As $15.00 For BROILER BATTERY

1¢ OR LESS TO WORM YOUR BIRDS

STOP poking worm remedies down your birds' throats. DR. HESS POULTRY WORM POWDER for *round worms* is given in the feed. Active ingredient is nicotine. Economical, effective. See your Dr. Hess dealer or write DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, O.

BROILER CHICKS OF CONTROLLED BREEDING



WRITE FOR PRICES

If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are amazingly low for these fine broiler chicks.

Hubbard Farms
Box 12 WALPOLE, N.H.

HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

Premium eggs mean more profit. Correct feeding will go a long way to bring in the extra dollars paid for premium eggs. Eggs with sound clean shell, strong whites, light colored yolks.

EGATINE (23%) is especially designed for high production birds. Its effect on egg quality has been proven by hundreds of satisfied poultrymen for nearly 20 years. Egatine helps your hens meet every known requirement for maintenance plus production.

Then there's TASTY LAYING FOOD for those feeders who do not wish to feed more than a 20% feed. It lives up to its name—*Tasty*. Fill your hoppers with *Tasty* and watch those hens *go to work!*

Learn more about the Tioga way to profits. Send for Free manual *today*.

EGATINE 23%

TASTY LAYING FOOD 20%

TIOGA MILLS INC.
P-1040, South Broad Street, Waverly, N. Y.
Please send me FREE Feeding Booklet on:
☐ Dairy; No. cows..... ☐ Poultry; No. hens.....
☐ Turkeys; No. birds..... ☐ Hogs; No. hogs.....
Name .....
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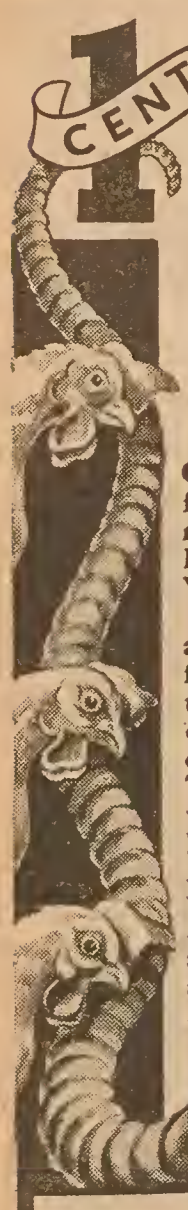


HELPS *Wormy* PULLETS LAY!

● **Good breeding, . . . good feeding, . . . all your time and money raising pullets may be lost, if you fail to worm. Wormy birds just can't lay.**

Yet, for as little as a penny a bird, you can worm your flock with Pratts "Split-Action" Capsules. At one low cost, they do the work of two ordinary worm treatments. They treat several kinds of worms, and are easier on the birds. Their patented "Split-Action" releases two different worm treatments *hours apart*. Authorities warn—other capsules that release both drugs at once may not be effective.

See your dealer today. Demand Pratts "Split-Action" Worm Capsules, if dealer cannot supply, order direct.

Check size and quantity desired, include check or money order, and mail to
Pratt Food Co., Dept. 108 Philadelphia, Pa.

Birds over 18 weeks old Use Adult Size		Birds 10 to 18 weeks old Use Chick and Pullet Size	
50 Capsules..... ☐	$0.85	..... ☐	$0.55
100 Capsules..... ☐	1.50	..... ☐	1.00
500 Capsules..... ☐	5.50	..... ☐	3.75
1000 Capsules..... ☐	10.00	..... ☐	6.50

PRATTS "Split-Action" PATENTED N-K CAPSULES

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Publisher's Desk

A gang of agents are going around representing a company selling Pine Wood castile soap for toilet and bath. They claim to represent United Drug Stores and Rexall Drug Houses. Two agents came here and said the soap was selling for 75 cents for three small flat cakes, but was making a big bargain to introduce it at 2 boxes for 75 cents. I explained I was a poor woman almost blind and over 70 years old and no means to buy and my husband was in a hospital and only had $1.14. He said I am through college and really have all the money I need but if you will keep this a matter of strict confidence and not tell a soul I'll give you 12 full boxes of this soap for just your dollar. I bit and I set the 12 boxes on the table and put my 14 cents in my pocket, went back to plant my garden and when I came in 6 boxes of my soap, the agent and the car were gone. The agent was a half mile up the road and got a dollar from another lady on the same scheme. I find they have been working the cities as well as small towns. I wish they could be caught.

Vermont MRS. C. L. A.

Agents do themselves more harm than good by such slick practices. It is pretty poor business and we doubt if this young man will have much luck in the long run. We would like to have his name but we print the story for the information of our readers.

About a year ago I was swindled out of $135 by a smooth talking man; a small, sick looking somebody about 45 years old. He made out a check payable to me for the above amount and I cashed the check for him at our local bank. A week later the check bounced back and I had to pay the bank the amount of the check plus protest charges. I had the greatest of confidence in this man known as "Block," (he signed the check Stephan Balogh), as he was an agent for the Standard Construction Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. They sent him here to do a Brixite job on our farm house. I felt it safe to do this man a favor, feeling assured that the Standard Construction Company would hire only bonded men and well recommended men for such important work. Upon paying the Construction Company a visit shortly after my loss, I was informed that they too had suffered loss by this man "Block" as he forged several checks and made the Company lose thousands of dollars. They said that the F. B. I. were after "Block" and when they get him, they will throw away the key from the cell when he is arrested. As yet, I haven't heard whether the F. B. I. succeeded in getting this scoundrel. I am not the only victim of this man "Block's" tricks as I know of others who had suffered losses. I would have written to you sooner but my husband said to let the affair drop as it would take a very smart detective to catch up with this man. Trusting that you can help me get even with this man "Block." MRS. J. J. Y.

Ohio.

We publish this letter in full, first as a caution to all our readers and second, to ask that if anyone knows or comes upon this Stephan Balogh, alias "Block," to report the matter at once to the local police authorities.

At a recent Insurance Advertising Conference one of the speakers said that insurance policies should be written so that the public could understand them and he wondered that the "business had grown as it has through selling contracts that are beyond the understanding of most of the buyers." He recommended writing the contracts in part at least so that they would be intelligible. Ordinary persons, or even those who possessed extraordinary powers of divination were stumped, he said, by the tortured phraseology. This is a splendid suggestion and we trust it will be acted upon. Buyers of insurance should have the terms of the policy stated in clear terms that they can comprehend and not hedged around with technicalities and verbose construction that often mean something entirely different when analyzed. Agents then could not promise benefits not contained in policies, and the fine print which now in many cases proves to be a boomerang, would be clear and intelligible.

I signed for a poultry farming course. Their sales talk was entertaining and brilliant. I fell for it, and agreed to pay $5 per month till $52.50, the total price of the course, was paid. Each time I made a payment they would send me some lessons. I made four payments but the lessons were only little pamphlets, a little more than one-eighth of an inch thick. After I had paid $20, and had only received a few little pamphlets and two short lectures, I began to feel that I had been taken for a sucker. I was sick and out of work and deferred further payments. I discovered that poultry feed and remedy manufacturers, as well as State Agricultural Colleges, were giving away pamphlets as good as these and I decided not to pay the balance unless I really had to. I feel that though I may owe this money legally, I do not owe it ethically. Now they threaten to go to law, if I do not send them a payment. It looks like robbery to me, and I would appreciate it very much if you will advise me what is best.

New Jersey W. H.

A contract was signed and, therefore, a legal obligation exists which can be enforced in court. Before this is done, however, a summons must be served but on a signed contract any concern is within its legal right in enforcing payment on same. It is not always followed out to this extent as the amounts involved often make it impracticable, but, remember, that when you sign a contract you are liable. Excellent bulletins can be secured from State and Federal bureaus and it would be wise to get them and compare with what is offered. Many correspondence courses give good information if you are able to study alone and will persevere but if you do not find them satisfactory you are still under an obligation to pay under the contract you signed. That is why we repeat the caution to think before you sign and consider whether you can keep up the payments.

I want to thank you for the way you handled the matter which I placed in your hands. The $35.50 which you collected for us did not affect us as much as the fact that we believed we were not being treated fairly and if it had not been for your interest in the case, we would never have secured satisfaction. This certainly demonstrates to us the very worthwhile service of Publisher's Desk and we want to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to you. M. W.

Pennsylvania.

The matter referred to, as our subscriber explains, only involved the sum of $35.50 as an adjustment on an insurance claim against a concern insured by the Travelers Insurance Company. After personal contact with one of the insurance company's adjusters, we were fortunate in being able to adjust this matter and receive full settlement for our subscriber.

I worked on the farm of John Elsbree when he lived in Milan, Pa., and got a judgment of $70 against him. This was about 12 years ago. Can I get payment now? W. G. S.

New York.

Mr. Elsbree cannot be located. The judgment is old now and nothing could be done with it unless legal action was taken and examination in supplementary proceedings made but as the debtor cannot be located it would be unwise to spend any money on the account. There would be little hope of getting any payment.

I have a complaint against Charles F. Clack, who was formerly at 2061 Broadway, New York and later worked for the Hanger Artificial Leg Company in New York City. I gave him $200 for an artificial limb and all I received was a temporary socket and then Clack seemed to drop right out of the picture and I have not been able to locate him. Could you find him or do you know anything about him? D. H. G.

New York.

We could not locate Charles Clack but we find that others are looking for him as they have claims against him but apparently no one knows where he can be found. As he may be operating in other sections we publish this record and will be glad to have a prompt report if he turns up.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

NO REACTORS FOUND

Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

KERR CHICKS LIVE

Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES
19 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Baby Chicks
$12.00 Per 100.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for *Rapid Growth, Early Maturity*, Profitable *Egg Yield*. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.

I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. F, Rockland, Mass.

PULLETS-PULLETS

8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM

E. C. Brown, Prop. Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS BARRED ROCKS

Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

PILCH'S CHICKS

New customers everywhere switching to buy our Cheterosis plan breeding for layers. Also tops for Broilers. Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Links. Sexed chicks 95% guar. Cir. Chester Pilch, Bx. 101, Feeding Hills, Mass.

BLOODTESTED N.H. Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rox, W. Leg., Cornish chicks. Poults; prices lower. M. Pekin and Wh. Muscovy ducklings, M. Toulouse goslings, baby Guineas. Also Breeders. List free. INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt.2, Telford, Pa.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Day Old Chicks—Pullets—Cockerels. Heavy producers of large eggs. Catalog FREE. C. M. SHELLENBERGER POULTRY FARM, Box 34, Richfield, Pa.

LEGHORN PULLETS

big, healthy range grown, vaccinated, ready to lay $1.25 each. A. H. PENNY, MATTITUCK, L. I. N. Y.

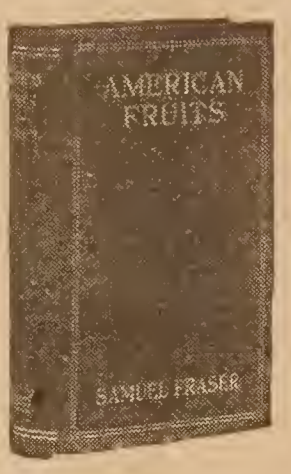
Golden Rule Chicks

Hatching all fall. Send for low fall prices.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 26, Bucyrus, Ohio

White Wyandotte PULLETS $1.00 each. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, Ohio

Chicks & Pullets Approved blood tested commercial breeds. Cir. & prices. V. S. Kenyon, Marcellus, N. Y.

American Fruits



By Samuel Fraser

Well-known fruit grower and nurseryman. This notable book of nearly 900 pages, 173 illustrations, covers all phases of fruit culture in a plain and practical manner.

Price postpaid $4.75

For sale by

Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2.500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6,500; cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

4½ ACRES, open land, for poultry and gardening; full price $215; easy terms. SAFRANEK, Vineland, N. J.

MOUNTAIN HIDEAWAY, 50 acres, accessible, wooded, spring stream, joins famous Mt. resort, surrounded by thousands of acres of deer and other game. $1,000, terms. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

350 ACRE dairy farm, 60 cow capacity, 13 room house, 2 silos, 3 barns, spring watered, 75 acres potato land; 1939 crop income $6,000; good hunting. Priced right. GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

OLD HOMESTEAD, modernized, 30 acres of bearing fruit, tractor land; acreage and buildings for dairy and poultry. Price $10,000. WEAVER, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Dairy farm, about 176 acres, located near Albany and Troy, New York. Fully equipped with stock and tools, dwelling house and 12 outbuildings; satisfactory mortgage arrangements. Sell at sacrific to settle estate. ADVERTISER 9613, care Rural New-Yorkcr.

FOR SALE, 33 acre farm, 9 room brick house, electricity and running water; all outbuildings; $4,500; on U. S. Route 30. ADVERTISER 9634, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Corner place, good income from rental; one could commute to New York by train. Water and electricity in Philadelphia, Pa. corner property. Could be made by alteration as dwelling and business. Write for particulars. ADVERTISER 9639, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent with option to buy, cheap, abandoned farm New York, Connecticut or Massachusetts. Full details, ADVERTISER 9640, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEN ACRES, seven room house, barn, poultry houses, $600. Three acre poultry farm, 10 room house, furnished, electricity, bath, furnace, barn, poultryhouse for 800 hens, $1,800; cash $700. 300 acre dairy farm, good buildings, running spring water, electricity, three silos, 37 head stock, team, complete line modern machinery, tractor and equipment, hay and ensilage, $7,000; half cash. STARKWEATHER, Grand St., Oneonta, N. Y.

WANTED—Small, modern, farm or business; all improvements, first class, full details; within 100 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 9645, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM ON the busiest highway in the U. S. Near New York City and Philadelphia and big markets. 108 acres, rich soil, best location for business or farming land with buildings. $16,000, or will divide in small parcels. ADVERTISER 9648, care Rural New-Yorker.

2½ ACRE poultry farm, furnished bungalow, electricity, city water, fruit trees, on state road. Laying houses with running water, lights, range shelters, large brooder house, poultry equipment, two car garage, feed room. Close to good markets. $2,000, terms. ADVERTISER 9646, care Rural New-Yorker.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y., free list. 70 acre small farm, brook, $2,500. 170 acre farm, house, barn, river, $3,500. 30 acres, cows and chickens, tools; $5,500. Modern, stocked dairy farm, $10,000. General store, P. O. gas station, bargain. Best bargains, see "Doc" first.

I WILL sell or exchange, a good small general store. ADVERTISER 9657, care Rural New-Yorker.

I WISH to rent, with option to buy, a place suitable for a country store; give full details. ADVERTISER 9658, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN POULTRY farm, 1,200 capacity; 10 acres cleared land, 5 room house and bath, garage, running water and electricity in all buildings; private phone, large apple orchard; paying proposition, close to Atlantic City. Stock and equipment ineluded in sale. ADVERTISER 9649, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 25 acres, upland, $1,100; New York. ADVERTISER 9650, care Rural New-Yorker.

247 ACRE state road farm, fine buildings, tenant house, electricity, running water, level land, machinery, 30 stock, horses; $9,500. Guernsey herd of 41 cows, 20 heifers, 2 bulls and 400 acre farm, tractor, 4 horses, Mack truck, electric milk cooler, new barn, 2 silos, and 2 houses for $16,500, with $5,000 cash. 175 acre farm with tractor land, good buildings, excellent stable, water buckets, silo, electricity, improved road, 18 stock, team, machinery; $6,500, $2,000 cash, balance very easy terms. EVERETT KINCH, Oneonta, N. Y.

TO SETTLE estatc, 50 acres with very good buildings, electricity, improved road, furniture, tools, hay; $2,200 cash. Widow must sell 170 acre dairy farm with good buildings; $2,000 with $500 eash. Big income dairy farm, 50 Holsteins, one-half purebred; milk receipts in 1939, $4,280; excellent buildings, improved road; $12,000, two-thirds cash. EARL HAY, Oneonta, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Farm and milk business, 600 quarts, retail price 13c. Farm and dairy well equipped. This business will show a profit of $7,500 annually. Excellent opportunity for family to acquire profitable established business. ADVERTISER 9654, carc Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or trade, large, modern farm. Located near Binghamton. Well equipped. ADVERTISER 9663, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT, 80 acre farm, 4 room bungalow with all improvements. Dairy facilities and many implements. Minimum rent asked. M. DiGIORGI, R. F. D. 2, Somerville, N. J., near Martinsville.

130 ACRE Delaware County, New York dairy and truck farm. Net incomc last year over $100 per month. Complete with 18 cows, team, farm tools. $3,500, terms. ADVERTISER 9660, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIVE ROOM house, Delaware County, New York. Good condition, barn, one acre lot; near brook. 125 miles New York City. ADVERTISER 9661, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, six acres of land with house in fair condition on good road near Margaretville. Will sell at sacrifice. ADVERTISER 6665, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Large, modern home located in a country town on Route 28. About 80 miles from Kingston. Write for particulars. ADVERTISER 9664, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Country hardware and Esso station. Doing fine business now. On main route between Kingston and Oneonta. Write for full particulars. ADVERTISER 9662, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Small farm, commuting area, New York City. Rent or lease with option to buy; conveniences; reasonable. ADVERTISER 9659, care Rural New-Yorker.

150 ACRE dairy farm, 40 milking cows producing 400 qts. daily. Such farm may exempt your son from conscription or war. Work for your country, buy a farm. Write for bulletin. RACINE FARM AGENCY, Main St., Dayville, Connecticut.

COUNTRY HOME, 10 acres, state road, nice bungalow; 16 apple, garden land; ½ mile to village. Price $1,200, $300 cash, $15. (Cobleskill). ADVERTISER 9666, care Rural New-Yorker.

AT ATTRACTIVE prices, several farms, and village homes. All modern improvements, each free from any encumberences, DR. F. E. SQUIRES, owner, Livonia, N. Y.

INDIAN HILL stock farm, private pond; Worcester County, Massachusetts. Superb view, 234 acres, modern 11 room house, 150 foot hay barn, 140 foot concrete stable, horse barn, garage, poultry houses. Buildings recently reconditioned; $12,000, terms. Free illustrated detailed description. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FARMS, ACRES, 101, $7,000; 192, $25,000; 50, $11,000; 30, $5,500. 30 miles Philadelphia, Penna. Bungalows $2,000 up. R. SPAIDE, Mount Clare, Pa.

WANTED — Farm to rent with option of buying, within 100 miles of New York. Must have large house with modern improvements on main road and suitable for tourist. Send full details and snapshots if available. ADVERTISER 9672, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Five acre poultry farm, located on macadam highway, 4 miles of Watkins Glen, New York. Electricity, oak floors, 9 room house, nice lawn and maple shade. Two poultryhouses, 20x70 feet, cement floors new and in good condition, garage, brooder house woven wire fenced, small brook on farm. A rare bargain at $2,500, $500 down. MARY DOLPH, owner, Cuba, N. Y.

FARM FOR sale, eastern shore of Maryland, 70 acres, 20 acres woodland, 6 room house, outbuildings; school bus, churches, canneries, electricity, telephone; reason selling death in family. J. GRAVEN, R. F. D. Federalsburg, Md.

131 acres, hard road, electricity, 11 room furnished home, running spring water, 2 barns, 2 silos, other barn and buildings. Ten cows, some registered, milk pick up, good income, 15 sheep, 150 hens, young team, full line farm tools, hay oats, ensilage, beautiful views, fine hunting. $3,500, ½ cash, balance less than rent. Write ADVERTISER 9679, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FARM, New York State highway, or close; approximately 150 miles; full particulars. FRED NEWBOLD, 705 Avenue T, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Five acre farm, four clear, with six room house and garage, located at Bremen Ave. and Buerger St., city line; all modern improvements, poultry and brooder house for 1,500 chickens and poultry equipment; peach and apple trees, grapes, one acre good firewood; good location and neighborhood; two blocks from Egg Harbor City; will sell reasonable; two blocks to White Horse Pike. VAN T. THOMAS, Owner, R. D. 1, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

WANTED — Highway property with good living quarters, suitable for gas station, cabins. Send complete description. ADVERTISER 9676, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN FARM, equipped, 600 layers; 4 rooms, bath, garage, rent $35. BOX 142, Rochelle Park, N. J.

A BARGAIN, commercial poultry farm, 35 miles from New York City. Fully equipped and operating, 13 acres, eight room house, oil burner and two car garage. Capacity 4,000 layers, 52,000 broilers yearly. Electricity, running water, triple insulation and cement floors throughout all buildings, only eight years old. Owner retiring. Will consider highest cash bid for immediate sale. ADVERTISER 9681, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — About 20 acres farm land, Dutchess or Putnam Counties. On state road, good view, farm prices. Write location, description and price. ADVERTISER 9687, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO lease from April 1st, 1941, by highly efficient motorized farmer, unexcelled caretakers, large productive farm in highest state of fertility, modern buildings, improvements. ADVERTISER 9688, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmhouse, good condition, with brook, for Summer home, about 50 miles from Paterson. Must be very reasonable. ADVERTISER 9703, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM at Greenlawn, 13 acres. Capacity 2,000. Stucco house with tiled bath and hot water heat. $6,750 on easy terms. O. P. CLAYTON, Greenlawn, N. Y.

WEST SAYVILLE, Long Island, 3½ acres near center of town. Brook on property. Six room house and outbuildings. $4,500, easy terms. Write O. P. CLAYTON, Greenlawn, N. Y., for appointment.

HOME IN Walton, N. Y., improvements, ½ acre land. Sacrifice for $1,600; $500 cash, balance monthly. Exceptional bargain. VIRGIL SMITH, owner, Mount Vision, N. Y.

WANTED TO rent, a farm on shares already stocked with just enough stock to start and raise the balance, not a dairy, by practical farmer with gilt edge reference. I invite the most rigid investigation. ADVERTISER 9690, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Five rooms, improvements, in large farmhouse, 4 miles from Warwick, Orange County. $15 month. Also apple orchard. BOUGHTON, 280 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Eastern Shore, Maryland, large poultry plant, completely equipped; for further details, write ADVERTISER 9707, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, 10 acres, 5-6 room house, electricity, on hard road; Dutchess or Columbia Counties. Send price, terms; no agents. ADVERTISER 9696, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Six room house in Brooklyn, N. Y., (Flatbush), partly furnished; reasonable to reliable party. ADVERTISER 9700, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS — $500 down, gets dairy farm 220 acres. $850 buys farm home, 150 acres. Write, C. M. DOUGLAS, Fort Plain, N. Y.

WILL RENT or buy equipped or unequipped good large tractor farm, keep over 50 milkers, state road, electricity, have machinery tractor, 3 horses, 36 Guernseys; down payment around $4,000. GEORGE SKAZA, R. D. 2, Richford, N. Y.

FOR RENT or sale, Ancram, Columbia County, New York 200 acre productive dairy farm, with half or whole house. Not stocked, water, buildings, no barn; will consider building one. Near two state parks. Modern double house has 14 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, 10x60 porch; suitable for boarding. ADVERTISER 9716, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE INCOME, Vermont property; sell or exchange. Cabins, lodge, stores, gas pumps, store, lake. Equipped stocked farm, near city. Cement U. S. 5. ADVERTISER 9717, care Rural New-Yorker.

BAYPORT, L. I., desirable modern country home. Seven rooms, garage, barn, three acres. HENRY STAUB.

Help Wanted

WANTED — Married and single men, also young woman for general housework. Dry hand milkers, teamsters, $40 month, room and board. Also one married man to milk cows, pasteurize and bottle milk, modern house on farm. Young woman, housework, light washing, no children, new home, $25 month, own room. HENRY L. NIELSEN, Warwick, N. Y.

WANTED, COUPLE or mother and son to raise grain, chickens, on shares. Monthly minimum guarantee. P. W. BABCOCK, Blairstown, N. J.

WANTED — Young man, good farmhand, teamster and milker; wages $30 per month. ADVERTISER 9627, care Rural New-Yorker.

VETERINARIAN — Large dairy wants resident veterinarian; write stating age, experience, nationality, references and salary desired. ADVERTISER 9641, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single, strong, refined Protestant gentleman, middleaged, to work with poultry, garden and in home, must drive automobile. ADVERTISER 9647, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, PROTESTANT, for housework; character references. $5 week. Manlius, N. Y. ADVERTISER 9651, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN OF large experience for working manager of farm in Maine. Must be honest; a hustler; best of references. ROBERT L. EMERY, 170 Mt. Vernon St., Winchester, Mass.

HOUSE HELPER, 18-20 years; $20 per month, own room. Write 2905 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

WANTED — A real farmer-herdsman with some business ability to conduct a milk route farm. Preferably a family that ean furnish own help, and herd, but the herd is not essential. Excellent opportunity for right party. ADVERTISER 9655, eare Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — A live young man of good habits, that is faithful and trusty, that saves his money, that is interested in registered Holstein-Friesian cows; for general farming. Will pay good wages. ADVERTISER 9667, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT COUPLE to run boarding house and vegetable garden, etc. on shares in New Hampshire, year round; home, opportunity. ADVERTISER 9668, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN — Position with good future open in 3.000-layer poultry department of modern farm. Intelligence and ambition more essential than experience. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Give qualifications in detail and salary expected. Location 30 miles from Buffalo. ADVERTISER 9669, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD LIKE to hear from a young couple who understands truck gardening, flowers and nursery work. Either Swedish, German, Polish, Hollanders. Who would like to start for themselves. ADVERTISER 9670, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, COOKING, cleaning, light laundry. Four adults, three of them at business. Moderate wages, but exceptional home for dependable, middleaged woman. State experience, references, age, salary. Write, 8716 Elmhurst Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM workers. Two single men for general farm work. Must be able to do tractor plowing and handle team, do rough carpenter work on barn alteration and be good dry milkers and non-drinkers. Wages $40 per month, room and board. Apply L. S. ACE, Barrack Farm, Falls Village, Conn. Telephone Canaan, 114-R-14.

WOMAN — Houseworker in private home, sleep in, individual room, good pay to proper person. Advise all details in first letter. ADVERTISER 9675, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single, white, Protestant man, between 30 and 50 for year round position; flower and vegetable gardens, milk two cows, care for few sheep and chickens. and handy man. Must be non-drinker; prefer man who has his own car. Send copies of character references and references as to ability. Write fully past experience and how long in last postion, state salary desired. Board, room and bath in main house. ADVERTISER 9678, care Rural New-Yorkcr.

COUPLE WHITE, middleaged, care for kennel of small dogs, positively no children; references required. BOX 100, R. D. 1, Riverside, Conn.

HELP WANTED — Girl or woman, general houseworker, two adults, good home, permanent. BOX 247, Bethpage, N. Y.

WANTED—Capable woman between 25 and 35 for general housework in adult farm family. Every convenience. Good wages, references required. BOX 113, Fairview, Erie County, Pa.

SINGLE FARM helper, experienced milker, clean habits, references required. $50 month, board, room. W. W. BENNER, R. D. 1, Collegeville, Pa.

HERDSMAN—Must be experienced, to take charge of dairy and beef cattle; prefer married, but no children. Sober, able to fix farm machinery and maintenance of buildings. When answering, give age, copy of references and state salary expected. Can also use wife for part time cooking and housework. ADVERTISER 9680, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN WANTED for dairy, goat farm. No field work. Could accommodate a middle-aged couple. Experience in handling milk. Steady position. BIANCHI FARM, Port Murray, N. J.

WANTED — Experienced farmer, caretaker, handyman; Northern New Jersey. Age 45 to 50, married, no children. House and electricity furnished plus salary. Excellent references required. Apply H. M. FORD, Room 924, 70 Pine St., New York City.

HOUSEWORKER, YOUNG, reliable, steady position, good home. $30 month. MRS. GROTSKY, 320 E. 197 St., Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED — A competent handyman about 50 years of age who does not use alcohol. Wages $10 per week and small apartment with heat and electricity. ADVERTISER 9684, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK - HOUSEWORKER, doctor's home, three in family, no washing, $50 a month. Give references, nationality, age. MRS. MORTON RYDER, Rye, N. Y.

STEADY JOB for single, experienced farm hand, and milker; good home. ECHO-HURST FARM, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman with nursing experience as nurse and matron in small boarding school for young boys. Widow with young son given preference. Full board and tuition for boy. Nominal salary, board, lodging and laundry for mother. LITCHFIELD SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, Litchfield, Conn.

GIRL, HOUSEWORK, small family, beautiful home, own room, radio, good salary; near New York. ADVERTISER 9702, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL FOR housework, plain cooking. Good home with family having grown children. Permanent position, wages $45 month. Send photo and references. MRS. JOHN H. YAUCH, 29 South Centre St., South Orange, New Jersey.

PLEASANT, RELIABLE, healthy young woman wanted for work on large modern dairy farm, purebred Jerseys. Must be experienced milker and not under 21. Write fully and state experience first letter. THE HERMITAGE, Germantown, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN, dependable, sober, milker and teamster, on small dairy farm. Permanent job; $25 monthly. HAROLD DRURY, Athol, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER, GENERAL, no cooking; modern country home, 4 adults; own room, $25 start, references. NEWMAN, New Hackensack, N. Y.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, experienced with laying hens. Must have car for own transportation. No liquor; $10 weekly and good board. State age, height, experience. SUNNY ACRES FARM, Putney, Vt.

WANTED—General houseworker, good plain cook, for North Westchester country home. Own completely furnished eottage, radio, etc. Single woman or mother, with school age child. Reasonable wages. State qualifications, personality, etc. ADVERTISER 9693, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, EXPERIENCED gardening and all round handyman for small estate. Long Island; elderly couple considered. Salary $40 to $50 per month including 3 rooms, electricity. C. STONE, 67-35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD GENERAL houseworker in Northern New Jersey physicians' home; 3 in family, abie to answer telephone. Permanent to right party. ADVERTISER 9694, care Rural New-YorRer.

WANTED—Experienced single man on dairy farm, good milker, teamster; no tobacco or liquor. Send references, $35 month, raise if satisfactory. LYNN CLARK, Delhi, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER — A mature woman without dependents. Must be good cook, reliable and clean. Should like farm life. Position on high grade dairy farm operated by women. Steady work, good pay for right person. Write fully and give references in first letter. THE HERMITAGE, Germantown, N. Y.

WANTED—Settled man, to learn business, large poultry farm; small wages to start. ADVERTISER 9701, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WANTED, man drive, housework, some gardening; wife, cook, laundry, help with children. References required, 612 W. Arbutus St., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

HANDYMAN, SINGLE, on poultry farm in New Jersey; licensed driver. Must be interested in poultry, understand handling tools, painting. State wages first letter. ADVERTISER 9712, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 556.

Don't Let THIN COWS Rob You of Milk Profits

Keep them in Top Condition with BEACON FEEDS

Too often we dairymen rely too much on late fall pasture. Cows left on pasture too long without adequate supplemental feeding lose flesh. Their milk production drops. And what is most important to you, they can never be brought back to the productive level they otherwise would have been able to maintain throughout the winter. Hence the vital need for proper fall feeding . . . liberal use of hay and silage or other roughage supplements and grain feeding equivalent to that followed in the winter.

Start this supplementary feeding *before your cows are brought into the barn.* It will help to maintain their live weight and to hold their milk production at a more profitable level.

Beacon Dairy Feeds are *specially* made to supplement the roughages fed on Northeastern farms and to produce maximum milk production. The formulas we use are the result of the most critical and thorough study of the nutritional needs of the dairy cow. The ingredients used in our feeds are chosen to give sustained high milk production and to help maintain the health and condition of the cow through years of heavy production. No fillers of low nutritive value are ever permitted in Beacon Rations.

Let Beacon Dairy Feeds help you get maximum profit from your cows, now and throughout the winter. Your nearest Beacon Dealer will gladly serve you. In case you don't know his name, write us.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

Again!
Beacon Dairy Feeds have fed the herd of high producing cows at the Dairy World of Tomorrow, New York World's Fair. ©NYWF

BEACON
DAIRY FEEDS

Sugar Corn for Dairy Cows

Cows on pasture need a grain supplement to enable them to produce their top volume of milk; that is a tried and true rule acknowledged by all dairymen. But they differ on the question of what grain is the most economical; and how much of it needs to be fed. The average farmer does not store enough grain in the Fall to feed his herd throughout the entire year, but is forced to buy a prepared dairy ration to feed during the Summer months. He could save money if he could feed a home grown grain supplement the year around, and some solve the problem by feeding soy bean hay as their grain ration.

Henry Wyble, who farms in Kent County, Maryland, has approached this problem from another angle. He feeds his cows sugar corn fodder, ears and all, and finds that this green grain gives him top milk production at the lowest possible cost. Successive sugar corn plantings are made at two week intervals on the Wyble farm, beginning as early as possible in the Spring and continuing until about the second week in August. The first planting is ready for cutting about the first of July and from then until a heavy frost kills the corn stalks, usually some time in October, the cows are fed fresh fodder twice a day.

Each planting of sugar corn is made large enough to supply the cows until the grain on the next succeeding planting is fully developed. Cutting on a planting is started when the ears are fit for table use, and is stopped before the fodder dries up. Any sugar corn left uncut is used to produce seed for next year's plantings. The fodder is cut every day, just before milking time in the evening and is transported to the house on a low sled drawn by a rubber tired tractor. Since the batch of fodder is cut in the evening and is completely fed up before noon of the following day, it can be piled in the feed room of the stable without danger of heating, even during the hottest weather. Though it would be a little more convenient to cut more than a day's supply at a time, this is not done because the cows do not seem to care for the fodder after it starts to dry out. Each cow is given between 30 or 40 pounds of the green sugar corn at a feeding. At this rate, a five acre field will furnish ample feed for a herd of 16 cows during the growing season.

We use Golden Bantam sugar corn almost exclusively. Other varieties may produce more fodder and more grain per stalk, but we find Golden Bantam to be the best all round variety since it matures early, branches out into many stalks from a single hill, does not grow a large, tough stalk, bears small ears that won't choke a greedy cow, and is highly disease resistant. Above all, it makes fine eating for our own table. Cows like it the best, too, on account of its high sugar content. Its only disadvantage seems to be that it is very susceptible to frost, and for this reason we use Stowel's Evergreen for our final plantings.

As to cost, Mr. Wyble considers his sugar corn plantings as a free crop. Though no effort is made to sell extra ears of sugar corn, enough customers know that he has the one variety of corn on hand throughout the Summer season that no advertising is needed to sell enough corn to more than offset the cost and labor involved in planting and cultivating the crop. And enough seed corn is left at the end of the season to offer several bushels for general sale.

In actual feeding tests, cows fed on the sugar corn fodder containing ears all gave more milk than those fed on the normal amount of a 24 per cent dairy ration, and much more than those given ground corn alone. Mr. Wyble counts his green feed plantings as the most valuable crop on the farm. E. W.

Useful Poultry Books

Commercial Poultry Raising, H. A. Roberts	$3.00
How to Select the Laying Hen, Lamon and Kinghorne	1.25
Poultry Production, Lippincott & Card	4.00
Thompson's Egg Farming, Willard C. Thompson	2.00
The Pigeon, Carl A. Nateher	2.50

For Sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City. (N. Y. City Sales, add 2% Sales Tax)

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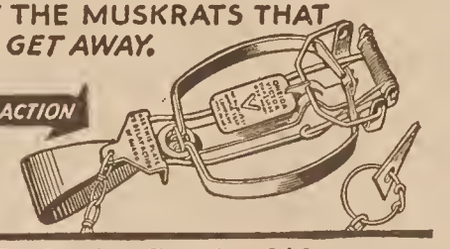

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VICTOR TRAPS

NEW, COOLER *Easy Running* COW CLIPPER

World-Famous **STEWART CLIPMASTER**

Over 90% of the world's clipper users own and PREFER STEWART clippers. New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running — faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. **The most powerful clipper of its kind ever made.** Lasts longer. Fan-cooled, ball-bearing motor exclusive Stewart design. Completely insulated in the special **EASY-GRIP** handle barely 2 inches in diameter. The finest, most enduring clipper ever made for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. *A $25.00 value for only $19.95* complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's or send $1.00. Pay balance on arrival. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5598 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. *51 years making Quality products.*

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An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address, and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps, that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For complete information —write today!

WILLIAM S. RICE, Inc.
Dept. 64-P, Adams, N. Y.

SHAW "DU-ALL" GARDEN and SMALL FARM TRACTOR

Small sizes, for gardens and lawns. Larger sizes do ALL JOBS on small farm — small jobs on ALL FARMS. Walk or ride; sizes ¾ to 8 P. Write for Factory prices—Free Catalog.

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5812-F Magnolia Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 130-F West 42nd St., New York City; 668-F North 4th Street, Columbus, Ohio

9½ Cords in 10 Hours!

ALONE you saw down trees, etc., faster, easier than 4 men with 2 crosscut saws. Folds up like jackknife—easily carried. Saves money, time, backaches. Praised by farmers since 1883. New low prices. Write for FREE catalog today!

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—Clarence A. Purchase

Harvesting Apples on the Patrie Farm in the Hudson River Valley

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, IS ELECTION DAY—IT IS YOUR DUTY TO VOTE

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

DON'T FORGET IT!

THE THIRD TERM IS *The* ISSUE

WHEN your farmer forefathers founded this Democracy out of their bitter Old World experience, they established certain unalienable rights and traditions which were carried by the pioneers from sea to shining sea, and became the platform of a free people, on which was built the greatest Democracy in the world.

But today we have a new doctrine—new in America but not in the Old World—that the government and not the individual is supreme, with the result that the sacred traditions which cost our fathers so much in blood and sacrifice are rapidly being lost to the people. Disappearing is the quality of self-reliance and initiative, that idea that we should do the job ourselves instead of asking the government to do it. Far gone is the American tradition of thrift. Instead we have the New Deal doctrine that either an individual or a government can SPEND its way out of hard times.

And then, finally, and possibly most dangerous of all, comes the violation of the American tradition that there should be no Third Term for any President, a tradition wisely established by our fathers, who, fresh from the Old World, well knew that with power-hungry men it was only a short step from a President to a King or a Dictator.

WHICH SIDE DO **YOU** *CHOOSE?*

FOR THE THIRD TERM:

EARL BROWDER, COMMUNIST PARTY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, says:

"The tradition against o third term in the presidency must be set aside."

NEW DEAL BOSS EDWARD J. KELLY OF CHICAGO, says:

"I suppose I was one of the very first to go on record for o third term."

NEW DEAL BOSS FRANK HAGUE OF NEW JERSEY, says:

"Absolutely one hundred per cent for a third term for Mr. Roosevelt."

HAROLD ICKES, NEW DEAL MOUTH-PIECE, says:

"After oll, whot is o 'socred trodition' omong friends?"

AGAINST THE THIRD TERM:

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON, FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY, said:

"There cannot in my judgment be the least danger thot the President will by ony practicoble intrigue ever be oble to continue himself one moment in office, much less perpetuote himself, but in the lost stage of corrupted morals and politicol depravity."

PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON, FOUNDER OF DEMOCRAT PARTY, said:

"Should a President consent to be a candidote for a third election, I trust he would be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views."

PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON, AMERICA'S "OLD HICKORY", said:

"It would seem advisable to limit the service of the chief magistrate to a single term of either four or six years."

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, WORLD WAR PRESIDENT, said:

"It is intoleroble that any President should be permitted to determine who should succeed him . . . himself or another."

The Republican nominees are in ROW A on the voting machines this year. Many persons make mistakes in voting. Don't you do it. Look for ROW A, with the emblem of the eagle. Pull all the levers in that row down . . . and leave them down.

THERE NEVER WAS A MORE IMPORTANT ELECTION

BE SURE *You* VOTE NOV. 5

Back Home For a Visit

By J. A. Chartully

THE sun set behind a hill in David Harum's valley, and the long shadows of the silo and the maples lost their individuality. The sun rose above Lake Michigan, tinting an occasional cloud in an otherwise drab horizon. Underneath, the rhythmic click of the rails seemed to say over and over: "Vacation is ended."

And that fortnight's holiday has indeed become only a memory of friends and scenes visited after 10 years' absence. During that decade rulers have fled and empires are tottering; but friendships have endured and the dynasty of crops still flourishes to dominate the old valley and its sloping marches.

It has been said that a westerner, viewing New England for the first time, has a vague feeling of recognition as if revisiting scenes known in a previous existence. Possibly this is due to historical associations, half-recalled "local colour" in down-east novels, plus memoirs of some Yankee ancestor.

That New York State also has some of this elusive charm for a stranger was indicated on our trip "back home" when our youngest (born in the so-called Middle West) thrilled at hills, lakes, villages and fields known only through half-nostalgic tales around the supper table. A landscape with tilted fields and wooded hills did not affront that native of the Prairie State. A "village" was a refreshing novelty to one whose home state seems to allow any group of inhabitants (big enough to furnish a mayor and council) to dub itself a "city." New cousins by the dozen at the family reunion formed a novel and impressive part of an event said to be half a century old. York State kitties were as plentiful, fluffy and friendly as those back on Walnut Street. Green Lake was certainly green in spots, Round Lake was practically a circle, while Crooked Lake justified its irregular title. Grain bins furnished "wheat gum" and hay mows were made to frolic in whilst one's elders below chatted by the bridge or rolled the big doors to study scrawled records of ancient hayings or threshings.

Her elders, however, found in the familiar surroundings some changes other than those of birth, death, maturity and decline. New names were on the village shops and the big hotels were vacant, being superseded by "tea shoppes" and tourist homes. Some lawns displayed a Chinese elm or box elder tree, the latter almost mature enough to wear its inevitable mosaic girdle of the insect pest named for its host. This tree is a quick grower and therefore planted on western plains; but its wood is brittle and (like a cat) it sheds almost continuously. Hedges were another innovation. Clipped and unobtrusive, they are quite unlike uncle Philetus' hedges whose unrestrained exuberance years ago forced the road commissioners to demand gangway for passing traffic.

The state road has been elevated over the railway whose former double trackage has been halved through the village. Huge trucks, we were told, now-a-days haul away the cabbage, hay and potatoes which formerly went by rail. Neat seasonal dwellings skirted the lakes in former wood-lots and ploughland. A couple of neighbouring farm houses had burned and not been rebuilt. In some oat fields combines were labouring marvelously; and the pinnacle of the east hill (like some human celebrities) had commercialized its eminence to advertise a local brand of bread.

But many familiar things remained. If the orchard was gone, the pump still yielded the same clear, cold refreshment often recalled during hot Summers of the thirties. If the Indian's head on the west skyline was now visible only to the eye of faith, there were still smooth beeches and aromatic wintergreen down by the lake. If "Chestnut Hill" had become a misnomer, blackberries and raspberries yet flourished in the clearings and field boundaries of the locality.

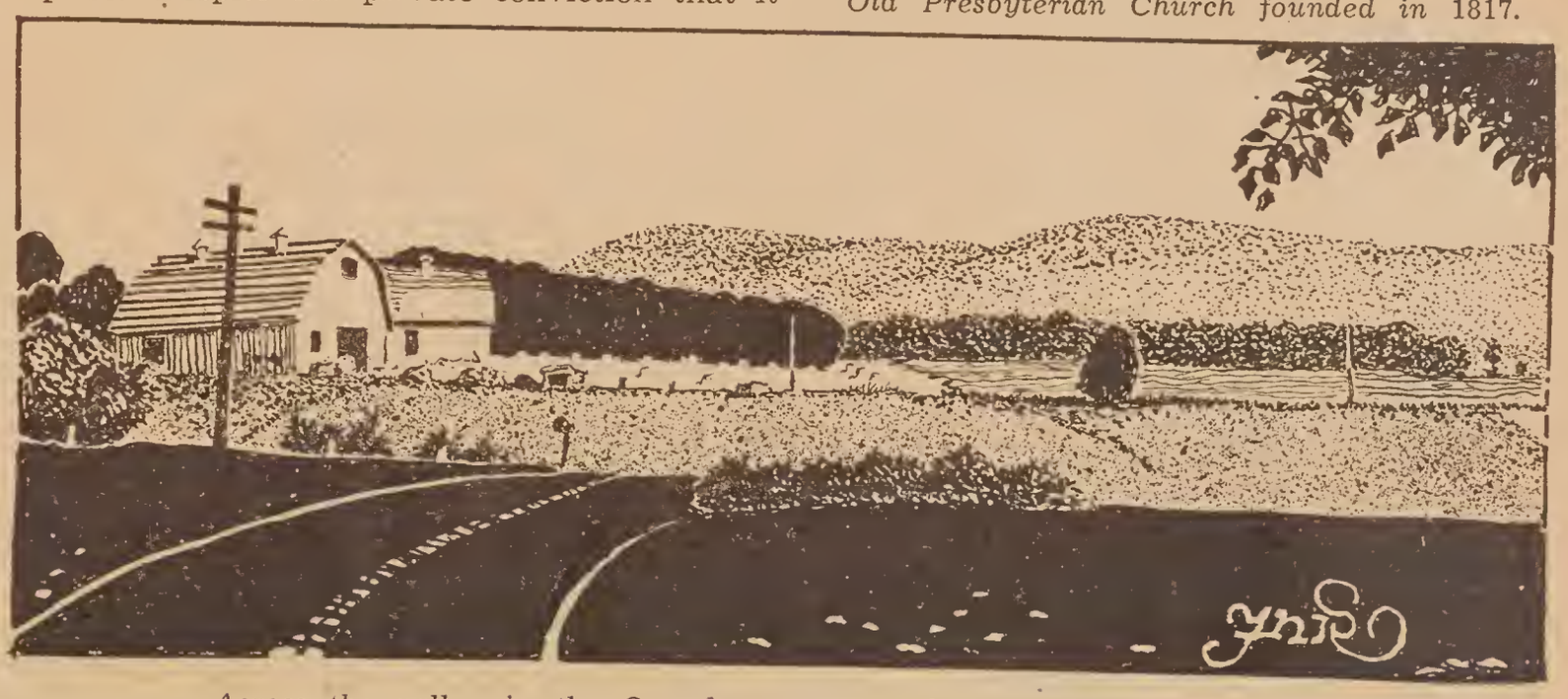
So it was a pleasant holiday. The crops looked fine and the fields well tilled. Grain was yielding well and alfalfa apparently thrives on hill and valley as a part of crop rotation. We saw some millet and many fields of soy beans. This legume was almost unknown east of the Mississippi until a few years back when the sudden re-appearance of chinch bugs in that region caused its introduction and cultivation as a buffer crop around the grain fields. Its appearance in central New York was like that of a friend from the west. As usual, big fields of slate colored cabbage tinted the valley and draped over some of the hills. And (mirabile dictu) about the best field of corn we saw on the whole trip down and back was a piece of eight-rowed state flint on the level lands north of Syracuse.

The improved roads were a pleasant surprise. Despite our private conviction that it couldn't be done, we were assured that the state roads are kept open each Winter. Even the side roads are now macadamized or metalled, and many a lonesome hamlet or dying hill village seems to be revived thereby. We drove into one place which 40 years ago consisted principally of a cluster of unpainted buildings leaning periously over a shruken mill race. Today such dead growth has been removed but the remainder of the community looks rejuvenated and thriving modestly. A famous smithy has disappeared but several vivid gasoline pumps are a sort of monument to its memory. One new road dips smoothly down into the valley to reach a rugged locality once approached over dangerous pitches with deep ruts or rough surface rock. With such good roads open the year around, some Syracusans are buying or building homes in that sightly neighborhood which has been compared to Massachusetts' Berkshire Hills for beauty of scenery.

Somehow as one grows older, cemeteries acquire an increasing importance; and their care and maintenaace have certainly been improved of late. Up in the hills we saw such a typical church yard, well fenced and immaculately kept. Here were monuments to sturdy pioneer families whose members sleep snugly on the green slope almost in sight of their homesteads. With whispering pines above and myrtle creeping over the smooth turf, the spectator could not only hope, but believe, that these worthies surely rest in peace.

Beautiful old churches still accentuate or complement the Summer foliage of that region. Their white cupolas or spires are often the first sign of a distant village; and many of these structures are said to be excellent types of earlier American architecture. At least they prove how important spiritual culture was held by the pioneers who developed that region. One church, founded in 1817 on a slope above the highway, was of special interest because a clerical ancestor of our children had officiated there over a century ago. So that visit was a sort of pilgrimage for us.

Old Presbyterian Church founded in 1817.



Across the valley in the Onondaga country, between Apulia and Tulley.

The weather (so severely condemned by Westcott) was obviously on its good behavior during our holiday, and offered sunshine and temperatures suitable alike to visitors and the harvest, only taking a day off to dampen the opening of the county fair. Its capricious character, however, was proved by the killing frost which hit some localities with disastrous results, almost directly we had departed.

Several Spring chickens might still be saluting dawns if we had not made that visit; but their end was surely justified and produced a feast of memory, including gravy and dumplings. And we proved again that Central New York's new potatoes do taste better than those grown in some other sections.

So each of us has banked a fund of pleasant recollections on which to draw in the future. The experience was novel and diverting to one, satisfying to all.

We have a personal "news reel" of scenes: the lawn with its hammock; trees under which the older children played; bright oat fields whose distant shocks gleam against the dark wood; New Hampshire Reds, courageously disregarding our obvious curiosity as to this new breed; white pond lilies; blue asters and the rare cardinal flower, embodying the national colors; and tiny blizzards of butterflies eddying over the blue fields. We can see the distant hay loader dip and reappear astride the fragrant alfalfa windrows. We can even smell the south wind as it conjures up a rain, whilst flocks of starlings whirl past the lofty church vane. Once more the old maple by Macey's silo flashes a warning signal of Summer's end. And, as a background to it all, we have, almost literally:

"The same old hill with orchard, upland fields
And dark, stark woods that once possessed the land,
Upright, sustaining with the psalmist's strength—
Old paths, old fields, old times once more at hand.'

Garden Spot Poultry Tour

The annual Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Poultry Tour, sponsored by the poultry association and extension service was held during the last of the Summer. Two Pennsylvania Highway patrolmen in their white "ghost" cars led the caravan of approximately 80 cars and 300 people, from Lancaster through Adams County. We, farmers, felt quite important being escorted through red lights, by stop signs and past trucks which were signalled to pull up until we passed. In the letters sent out with the program of the tour we were asked to have our brakes in good shape and also to have our quarters

Colony houses in orchard of Roy Heckeuluber.

ready for the toll at the bridge crossing the Susquehanna at Columbia so as to save time for we had far to go and much more to see in poultry lines.

Just driving along seeing things in passing and comparing crops and conditions generally with our own was interesting but to be taken over farms, seeing the inside management and being told practices was really educational, getting information at first hand.

Our first stop was at the farm of Guy Tanger, of York Springs. As the string of cars circled slowly around the field we had a chance to see the young stock, all White Leghorns, on range both in colony houses and open shelters. The cars were parked near the buildings and before we went through the plant we were introduced to Farm Agent Hartman, of Adams County, who with Harry Sloat, assistant farm agent of Lancaster and Roy Herr and Levi Brubaker of the Poultry Association, had charge of the tour. Professor Dossin, of State College, accompanied the tour and with his energy, ready smile and apt questioning helped make the tour a success.

Mr. Tanger told us his system of running his year round hatchery and breeding plant. They started from "scratch" in 1920 and built gradually from the ground. At present they have 3,000 hens and 6,000 pullets. They keep their birds on range the year round in well spaced houses. The Missouri type henhouse appealed to many of us; 600 hens are trapnested and 500 kept in hen batteries. The hens that "proved up" are kept and hardened carefully. The cockerels are fattened in batteries for broilers, saving the range for the pullets. Mr. Tanger uses his colony houses twice, the first pullets are put in range shelters and the next pullets finished in the houses. He uses mostly coal brooders but as necessary he replaces with electric brooders, which he prefers because of their conveniences in handling.

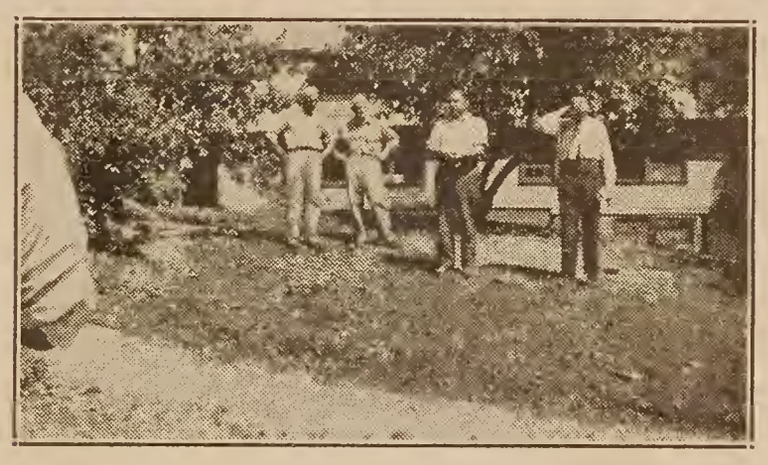
The farm of J. Willis Weigle. of Gardeners, Adams County was our next stop. Here 5,000 Leghorns are kept in double-deck houses and a remodeled barn. Mr. Weigle informed us that he hatches only eggs from his own hens

Lancaster County cars circle field to see poultry on range on the Tanger Farm.

and that he hatches 180,000 chicks annually. He doesn't use batteries and doesn't approve of sexing. He allows his February pullets to lay on range but he says they must be "handled with gloves" when housing and in spite of all care possible sometimes go into a molt. The Weigles treated the crowd to apples from their nine acre apple orchard and some of us were wishing his acre of cherries had not been picked before we got there.

The next move was to Biglerville to see the plant of the largest apple canning company in the world. It was established and is operated by C. H. Musselman, a former Lancaster County boy who moved to Adams County and "made good;" 8,000 bushels of apples can be canned per day. While about 500,000 bushels are canned each season. Close to 3,000 tons of cherries and tomato juice from 375 acres of tomatoes are also canned each season. Adams County orchards have a home clearing house for their fruits. We were fortunate in getting to see the last of the cherry crop being put into cans. We women learned that thoroughly cooling the cherries before seeding will save much of the cherry and keep them from mashing, thus making them a better commercial product.

We were ready for lunch by this time and got out our baskets in a clean, well kept grove near Biglerville. The girls at the ice cream stand were kept hopping and I'm sure they recommend us as a great help to the dairy industry. After lunch we proceeded to the fruit and poultry farm of Roy Heckeuluber. His farm consists of five acres of young cherries, 15 acres peaches, 12 acres apples; 7,000 White Leghorns, some Barred Rocks and 5,000 turkeys. It seems like quite a large job but with five men Mr. Heckeuluber manages except for fruit picking. In making the tour over the farm we were glad for good brakes



At the Weigle Farm, left to right: Roy Herr, President Lancaster County Poultry Association; J. W. Weigle; Farm Agent Hartman of Adams County; Harry Sloat, Lancaster County Extension Service.

on our cars for we followed a road up through the orchards dotted with colony houses and down through the woods scattered with range shelters. Some shelters were near running water, others were furnished with water from covered half barrels with floats attached. And each shelter had its homemade feed hopper at hand.

We enjoyed the view over the hills and valleys with the rows and rows of orchards. And we noticed that many of the orchardists were going into the poultry business and that the White Leghorn was their choice. Mr. Heckeuluber told us he started out to be an orchardist but got into the poultry business from a start of 250 hens to help out in the orcharding. He says that for him chickens have proved a dependable source of income. Two years ago he started with turkeys and raising them in confinement on wire floors has been very successful. This year he has 2,000 turkeys on wire and 3,000 on range. He says he talks "turkey" with his fingers crossed for he feels turkeys are like fruit, you put in a great deal of care and money, raise a crop and then never know whether the market will give you a decent break. We all wish him good luck in the market proposition.

When asked how he liked raising chickens in the woods, Mr. Heckeuluber informed us that he was very much pleased with the experiment. He says the pullets develop more slowly and are hardier. And another thing he liked was that he could use the ranges for two or three batches of pullets because in a week or two after being moved to the shelters they'd all be roosting in the trees and the shelters empty. The picnic he said came at housing time. And with the Leghorns the hens were inclined to be wilder while the Rocks didn't seem to mind getting back to civilization. It takes plenty of time and patience to handle this housing job with as little upset to the hens peace of mind as possible.

The last stop was on the 300-acre farm of John Hartlaub, of Hanover. He keeps 8,500 White Leghorns in two long laying houses. One is 52x104 feet and the other 28x252 feet. He finds that the narrower house is more easily handled. There is no difference in the first and second floor while in the wide house in which the alley way runs through the center with pens on each side, the upper

Pullets on range on Hartlaub Farm. Second story of long hen house can be seen in background.

floor is hard to ventilate. He uses part of this upper floor for starting chicks using individual oil brooders in each pen. He then moves them over to range shelters, a sort of graded school plan.

Mr. Hartlaub raises from 100 to 150 acres of corn, all of which he feeds himself. He plants the hybrid corn, Pioneer 307, which has proven profitable for him.

We were interested in seeing the different egg grading and egg storing cellars. Some even had electric fans for the quick cooling of the eggs. Also the big flocks of healthy free from cull poultry were a great satisfaction to us and must have been more so for their owners. At the Hartlaub farm the patrolmen left us to find our own way home. Some of the group circled through Gettysburg while the rest of us went right home to see how our own farms managed without us and anxious to try out the new things we learned on our day off, while they were fresh in mind.

Some of our group had the pleasure of entertaining the Dauphin County farmers who toured our county the following day. Forty cars brought 179 of our Dauphin neighbors who in the forenoon inspected the Consumers ice plant with its 1,600 lockers which are rented to private families and farmers. In the afternoon they visited five farms in the county. While the men looked at the steers, crops and chickens, the women inspected the model kitchens in the Levi Brubacker and Harrison Nolt homes; also the flower borders and lawns.

The tour led by patrolmen and assistant farm agent Sloat of Lancaster County and farm agent Frommeyer of Dauphin also stopped to look over the farm of Warren Farmer of Landisville, to see the strip farming on the Ammon Bucher farm and the 3,500 chickens housed in a four-storied house on Floyd Moore's poultry farm.

We hope our neighbors enjoy visiting our county as much as we do visiting our neighbors.

MRS. R. C.

Pennsylvania.

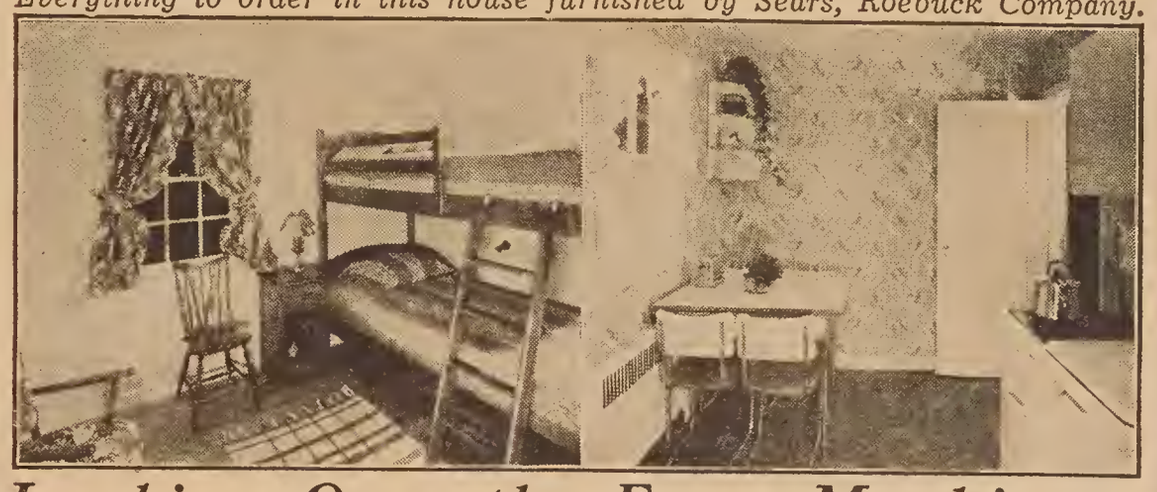
Remodeled barn on farm of J. W. Weigle — hens on three stories.

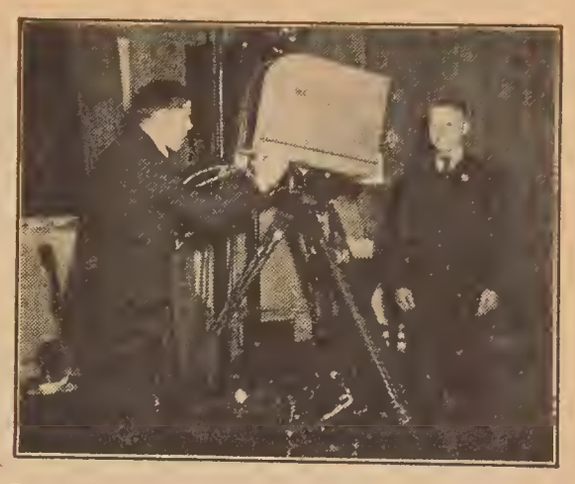
The McCreadys at the Fair

Leaving home for the Fair.

At Home on the Fair Grounds

Everything to order in this house furnished by Sears, Roebuck Company.





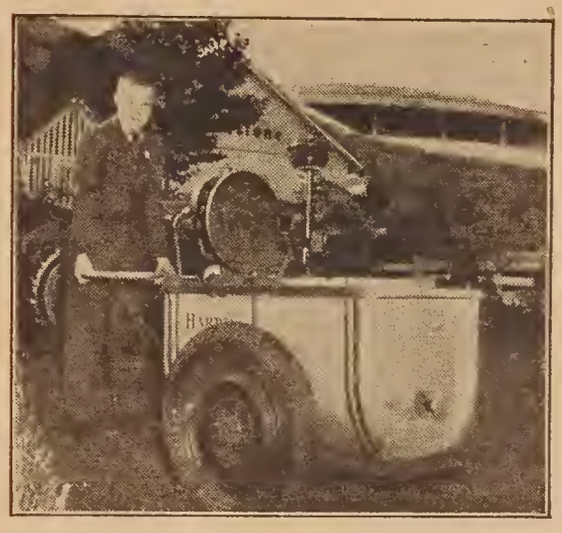
Pat televises Jack at the RCA exhibit.

With Mr. Gibson at flag raising

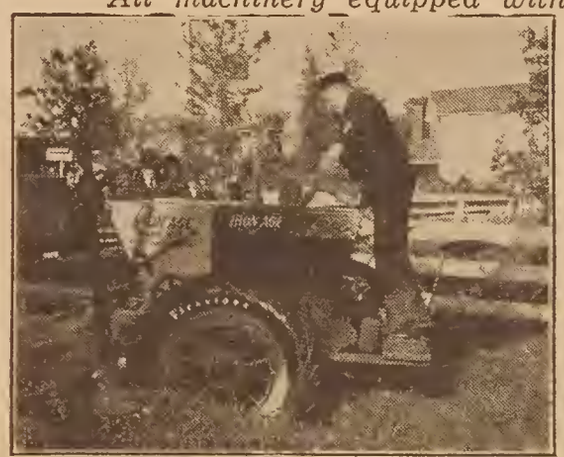
In the Louden-equipped cow barn.

Looking Over the Farm Machinery

All machinery equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



Hardie power sprayer easy to handle.



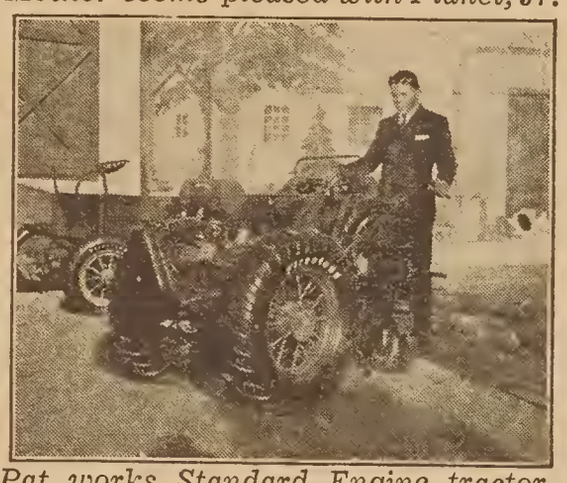
Iron Age fertilizer distributor.

Mother seems pleased with Planet, Jr.

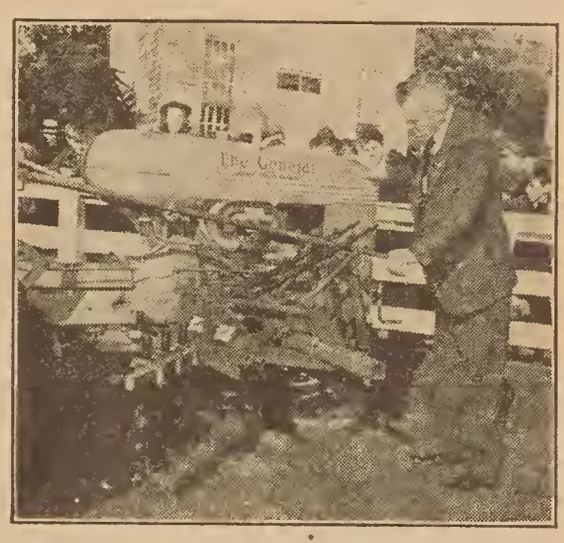
Jack starts off the Deere tractor

Room for all with a Dodge truck.

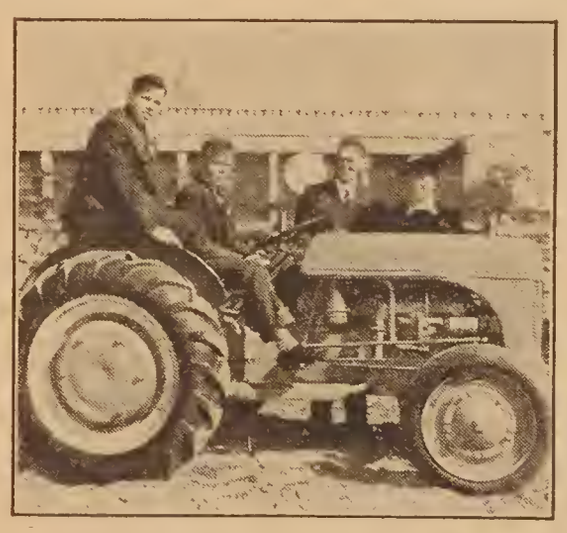
A gift of some New Hampshire Reds.



Pat works Standard Engine tractor.



Father finds Cletrac ready for work.



Family approves Ford tractor.

McCormick manure spreader draws attention of Father and Son Pat.

Ready for a Case demonstration.

Jack seems to like the feel of the Allis-Chalmers.

At the Statue of Liberty.

Jack at the wheel of an Oliver Row Crop tractor.

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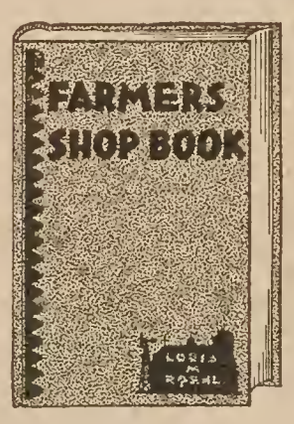
By Louis M. Roehl



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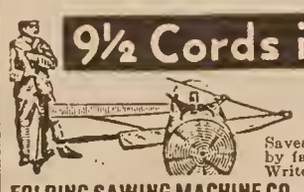

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Ruralisms

FALL WORK.—In this latitude Fall is an important planting period, and every gardener has an abundance of work. Alterations and replanting of shrubbery are important, and ground must also be prepared for Spring planting material. But most important to many of us is the planting of Spring-flowering bulbs; this work may be done as long as the soil is unfrozen and though we aim to do most of this in October, Election Day usually finds us setting new bulbs, or resetting old ones that need a new home. This is a year when bulbs should be purchased from sources known to be reliable; while we believe there is an ample supply of good material, war conditions have diminished the European supply and rendered transportation difficult. We now have a considerable quantity of fine bulbs raised in this country, and there is no doubt this industry will increase. We are told that Japanese tulips are being received in quantity, but we mourn the conditions that have driven the historic land of the tulip from our markets.

SOME BULBS. — Our bulb display now extends from late Winter to on in June, for some of the earliest little bulbs bloom with us in February most seasons, and the late tulips lap over into Iris time. The small bulbs include such subjects as glory-of-the-snow, squills, grape hyacinths, Winter aconite and Crocuses; all easily grown and inexpensive. Most of them too, continue to increase year after year, either by forming new bulbs or by seed. We have been much interested to notice how freely the Crocuses self-sow without any attention, suddenly appearing in the most unexpected places in the garden, although the old corms gradually disappear. There are three types of Crocuses; the early species, that bloom in February, garden varieties, commonly called Dutch Crocuses, that flower in March and April, and Autumn flowering sorts, that bloom in September and October. The Spring-flowering sorts are the cheapest of all, and the most widely planted. Set about three inches deep and three inches apart, in a sunny spot, and they will give a touch of gayety to the bleak Spring garden. We prefer to buy them in separate colors, rather than a mixture, having a weakness for the deep purple and lavender, but the yellow sorts seem usually to come out earliest of the Dutch varieties. Unfortunately the sparrows and the squirrels are attracted by the yellows, and often tear them apart, whether to taste the nectar at the heart of the flower, or from wanton mischief, we do not know. The Autumn Crocuses, planted as soon as obtainable in September should be given a sunny sheltered place in the rock garden. Another bulb commonly called Autumn Crocus is the meadow saffron botanically a Colchicum; the foliage appears in Spring, and then dies down, the flowers appearing in Fall. They resemble a Crocus, and are white, purple or rosy lilac. Colchicum bulbs cost more than ordinary Crocuses, but they are very permanent; we have some that have been in the garden a number of years. The Crocus species include some that are extra early in bloom; they are gems for the rock garden.

THE BLADDER SENNA. — Mention of the bladder catchfly brings to mind an interesting shrub which includes a part of the name—the bladder senna. This season we have received several specimens of this shrub, some of the foliage only; others, later in the season, included the characteristic pods. Botanically the bladder senna is Colutea arborescens; it is a native of southern and southeastern Europe, and northern Africa and is said to have been in cultivation for 300 years. It is a graceful shrub, having pinnate leaves with 9 to 17 leaflets, and yellow pea-shaped flowers, the standard usually streaked with brown. The flowers are followed by curious inflated pods, which acquire a bronzy red color; as the plant flowers at intervals throughout the Summer, forming pods while still blooming, it is very decorative. We have been told that it is not always reliably hardy in the North, but specimens were sent us from well-established plants in both New York and Massachusetts, so we judge its hardiness varies according to its situation. The bladder senna likes a dry soil and perhaps would be less hardy in a poorly drained location. It will flourish in partial shade. Under favorable conditions this shrub grows 8 to 12 feet tall; it should be well pruned in Spring to promote a compact growth, as without this it becomes rather straggling. It is recommended as a lawn specimen, or in the background of lower-growing shrubs. The Colutea is not a true senna, which is a Cassia, but the leaves are said to be used as an adulterant of commercial senna. Fortunately for modern childhood senna tea, made by infusing the leaves, is now displaced by various commercial preparations that are not quite so disagreeable in flavor.

THE ORANGE COSMOS. — There is great variety now in the colors and habit of growth of improved forms of the Cosmos; the old types were usually quite late in blooming, which made them disappointing in localities where early frost must be expected. We had not seen an orange-flowered variety for several seasons, and are now growing it for the first time. The blooms are a deep rich orange, rather smaller than other sorts we have grown, but produced in great profusion; the plants branch freely, and the finely cut foliage is quite distinct. The plants are about three feet tall, and blooming began in July. We believe this is the variety Orange Flare, but there are some improvements on this, we are told. According to trade lists, Orange Flare blooms three months from sowing the seed; ours was sown the first week in May, and was at first delayed by cold wet weather, but has caught up since. If the flowers are allowed to mature and ripen seed the plants will self-sow freely; in one garden we know the driveway is bordered with masses of this Cosmos, which come up without resowing each season. These volunteer plants are likely to come into bloom rather earlier than those from Spring-sown seed. There are some fine orange-flowered varieties that are slower to bloom than Orange Flare, requiring about four months from germination, but we prefer this earlier one, for the bloom persists until frost. We like it for cutting, its wiry flower stems making it graceful in arrangement. We still admire the large-flowered pink, white and crimson Cosmos, and the double crested forms are especially handsome, but in spite of smaller flowers we think Orange Flare an excellent addition to the garden, its earliness making it very desirable for the North.

TWO NATIVE AMERICANS. — The bulb garden is not complete without two well-known bulbs from the Pacific Coast, Brodiæa and Camassia. These bloom in late May and June, after most other small bulbs are over, and both are quite inexpensive. The Camassia blooms in June, producing flower spikes, one or more feet high, bearing many starry flowers one to two inches across. Flowers are blue, white or lavender. The bulbs are planted four to five inches deep, and seem to be very permanent. The root of one Camassia, camas or quamash, used to be gathered by the Indians for food. The Brodiæa, sometimes called wild hyacinth, produces tufts of grass-like foliage and umbels of white, purple or blue flowers of waxy texture. It should be planted three inches deep and given some Winter protection. Where it does well it may be naturalized, increasing from year to year, but we should not expect it to survive where the Winters are exceptionally severe. E. T. ROYLE.

From the Friend of a Dog

He was a dog, but he stayed at home
And guarded the family night and day;
He was a dog that didn't roam;
He lay on the porch and chased the stray,
The tramp, the burglar, the hen away;
For a dog's true heart for that household beat,
At morning and evening, in cold and heat;
He was a dog.

New York. G. H.

Horticultural Notes

By H. B. Tukey

The Minnesota Fruit Grower submits costs on establishing an orchard from the records of George W. Nelson at La Crescent based on a land value of $150 an acre, interest at six per cent, and a necessary investment of $2,600 in equipment for a 20 acre orchard. Costs do not include harvesting expenses, which are deducted from the amount shown as income from the sale of fruit. Yields are estimated on the basis of average production for the age of trees shown.

Year	Cost per Acre	Income per Acre
Equipment to 10th year	$130.00	....
1st	108.25	....
2nd	25.00	....
3rd	26.50	....
4th	29.00	....
5th	30.80	$6.25
6th	33.10	12.50
7th	34.90	37.50
8th	37.00	50,00
9th	39.60	100.00
10th	52.50	150.00
Total	546.65	356.25

* * * *

Another by-product from fruits has appeared, this time an oil crushed from prune pits by research workers at the University of California and reported in *Better Fruit*. The oil is said to be reddish in color and to have a pleasant aroma and taste, to be rich in vitamin A and apparently in vitamin E. When sprayed on prunes for storage, those sprayed retained more moisture and proved juicier than those stored without spraying.

* * * *

Michigan reports that Montmorency cherry trees sprayed with concentrations of Bordeaux 4-6-100 and stronger, produced cherries darker in color, smaller in size, and higher in total solids than trees sprayed with lime-sulphur. On the other hand, trees sprayed with weak concentrations of Bordeaux and with proprietary copper materials produced cherries similar in size to fruit grown on trees sprayed with lime sulphur, and only slightly darker in color and only slightly higher in total solids.

* * * *

Oregon reports that vegetables grown on land which has been heavily charged with orchard spray material do not take up sufficient toxic materials to be injurious when used in human consumption. There are distinct differences in the amount of lead, arsenic, copper, and other materials which the vegetables contain when grown on these soils, but aside from injury to the roots of the vegetables themselves because of any excess of unfavorable nutrients, no danger is seen.

* * * *

Bacterial crown gall, according to the United States Department of Agriculture is seemingly more serious on alkaline soils than on soils with an acid reaction. In tests, 32 per cent of peach seedlings showed galls on limed land as compared with only three per cent on unlimed acid land.

* * * *

Indicative of the trend towards improved quality in horticultural products is the establishment of a special brand for apples by Indiana growers known as the "Seal of Quality." To be packed under this brand fruit must be U. S. No. 1 or better, must be packed in new containers, must be Federal-State inspected and passed. Most interesting is the fact that growers who pack under this brand must sign a contract and give an acceptable $500 performance bond that the requirements will be met.

* * * *

Taken from a report by J. D. Winter in the *Minnesota Fruit Grower*: Catskill made a fine record for itself this year as a berry that would stand wet weather. Truckers on the Minneapolis market took it in preference to Premier. Newburgh and Taylor red raspberries brought a premium of 50 cents per crate during much of the season. Newburgh is slightly less hardy than Latham. Taylor still on trial, some growers think it is better in quality than Latham and others do not consider it as good. Much depends on degree of ripening. It picks easily when pink-ripe and at that stage it has little quality, but later it develops quality that seems to be about equal to Latham and has shown a good degree of hardiness. Red raspberries yielded up to 400 24-pint crates per acre in La Crescent area; 1,200 crates from five acres in Beltrami County, 125 crates per acre is run-of-the-mill yield. More and more interest in covering raspberry canes during the Winter. One man can plow down an acre in about four days; about the same time for uncovering.

* * * *

The equivalent of 1,956 carloads of California Bartlett pears were fumigated this past Summer with methyl bromide to destroy codling moth larvae within the fruit. Work was done in refrigerator cars, in refrigerator trucks, and under gas-tight tarpaulins, and with a grand total saving to pear growers of $475,071.50 since without treatment the fruit could not have been shipped or disposed of. No publicity was given to these treatments at the time, because of the possibility of adverse reaction on eastern markets. Now, however, reports have reached California that the fumigated pears ripened uniformly and required no sorting because the second generation of codling moth larvae, the so-called "invisible worms" had been killed by the fumigation and did not develop within the fruit to accelerate ripening and decay. Here are a few considerations in the fumigation technique. Each fumigator should be equipped with an approved type of gas mask fitted with its special canister; all vehicles should be plainly marked on each side with danger placards stating the gas that is used; fumigation should not be attempted below 65 degrees Fahrenheit nor above 95 degrees Fahrenheit in the car; fans are necessary to prevent stratification of the gas; fruit should not be treated when it has been pre-cooled or iced; all bunker drains should be plugged before treatment and removed after treatment; dosage is not less than four or more than five pounds of methyl bromide to the car, with an exposure of two hours; methyl bromide comes in one pound cans or in 50 pound cylinders equipped with measuring devices; after fumigation the car should be aired for 30 minutes or the fumigant should be blown out with a fan; fumigation charge is $7.50 a car.

* * * *

Many New York grown vegetables, say New York Agricultural Experiment Station chemists, excel or equal oranges and other citrus fruits as sources of vitamins, especially vitamin C. Excellent sources are given, as peppers, mangoes, parsley, broccoli, kale, cauliflower and spinach; very good sources are strawberries, oranges, other citrus fruits, swiss chard, turnip greens, cabbage, peas, lima beans, cantaloups, and New Zealand spinach; good sources are turnips, tomatoes, snap beans, romaine, raspberries, and blueberries; fair sources are apples, pears, peaches, plums, rhubarb, sweet corn, endive, lettuce, and sour cherries. Vitamin C is found to be twice as plentiful in strawberries as in orange juice; raspberries rank about with tomatoes; the periphery of the fruit, especially the skin, contains from two to four times as much as the flesh.

* * * *

A correspondent, W. D. Sydnor, of Bellevue, Washington, in the Puget Sound Country, sends some attractive circulars which accompany his offerings of blueberries to the retail trade both as fresh fruit and as a canned product. The fresh fruit label says: "Each basket contains several varieties, it's the blend that makes fine flavor, serve with cream and sugar" and then goes on to give recipes for blueberry buckle, blueberry tea cake, and blueberry cobbler. The pint jars say: "Delicious as a breakfast fruit, just serve as they come from the jar, "followed by directions for use in blueberry pie and other baked articles. The business, he says, is slow to develop, this being the ninth year of effort and the second of good return. Of 22,000 pints harvested, 12,400 were sold as fresh berries and 9,400 were canned in glass.

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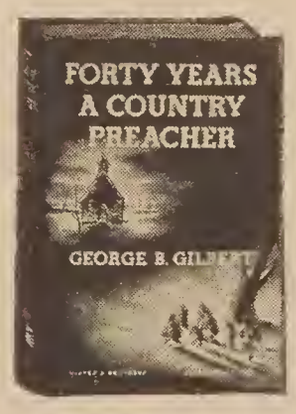

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New England Notes

Penobscot County Notes

We awaken from our Winter slumbers, breakfast and stroll into the fields, the planting is but hardly finished, when Summer is gone. We have already begun to check up on the season's products. Hay was light on the whole in this section, although some new ground was good, but most farmers found their crop cut nearly in half. Second crop looking very good in the fields during the week of September. Corn, though very scattering, developed quite fast after the warm weather came, and since the late rains, which have helped many crops which had been hurt by the midsummer drouth. Much of the corn appeared to be of a late variety making the canning season late. The corn was coming in slow and ear worms called for extra help in the shops.

Weeds have been very plentiful as well as many insects. Peas did well in most cases, beans were not as heavy in many fields as last year, caused undoubtedly by the drouth. Grain had been nearly ruined in many fields by the wind and rains, lodged and in places sprouted badly. I have seen several fields where the straw was so short it would be hard to reap. However, I had an unusual piece of grain this year, and was lucky enough to get it harvested just before the first rain came. I planted Alberta oats, an oat not known as a seed oat, but a poultry oat. The results were so excellent that I shall plan to sow them next year if possible. The straw stood even with the horses backs, and kept three horses busy with the job when reaping. I sowed three bushels of oats to one of barley, and from six and one-half acres the yield was approximately 480 bushels. From an acre of clear barley the yield was 50 bushels. I planted Eastern States barley.

Potatoes began to feel the drouth badly in this section before the rain came. Many fields were actually drying up, I have six acres which set heavy, but the dry weather hurt the growth, which badly cut the crop, and although our monthly estimates do not show it, I cannot see why many others in this section will not be the same.

I believe the farmers who so liberally send in answers to the monthly queries for potato estimates on the still growing crops, are largely responsible for the varied and many times wild estimates on the potato crop, which I feel can only harm the farmers' market outlook. I cannot see how a farmer can safely estimate any growing crop, and the sooner he stops trying to do so, the better off he, as well as every body else, will be.

I have been following the potato spray service which is furnished by the extension service, for the past two years. I believe that this service helped me with a much better crop yield last year, than had I kept to the old fashioned ideas, as I believe that the application of lime formula of 10 lbs. vitriol and 15 lbs. lime was a great benefit as this controls flea beetles. When my six acres only showed a margin of 21 hills of disease compared to a much higher majority in other fields, I felt well pleased that I was so fortunate. When State Inspector Bacon was invited to look my piece over by another potato grower, he passed them as a No. 1's, which shows that it certainly pays to plant the best seed.

The weather is now getting cooler, the neutral tints of Autumn are fast finding their places in our shade trees, farmers are filling their silos with second crop, and corn waste from the factories. Corn is fast becoming an undesirable crop, with the late variety of seed in Maine, at the present prices paid for this product.

Maine. F. L. P.

A field of Alberta oats grown on the Pullen Farm in Dexter, Maine. The yield was 80 bushels per acre.

Countryman's Journal

One of the boyhood tasks to which I looked forward was "banking" the house. On a Saturday in the late Fall, father would say, "Son, while I get my sermon finished up for tomorrow, how would you like to bank the house?" There was a particular reason why this was a Saturday task that rated higher than others. It meant I could hitch up the team and drive over to Johnson's sawmill for the sawdust, and any job that meant a chance to drive horses was preferable to others, say digging potatoes or shucking corn!

First, one set the wide boards in place around the house. Oak stakes were driven to hold them. Then the very wide boards were set against them. These boards had been cut from the largest trees years before. They were probably 20 inches wide, enough to come above the foundation.

There's always something satisfying about getting the farm ready for Winter; psychologists would probably tell us that it is an instinct in all forms of animal life. We work from Spring to Fall to get ahead to last through a Winter season. It may seem like a vicious circle, but history shows us that people who have had to contend against Nature this way, are the people who have ambition and energy. At any rate, when the couple of big loads of sawdust had been brought home, shovelled into the trough around the house, and tramped down firm, there was a deep feeling of satisfaction that old man Winter had been thwarted in one respect; no cold drafts of air would get into the house around the foundation.

We have been setting the strawberry plants for the 1942 crop. Some growers believe that Spring set plants are preferable; but we have found from a considerable number of experiments that we get a better set of plants by putting out the "mother" plants in the Fall. We find by this method that the summers start earlier in the Spring; this means that the new plants are larger by Fall. This means in turn that the crowns are bigger. The size of the crop depends directly on the size of the plant crowns. The big crowns send up more blossom stalks, as well as have a bigger root system to produce more food for berries set. Our experiments have been with Catskill and Howard 17 varieties. Our soil is heavy loam and the Catskill seems to delight in it.

Cauliflower is a good cash crop if one can raise them. A neighbor has a magnificent crop, and gets 25 cents a head for them. H. S. P.

Massachusetts

Fall on a Connecticut Farm

The days of daylight saving are over for another Summer, we once more have long evenings to spend indoors. Now there is time to think back over the successes and failures of this year's gardening efforts. We have enjoyed our garden more than ever before, and have had excellent results with some crops. We have been disappointed with a few plantings but not in the least discouraged. A true gardener must stand ready to keep trying after failure.

Lettuce in this section was especially good due to the cold damp weather the first part of the season. Carrots and beets matured a little later than usual but were excellent crops. Early stringbeans and green peas were delicious, and we were glad that we planted a goodly amount, enough so that they could be shared with friends who have no garden. Swiss chard, broccoli, and celeriac were crops new to us. The Swiss chard provided a new eating thrill; we think it most delicious and a fine green vegetable. It is prepared much like spinach but has an entirely different flavor. Broccoli did not develop good heads, and so we got very little from our rows of that. Celeriac, too, was not successful, why we do not know.

Tomatoes seemed to be poor with all farmers in this section. They were very late in maturing, remaining green on the vines in many cases until frost took them. We brought the tomatoes in when only partly colored and put them on a sunny windowsill to finish ripening. In this way we had enough for the table, but none in quantity enough to can.

Our potatoes were good, and have been dug and stored in the cellar for Winter use. Fall turnips have not yet been gathered but should be ready soon. It surprises us anew each year to see how much can be produced in a small space. The family food problem can be largely taken care of for a few months if a sufficient variety of vegetables is raised. Not only does it cut the food budget in half for the Summer, but the thrifty housewife cans enough to help cut food costs in Winter. And if there are stores of carrots, turnips, cabbages, squash, and potatoes in the cellar, one need not lack good vegetables for cold weather days.

E. P. P.

Photo—Herman Foster

White Turkeys on the farm of William Brown in Bridgewater, Conn.

Farmer on Third Term

There is something in being alone and working with my hands in the garden and in the dirt that makes one get down to the fundamentals of a problem. It's like getting away from the higher mathmatics and back to the simple abc's.

This must be the reason we have had so many great men come off the farm. They are accustomed to deal with fundamentals, keep both feet on the ground and with good horse sense are bound to make a success in life. We must also remember that the Constitution was written by farmers, the greatest document ever written with the exception of the Holy Bible. There is one thing however, that is worrying me and that is the third term. If we give the president a third term, what about a fourth term or is there a Crown Prince in the offering? There have always been two classes in this country—those for the Constitution and those against it. In Washington's time it was the Tories or the landed gentry that wanted a king, which Washington refused, he also refused a third term. In my early days they were called the silk stockings and they wanted a king or dictator because they considered they were better prepared to rule than we ordinary mortals and they figured that if we had a king, they would be lords, dukes and the like, and have vast estates and the rest of us would work their estates for them and they could take it easy as the titled gentry do in other countries.

What has the President done to deserve a third term? He certainly did not follow the Constitution when he tried to put over the court bill and afterwards make a political football out of the court. I can't figure out how he has helped the farmer. Nor has he helped the consumer, and if that class is kept short of cash how can they buy from the farmer. We must remember that after all the American market is the big market. It was a queer thing to kill off pigs we would liked to have eaten and then import pigs.

Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and all of the other presidents did not think that the country would go to pot when they left the White House, so why should Mr. Roosevelt think that there is not another man in the Democratic Party able to carry on in his place. The whole idea now is to get us into a panic so we will elect him, saying of course you would not change horses while crossing a stream. I wouldn't try to cross a stream with this horse. The farmer, the man with both feet on the ground, is going to make the decision in November and why not have a man from the farm class. Let's once again turn to the farmer for our man in need. Let's keep our feet on the ground. Our country comes first and we want no dictator. They are easy to get but not easy to be rid of.

Pennsylvania J. W. T.

More "War-Mongering"

We are at war, or if we are not, we should be. The war against waste and misuse of our fundamental resources is on and each day sees new recruits. Primarily this is a war of education — propaganda, if you will. It is David and truth against Goliath and superstition. Superstition has it that our natural resources are inexhaustible and that it is our right to exploit, destroy or ship from our shores anything in this country that we can grasp or can wrest from the earth.

A. F. A. Konig in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, July 27, calls us to a war against unintelligent exploitation of our basic resources and shows himself a warrior against waste, a propagandist for a more reasonable and more scientific approach to the problems of agriculture than for each to squeeze out of the ground as much as he possibly can.

This is a war of such moment that no person can afford to be neutral. The liberties for which generations of men have fought and bled are more certainly threatened by wastage of our soil than by the spread of totalitarianism itself. We wake up, if tardily, to a danger from abroad, we strengthen our leaders' hands, tax ourselves, let our sons be drafted, ourselves take up arms to defend America. This is well and good, but if we neglect the greater danger and fail to fight against waste and misuse of America's basic resources, all possible effort and sacrifice against the threat of the dictator nations will avail us not at all. The nation is doomed unless present trends are reversed.

I would not minimize the danger from without. It is real and it calls for our best intelligence and for tremendous cooperative effort. But we shall become helpless to keep America armed against invasion unless we engage in this greater war, much less to safeguard for future generations the liberties we enjoy.

Again and again have rich agricultural regions through centuries of unwise use of the land been reduced to deserts. The process has hitherto been too slow to be apparent in the span of one generation, but in our day, due to the amazing efficiency of the machine age, processes of destruction that formerly required centuries may be seen occurring within the space of a few years. We Americans are destroying our rich heritage of productive soil with a rapidity unmatched in all the history of the world. This is your war. Have you enlisted? MABEL H. JAMES.

4-H in St. Lawrence County

The Granges and 4-H Clubs of St. Lawrence County are launching a Fire Prevention Campaign. Since there have been so many disastrous farm fires in the County, the Grange Fire Insurance Company and the St. Lawrence County Pomona Grange are sponsoring an educational Campaign which is directly aimed at reducing the number of farm fires. These campaigns show excellent results in Wisconsin, Washington and in sections of New York State.

The committee which was appointed to direct the campaign consists of Bert J. Rogers, County Club Agent, Canton; Archie Kentfield, DeKalb Junction, representing the Grange Fire Insurance Company, and Leonard Fuller, Edwards, Overseer of Pomona Grange.

This committee has outlined the steps to be followed in the campaign and an attempt will be made to interest the farm young people in correcting the fire hazards on their farms, and in making all people more fire conscious.

Some of the steps are distributing booklets on "Safeguarding the Farm Against Fire," having the Granges and 4-H Clubs feature special programs on Fire Prevention. The young people will also be asked to fill out Fire Insurance Inspection Blanks for their farm properties.

An outstanding feature of the Committee is conducting an essay contest among young people between the ages of 12 and 21, telling their opinion of fire hazards existing on their property and what steps can be taken to improve the situation. The essays will be judged by a local committee, and the winning essays, after being read at the local meeting will be sent to the county committee on or before November 25.

The three best essays will be read at the Pomona Grange meeting on December 4, and prizes of $8, $5, and $2 will be awarded by the Grange Fire Insurance Company. The winning essay in the county will compete later in a state wide contest where the G. L. F. is offering $100 in prizes. At the end of the contest, all essays and inspection reports will be turned over to William Finnemore, secretary of the Grange Insurance Company, for reference and study. E. R.

Photo—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.
Filling the silo at the Seneca County Home near Fayette, N. Y.

MULTIPLY this picture by the number of cars and trucks in this country today, and you have a miracle such as the world has never seen before—a miracle which is unmatched anywhere in the world today outside America.

It is the miracle of 25 million people owning and enjoying a mechanism as complex and competent as an automobile.

In a single year—this year, for instance—the industrial genius of America turns out some three million new cars—more than the *total* owned in any other country on the face of the globe.

Many things make this miracle possible—including the American railroads.

For mass production depends on *mass transportation.*

And what that means is this:

There are more than 17,000 parts in a single automobile—many of them made in widely scattered cities. One industrial writer has estimated that the materials in an automobile travel by rail an average of six times before the car finally rolls from the assembly line.

The materials needed for building automobiles come from every state in the union. Cotton must travel an average of 1,300 miles, copper 1,500 miles, wool 1,700 miles, lead 1,100 miles—iron and steel travel from mines to mills to factories where frames, bodies and other parts are made before arriving at the point where the cars are finally built.

So the automobile industry has come to depend on the clock-like regularity of the railroads. Many plants handle parts straight from freight car to assembly line with no stored supply or "float" of motors, frames, wheels, transmissions or other parts on hand. This helps reduce the cost of your car.

Perhaps you have never paused to consider such facts as these—any more than you have realized that much of the food you eat, the clothes you wear, most of the things you use every day were brought together from every part of the nation by rail.

As a matter of fact, that's the finest tribute anyone could pay to railroad service. It works so dependably and smoothly, you almost forget it's there.

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

Connecticut Pomological Society

"Our Society was born of the natural law, 'No man liveth to himself alone.' We accept the principle and hence our organization. We want to know each other better. By meeting together we not only have social enjoyment, but we can increase our intelligence, learn how to improve and increase our methods, and better products. It is not possible for one man by himself to reach the greatest excellence."

THE words are those of John B. Smith, first president of the Connecticut Pomological Society in his annual address to the Society and could not have been better chosen to speak not only for the society which Mr. Smith represented, but also for the scores of kindred organizations throughout the country which each year meet and discuss and plan—providing a central meeting place for the exchange of information and opinion and the crystallization of ideas into action.

In the hum of a busy world and with the more spectacular events attracting popular attention, little recognition is given to such organizations and to the band of officers and members who breathe virility into them. But it is the quiet steady progress by such groups in the American way which has made for the advancement which this nation enjoys. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER feels privileged and honored to congratulate the Connecticut Pomological Society upon its approaching 50th Anniversary Meeting and upon its years of service, and by this recognition to the Connecticut Pomological Society, pay tribute to similar organizations throughout the country, to its memberships, to its officers, and in particular to its executive officers—often the secretary — who each year handle the many details, look after meetings and arrangements, edit an annual report, and otherwise serve the industry, the State, and the Commonwealth in a quiet yet effective way.

It was the interest in peaches which led to the formation of the Connecticut Pomological Society. On motion by N. S. Platt of Cheshire before the State Board of Agriculture at its annual meeting of January 21, 1891, it was voted to call a convention at an early day to discuss questions of peach culture. The convention met February 11 with about 40 people present. Six addresses were given, and "such lively and practical discussions followed" that it was the unanimous opinion of those present that a permanent organization be formed in the interest of fruit culture — the Connecticut Pomological Society. The organization meeting was held December 15, 1891 when a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the first list of officers chosen.

During the 50 years that have passed, the Society has pursued an educational program through such agencies as the annual meeting, Summer tour, fruit exhibits, and various institutions, and through support of the University of Connecticut and the Extension Service. It has served as a clearing house for the fruit interests of the State. Through its efforts information has been secured for fruit in methods of improved orchard management in insect and disease control, on marketing practices, and on other important topics.

Various committees have been given specific duties to perform and have carried them out to the benefit of the industry. Of special mention is the part played in the enactment of the "Connecticut Yellows Eradication Law" and the writing of the Connecticut Apple Grading Law.

Fifty years is a long period for active service. Changing needs have brought changes in emphasis. There has been adaptation to meet the shifting problems of each year. But it is this adjustment and this quiet effective working of democratic processes which need to be called out and held up as examples of what can be done and is each day being done under a democratic system.

True New England Spunk

THE State of Connecticut has a State Milk control law. The price of milk to the consumer is fixed at 14 cents a quart.

Producers' Cooperative, Inc. is located at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Garrett Burkitt, its president, wishes to sell milk at 12 cents a quart in Hartford. The State administrator, F. S. McLean Buckingham, has challenged Mr. Burkitt's right to sell his cooperative milk in Hartford at 12 cents a quart.

Mr. Burkitt is a law-respecting man and as head of a law-respecting producers' association, he questions the validity of a law which would deny him the right to set the price on the milk he produces. To make a test of his rights, he announced that on October 3rd he would sell milk at 12 cents a quart at Fort Guard Hall to establish this test case. He publicly sold several quarts of milk at 12 cents a quart on that date.

Before making the sale, he clearly and forcefully explained his position. He said he was not a politician nor an egotist but an American and that he proposed to test the rights of dairy farmers in the courts. Mr. Burkitt condemned the classification system under which milk is sold. He said that the classified system was maintained by dealers for dealers, that it was a curse to farmers, a "gold mine" to the large dealers, and forced small dealers out of the market.

Mr. Burkitt charged that through prices fixed by the State administrator, milk dealers are making a profit of 192 per cent on a 40 quart can of heavy cream; that the C.M.P.A. plant in Hartford manipulates 30,000 to 40,000 quarts of Connecticut milk as so-called surplus, but that if the plant separated this milk, each can of cream would cost them $22; that instead, the plant buys out-of-State cream for $12 per can and saves $10 per can as a result of the Connecticut price-fixing law. Mr. Burkitt further charged that the administrator meets in a secret place with C.M.P.A. officials who consult with the big dealers to make rules and regulations to suit the dealers. He asserted that these milk dealers aided by the price set to consumers by the administrator, have enriched themselves by reaching their greedy hands into the poor boxes of the cities of Connecticut and into the slim pockets of the unfortunate and undernourished people of the State.

The next day after the public sale, Mr. Burkitt was arrested as he expected for violation of the price fixed by the State administrator. The case was continued to a later date. Mr. Burkitt was released without bond. Mr. Burkitt is acting true to New England traditions but is testing the validity of a law which denies a producer the right to sell the product of his labor on his own terms. Producers everywhere will wish him success. If he fails, Hitler's form of government wins.

Grange Convention at Syracuse

THE National Grange convention is always an important event. This year it will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., November 13-22. The Seventh Degree will be conferred November 14.

This greatest of farm organizations was started 73 years ago. It has grown to be a mighty force in agricultural and civic betterment in its widest sense, working for the economic and social welfare of all our citizens. Its pronouncements about public questions are important and without political bias. This is a time when all of us need to do a lot of thinking. The Grange resolutions will stir us up to thought and action along sane lines.

What Farmers Say

THE COLORADO POTATO BUG

I read with interest George Boyd's article in your two issues of May 18, 1940 and June 1, 1940, under the title "To Margaret, From Her Father — About Bugs." In this article Mr. Boyd dared to foretell that the present European war would be brought to an end by the introduction by one side of the Colorado potato bug on the potato fields belonging to the nation on the other side. Perhaps you saw the news dispatch dated September 12 from Berlin published in the *New York World-Telegram* as follows:

> "Authorized German sources today charged British airmen were throwing bags of Colorado potato bugs into potato fields in Germany, Luxemberg and Belgium in an effort to lay waste the major food source of those countries. These sources said the bugs multiply rapidly and are hard to control. They cited this alleged form of attack as another "example of British unfairness."

If the report is correct, I wonder if Mr. Winston Churchill got the idea himself or whether he too is a reader of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. W.

THE STODDARDS THANK THEIR FRIENDS

Through the pages of our RURAL NEW-YORKER we wish to thank all our friends who voted for us in the recent Typical Farm Family Contest. Each Grange in Washington County as well as many individuals deserves special thanks. And last but by no means least, do we thank the judges and staff of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for giving us the chance to know we had so many real friends. THE STODDARD FAMILY.

Milk and Cream Supply

Receipts at the New York metropolitan area for August, 1940.

State of origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	2,070,370	93,774	44,477
New Jersey	424,656	6,268	60
Pennsylvania	390,379	7,027	6,036
Vermont	147,577	2,801	.....
Connecticut	15,526	20	.....
Maryland	27,907	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	1,767	1,432
Ohio	.....	1,750	210
Wisconsin	.....	200	.....
Massachusetts	11,087	.....	.....
Total, Aug., 1940	3,087,512	113,607	52,215
Total, Aug., 1939	3,179,438	119,085	63,621

New York furnished 63.8 per cent of the milk and 82.5 per cent of the cream coming into the city for all the month of August, 1940. There is no record of the milk and cream coming into the State except these shipments direct to New York City.

September Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone reporting for the month of September are as follows:

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
Lehigh Valley Co-op. Farmers	$2.14	$0.045
Crowley's Milk Co. Inc.	2.01	.042
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	1.97	.0419
Fly Creek Valley Co-op. Inc.	1.97	.0419
M. H. Renken Dairy Co.	1.92	.0408
Sheffield Farms	1.91	.0406
Rock Royal Co-op. Inc.	.	.
Dairymen's League Co-op. Inc.	1.81	.038

Brevities

THERE is no substitute for honesty.

THERE appears to be slim probability of this country getting any shipments of Dutch bulbs this year.

"HOLD Thou me up, and I shall be safe: and I will have respect with thy statutes continually." Psa. 119:117.

MANY retailers handling frozen foods are now selling turkey by the piece, that is steaks from the breast, drunsticks, wings, etc.—just what the customer insists.

THE official attendance at the 1940 New York State Fair was 272,685, the largest ever for a similar period. Paul Smith, Director, also reports that instead of the usual financial deficit, the 1940 Fair closed with a substantial surplus.

"AT the country school, our boy has been given these rules: 'Keep busy as a bee; be faithful as a dog; be gentle as a dove; wear a smile; be quiet as a mouse; be quick as a cat.' Not a bad set of rules for adults." R. D.

SCABBY potatoes are not harmful to eat if peeled. The scab disease does not go through the potato. Planting on clean ground free from scab, treating the seed with a standard disinfectant and avoidling applications of lime or stable manure on the potato field are the preventives. These materials sweeten the soil and make the scab germs more active.

TESTS at the Geneva, N. Y., Station in which entire trees were surrounded with a cheese-cloth tent or cage to keep out insects and to keep in a hive of bees placed in the enclosure to effect pollination of the blossoms have shown that most varieties of apples and pears, all varieties of sweet cherries, and several varieties of plums require cross-pollination to insure a really satisfactory set of fruit.

Safeguard America

I have said that THE RURAL NEW-YORKER opposed a third term for a president and advised the same rule for heads of farm organizations, but I have been disputed in this. Will you confirm or correct my memory?
New York AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

YOU are correct. We have often advocated an amendment to the Constitution limiting the president's tenure in office to one term not to exceed six years. We have advised the same rule for governors of states, mayors of cities and heads of farm organizations. The principle is the very kernel of democracy and self-government and a sound economy. No incumbent of an office should be allowed to use the resources and powers of the people or of an industrial or social group to perpetuate himself in power. The reason that the founders of our country did not limit the tenure of office of the president in the Constitution was that they thought they had provided a safeguard in the College of Electors. In this they erred.

The founding fathers knew from history that long tenure of executives in office and in power led to dictators and tyrants, and to destruction of democracies. The results in our industrial economy have been the same. Ambition and lure of power have caused more distress and poverty, more sorrow and tears, more bloodshed and disaster, more corruption and sin in the world than all other human faults combined. It all springs from the illusions of vain and selfish men believing, like the fallen angels, that they are greater than God.

For his own sake and for the good of humanity, we would try to dissuade our dearest friend or nearest of kin from such a folly and bar a third term by a legal prohibition written into our basic law.

Mayor LaGuardia at Utica

ON October 14, Mayor LaGuardia advised a convention of the Dairy Farmers' Union in Utica to seek their ultimate aims through the Federal-State Orders with proper amendments. He said in part:

> "People who have been exploiting you for years don't want this Federal Order. But under the Order,we're going to end that system. Under the American system, I say it's time we reached a point where we can give something of clarity to the farmers. * * * * * You are entitled to an increase in your blended price. * * * * * I have been assured that you'll get a just decision from the Secretary in Washington. * * * * * I pledge you a fair and just price increase. * * * * * At no time have the farmers received due consideration. * * * * *"

The Mayor has been a good friend to producers during the past year. In the August, 1939, fight, when farmers sought a $2.35 price, he arranged for a conference and was instrumental in bringing about a compromise of $2.15 a cwt. When the big dealers welched on their bargain, Mr. LaGuardia kept after them doggedly and finally was able to collect over $100,000 for farmers. He has shown himself to be keenly interested in the producers' point of view and appears quite alert to all the tricks and subterfuges practiced by dealers. Dairymen appreciate his interest and his good work in their behalf.

But at Utica, Mr. LaGuardia's announcement fell far short of the real objective sought by dairymen. To speak of giving "something of clarity to farmers," "an increase in the blended price," "a just decision from Washington," and "a fair and just price increase" is very pleasant but unfortunately, and perhaps unconsciously as far as the Mayor is concerned, it is a chant that has too familiar a ring for farmers. They have heard the same thing too often from the dealers and their stooges. Farmers don't want, nor do they demand, a higher price for their milk merely to get more money. They merely ask that their rights as freemen be recognized to the extent of their receiving cost of production plus a reasonable profit on their investment, their labor, and their time. They seek to be relieved of paying the taxes and tolls at both ends. As buyers, their sellers set the price and as sellers, their buyers set the price. They ask that they be given the opportunity, as sellers, of setting their own price, be it high or low, so that it shall show them a fair return on their own original costs.

As the Federal-State regime is set up, just as with State Control and the old pool, there is no possibility of achieving that goal. Mr. LaGuardia says that the dealers and their cooperative stooges don't want the Federal Order. Whatever may be the present sentiments of these racketeers, it is clear that the Federal Order was written and sponsored by the Big-3, that classification is a dealer tool for price manipulation, and that every class price in the Order is based on dealer-controlled butter, cheese and evaporated bogus prices. Farmers cannot survive on promises of higher prices under any such system. They have had them before and in every instance they have been tricked and betrayed. Except for two short periods in the past 70 years during both of which farmers set their own price, none of the panaceas or "living price" programs have even come close to returning cost of production to the milk producers. They seek only a system under which they themselves can control their own product and the price they are to receive for that product. It would be to the everlasting credit and prestige of a public official who worked with farmers to achieve that end.

Tree Removal Payments

THE Agricultural Conservation Program for this year now includes payment for removal of orchard trees. Payment is based upon the size of the tree; that is, 30 cents is earned for removal of trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, 50 cents for trees 12 to 20 inches in diameter, and 75 cents for trees over 20 inches in diameter. The maximum payment for an acre is $15. Only such trees will be considered as are old, injured, or of undesirable varieties and which are living but should be out of production.

There is no question that it is good for the industry to have just such trees removed. Odd varieties bring low prices all too frequently and tend to establish prices which then are transferred to better sorts and better packs, thus creating a general low price level. Further, the odd variety, the odd size, the weak tree, are likely to be neglected and to produce fruit of low grade. Add to this the build-up of pests which neglected trees and orchards experience, and the menace they are to adjacent commercial plants, and the tree removal plan seems more than ever wise, constructive, and timely.

Yet looking back somewhat wishfully to the "horse and buggy days," the only reaction is one of regret that a situation has arisen which permits the free acceptance of payments for operations which ordinarily would be considered problems for the individual and a matter of good orchard management.

There are some of the older men, and there should be many of the younger men, who feel that the present governmental program for American agriculture would have received little sympathy from those who carved America out of the wilderness and helped make this nation what it is. The day when men vigorously condemned the spirit of "Well, we might as well take it, everybody else does" is all but forgotten in the rush for special favors and subsidies.

Fundamentally and instinctively, every individual feels within himself and knows that this sort of bureaucratic handout is all wrong and must some day be ended. If permitted to grow, it will destroy the very independence that made this nation great, the very independence that the man on the land now prides himself upon. The end of the vicious circle is regimentation—the Frankenstein monster that agricultural groups above all others have fought against tenaciously. Tree removal and its encouragement are fine but the day must inevitably come, if we are to survive as a democracy, when conditions will no longer make it necessary or permit a man to accept payments from the public trough for that which he knows he should do without payment.

A Letter from Thurman Arnold

IN our issue of September 21, we reported the announcement that the Federal investigation of the milk monopoly in the New York metropolitan area had been deferred. We are pleased now to publish the letter received from Mr. Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of this investigation:

> "I have seen the editorial in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for September 21, 1940, in which it is stated that the milk investigation being conducted jointly by the City of New York and the Department of Justice has been deferred for the time being. I am writing this letter because I believe you will be interested to learn that the investigation is continuing and that there has never been any intention to stop or even defer it until full and complete information concerning the operation of the New York metropolitan milk market has been secured.
>
> Although the Department of Justice had only a limited personnel available for the investigation, the able and vigorous cooperation of members of Mayor LaGuardia's staff has made it possible to undertake a thorough investigation of conditions in the New York milk industry. It will probably take this group of investigators several months longer to complete their work in view of the magnitude of the task.
>
> It would, of course, be improper for me at this time to disclose any of the information already secured or to give any indication of the results which may be anticipated. I can, however, assure you that this investigation will be actively continued until all of the trade practices which determine the prices paid by New York milk consumers have been thoroughly examined.
>
> I trust that this will set at rest any unfounded rumor that the joint investigation by the City of New York and the Department of Justice into trade practices in the New York milk market is being either deferred or retarded."

This is indeed good news and dairymen will look forward with interest to the continuance of the investigation. We suggest, however, that an initial report be made since according to this letter, the complete investigation may yet take several months. As for the original announcement that the investigation had been deferred, it should be made clear that it was published in a reliable newspaper from presumably authoritative sources. It cannot be called any "unfounded rumor." This was brought to Mr. Arnold's attention and in his reply, while not seeking to challenge the authenticity of the original story, he reiterated that "there has never been any intention to defer or delay the New York milk investigation.

Milk in Texas

HERE is a little dope on the milk question in Texas which may interest New York dairymen.

Recently I talked with one of the Board of Health inspectors of the City of San Antonio and was informed that our good friend Borden's paid the farmers a flat price of $2.50 cwt. The farmer has a base quota set during the months of December, January and February. For all milk produced in this period the farmer is paid the above price. He is allowed the $2.50 price during the Summer months up to plus 10 per cent of his total production of the three Winter months. For the surplus he receives a price of $1.90 per cwt. Much raw milk is sold for 9 cents a quart. There is only one grade of milk and the old classified price plan was never heard of. The dairy farmer in Texas is the most prosperous of all types of farming. There is no law which prevents him from selling his own milk in any town or city. Here the Department of Agriculture works for the farmers' interests and not the milk companies.

I informed the milk inspector of the price of 56 cents per 100 lbs. paid by the Dairymen's League a year ago last June in New York State. He was at a loss to know why the farmers stood for such prices. A year ago in the milk shed of San Antonio dealers paid the farmers $2.20 per cwt. It caused a strike which raised the price to $2.50. Also the cost of producing milk here in Texas is much less than in New York. No barns are necessary and the cows are on the range the year around which of course cuts down feed prices. In other words the farmers demand a price for their milk and the dealers pay it or else. Why not in New York? SALESMAN.

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SHOULDER *To* SHOULDER

WENDELL L. WILLKIE

CHARLES L. McNARY

United We Stand; Divided We Fall!

As a nation grows older and the wheels of society get more complicated, we become more and more dependent upon one another. We are all tied together.

When business is prosperous there is employment. Then the working man has a good job and good pay, and he can buy and pay a living price for the products of the farm. Instead of building class hatreds, as the New Deal has done, in playing one set of our people against another, we must realize more than ever that we can march forward only by complete unity.

Under the leadership of Wendell Willkie, the Republican Party is determined to clear up misunderstandings and hatreds, to give everyone an equal opportunity with a fair and just administration of the law. We are determined to mobilize our people as a unit to solve our economic problems, and to defend the Nation against aggression, on the principle that in a Republic we must be ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL.

PROTECT YOUR LIBERTIES!

YOU ARE VOTING FOR

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FIGHT For FREEDOM

VOTE For AMERICANISM

Vs: NEW DEALISM

REGIMENTATION OR LOCAL CONTROL? The founders of this Republic well knew that its safety lay in keeping most of the control of government locally in the hands of the people. So they were careful to write into the Constitution only a few specific powers to the Federal government, and to keep all of the rest in the hands of the people in the states and the localities.

But the power-hungry New Deal has violated the spirit of the Constitution, stealing more and more of the people's local control and centralizing it in the executive branch in Washington. The New Deal has traded every grant of public money and every subsidy, for more and more power, until both business and agriculture have rapidly become tied up, regimented and controlled by government bureaucrats.

The Republican Party is determined to stop this trend toward government regimentation and return the control to the people. It will cooperate with the people locally whenever it can help, but it will not ask in return for that cooperation what amounts to a dictatorship over agriculture and business.

GIVE YOUNG PEOPLE A CHANCE. Today in America more than 4,000,000 young people are idle. Next to the World War that is the greatest tragedy of our time, and the biggest reflection on us fathers and mothers. America until the last few years has always been the Land of Opportunity for young people. It no longer is. We are not handing on the torch undimmed to the next generation. No, instead we have set the world afire by wars so that it is necessary for the first time in history to draft our own young men in peace time.

What can we do? Give them jobs! Raise the fear of government that has hung like a pall over American business for the last eight years, and give business and agriculture the clear green light to go ahead. Then there will be jobs for everybody, and particularly for the boys and girls, thousands of whom have struggled to get an education only to find when they got one that they are headed up a dead-end street.

RUINOUS TAXATION. Because of a centralized and wasteful government which has constantly tried to run your business and mine, the New Deal piled up the highest taxes and the largest government debt of all time.

Do you know that to pay for the lengthening shadow of government annually takes an amount equal to all of the income of all of the farmers and all the rest of the citizens of every state west of the Mississippi? Putting it another way, taxes now take 22 per cent of the total income of all America. Or if these figures mean nothing to you, compare your tax receipts now with those of seven years ago. Taxes hit farmers worst of all.

On top of this reckless spending, we must now add to the burden to pay for defense. Ruin lies ahead for all of us if we attempt to do both. Under the leadership of Wendell L. Willkie the Republican Party is determined:

1. To get a full dollar's value for every dollar spent in defense.
2. To tighten the belt of all other government spending without crippling necessary services.

VOTE ANYWAY! Rural people of the Northeast can control this election. Several of the northeastern states, and especially New York, are key states. The vote here may determine the national election, and the upstate vote can determine the state vote, as it has many times in the past. It's up to you.

The farm and village vote is an independent vote, because it is a thinking vote. But it does no good to think if you don't put your thinking into action. You would fight for the privilege of voting if you were in danger of losing it, but it can be lost by indifference and by failure to use it.

To you women particularly we appeal. Vote yourself and see that the qualified members of your family vote. We hope you will vote Republican, but vote anyway. Your country needs you!

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Your FUTURE NOV. 5

Live Stock and Dairy

Modes and Methods at Missouri Station

By R. W. Duck

Missourians and other Corn Belt State farmers are concerning themselves primarily with the important problem of low cost production of beef. This naturally means maximum utilization of grass. Tests from other sources have already shown that beef with more age, finished with comparatively small amounts of grain on good pasture, has a flavor superior to that of the younger higher finished baby beef carcass.

If it should become necessary to still further lower trade barriers and admit grass-beef from South America it behooves the beef producers of the United States to be familiar with those modes and methods which will result in most quality combined with greatest efficiency and economy of gain. Therefore the work now being conducted along these lines by E. A. Trowbridge and assistants at the Missouri Experiment Station is especially pertinent.

In discussing this work with Professor Trowbridge he mentioned the fact that 80 choice Hereford steer calves were started on experiment in December 1938, at the Missouri Station, in order to study the possibilities of such cattle, at various ages, for the production of carcasses which would grade "Good" and with rations which included a maximum of roughage and a minimum of grain. The major portion of these cattle were carried on roughage and pasture. Comparable groups were later separated and put on full-feed and fed in a varying manner until their carcasses were estimated to grade as "Good."

The initial group, as calves was carried on roughage during their first Winter, from December 20, 1938 to April 27, 1939, 128 days. Their average initial weight was 425.4 lbs., average final weight 523.5 lbs., average gain per calf 98.1 lbs., average daily gain 0.77 lbs. These gains were made on an average daily ration of legume hay (alfalfa and Lespedeza) 4.09 lbs., and corn silage 19.92 lbs., the average total feed consumed per calf was, hay 523 lbs., silage 2,549 lbs; the feed required per hundred pounds gain was, hay 524 lbs, silage 2,598 lbs.

These calves cost $8.86 per hundred pounds in the feed lot, and with hay at $10 per ton and corn silage at $4 their gains cost $7.82 per hundred. Their Summer period following was from April 27, 1939 to October 21, 1939, on wheat, rye and Lespedeza pasture. At the end of this time they had attained an average weight of 801 pounds or an average gain per head of a little over 278 lbs. The importance of good pasture throughout the entire season is well illustrated by the fact that these cattle were then put on just fair bluegrass pasture until December 13, 1939, and during these 52 dayes lost an average of 45 lbs. per head.

The second Winter period for these steers was from December 13, 1939 to April 22, 1940, or for 131 days. Their average initial weight was a little over 756 lbs.; at the end of their second wintering period they weighed an average of 956.96 lbs. per head. This represents an average total gain per head of 200.56 lbs., or an average daily gain of 1.53 lbs. These Winter gains were produced on an average daily ration per head of, alfalfa hay 6.5 lbs., corn and Atlas Sorgo silage 34.62 lbs. The average total feed consumed per steer during the second Winter was: hay 851.04, and silage 4,534.72 lbs. The average feed required to produce 100 pounds gain was, hay 424.34 lbs., silage 2,610.91 lbs.

These steers, as handled, grazed one Summer and were fed roughage exclusively through two Winters. With feeds charged at existing current prices they reduced initial cost per hundred pounds from $8.86 to $7.17, or in other words lowered their necessary margin $1.69 per hundred, while steers costing $8.22 in the feed lot, full-fed for 112 days, had to sell at $8.07 at home to keep from losing money.

Using different comparable groups of cattle at the end of various periods it was shown that weanling calves full fed through the Winter in dry lot for 168 days consumed approximately 28 bushels of corn per head and yielded carcasses which averaged "low good," with an average final liveweight of 799.4 lbs. Steers put on feed in the Spring when one year old, after having been wintered on roughage alone in the manner previously discussed, required only 29 bushels of corn full-fed during 130 days in Summer to yield carcasses which graded "high good," for a final average liveweight per head of 856.7 lbs. Choice steers put on feed in the Fall when about 18 months old and fed for 112 days consumed 24.18 bushels of corn per head, with an average final weight of 1,045.87, and yielded carcasses which averaged "high good."

Based on the results attained and progress reports which I obtained it seems that if good pasture and roughage is available for stockers it is possible to materially reduce initial cost of good feeders with consequent reduction of their later necessary feeding margin when finished on full-fed. If steers are home raised these various combination possibilities should be carefully considered.

These experimental plots are used for the modified in-breeding Poland Chinas now on test at the Missouri Station, Columbia, Missouri.

Dairy Cattle

Herman and Ragsdale have found from their studies relative to artificial insemination of dairy cows that recent results have been so encouraging that many farmers in Missouri are now adopting the practice. Breeders have supplied records showing over 500 hundred cows settled in calf with an average service rate approximately the same as natural service.

Studies of the breeding efficiency of the Missouri Station herd covering some 25 years and involving the use of 21 sires show an average of 1.53 services per calf for natural breeding. Since February, 1938, when this herd was divided into two equal groups, one bred naturally and the other by artificial insemination, with a total of nearly 100 cows settled in calf, the average number of services required per conception has been 1.56 for natural breeding and 1.40 for artificial insemination. In addition several "shy breeders" have been settled by artificial breeding using double inseminators.

A partial summary of these investigators work regarding the problem of profit and efficiency of different size dairy cows shows that if efficiency is the same in large and small cows, and if the milk from large and small cows is sold at the same price per pound of milk containing four per cent fat, then large cows would on the whole be the more profitable. However, under current breeding and feeding practices small cows tend to be slightly more efficient than large cows. Moreover, for some purposes (cream or butter production; getting a deeper cream line) small cows may be preferable, regardless of efficiency. For these complex reasons the statement that large cows tend to return a greater profit than small cows must be qualified by the condition under which the dairy business operates.

Hogs

With a reduction in corn acreage there is increased interest in the use of various other grains as feeds for fattening hogs. Numerous inquiries from farmers were responsible for recent feeding tests at the Missouri Station to determine the comparative efficiency and economy of some of the cereal grains as compared with corn. It is always a pleasure to get back to my old home State, Missouri, and talk over various hog breeding and feeding problems with my former teacher, Professor Weaver. In discussing this problem with him he stated that the protein supplement used to balance the various grains consisted of a mixture of 50 per cent dry rendered tankage, 25 per cent soybean oil meal, and 25 per cent alfalfa meal. The grains used consisting of, corn, wheat, barley, kafir, and oats were medium to coarsely ground. They were mixed with the protein supplement and self-fed to all hogs. All of the experimental pigs were self-fed a mineral mixture consisting of equal parts finely ground limestone, bone meal and salt.

The wheat used in this experiment was grown near the Missouri Station and was of low grade, testing 47 pounds per bushel. It was slightly musty or mouldy so that it was not marketable except for feeding purposes. The barley was Missouri early beardless and tested 42 lbs. per bushel. The kafir was purchased on the Kansas City market and was described as No. 2, white. The oats were ordinary feeding oats and tested 32 lbs. or more per bushel. The corn fed was No. 2, yellow.

The pigs were fed in dry-lot, for a period of 112 days. Their average initial weight was approximately 56 lbs. per head. Due to normal physiologic requirements somewhat more protein supplement was mixed with the grain during the first eight weeks on test. Amounts used were as follows: first eight weeks, corn 4, supplement, 1; second eight weeks, corn 6, supplement 1; first eight weeks, wheat 1, supplement 1; second eight weeks, wheat 20, supplement 1; first eight weeks, barley 7, supplement 1; second eight weeks, barley 15, supplement 1; first eight weeks, kafir 6, supplement 1; second eight weeks, kafir 12, supplement 1; and first eight weeks, oats 10, supplement 1; second eight weeks, oats 20, supplement 1. The average daily gains were respectively, corn, 1.55 lbs.; wheat 1.17 lbs.; barley 1.27; kafir 1.37; and oats 0.41. Total feed required per 100 lbs. gain was, corn and supplement 395.06; wheat and supplement 445.40; barley and supplement 482.31; kafir and supplement 420.72; and oats plus supplement 914.54 lbs.

Sheep

The sheep work at the Missouri Station is under the direction of Professor A. C. Dayer. He was not in the day I called, but Professor C. E. Comfort, in charge of beef breeding cattle, kindly took me on a tour of all livestock projects at the Station farm. The Hampshire flock at Missouri is especially notable. All the leading breeds are well represented, and furnish good demonstrations of the importance and value attained from continuous use of good registered stud rams.

A recent lamb feeding project was conducted by the Missouri Station investigators in order to obtain information regarding various methods of fattening native lambs born late in the season and allowed to follow their mothers on pasture until weaned. The grain ration used was, shelled corn 10 parts, and cotton-

Left: These Hereford steers weigh an average of slightly over 1,000 pounds at 26 months of age; produced on good pasture and roughage alone. They can be finished to good condition with a minimum amount of grain. Right: This group of yearling sale rams at the University of Missouri are excellent representatives of their respective breeds.

∴ SWINE ∴

PIGS — PIGS — PIGS

Medium Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white. Berkshire and Chester White, color black and white.

6 to 8 wks. @ $3.00 each
8 to 10 wks. @ $3.50 each

Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.

Telephone 0230
JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass.

Walter Lux Tel. 0086 Woburn, Mass.
5-6 weeks old $2.50 each 8-9 weeks old $3.00 each.
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Chester Whites, Yorkshire and Chester Cross, or Berkshire and Chester Cross. All large typo stock sold as feeders or breeders. Will ship any number C. O. D. with pigs that will please you, if not return them.

Purebred CHESTER WHITES

A fine lot of young service boars ready for Fall breeding from select litters, popular bloodlines. These boars will improve your herd. Open gilts ready for service. Reasonable prices.
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PUREBRED REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
BRED GILTS, $35.00 each. BOAR HOGS—ready for service, $25.00 each, with papers. F. O. B. Hyde Park. Well grown breeding stock, vaccinated for hog cholera and hemorragic sepiticemia. *Write*—
FRANK SILVERNAIL, Supt., Hyde Park, N. Y.

Herefords Two spring boars, King of Sensations stock, also two year old boar. Registered, vaccinated. Arnold H. Woods, Zionsville, Pa.

Hereford Hogs SOWS and BOARS. Also pigs about ten weeks old. E. B. PURINTON - Gansevoort, N. Y.

REG. DUROCS Spring Boars & Gilts. RUSSELL F. PATTINGTON. Sciplo Center, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Pedigree Berkshire Pigs $7.00 each. J. WALTER BRENDLE. LITTLESTOWN, PA.

FOR SALE — Registered Berkshire pigs and service boars. W. H. PRICE, Barton, New York.

∴ DOGS ∴

CHICKEN FARMERS! A thief will not pass a Doberman. Puppies for sale with written guarantee. Dogs trained to bite; dogs trained to attack and stop instantly on command. REHFELD FARM KENNELS, R. D. 2, HOLLAND PATENT, NEW YORK

COLLIES Sable; excellent breeding; all ages, $15.00 up. COL'LOVER KENNELS, 1606 East Erie Blvd., Syracuse, New York

PUREBRED COCKER PUPS AND DOGS. Non-Registered or REGISTERED. Reasonably priced. V. S. KENYON . MARCELLUS, NEW YORK

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POLICE DOG PUPS Pure bred. No better. malo $10. female $7.50. STEINER'S FARMS, Prattsville, N. Y. Tel. 547.

Cocker Spaniel Puppies Black, Black and White, Buffs. Males, $10.00; Females, $5.00. ROBERT SWEENEY - Franklin, Vt.

HANDSOME Black or Black & White Cocker Spaniel Puppies. 8 weeks. Males, $10; females, $5. Satisfaction Guaranteed. ELM VIEW KENNELS - St. Albans, Vt.

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COLLIES Excellent breeding. Reasonable prices. Reg. TWEEDON KENNELS, Phoenix, New York

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COLLIE PUPPIES—Excellent type. Champion Bloodlines. Reasonable. LYLE GIFFORD - Oneonta, N. Y.

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For Sale: Irish Setter puppies. Eligible for registration; reasonable. Lee Goodman, R. D. Groton, N. Y.

English Bull Pups $15 each. EDGEWOOD FARMS - Troy, Pa.

∴ SHEEP ∴

Registered Shropshires—Sixty extra choice yearling rams and ewes with size, quality and heavy fleeces. VAN VLEET BROS. - LODI, NEW YORK

Large heavy shearing Corriedale ram lambs from Rambouillet ewes. Two Rambouillet ram lambs. $15.00 ea. Crate extra. H. C. Beardsley, Montour Falls, N.Y.

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SHEEP (Wanted) Robert H. Crawford, Glencroft Farm wants 2 Southdown Ewes. *Write* Malvern, R. D. No. 1, Pa.

Choice Reg. Shropshire yearlings two year old rams. Attractive prices. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

CORRIEDALE RAMS J. H. WHITMORE Mt. Morris, New York

REGISTERED CHEVIOT SHEEP at reasonable prices. EDWARD F. ROCHESTER, Arlington, Vermont.

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GOATS 10 half-bred does, good milkers, T. B. and Bangs-tested 2 purebred Saanen billies, two years old—certificates. J. L. Neuscheller, P.O Box 22, High View, N.Y. Telephone: Bloomingburg, N. Y. 93-22-77.

FOR SALE Purebred 6 months Toggenburg buck: sire Mile High Mack II. 57763. A. R. dams. $40. C.O.D. Hook Mountain Goat Dairy, Pine Brook, N. J.

10 Young grade Nubian does to freshen this fall and winter. WILLIAM JURGENSEN, Freehold, New York

MILK GOATS Toggenberg and Alpines sold on approval. Pony Farm, Himrod, N. Y.

Several excellent milking does, moderate; stud service. Stevens, Putnam Valley Goat Ranch, Peekskill, N. Y.

∴ MINKS ∴

BEGINNERS OPPORTUNITY Mink with cages. 15 dark silky Easterns. Universal meat grinder almost new; newly built meat cooler, with one-third H. P. Frigidarie. Reasonable. BARTSCH, 314 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

MINK FOR SALE! Extra nice, large, dark males—females very good breeders. M. A. SCHUCKER, Richland Farms, Troy, Pa.

seed cake 1 part, by weight. The hay was good grade alfalfa, grown locally. Korean Lespedeza pasture was grazed from the beginning of the test until Winter barley was available; the lambs in the pasture groups were then placed on barley.

One group was full-fed grain and hay twice daily, and was in dry lot during the entire feeding period. Another comparable group was allowed to graze throughout the day, and then placed in dry lot in the evening, fed and left there until after they had consumed their morning feed. A third group was kept on pasture and throughout their entire experimental period of 77 days, they received no grain supplement. A fourth group received only pasture for the first 99 days on test, followed by grain in dry lot for 40 days. All lambs were wormed before the experiment began and received additional treatments during the early part of the feeding trial, as seemed necessary.

Results show the dry lot lambs made an average daily gain per head of 0.4655 lbs., at a total feed cost of $5.62 per hundred pounds gain; they sold for $8.70 per hundred pounds. The group grain-fed on pasture averaged 0.3180 lbs. daily gain, a feed cost of $7.36, and sold for $8.45 per hundred pounds. Good pasture alone produced an average daily gain of 0.2385 lbs., at a feed cost of $3.80 per hundred pounds, and a selling price of $7.80. The lambs on good pasture alone for 99 days, followed by dry lot grain feeding for 40 days made an average gain of 0.569, a feed cost per hundred pounds of $5.33, and sold for $9 per hundred liveweight.

Gains and financial returns for these exceptionaly good doing lambs well illustrate that rapidity of gain is not always the most economical or profitable, provided reasonably good gains are attained in order to meet market carcass requirements which will grade as "good" or higher. It also demonstrates the value and importance obtainable from maximum utilization of good pasture in livestock production. Grass and legumes seem destined to become of increasing importance in our livestock programs in order to successfully compete in future world markets.

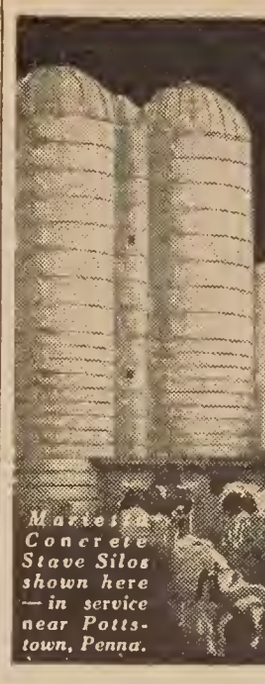
Livestock International

The International Livestock Exposition and Horse Show will celebrate its 41st anniversary this Fall from November 30 to December 7 in the International Amphitheatre at the Chicago Stock Yards. Manager B. H. Heide perdicts that the 1940 exposition will be one of the largest on record. He bases his prediction on the big entries at most of the leading State Fair livestock shows in recent weeks and upon the excellent crop yields in most sections of the country this year.

Exhibitors will be paid approximately $100,000 in cash premiums at the forthcoming show, plus numerous trophies and medals that will be presented in many of the breed competitions in connection with championship awards. The classification includes 30 breeds of beef cattle, draft horses, sheep, and swine in addition to the various types of harness and saddle horses and ponies that will be featured in the Horse Shows.

One of the popular events introduced recently at the International is a Sheep Shearing Contest. The 1940 Contest will be larger than ever and will be open to both amateur and professional shearers. The winner will be named national champion of the year.

The 19th National 4-H Club Congress will also be held coincident with the International Livestock Exposition. Farm youths from nearly every State in the Union will participate in this event. They will be the top winners among the 1,300,000 farm boys and girls now engaged in some form of this many-sided activity. On the opening day of the Exposition, Saturday, November 30, several hundred of them will exhibit baby beeves, lambs, and pigs in a special competition open only to junior showmen.



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1940 Biggest in our 25-years' "growing in LEADERSHIP!" But it meant, too, that hundreds who said, "We Want Super-Construction," became owners of World's No. 1 Concrete Silo—assuring *highest* point protection for *feed* and *investment*.

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Our perfected Super-Construction Silo—built of clean sand and gravel, drop-forged staves, special hooping (for Hay)—if ordered before 12/30 for '41 erection, will be billed at TODAY'S price (*protecting you* against advancing cost). Write NOW—for full particulars.

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MARIETTA, OHIO (Write Marietta Office—Dept. R) Branch Plants Baltimore, Md. Scotia, N. Y.

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Get our new low prices on dog food—All needed vitamins, minerals and other elements. Earn 25 lbs. without money. Write for details.
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ELECTRIC MILK COOLERS AT FACTORY TO YOU PRICES! Write us and save half. — Farmer agents wanted COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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WE CAN SPARE

A few nice registered Guernsey heifers and young cows at prices a farmer can afford. Also several young bulls. Advanced Register stock.

No Tuberculosis or Abortion

GEORGE N. BARRIE
Chestnut Hill, Masschusetts

Tarbell Farms Guernseys
340 HEAD—Accredited. Negative. Bulls from proved sires and high record dams, reasonably priced. Also a few choice A. R. cows and well bred heifers. Write for pedigrees and full information. Visitors welcome.
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LAKE DELAWARE FARMS
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Offers for sale at reasonable prices registered Guernseys 3 young registered cows due in July; 2 yearlings; 5 bred and ready to bred heifers. If interested write at once for further particulars.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

YATES FARMS
Complete Dispersal
ORCHARD PARK, NEW YORK
November 18-19, 1940
170 Reg. Holsteins
T. B. Accredited — Bangs' Negative
Including 19 cows with records from 800 to 1038 lbs. fat and 50 daughters of 800-lb. fat cows. The result of 30 years of breeding, testing and showing.
Write for Catalog.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sale Manager
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125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
— in —
123rd Auction Sale
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 1940
AT 10 A. M.
All T. B. Accredited. Negative to blood test, mastitis charts with all milking animals.
75 Fresh and close springing cows and heifers.
15 Heifers, bred and due in winter and spring.
10 Bulls, well bred, ready for service.
Including a 11 months old son of a Junior 2 year old with 735 lb. of fat, 4.3% test.
SOME 25 YOUNG HEIFER CALVES will sell very reasonable right after their dams.
Ask for Catalog and Details.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Mgr., MEXICO, N. Y.

WANTED Reg. Holstein bull, age one month. N. Fawcett, R. D. 1, Coxsackie, N. Y.

∴ AYRSHIRES ∴

AYRSHIRES MOST PROFITABLE COWS
4% MILK
Big Milkers - - Hardy Rustlers
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Write for Booklets
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
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For Sale: SEVERAL BRED HEIFERS
Also a few bulls ready for service. All T. B. and Blood Tested. ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

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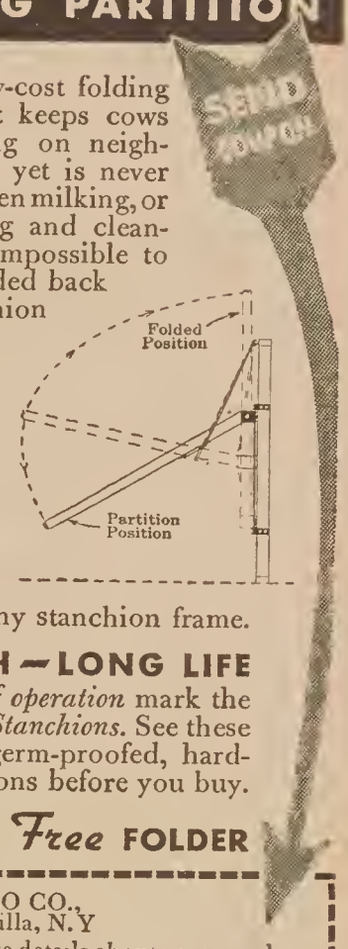
BOOKLET ON BREEDING & FEEDING
Of Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle. Free on request. Apply Maryland Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, College Park, Md., or Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Ithaca, New York.

REDUCE COW INJURIES with the UNADILLA FOLDING PARTITION



Here is a low-cost folding partition that keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders, yet is never in the way when milking, or when bedding and cleaning stables. Impossible to fall when folded back against stanchion frame. Easy to keep clean—no iron pipe to gather manure, rust, or break off. A handy Tail-Holder. Fits in low-ceiling barns. Easy to install—fits any stanchion frame.

STRENGTH—LONG LIFE
. . *and ease of operation* mark the *UNADILLA Stanchions*. See these self-locking, germ-proofed, hardwood stanchions before you buy.

SEND FOR *Free* FOLDER

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Box C-11, Unadilla, N.Y
Send me complete details about your new low priced folding cow *Partition* and stanchions.

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Imported and American bred Sorrels and Roans

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"BRILLANT DE COURTRAI"
Sorrel, Light Mane and Tail
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PITTSFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

ONE CARLOAD of the world's most beautiful horses, registered Palominos, the Golden Horse of the West, direct from the All Palomino Show at Abilene, Texas. Only mentioning a few: 2 mares bred to Pirate Gold, 2 daughters and 1 son of Pirate Gold—Pirate Gold was Grand Champion of the 1940 San Antonio Fair. 2 mares, 1 stud, half brothers and sisters to Grand Champion stud of Abilene 1940 Palomino Show; 4 mares bred to Gold Admiration, who stood second in the class of 20 studs; 4 outstanding Palomino stock horses used in rodeo in Abilene. Largest breeders of Palomino horses east of the Mississippi.
FISHER FURNITURE FARM, Souderton, Pa.

FOR SALE **Registered Belgians** at reduced prices. Fifteen coming two year old fillies and ten coming yearling stallions, all sorrels. Come and make your selection. They will please you. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PENNSYLVANIA

PALOMINOS—Raise Palominos for profit and pleasure—the world's most beautiful horses. 5 months old stud colt, $150; yearling filly, $200; registered Palomino brood mare bred to registered Palomino stud, $250; 2 year old Palomino stud, son of Pirate Gold, $500; largest breeders of Palominos east of the Mississippi. FISHER FURNITURE FARM, Souderton, Pa.

MORGAN PONIES Beautiful half-bred Morgan colts for Fall delivery. Will make 12 to 14-hand ponies suitable older children. Early orders get preference. Also Shetlands. Torreya Farm, Clinton Corners, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

CATTLE FOR SALE

Forty cows, will sell ten 3rd high herd for month of June in Onondaga County. 40 head of young stock, calves to two years old. Will sell 20 record dams. Approved herd for Bang's disease and T. B. Two registered Guernsey heifers. Three registered Belgian horses. Telephone: 4701
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Hold the official world's records for milk and butter production. Unexcelled for the general farm. Trial subscription Milking Shorthorn Journal 50c for six months. One year $1.00 with FREE Poster Calendar, picturing All-American Winners.
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WARNING *to Mothers of Growing Children*

WHEN COLDS STRIKE . . . Relieve Misery the Improved, Home-Tested Vicks Way . . . Perfected for Children

No matter what you have tried in the past to relieve misery of colds—treat your child the improved Vicks way—with a "VapoRub Massage". Then notice how swiftly it starts to quiet coughing, ease muscular soreness or tightness and bring comfort.

With this MORE THOROUGH treatment (developed by Vicks staff of Doctors) the poultice-and-vapor action of Vicks VapoRub more effectively . . .

PENETRATES irritated air passages with soothing medicinal vapors, inhaled deeply with every breath.

STIMULATES chest and back like a warming poultice or plaster.

To get a "VapoRub Massage" with all its benefits, here's what you do: Massage VapoRub for 3 minutes on IMPORTANT RIB-AREA OF BACK as well as chest and throat—spread a thick layer of VapoRub on chest and cover with a warmed cloth. BE SURE to use genuine Vicks VapoRub.

When you see the results of this improved Vicks treatment you will wonder how any sensible, thrifty mother could possibly deny her child the comfort and relief it brings from misery of colds.

THOUSANDS PREFER

—above all others the magnificent flavor of A&P Coffee. Choose one of these blends—have it Custom Ground for your own coffee pot—get all the flavor you pay for.

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Handy Heat On Wheels

Just the thing for

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or any room where you need occasional, or quick extra heat. Plug in a Cord and there in a jiffy is Radiator Steam Heat. Thermostatic control. Automatic cut-off insures low current cost.

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Splendid Cough Remedy Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

BOOK OF PATTERNS

Outfits for workadays and playtime, fresh and pretty house frocks, as well as tailoreds, afternoon modes and "party-lines." If you're a matron, you'll find clothes that slim your figure—at slim prices. So order your copy without delay! Price of the book is 15 cents, together with pattern, 25 cents. An additional one cent is required from residents of New York City, for City Sales Tax. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME

Pantry Shelf

I must look over my pantry shelf,
I must look there and see
What the winds and the ships and the Grocer Man
Have brought from the East for me.

Cinnamon from pearled Ceylon,
From Java far away
Sage and mace and fragrant clove,
Pepper and thyme and bay.

Hot ginger from Aboyna's isle
And nutmegs dusty sweet,
Rich spices from strange pirate bays
For inland folk to eat.

So I look over my pantry shelf,
So I look and see
What the winds and the ships and the Grocer Man
Have brought from the East for me.

Gertrude Knevels.

The McCreadys

When this Typical Farm Family were settled in their temporary home at the World's Fair the week of October 14 (if you could call it settled with the full program planned for them) I went over to call. Fortunately, I found them just between "dates" and had a real visit with them.

My only regret was that the thousands of city people passing by their little house and who haven't much of an idea of what a real farm family is like couldn't have stopped and talked with them. They are typical of so many of our readers in their sincerity and quality. Naturally, they were thrilled and interested in their experience and appreciated the honor that had come to them, but their poise and simple dignity under such unusual attention and publicity was impressive. A Typical Farm Family and typical Americans!

Fall Colors

I wonder if the Fall foliage was unusually brilliant and beautiful this year or whether I appreciated it more. Over the Columbus Day week-end the little green car took me just over the Massachusetts line into Vermont when the Housatonic and Connecticut river valleys and the Berkshire hills were a riot of color. The days were warm and the sunshine gorgeous and I had the feeling that the farmsteads were all being tucked in for the Winter with firewood piled high, hay and tobacco barns full and everything tidied up until next Spring.

Farm and Garden Shop

October 9th marked the formal opening in New York of the shop of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association. Its purpose is to provide an outlet for the products of rural homes, both kitchen and handicraft, and because so often our readers ask me about markets for their work I am glad to pass on the information. The standards of the shop are high and samples of products must be submitted for the inspection to the Shop Committee and approved by them before one may become a regular consignor. If you have any questions about the shop I'll try to answer them. C. B. W.

Has any reader patterns for the "Cowboy Star" quilt or the "Carolina Favorite?" A new subscriber asks for these.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I would like to get in touch with mineral collectors. I have quite a collection myself and want to trade for others." MRS. C. E. W.
New Hampshire.

"I would like to hear from some one belonging to the New England Farm and Garden Association. I am a great lover of all kinds of pets."
Connecticut. MISS C. C.

"My hobbies are rag rug weaving, making flowers from chenille and crocheting corsages. I would like to hear from others who are interested in these, especially weavers." MRS. G. B.
Pennsylvania.

"Will exchange a short sealine fur coat, beautifully lined, not the last word in style, but very warm and comfortable, size 38, for a completed patchwork quilt." MRS. M. M. N.
New York.

Golden Chips

Six pounds pumpkin, two ounces of green ginger root, four lemons, four cups water, six cups sugar.

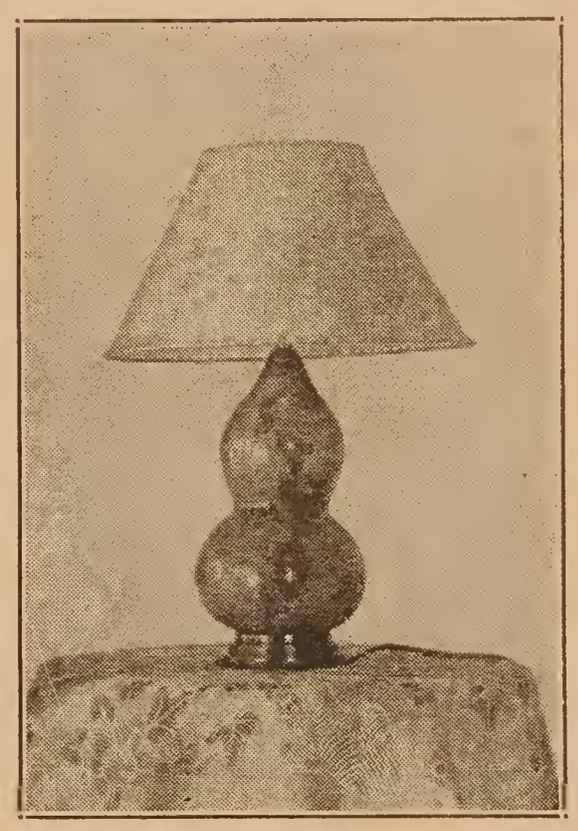
Cut pumpkin, ginger root and lemons in small very thin slices and place in sauce pan with the water. Let stand over night.

Cook very slowly until tender. Add sugar and cook until it will jelly and is a light amber color.

Turn into jelly glasses and seal with paraffin. Pumpkin may be cut into small balls, if preferred. E. F. M.

What to do With Those Gourds

Lampstands and birdhouses can be made from gourds, those long, green hardshelled gourds of many shapes and sizes, among which are the Bottle, Club and Dipper varieties. A lampstand of mellowed, antique appearance with a mottled design from the natural scars of the dried skin can be made quite easily.



To Make Lampstand. — Allow symmetrically shaped gourd of the type shown in illustration to dry thoroughly, after first being exposed to frost. This process may take several months in your attic or cellar; and at the end of that time the gourd will appear to be a hideous, rotten object covered with dried skin, mildew and dust. Rub with wire brush or steelwool to remove loose skin. Leave the dark, dry scars. They make beautiful natural designs. Cover with one or two coats of shellac. Electrify by making hole in top and bottom and running wire through. (Any electrician will do the job). Place preferably on inconspicious, plain wood stand. A shade of correct proportions must be used.

To Make Wren Houses. — Allow hardshells to dry as above. Many various shaped gourds can be used, as desired. Make hole with ordinary wood drill exactly the size of a quarter dollar. The hole can be filed to correct size if drill is a bit small. This size hole is large enough for a wren only and keeps other undesirables away. Perches with twigs, and roofs to shed water can be made with plastic wood or stuck in straight through small hole. Drill a small hole through top for wire. Cover with one or two coats of Valspar for waterproofing, and hang in sheltered spot, six or eight feet above ground, securely fastened against danger from wind, before the first of May. The wrens love these houses, will raise two sets of families a Summer in them. R. T.

Oyster Dishes

Scalloped Oysters. — Butter a baking dish, fill it with alternate layers of bread broken into small bits, the first layer of the bread bits. Wet with a mixture of the oyster liquor and sweet milk. Then add a layer of oysters sprinkled with salt, pepper and bits of butter the size of walnuts, and a mere breath of powdered sage. Let the top layer be bread crumbs, scattered quite thickly with particles of butter. Add a well beaten egg to a little sweet milk and pour over all. About one hour is required for baking, for a medium sized baking dish. The top layer of bread should be thick enough to completely conceal the oysters. Serve hot.

Spiced Oysters. — A decided innovation to us—even if coming from our hostess' old, old cook book thumbed and yellowed by years and years of use. Drain the oysters. Put in porcelain kettle with cold water enough to cover them. Salt the water to taste, let come to a boiling point, then skim at once into an earthen dish to cool. Transfer to a jar that can be tightly covered. Use vinegar sufficient to cover the oysters, and scald it in the same kettle adding mace, cloves, unground allspice and pepper-corns to taste. Let boil up well. When cold pour over the oysters, and keep in a dark, cool place.

Oyster Cocktail. — Small oysters, one pint, catsup 12 tablespoons, Tarragon vinegar three tablespoons, wine three tablespoons, cayenne pepper and salt to taste, juice of one lemon. Serve very cold with a scant ½ teaspoon of grated horseradish on top of each serving. G. S.

An Inexpensive Bedspread

Even with my customary zeal for finding a use for everything, I have for years been unable to find a satisfactory use for two by-products: namely, my light muslin 10-pound sugar sacks, and scraps of light weight dress materials, such as voiles, batistes, lawns, etc. The sacks were too light to combine with common prints for quilts, and the voiles were too light for quilt tops. Now I have solved my problem, and the answer is lovely bedspreads, easy to make, light to handle and quickly washed.

The sacks are washed, bleached, and all cut exactly the same size. Then the well-pressed dress materials are fitted on, crazy work style, using the sacks as linings. The seams are featherstitched with odds and ends of six strand embroidery floss. The completed blocks are joined with a flat felled seam, the felling being done by hand. When enough blocks are joined to make the desired size spread, the whole is bound in plain material of a pastel shade, and a very attractive spread is completed. N. P. D.

Plants for Christmas

Last Fall I had quite a few nice pepper plants, so decided to keep one in the house and see the result. I had picked all the large peppers, but had left several small ones on, and there were several buds beside. Well by Christmas I had a beautiful plant with red peppers on it. I was also surprised to know that florists were selling some. After the peppers were gone, and that was late in January, I kept my plant in the sunny window, and in March it was again covered with buds and blossoms. I put seeds in another flower pot to have pepper plants for next year and a few extra ones to be given at Christmas. MRS. L. B.

Windows or Picture Frames?

I don't like to wash windows, I tell myself every time I do them. Grubbing around the corners is a nuisance. And this everlasting rubbing and polishing to get the fuzz and streaks off makes me feel like groaning. But every Spring and Fall I go through with it. Then one day, between getting up and down to wash the upper sash, I caught a glimpse of myself in the mirror. My face was actually lined with consternation and annoyance. Why, if it worried me that much, did I bother to wash windows at all? It certainly wasn't pride. It wasn't entirely habit. Perhaps windows were only an unnecessary item after all. But no, I wouldn't want to live in a house without windows. Only a smoke hole in the roof would be very depressing. But, why? Then it came to me in a flash; we have windows to let the out-of-doors in. While I had been complaining that I had to wash windows when I would much prefer to be out doors, I had failed to look through the window to the picture beyond. Instead of merely washing windows, I was really cleaning the frames of the landscape paintings that adorn the walls of my house. Now the work became exciting. I hurried through each window, eager to see what picture was there. Here was the trunk of the elm tree as scaly and tough as an old elephant. From this window a picture of the brook in a kind of modernistic perspective. This made a noble landscape of the green valley caught between the mountains. In the Spring this would show a corner of the garden's iris, and this branch in Winter would be outlined in tufted snow. When I had finished the washing, I didn't pull down the shades again. It seemed a pity to turn face-to-the-wall such a brilliant painting of scarlet maple boughs against the sky. ELEANOR HUTCHINSON.

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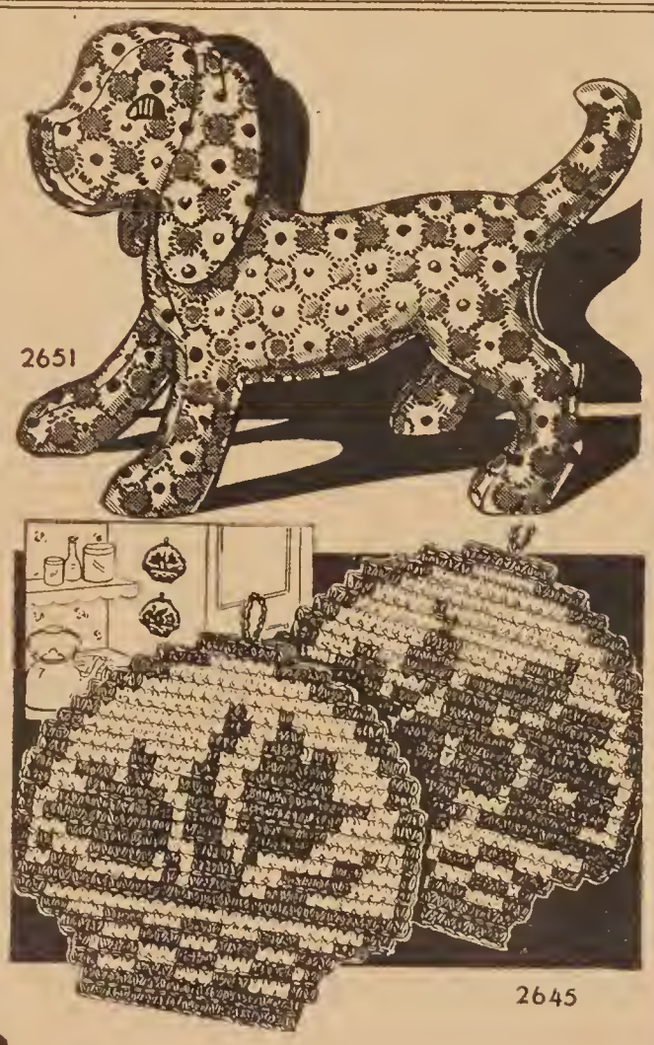

2645 — These crocheted potholders are effectively done in white and the color of the kitchen. Gay, yet inexpensive, they're always welcome. Pattern 2645 contains charts and directions for making potholders; illustration of them and stitches; materials needed.

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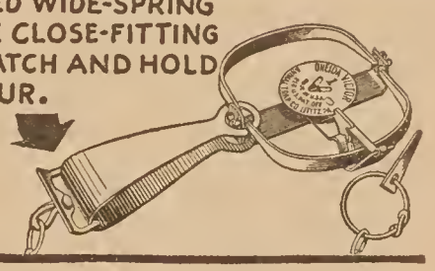

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The Frazier-Lemke Law and the Farmer

The inquiry of your subscriber, W. H. D., about the Frazier-Lemke Act, on page 437 of the R. N.-Y. of September 7, is a direct result, no doubt, of a deliberate attempt on the part of mortgage holders, foreclosure attorneys and a few courts to prevent farmers from finding out facts about a measure that was passed for their relief by Congress at a time when some 3,000 foreclosures per day were said to be proceeding in the United States.

Section 75 of the National Bankruptcy Act, which now includes the so-called Frazier-Lemke Act, was passed at the close of the 72nd Congres, in March, 1933. It was made a part of the Bankruptcy Act solely because bankruptcy is one of the few subjects over which our National Constitution gives Congress the right to absolute authority against all other courts, legislatures, and States. But is was soon found that the purpose of this statute could be and usually was defeated by a majority mortgage-holder; so the Frazier-Lemke Act was added as subsection (s) to Section 75 at the close of the 74th Congress, for the purpose of putting teeth into the entire section.

In May, 1935, the United States Supreme Court pulled out most of the teeth by declaring subsection (s) unconstitutional. To meet a really desperate farm condition, Congress passed a new subsection (s) along with clarifying amendments. This is the Frazier-Lemke Act now in effect, which the United States Supreme Court has already declared constitutional and has, within the past few months, materially strengthened by delivering several very important interpretations favoring the farmer. Practically none of these, however, has been generally announced by the daily or weekly press.

Every farmer, it is now made plain, no matter in what State he lives, if unable to pay his debts has an absolute right to file a petition with the Federal Court in his own district, asking the aid of a conciliation commissioner to arrange terms of payment with his creditors which he can meet. This right he may demand. The granting of it is not optional with the court.

If no conciliation commissioner has been appointed for his county, his petition may be filed by mail or in person with the Clerk of the Federal District Court, together with his required filing fee of $10, and a sworn schedule of all his debts and assets. In that petition he should also state that he is unable to pay his debts as they mature and wishes to arrange for their composition or extension; also that he does not wish to be declared a bankrupt. This petition, properly prepared and filed with the commissioner or with the Clerk by the farmer, immediately stops all foreclosure or collection proceedings of any kind, by any person, or court; this including tax, mortgage, or judgment sales. If the foreclosure has been or is being advertised, the advertising must stop at once. Even if the sale has been held, every subsequent proceeding regarding it, the confirmation, the delivery of the deed must cease.

In the recent Wisconsin case of Kalb vs. Feuerstein, where the sheriff and local officers went forward, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that:

"The mortgagees who sought to enforce the mortgage, after the petition was duly filed in the Federal Court, the County Court that attempted to grant the mortgagees relief, and the sheriff who enforced the court's judgment were all acting in violation of a controlling Act of Congress."

So far as the farmer is concerned, he has filed his petition under this Act the moment he submits it to the Clerk of the District Court for entry. He does not have to wait until it is entered. If the petition is properly preferred and accompanied by the $10 fee the District Court must give it a hearing; this is optional with the farmer but mandatory upon the court. If the petition is not properly prepared, it is up to the conciliation commissioner to help the farmer properly prepare it. If no commissioner has been appointed, it is up to the court to produce one. Till that is done and all the subsequent proceedings provided for in the statute have been complied with by the court, the stay against any other proceedings against the farmer and his property is absolute and continuous. It is mandatory with the court to do its duty. Remember, the court has itself filed an oath of obligation with relation to the Constitution and the laws of the United States of which Section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act is one.

After the farmer's petition has been deposited with the clerk or with a conciliation commissioner for the purpose of forwarding to the clerk, no proceedings of any kind may be started in any court against him or his property by any claimant. The filing annuls no claims; it does not avoid any. The purpose of the act is not to enable any one to escape from the payment of his honest debts. It merely gives him time to get upon his feet so that he can pay them. Neither is it for the purpose of giving any one or more creditors an advantage over any other. The farmer who deliberately intends to be dishonest had better keep away from Section 75 or any other section that will bring him before the bankruptcy courts.

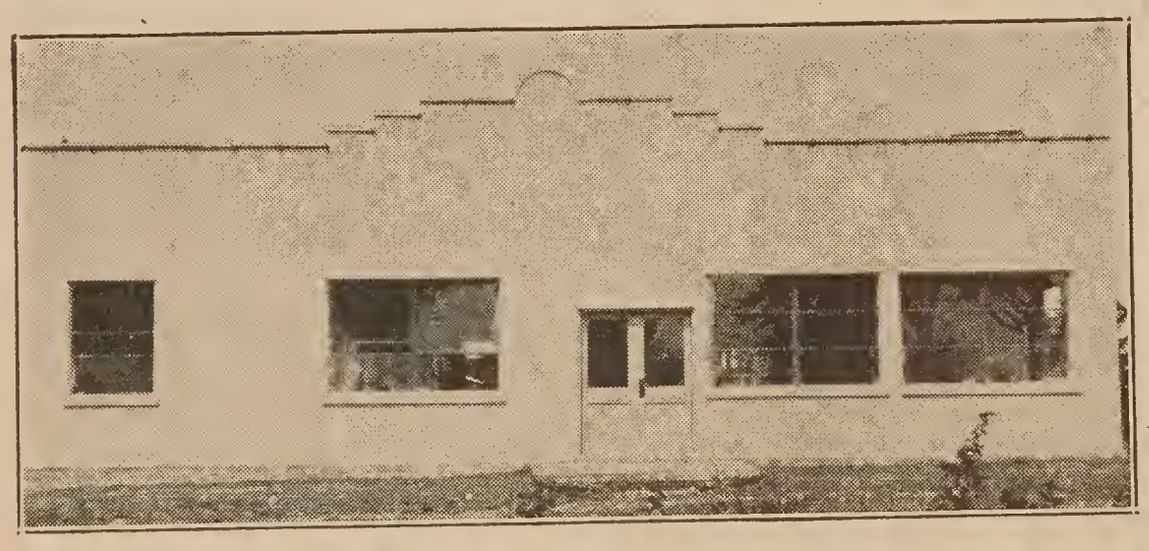
But any farmer who is willing to do his best toward paying all of his debts but who needs an extra year or two or perhaps three and who is in danger of being immediately closed out at a sacrifice sale by some speculative or insistant creditor, should not hesitate for the sake of his family, his other creditors, and his own community to seek the relief to which he is entitled under Section 75. Congress did not pass that Act as a measure of charity to the farmer, but because the country needs his continuing services, his rehabilitation. To make certain that every farmer is given opportunity for this relief, Congress placed the full power of filing the petition and of staying all proceedings with the farmer himself and not with any court.

One other thing that has caused a good deal of misunderstanding and confusion with other courts. The stay under Section 75 is in the Act of Congress itself. No judiciary stay from any judge is usually issued; none is required. To allay confusion in other courts the District Court may issue a stay of its own, but it seldom does. For convenience in convincing other courts or court officers that the filing has been done, it is usually best for the petitioner to send an extra dollar along with his fee and ask for a certified statement from the Clerk that the petition has been filed. The law states that "the filing of the petition is a caveat to all the world and in fact an attachment and an injunction." Sometimes, though, the certificate from the Clerk saves several times the bother and expense which its absence may cause.

During the four years following the passage of Section 75 one million and twenty thousand farm families out of a total of six million lost their homes through foreclosure, tax or other forced sales. A good many thousand of these might have been saved had the farmers known and enforced the rights that Congress had given them. On the other hand, a good many millions of dollars that were paid over to lawyers and court officers in commissions and foreclosure charges would have remained in farmers' hands. But most of the farmers had never been told of their rights and the millions went to lawyers helping the land banks and commercial money lenders keep the farmer in ignorance of those rights. One attorney alone who is known by reputation from one end to the other of this country was paid $60,000 by a single group from commercial money lenders for defeating a single bankrupt farmer before a court in a test case.

Pennsylvania XENO W. PUTNAM.

Tall corn on the Collister farm, Bouckville, Madison County, New York.



New milk plant operated by E. M. Dusinberre and Nathan Oaks, as partners, on the Dusinberre farm, Route 14 A, near Geneva, Ontario County, New York.

Geneva Milk License Case

I was certainly interested to read in the recent issues of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER of the court fight being put up by two Ontario County, (New York), dairy farmers who finally obtained a court order directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to grant them a license to sell milk to the local trade. I happen to know these two men anl I rejoice in their recent victory.

Mr. Dusinberre combines dairy farming and the raising of evergreens on a farm about 1½ miles from Geneva. What he has now, he has made on the farm, and he still makes all his living from the farm. He is a real farmer. Last January, he and Mr. Oaks, a younger, nearby farmer with a larger herd, applied to the Department of Agriculture in Albany for a license to build a small pasteurizing and bottling plant on the Dusinberre farm and sell from it, to people who could come there after it, milk and cream produced on the farm. If the business expanded beyond what the Dusinberre herd could supply, it was anticipated that Oaks would supply the remainder of the milk. He was also interested in having the plant pasteurize and bottle about 50 quarts a day of his (Oaks') milk to be supplied to two stores run by some friends at Oaks Corners.

Talks with the Department indicated the probability of resistance on its part. For more than 20 years there have been only two milk dealers in Geneva, a condition without parallel in the State, as far as I know. The smaller one, operating half a dozen routes, is A. J. Tarr. Several times as much business, as a matter of fact, all the rest of the business in Geneva, is done by a corporation which operates under the names of Geneva Milk Company and White Springs Milk Company; that is, I believe, there are two corporations but the stockholders and management are substantially identical. These people have always been able to keep out all opposition.

After the hearing on the Dusinbere-Oaks license, the Department deliberately waited until just before the beginning of the last court session before the Summer recess and then decided against the farmers. Perhaps the Department felt that by doing so, it would prevent these men from going into business until the Fall at the earliest and thus lose the benefits of the good Summer trade. Fortunately, the farmers got their case on the court calendar, and, as you know, obtained a decision in their favor, directing the Commissioner to issue a license.

Dusinberre and Oaks then went forward with their plant very rapidly. They had all plans prepared, health permits, and estimates from equipment people. When the Department later served its notice to appeal to the Court of Appeals the plant was half completed and the contracts for equipment let. They could not stop then. Today the plant is finished and in operation, and during the past few weekends, the business has reached such a thriving position customers have to be turned away. The Department made no attempt to stop them and declined to argue the appeal last July. My guess is that they figured if they let them go ahead with the plant and lost the case in the highest court, they could then take the position that they could still refuse to issue the license on a further ground, namely, that they had been doing business without a license. Of course, the fact that Oaks and Dusinberre had spent their money and gone ahead, is probably of no concern to the Department. But it certainly is to other farmers and to consumers in general.

I do hope that the members of the Court of Appeals will get wise to the "cat and mouse" game that the Department is up to in this license racket, and that the final decision will be in favor of these two stalwart farmers.

ONE OF THEIR FRIENDS.

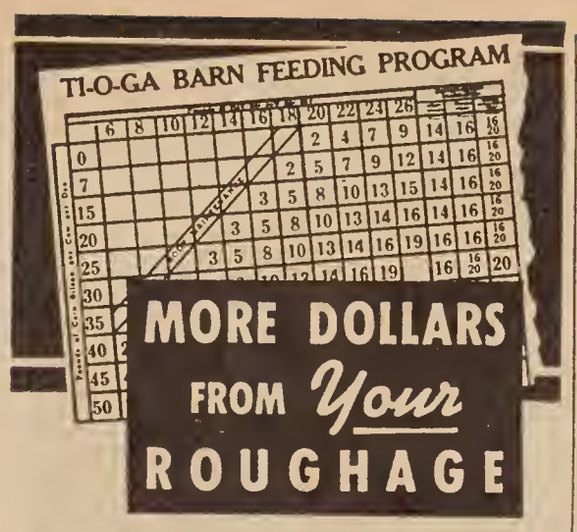
Grange News

Among the many contests sponsored by the Grange, comes a new one from Iowa—a cherry pie contest. The ingredients are all measured out and fully prepared before hand. Each lady must complete her pie and get it in the oven in the shortest time, to be the winner. The best time was 3 minutes and 20 seconds. After the pies were baked, they were auctioned off for the benefit of the Grange.

Wyoming has entered the list of Grange states, making the total number 37. Wyoming Patrons will take their places in the vast assemblage convening at Syracuse on November 13. This State with sparsely settled communities and poor roads has made a remarkable record of progress over the past three years; several of the Subordinate units already own their halls. Next in line we find South Dakota coming forward in the work of organization, reporting a new Pomona in Beadle County.

This year Morris Grange in New Jersey resurrected the Fair that was dead five years ago, and made it a huge success with an attendance of 57,000. It was made a purely agricultural institution, all games of chance, midway, gambling and objectional features being entirely eliminated. In fact it was referred to as an honest-to-goodness clean-cut Fair. Another big get-together event was the Grange picnic in Winnebago County in Iilinois. This being near the State line the attendance reached 50,000 including patrons from Wisconsin. GEORGE M. MORE.

New York.



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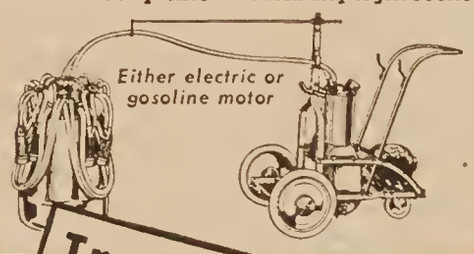

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Soy Beans in America

Soy beans, as a source of farm income and cattle food, are, each year, more and more coming into the spotlight of American agriculture. The source of the soy bean can be traced to the Far East where, in Oriental countries it has been grown and developed for many centuries. Several thousand varieties are known to exist of which about 40 are grown in the United States. In 1804 it was introduced from the Far Eastern countries where it was widely grown by farmers. At first, and for a good many years, the bean was not widely grown and it did not get its real start in this country until much later in the 19th century. In 1898, the United States Department of Agriculture introduced a number of new varieties. The varieties, of which there were eight, before 1898, had to have almost perfect growing conditions in order to mature. Since the introduction by the government in 1898, of the many new types, it is now possible to grow them in a much wider range of soil and weather conditions.

Of its many uses, the soy bean is widely known as an excellent form of silage, being stored in silos in much the same manner as corn. Many farmers cut the beans as they do hay or Alfalfa, and after the usual curing given other grasses, mow it away in the barn for Winter use. Still another common use is that of turning sheep and pigs into fields of the matured soy bean plant and letting them eat it as a pasture food. As a forage, there seems no doubt that the bean plant will be used in ever increasing quantities.

In commercial use the soy bean has made its mark that is ever increased by the continuing study of research laboratories as to new uses to which it can be put. In the countries of the Far East it is widely used as a fertilizer. In our own country the bean is ground into a meal and the meal thus prepared goes into the manufacture of glue. As another use the beans are shelled and made into an oil used in the making of paints, lubricating materials, disinfectants, soap and in the manufacture of leather. A flour is produced from the bean by milling it similar to grains. This flour is becoming widely used by leading bakeries throughout the country who mix 15 to 20 per cent of it with their regular wheat flours and bake it into bread and cake.

Even without expensive preparation the soy bean may be used in the home kitchen as a green vegetable similar to the use of lima beans or green peas. For home use the beans must be shelled, the pods being no good for human consumption. For ease in shelling the pods are usually boiled for about three minutes. W. T.

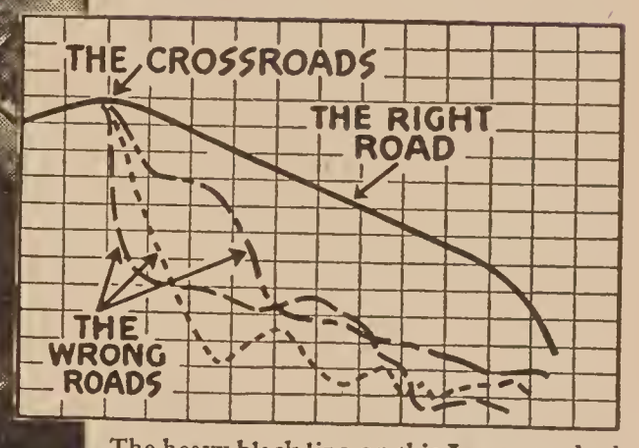
Cow Production Testing

The Government report on cow testing says that there are in this country 1,228 cow testing associations. Average production for 1939 was 7,977 lbs. milk and 323 lbs. fat per cow. All cows milked in the United States averaged only 4,538 lbs. of milk and 179 lbs. of butterfat per cow.

The association cows that produced at the same average rate as all cows in the United States consumed approximately $48 worth of feed per cow and returned $40 above feed cost, whereas the average for all association cows was $63 worth of feed and a return of $95 above feed cost. In other words, the association cows that averaged 4,538 lbs. of milk consumed $1.06 worth of feed for every hundred pounds of milk produced, while the cows that averaged 7,977 lbs. consumed only 79 cents worth of feed for every hundred pounds of milk they produced.

Feed cost usually represents approximately 50 per cent of the total cost of producing milk. The other half of the cost is represented by labor, overhead, depreciation, interest, etc. On this basis association cows produced milk at a total cost of approximately (.79 x 2) $1.58 per hundred pounds, while cows producing at the same rate as the average United States cows produced milk at a total cost of (1.06 x 2) $2.12 per hundred pounds or ($2.12-$1.58) 54 cents per hundred pounds more than the average association cow.

Cows at the Crossroads



The heavy black line on this Larro standard milk production graph represents the 330-day milk yield of a normal, healthy cow giving about 10,000 lbs. of milk. The dotted lines show how poorly fed cows can start high but fall off in production and thus reduce their total yield by several thousand pounds.

HERE are Rosie and Dot—good average Holstein cows that freshened, let us say, 30 to 40 days ago. They are now at their peak of production for this lactation. They are giving around 45 lbs. of milk daily. If all goes well, they should make better than 10,000 lbs. of milk in the next 10 months.

Will they make this much milk? Will they follow the right and normal "TRACK" that good, healthy, well-fed, well-managed cows, regardless of breed, should follow after reaching a 45-lb. peak? Or will they turn off on one of the downward roads that lead to poor production?

Every fresh cow comes to such a crossroads and it's up to the man who feeds her to say which way she'll turn. If she's being properly fed and cared for she'll almost certainly choose the RIGHT ROAD or one very close to it, for the feed and feeding method are almost always the deciding factors.

For more than 28 years now, dairymen from Maine to Florida have been depending upon Larro Dairy to help them keep their cows on the RIGHT ROAD. For Larro Dairy Feed helps cows keep healthy and live longer—and produce milk up to their breeding capacity. And the Larro Feeding System helps their owners feed them efficiently—without WASTE of either roughage or grain. Recently, for example, our field men enabled one dairyman to boost his production an average of eight pounds per day on 4 pounds less feed per day! They helped another to raise his herd average 200 pounds per cow for the first three months of this year over the like period of last year. Another jumped from a low position to the very top of his herd improvement association. These cases are typical of what's going on wherever Larro and the Larro Feeding System are being used. Maybe we can do as much for you.

Don't wait. Act now! See your Larro dealer or write us today for a FREE copy of the LARRO DAIRY BOOK. Let us tell you ALL ABOUT LARRO and the Larro Feeding System.

LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
(Trade Name)
DIVISION OF GENERAL MILLS, INC.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN Dept. G

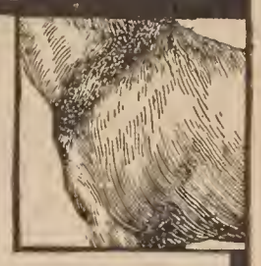
New COOL, EASY RUNNING *Electric*
COW CLIPPER

Preferred the world over for its greater speed, ease of handling, rugged, lasting durability.

STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. *Exclusive* Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely encased in the insulated *EASY-GRIP* handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A $25 value for $19.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's or send $1.00. Pay balance on arrival. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5598 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. *51 years making Quality products.*

WATCH OUT for PUFFS and STRAINS when teams are soft—they may mean COSTLY LAY-UPS—



Shoulders sore, hocks puffed. Just the luck when there's work to do. But wise farmers use Absorbine at first sign of swelling.

Absorbine's action tends to speed up local circulation. This helps to wash out "muscle acid" that causes soreness and swelling. Congestion is reduced often within a few hours.

It is also used to relieve windgall, collar gall, fresh bog spavin and similar troubles. It will not blister or remove hair. $2.50 a long-lasting bottle at all druggists, or postpaid.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

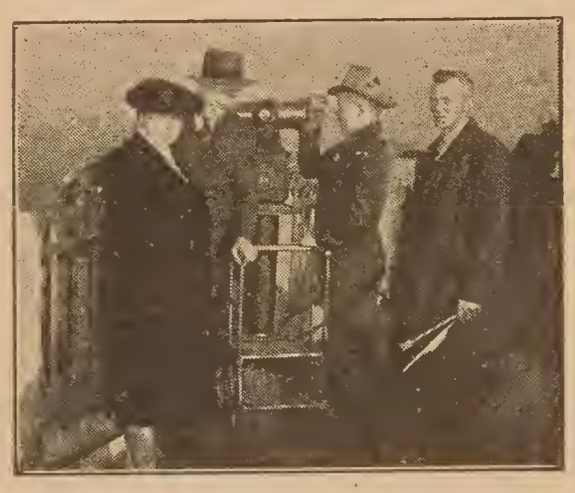
Thanks from the McCreadys

For the benefit of all Rural New-Yorker readers and The R. N.-Y. staff, I will try and give you a report of this, our wonderful trip to the 1940 New York World's Fair.

Saturday morning, October 12, we started from our home in New Galilee, Pa. Several of our neighbors and friends gathered at the farm to see us off. Mr. Carpenter of Seavey's Studio, New Castle, was there to take pictures.

Traveling in a Special DeLuxe Ford Sedan, we came by way of Beaver Falls, Ohio River Boulevard through Pittsburgh, then eastward across the State by way of the Pennsylvania Dream Highway, 168 miles long. This new toll road of ours sure is a fine road, six lanes except through the tunnels, and there are seven tunnels, a total of 7½ miles. We put up at the Penn-Harris Hotel in Harrisburg on Saturday evening, had a fine supper and then all of us went to the National Dairy Show where we saw over 1,200 head of cattle, also a number of horses, as well as a fine display of farm machinery.

After a hearty breakfast Sunday morning, we drove to Philadelphia and attended the John Wanamaker Church, got a fine sermon and were shown through the Church. We then had a swell turkey dinner at a fine eating house along the road. Drove by way of Trenton, N. J., to New York City and through the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River. The Ford Company put us up at the Governor Clinton Hotel Sunday night. While eating supper, Mr. Berghold of The Rural New-Yorker came in to greet us and we were sure glad to meet him. At the suggestion of Mr. Gariepy, the Ford representative who drove us to New



At the top of R. C. A. Building.

York, we made a tour of Radio City that evening and before going to bed took a walk through the Pennsylvania Railroad Station which is one of the largest in the world.

Monday morning, after another fine breakfast, we were driven out to our new home at the World's Fair located on Rainbow Avenue in the Fair grounds. This was built by the F. H. A. and completely furnished by Sears, Roebuck and Company. Mr. Berghold and also Miss O'Connell of The Rural New-Yorker were there to greet us and make us comfortable. Mr. Gibson, President of the World's Fair, presented us with a key to the house and a lease for a week. He also gave us cards entitling us to admission free to every exhibit and amusement on the Fair grounds. Monday noon we were taken to the Ford Building and shown all the exhibits from stem to stern. Both boys drove the Ford tractors on display there. We had a fine lunch in the lounge of this building and at that time met the other Typical Farm Family, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice E. Deal of Morrisonville, Illinois, with their daughter Winifred and their son Bob. We sure found the Deals to be fine people and enjoyed going around with them for the rest of the week.

Later Monday afternoon we were taken to the Goodrich Building where we saw the tire test that Goodrich puts on and noted that some of the cars were at times traveling on only one wheel. Home again for supper that evening and later we took in the fireworks at the Lagoon.

On Tuesday we went over to the Telephone Building where I tried to call two different friends back home but they failed to answer. I was certainly disappointed as I could have talked to anyone in the United States free of charge. Then we went to the R. C. A. Building where we were televised. By this I mean a young man asked us a lot of questions and our whole conversation was recorded on a disk which was later played back to us. Then to the Swift exhibit with refreshments. After supper, the Deals and ourselves took in the American Jubilee and other amusements.

On Wednesday we were driven in the car to the World's Fair yacht basin and boarded Mr. Gibson's yacht. This was a wonderful four hour trip all around Manhattan Island. When we came back in the afternoon we went to the Firestone Building and had a grand time, with pictures being taken at the various farm machinery demonstrations. Then later to the Perisphere and the Aquacade—all wonderful.

Early Thursday morning we went through the Electrified Farm and later were taken by Sears Roebuck and Company on an all-day trip in New York City. On the list were the Statue of Liberty, the Aquarium, the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall Street where George Washington was inaugurated first President, lunch in the Chinatown quarter, 850 feet up to the top of the R. C. A. Building, and finally to the Radio City Music Hall. What a day!

After going through some of the Fair exhibits on Friday morning, we McCreadys were driven over in our Ford Sedan to the home of The Rural New-Yorker where for the first time we met many of our friends whom we had really never met. We went through the plant, saw the linotype machine in operation and saw the big presses roll. Then we went to lunch with Mr. Dillon, publisher of the paper, Mr. Berghold, and two of the contest judges, Dr. Knapp of Farmingdale, and Professor Thompson of New Brunswick. Mrs. McCready had a nice chat with Miss Keyes and Miss Woolworth. It was a most enjoyable meeting for all of us. Later that afternoon we went back to the Fair and at the New Hampshire Building were presented with two fine New Hampshire Red hens and one rooster. (Many thanks).

Saturday we were driven out to the LaGuardia Airport outside the World's Fair Grounds and all of us had the pleasure of getting into one large ship and had a short ride across the field. The rest of the day was taken up with doing what we wanted around the Fair.

On the Sabbath we were driven into New York where we attended the Central Presbyterian Church, hearing a fine sermon delivered by Dr. Speers. Back home and Frances, our cook, had a fine dinner ready for us. After dinner, for the experience of our boys, we took a subway ride from the World's Fair into Times Square. Part of the route is on overhead tracks and part of it is through tunnels under the river and under the city. The boys sure enjoyed it a lot. Then Sunday evening both of the families drove down to Coney Island where we got a good look at the Atlantic Ocean.

I am writing this on Sunday evening, October 20, the night before we leave the Fair. I know if I waited until I got home to write, it would never get done. I want to do it now so that all of our Rural New-Yorker friends will know what we did at the Fair and how much we enjoyed the experience. Let this be a letter of thanks to everyone who made this wonderful 11-day trip possible and the way they took care of us during our stay here in New York.

It is probably the most wonderful trip we will ever experience in our lives and one, I am sure, that will never be forgotten by Mrs. McCready, myself and the two boys.

John S. McCready.

News From New Jersey

Jersey farmers who had counted on a late Winter were surprised with a killing frost September 27 and an inch of snow or so on October 19 plus a number of other frosts before and after the early snow. Most white and sweet potato crops were harvested prior to cold weather as had been peaches, grapes and all other fruits except apples. Some damage was reported to cranberries and late sweet potatoes and vegetable crops. This year's cranberry yield is now estimated at 88,000 barrels or about 20,000 barrels les than the average. Reports from all sections of Jersey indicate excellent hay and grain crops have been harvested.

Fall Liming and Fertilizing

Applying lime in the Fall rather than in the Spring has advantages in that farmers have more time at this season, and shipments from producers are likely to be made more promptly. Also a co-operator in the AAA program has his investment in lime tied up for a shorter period between date of purchase and date payment is received. The same advantages hold true for phosphorus and potash fertilizers which are to be used on established pasture or hay sods.

Of course judgment must be used in Fall applications of lime and fertilizers. On open land, such as corn stubble situated on a slope, these fertilizers may wash away during the Winter. Applications made on grass sods, however, may be expected to remain in place even on slopes.

Interesting Barley Tests

Winter barley is increasing in popularity in Hunterdon County and the attention of growers interested in this type of winter grain is being directed to the variety tests were harvested on the farms of Alfred Spann on the Copper Hill-Reaville road and Frank Curtis near Rosemont. Varieties being compared are Tennessee Winter, Kentucky Number 1, Missouri Beardless and Maryland Smooth Awn.

Fall Lettuce Crop Seeded

Jersey Fall lettuce is now practically all seeded and the crop is in good condition according to reports. While South Jersey suffered damage from the heavy September storms, lettuce crops suffered less than others. Some Romaine is moving from the Bergen and Passaic market gardens and Big Boston will also soon be moving.

Prepare Gardens Now

Many farmers find it a good idea to plow up their gardens in the Fall in preparation for next Spring. Often rye is planted, and plowed under next Spring to add humus to the soil. In any event, whether you plow or dig your garden, you'll find Fall preparation worth while when next Spring comes around.

Sweet Potato Crop

About 15,000 acres were in sweet potatoes this year, the same as last year and the same as the 10 year average. Due to poor weather conditions, however, the crop is expected to amount to only 2,000,000 bushels this year as compared with 2,325,000 bushels last year.

Jersey Cranberry Crop

Although the country's total cranberry yield is expected to be about one-fifth smaller than last year, Jersey expects to have 100,000 barrels as compared with 88,000 a year ago, which should mean a profitable harvest.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 583.

Situations Wanted

CARETAKER OR gardener, farming, barn work, poultry, milk few cows, chores; care small place. Single man, age 60, clean, neat. Life experience on farm. No liquor or tobacco. Best or references. ADVERTISER 9759, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN desires caretaker's or handy man's job on an estate. Experienced, references. Call Brewster 685 or write BOX 235, Brewster, N. Y.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, 45, single, experienced working knowledge, capable take charge. Institution, gentleman's farm, small estate. Excellent recommendations. ADVERTISER 9779, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG SINGLE man. 29, some experience desires farm opportunity. 525 Hillside Ave., Palisades Park, N. J.

Fruits and Foods

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25; 5 lbs. (liquid and comb) chunk $1.25, postpaid into third zone. Vermont honey, pancake weather. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4: Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

HONEY — 60 clover $4.50; buckwheat $3.90; mixed, (good flavor) $3.90; 28 clover (handy pail) $2.25, not prepaid. 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, 60 lb. can, here, white clover, $4.80; extra light, $4.50; basswood, $4.20; buckwheat, $3.90; 10 lb. pail delivered $1.75; light, $1.50; buckwheat, $1.40. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

NEW CLOVER honey, 60 lbs. $4.50; light amber $4; also comb honey. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

CHOICE CLOVER honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat $1.40 and 80c postpaid; 60 clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy white, 60 lbs. $4.50; 120 lbs. $8.75. Choice $4.30; $8.40. Dark clover $3.75; $7.20. Mixed $3.25; $6; 5 or 10 lbs. 85c; $1.50 postpaid. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

AVERY'S GOLDEN wild flower honey, 10 lbs. of this delicious honey $1.50; 5 lbs. $1 prepaid. Will ship C.O.D. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

LOOK — Nice clean black walnut kernels, 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. $1.35; 5 lbs. $3 prepaid parcel post. Pecan furnished in shell or kernels. BLACK WALNUT COMPANY, Strasburg, Va.

NEW CROP black walnut kernels lb. 80c; 2 lbs. $1.50; 5 lbs. $3.50 prepaid, R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

HICKORY SMOKED hams and bacon, real country style, lb. 45 cents postpaid. STEINER'S FARMS, Prattsville, N. Y. Telephone 547.

PURE PORK sausage, real country style, no better, 5 lbs. $1.50; 3 lbs. $1 postpaid. STEINER'S FARMS, Prattsville, N. Y. Telephone 547.

PURE HONEY, 1940 crop. Special prices on light amber extracted in 60 lb. cans. Other grades as usual and comb honey. Let us quote. WIXON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

HIGH FLAVORED paper shell pecans, 5 lbs. $2; 10 lbs. $3.50; 50 lbs. $14 prepaid. J. E. FITZGERALD, Stephenville, Texas.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs. $1.50 prepaid; 2 or more $1 each not prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

BLACK WALNUT kernels, clean, fresh, highest quality; 2 lbs. for $1.25, postpaid. H. F. STOKE, Roanoke, Va.

MY BEST clover honey, 6 lbs. $1; 12 lbs. $1.90 postpaid. Real healthful honey. HARRY D. BOYER, Denver, Pa.

BEST BUCKWHEAT or amber honey, 60 pounds $3.25. NELSON'S APIARIES, 93rd Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HOMEMADE CANDIES, hand-dipped chocolates including nut and fruit centers, 65c pound; 2 pounds $1.10 postpaid. Chocolate walnut fudge 50c pound postpaid. ELLEN DEWITT, Orchard Park, N. Y.

WHITE CLOVER honey, new crop, liquid: 5 lbs. postpaid 85c, 6 5-lb. pails here $3.25, 60 lbs. $4.50. FRED D. LAMKIN, Union Springs, N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE BAY'S tasty salt water oysters. Buy direct from producer; gallon postpaid stewing $2; frying $2.50. LEATHERBURY BROS., Shadyside, Md.

HONEY, New crop, white clover, 60 lb. can $4.25; 2 $8. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SWEET POTATOES, last offering 1940 extra fine selected Eastern Shore variety, $1 per bushel, $1.50 per 100 pound bag, $2 per barrel, F.O.B. Painter. GEORGE WARREN, Painter, Virginia.

ORANGES AND grapefruit for Xmas. Direct from grove to you by prepaid express. Delivery guaranteed. 1 3/5 bu. box $4.80; 4/5 bu. box $2.60; bushel basket $2.50. SA-HAR-DON GROVE, Clearwater, Fla.

Country Board

SPEND YOUR restful Winter days with a Christian family at Glencairn Farm, in Mendham, N. J. Excellent table, modern conveniences, reasonable rates.

ETHICAL MATERNITY services, small country maternity home; admitted any time. Reasonable rates. ADVERTISER 9720, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN WANTS room, country or town. Will pay $8 month. BOX 24, Chauncy, N. Y.

COMFORTABLE HOME accommodations, easy commuting to city. Meals optional, reasonable. MRS. CARPENTER, 42-40 158th st., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-2830.

DEER HUNTING in "the central Adirondacks." Log cabin, other accommodations; country food; $15 weekly. BUCK MOUNTAIN FARM, Indian Lake, N. Y.

GOOD NATURED persons will find a congenial home at Gordon Terrace in southern Vermont. Modern conveniences. Terms reasonable. MABELLE GORDON, Williamsville, Vermont.

Miscellaneous

SEVERAL MODERN sectional Newtown incubators for sale; also sections. CIRCLE P RANCH, Upper Black Eddy, Pa.

HOG MANURE given away. HENRY HENKEL and Sons, Inc., Secaucus, N. J.

ALTERNATING CURRENT, 5 horsepower 2 phase electric motor, good order; $50. WILLIAM H. LEE, 151 Converse Ave., Meriden, Conn.

FOR SALE — 4,300-egg Blue Hen, hot water incubator, six sections, double front, crank turning device. Like new. Bargain at $240, crated. A. D. OSTRANDER, Knowlesville, New York.

FOR SALE, Princess pine select, bundled, $6 per 100 lbs. PETER LASCO, Forest City, Penna.

FOR SALE — Metal brooder houses, practically new, fully equipped for 500 to 1,000 chicks. KNOLLWOOD POULTRY FARM, Coldenham and Berea Roads, Walden, N. Y.

WATER POWER grist and cider mills with refrigeration plant. Going business. ADVERTISER 9752, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — 100 to 500 yards cow manure. JOHN L. SMITH, Bible St., Cos Cob, Conn.

WANTED — A Hammer Mill, in good condition. E. L. ZUILL, Cornwall, N. Y.

For LAYING HOUSES COW BARNS HORSE STABLES

Use STAZDRY the Amazing NEW Litter

Stazdry absorbs about 3½ times its own weight in water. It is light in color and practically dustless. Air circulates through it and therefore it tends to give off moisture faster and to stay drier longer.

An impartial test carried on at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station showed Stazdry leading in 10 out of 13 desirable qualities.

The compact 100-lb. bales of Stazdry are easy to handle and cover a surprisingly large area of floor space. Order from your feed dealer.

Stazdry IS LIGHT COLORED • HIGHLY ABSORBENT • PRACTICALLY DUSTLESS

STERILIZED FIBRE PRODUCTS CO.
6 Sloan St., So. Orange, N. J.

Stazdry The Economy Litter

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

NO REACTORS FOUND

Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tubo Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY. Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers. roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED. ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

DEPT. F ROCKLAND MASS.

Sunnybrook Chicks

PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS

NEW HAMPSHIRES, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS

Pullorum tested since 1921, 95% livability guar.to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets 95% acc. guar.

Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year. Write for Catalog & Prices. Hatches year around.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar, Owner & Manager.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

PULLETS-PULLETS

8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop. Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

MEASURE BRED

Produce Production Reds! Learn the Secret of Profitable Scientific Poultry Production. Write Today for our unique Measuring Stick Specifications.

WEGATEPA FARMS, Box 9, HARVARD, MASS.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS BARRED ROCKS

Hardy Chicks from our 5000-(Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W.Brattleboro,Vt.

LEGHORN PULLETS

big, healthy range grown, vaccinated, ready to lay $1.25 each. A. H. PENNY, MATTITUCK, L. I. N. Y.

BROILER CHICKS & PULLETS — Approved blood tested commercial breeds—Circular and Prices — V. S. KENYON • Marcellus, N. Y.

Broody Hens

I have a small flock of Reds eight months old. They started laying at six months. Two weeks ago two or three started clucking. There are nine at present. J. C.

Reds as a rule are quite given to broodiness, but it is generally possible to stop this quite soon, and then they will go on laying. It is a common saying with some persons that the Reds will either "lay or set all of the time." I have found this quite true. They can usually be broken up in about three days by putting them in an airy coop with no dark corners where they can go and set. I have frequently found an egg in the jail on the fourth day.

There is a difference in persistence of laying with the Reds as well as other breeds, but my experience has been that they are exceedingly persistent. The matter of broodiness is something that can be bred out of a strain to a certain extent. That is if one raises his own layers, and uses the eggs from the hens in the flock that are less broody than the others, he will eventually work up a strain without much of this quality. But in an effort to breed out broodiness, he may not set eggs from the best hens, so far as laying quality and constitutional vigor are concerned. In one of my flocks there was a Red hen which was very seldom broody, but on the other hand, she was nowhere near as good a hen as one of the others which might go broody half a dozen times in a year. The latter bird had more vigor of constitution and laid more eggs than the one that seldom got broody, so it would have been a great mistake for me to raise chickens from the eggs of that non-broody hen, because she did not have the other qualities essential.

W. W. H.

National Poultry and Egg Board

The nation's bumper turkey crop, fast rounding into form to decorate Thanksgiving tables, is the first commodity that will receive the attention of the newly-organized National Poultry and Egg Board as the organization begins to promote increased use of poultry farm products. This was recently announced

Herman Demme, Sewell, N. J., President of the National Poultry and Egg Board, a non-profit organization designed to educate the consumer on the value of poultry and eggs in the diet.

by Glenn H. Campbell of Cleveland, Board secretary. The turkey campaign would be followed by another and broader effort designed to impress on consumers the importance of eggs and poultry in the diet.

Homer I. Huntington of Chicago, the manager of the Board, has taken over and is operating the completely-equipped experimental kitchen previously operated by the Institute of American Poultry Industries.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Day Old Chicks—Pullets—Cockerels. Heavy producers of large eggs. Catalog FREE. C. M. SHELLENBERGER POULTRY FARM, Box 34, Richfield, Pa.

Pullet or Cockerel Red Chicks from 2000 Pullorum free pure Parmenter Double Pedigreed breeders. Trapped for large brown eggs. Cir. Kimball Poultry Farm, So. Main St., Milford, Mass.

PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

Non-returnable, cheap, as few as 25. Cheaper than using metal boxes. 2, 3, 4 and 6-dozen sizes. 8c postage brings free sample. N. J. CORRUGATED BOX CO., 48 LEONARD STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

stop putting it off, prepare now to fight COLDS ROUP BRONCHITIS

Don't wait for colds, roup, and bronchitis to kill YOUR birds and profits. Start NOW to dust your birds with B-K Powder when the first symptoms of these diseases appear. It makes them sneeze and cough, looscns mucus, and helps to relieve congestion and prevent strangulation.

BETTER THAN LIQUID SPRAYS

Poultry experts prefer the DRY DUSTING method of B-K; makes mass application easy; avoids possible excessive moisture risk from liquid sprays in cold weather.

ADD B-K TO BIRDS' DRINKING WATER

One sick bird can endanger your entire flock. Add B-K Powder to flock's water *daily*. Use B-K Powder frequently, according to directions, in coops and brooding houses to promote higher sanitation and to aid in preventing spread of diseases.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

General Labaratories Div., Penna. Salt Mfg. Ca., RNY Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Send me, withaut abligation FREE sample af yaur B-K Pawder, the germ-killing agent for poultry.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

LEADING GRIT SALES IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

• Your Dealer Has It!

ROLL-CRUSH Corp. Fitchburg, Mass.

LOW FACTORY PRICES ON ALL-STEEL BATTERIES

on STARTER, BROILER and LAYING BATTERIES, PARTS, WIRE FABRICS and other POULTRY EQUIPMENT

100 Page Catalogue Free

BUSSEY PEN PRODUCTS CO. 5151 West 65th St., CHICAGO

As Low As $15.00 For BROILER BATTERY

STARTING in POULTRY?

There is money to be made this season if you get started right. The Poultry Item guides you to profits. Interesting reading—Leading writers. Lots of pictures. Special departments for farm and home.

This Leading Poultry Magazine Special Trial Offer 4 mos. 10c 12 mos. for only 25c

Subscribe Now. Get Big Winter Issues.

THE POULTRY ITEM, Box 24, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRES Burst Forth FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM

40,000 Bloodtested Breeders World's Largest New Hampshire Flock

Over 1,000,000 Chicks and 2,000,000 Hatching Eggs sold in 1939, for permanent Foundation Stock, Tip-Top Egg Production and Fancy Broiler Trade. Immediate deliveries, or Spring reservations for Spizzerinktum New Hampshires or Chris-Cross Barred Hybrids. Catalog & Price List. Andrew Christie, Box 60, Kingston, N. H.

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS

R.I. Reds, N. Hampshires & Big-Type Leghorns at $10.40 per 100. Write for complete Price List. Wene Chick Farms, Dept. A121, Vineland, N. J.

BLOODTESTED New Hampshires Reds, Bar. & Wh. Rocks. Also Breeders. List free. INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt.2, Telford, Pa.

do-it-with SQUABS

Steadily raised in ONLY 25 DAYS. Why breed for ordinary trade when luxury markets want all the squabs you can ship, every day in year? Go after this desirable profitable poultry now. Write postcard, get eye-opening free poultry business guide.

ROYAL ROYAL

RICE FARM, 205 H. Street, MELROSE, MASS.

WARREN'S Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS

WORLD-FAMOUS CHAMPIONS OF A WORLD-FAMOUS BREED

Renowned for Heaviest Production, Supreme Market Quality, Chick Livability, Fowl Longevity, and Highest Year-round Flock Averages, in any Climate. National "Longevity Tests" and "Progeny Tests" Demonstrate the Underlying Secret of the Warren Reds' Supremacy.

From 1940 VICTORY Reports: Highest R. I. Red Pen, 3-year Longevity Class, Vineland, N. J., Hen Test, 10 birds, 1204 eggs, 1299 pts. Highest Pen All Breeds, 2-year Class, Paterson, N. J., Progeny Test, 14 birds, 3840 eggs, 3951 pts. Highest R. I. Red Family, same test, 1345 eggs, 1385 pts. Silver Trophy Cup as winner of entire Missouri Contest, 2775 Eggs, 2994.14 Points.

U. S. - Massachusetts Pullorum Clean

Tested yearly since 1929, without a single reactor. Warren Rock-Red Cross (Barred)—Warren Reds with Select Barred Cockerels of a Celebrated Utility Strain, produce Nationally Popular Hybrids for eggs and meat.

Write Today for Catalog and Latest Price List.

J. J. WARREN
Box 20, North Brookfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Bonded Against B.W.D.

BROILER CHICKS OF CONTROLLED BREEDING

WRITE FOR PRICES

If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are amazingly low for these fine broiler chicks.

Hubbard Farms
Box 12 WALPOLE, N.H.

HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

KAUDER

Highest Livability All Breeds 1940 Contests

All-time High 372 points

NEW LOW PRICES 95.2% NEW WORLD RECORD

Kauder Leghorns set a new world record over all breeds for livability of all pens entered in 1940 contests. Also highest Leghorn production for all birds entered in 1940 contests. 95.2% for 104 Leghorns, 95.7% for Leghorns and New Hampshires; New World Record, all breeds, production high 10 pens of two contest years; New World Record all breeds, average production for two contest years, all birds entered. No other breeder of any breed has equalled number of World Records made by Kauder strains. New free 52-page catalog.

IRVING KAUDER
Box 100 New Paltz, New York

REDBIRD FARM

90,000 BREEDERS

(All State Tested for Pullorum)

All on World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm. THE FAMOUS REDBIRD GUARANTEE, MAINTAINED 10 YEARS: 98% Livability First 4 Weeks on All Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks. The REDBIRD Strains, Established 28 Years: Our World-Famous Rhode Island Reds — Our Barred Plymouth Rocks, for General Utility — Our Rock-Red Cross, for Barred Broilers — Our Red-Rock Sex-Link Cross, for Pullets or Cockerels. Expert Sexing Service, 95% True. Write Today for Illustrated Catalog & Price Lists.

REDBIRD FARM Route 7 Wrentham, Mass.

Chicks That Live

Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
19 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

RIDGEHAVEN TURKEY FARM SPECIAL BREEDING FEMALES

For Limited Time Only $5

1940 Bronze breeding females from trapnested mothers that were mated with show winning Toms. Weight 13-17 pounds. All personally selected by Prof. D. E. Warner, formerly of the University of Connecticut. I. R. Goodson, Chocorua, New Hampshire.

Dorr's Genuine Ryckebosch strain Broad Breast poults, first in bronze division, reserve grand champion all breeds Iowa State College 1940 poults show. Breeders State tube tested for pullorum. Dorr Turkey Farms & Hatchery, Dept. Y, Marcus, Iowa

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS

1940 breeders and 1941 poults. Belchertown, Mass.

DUCKLINGS WHITE RUNNERS $12.00-100. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

Choice Bronze and Bourbon Red Turkeys. Colored Muscovy Ducks. E. Hallock, Washington Depot. Ct.

Grinding ear corn with the large-capacity No. 10-C Hammer Mill. Two cutter knives chop ear corn and other roughages to increase capacity. All models have swinging hammers with four usable grinding faces.

Keep More GROUND FEED in the Bin

"MORE feed in the bin." How reassuring that is these days. When there is *ground feed* in the bin, ground with a McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill or Feed Grinder, so much the better.

Save time, labor and feed this winter with one of these economical machines. Increase the feeding value of your grain, ear corn, and roughages.

See the No. 10, No. 10-C, and No. 5 Hammer Mill, the No. 2 Roughage Mill, and the Type B, C, and D Feed Grinders at the nearby International Harvester dealer's store. Talk over your requirements with the dealer and step up your feeding efficiency this winter.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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The practical Type B Feed Grinder for ear corn, shelled corn, and small grains.

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SHAW "DU-ALL" GARDEN and SMALL FARM TRACTOR

Small sizes, for gardens and lawns. Larger sizes do ALL JOBS on small farm — small jobs on ALL FARMS. Walk or ride; sizes ¾ to 8 H.P. Write for Factory prices—Free Catalog.

SHAW MFG. CO., 4711 Front St., Galesburg, Kans.
5812-F Magnolia Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 130-F West 42nd St., New York City; 668-F North 4th Street, Columbus, Ohio

EDWARDS METAL ROOFS

Look better, last longer, cost less. Protection from fire, lightning, wind and weather. Send roof measurements today for money-saving price, freight paid. Ask for Catalog 89-R.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
1123-1173 BUTLER ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO

Particular Stock Feeders Prefer

TRADE FRICK MARK

BEAR CAT

FEED GRINDERS

Because they serve as feed grinder, roughage mill or silo-filler. Frick-Bear Cat feed mills make palatable feed from any crop such as fodder, alfalfa, soy beans and all grains whether green or dry. You will find the many improved mechanical features of these smooth running machines, just what you have been looking for.

Write today for descriptive literature on feed grinders. Get in touch with your nearest Frick Dealer or Branch for full information on our complete line of power farming machinery.

Branches at:- Canandaigua and Scotia, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Williamsport, Harrisburg, Easton, Penna.; and other principal cities.

Frick Bear-Cat Hammer Mill

WAYNESBORO, PA.
FRICK CO.

Publisher's Desk

I have just received $50 of the money attorney Carl McMahon owed me. I want to thank you for all you did for me. I know without your help I would never have received it. I have read your paper three years but little did I think when I signed for it that it would do such a great favor. I will always have your paper. C. W.
New York

The complaint in this case was against Sheldon and Dunning, agents for the G. L. F. Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., who had sold this farmer an order of defective sweet corn seed. Carl McMahon, an attorney of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was employed to bring suit for $250 for the loss of the crop, stipulating that his fee would be one-third of the amount collected. The farmer paid $10 in advance. The G. L. F. Exchange offered $100 in settlement which was finally accepted. Mr. McMahon received the $100 check, had the farmer endorse the check promising to bring the farmer his share of the money. Mr. McMahon appropriated the $100 to his own purposes, and after many promises and neglects to pay, the case was referred to Publisher's Desk. Our several requests for payment were ignored. We then complained to the Grievance Committee of the State Bar Association. After several months Mr. McMahon has been induced to pay $50 on account. We have demanded the balance due without results.

The Grievance Committee has been very courteous and helpful. While the functions of the Committee do not include collection of bills, here is a member of the Bar, appropriating a client's money. He is a member of the association and has merited the discipline of the association. He would be more in place defending the G. L. F. than prosecuting it in suits to collect damage for losses due to unsound seed corn.

Last February, I sent my thirty dollar all wool rug to Moravia Dry Cleaners, Moravia, N.Y., for storage, via their truck from my home in Truxton. The charge was to be $4. In April, I wrote them from Avon that I would send the money and get the rug on April 7. We had bad luck with sickness and it was not until June 5 that I sent the $4. Having heard nothing, we called late in June and they said they never got the rug. Finally, we got the $4 back but we haven't yet got the rug and can get no satisfaction. They say it was the driver's responsibility but it was their own driver. MRS. H. J.
New York

Five letters were written to the Moravia Dry Cleaners, Moravia, N. Y. None of them were returned, nor did we or Mrs. H. J. ever receive any reply. This lack of courtesy and explanation must be reported for everyone's benefit.

John C. Gale, head of the West Produce Corporation late of 153 West Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been charged in an indictment with knowingly and fraudulently transfering cash receipts, checks, auto trucks and deposits in a bank account in the amount of $5,000, when he was aware that the concern was contemplating going into bankruptcy. He pleaded not guilty and was released in $1,000 bail. The bankruptcy was filed in March 1938 and has been subject of controversy since. Gale's firm discontinued business in 1937 and it was discovered that his purchases had been very heavy prior to closing up. A short time after a new firm called the Zenith Produce Company began business at the same address and it was found that a young son of Gale and the former bookkeeper, Louis Savaglio, were the operators. It is said the same account was retained and a new set of books opened. The West Produce Corporation had listed liabilities at $22,000 and no assets. The Produce Alliance protested the case and Gale and his wife were ordered to turn over to the trustee in bankruptcy $4,079 of merchandise, $58.43 in cash, a truck and Buick sedan valued at $5,731. Gale appealed from this order but in his opinion the Judge said that: "John C. Gale and Julia Chimento are husband and wife. His use of different names was to defraud creditors." Gale has appealed from the order and the case is still under way.

I am writing to inquire about the firm of Knight and Bostwick of Newark, N. Y. Will they do as they say? W. H. S.
Pennsylvania.

We have criticized the methods of this company in the past and while they have adjusted complaints and replaced stock they are not very willing to do so and we have not liked some of their representations. The Federal Trade Commission has just come out with a release in which Knight and Bostwick agree to discontinue certain representations in the sale of its products.

Among the representations which the respondent corporation agrees to discontinue are that it has any position to offer, such as local manager, district superintendent, field supervisor, trainer, or representative, when such is not a fact; that it sends pay checks regularly or otherwise to solicitors, agents, or salesmen other than for payment of commissions on orders sent in; that it starts men in an established nursery or landscape business for themselves, unless it is clearly indicated that the business is only that of taking orders for nursery and landscape stock, and that prospective agents, salesmen, distributors, dealers or other representatives can make profits or earnings within a specified time which are in excess of the average net profits or earnings theretofore consistently made in like periods of time by full-time representatives in the usual course of business.

These are some of the complaints we have had in regard to their methods and we are glad they are to be eliminated in the future.

We have read your articles in Publisher's Desk and hope you can assist us, as you have so many others, in our efforts to collect money due us from the Jersey Farmers Egg Distributors Inc., whose address is 344 Greenwich St., New York City. They were formerly the Farmers Egg Distributors, 321-A Greenwich St. We formerly received all checks within a week after shipment, but the check for the last shipment in the amount of $15.39 was returned by our bank stating the account was closed. We had already shipped three more cases of eggs and haven't heard from them since. F. D.

We have referred to the record of the Jersey Farmers Egg Distributors, Inc. in a previous issue. Complaints piled up and it was impossible to get payment for the dishonored checks. These checks were signed by T. Krug and we ascertained that he was the individual concerned in the above company. He, however, ignored the demands for payment and we are, therefore, referring to it again and warn our readers to keep watch for this individual as he may change the name of the concern again and cause further losses.

In regards to electric sweeper that has been pending between the Ace Appliance Company and us; have received a sweeper, although not the one we sent back; and it has been working fine to date. We certainly want to thank you for your trouble and persistence. You certainly know how to get results if it does take a long time, and we would be glad to pay you for your time at least. We thank you again and will always recommend THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to any of my acquaintance.
Maryland. R. H.

It took longer than was reasonable to get the company to adjust this complaint but we are glad to have succeeded in the last analysis. There is no recompense required for any effort we make for our readers in matters of this kind but we appreciate the kindly disposition.

I have just received a check in full payment of account due. I feel I would never have received this payment if you hadn't been kind enough to try to collect for me. I wish to thank you very much for the help you have given me and would like to wish you many years of prosperity for your magazine.
Connecticut H. F. K.

A small bill for milk and cream in the amount of $12.74 was permitted to run from 1939. We got no response or explanation from the debtor but a remittance was sent for the amount due. We are glad to have been of help.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6.500; cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 33 acre farm, 9 room brick house, eleetricity and running water; all outbuildings; $4,500; on U. S. Route 30. ADVERTISER 9634, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM ON the busiest highway in the U. S.; near New York City and Philadelphia and big markets. 108 acres, rich soil, best location for business or farming land with buildings; $16,000. Or will divide in small parcels. ADVERTISER 9648, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 25 acres, upland, $1,100; New York. ADVERTISER 9650, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY HOME, 10 acres, state road, nice bungalow; 16 apple, garden land; ½ mile to village. Price $1,200; $300 cash; $15. (Cobleskill). ADVERTISER 9666, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent, a farm on shares already stocked with just enough stock to start and raise the balance, not a dairy, by practical farmer with gilt edge reference. I invite the most rigid investigation. ADVERTISER 9690, care Rural New-Yorkcr.

FARMS — $500 down, gets dairy farm 220 acres. $850 buys farm home, 150 acres. Write, C. M. DOUGLAS, Fort Plain, N. Y.

20 ACRE farm in Adirondacks, part woodlot; 8 room house, modern conveniences, garage, barn, 2 poultry houses, rabbitry; spring suitable for pond; fine Summer house. $3,500. BEATRICE MILLER, Route 2, Corinth, N. Y.

CATTLE RANCH opportunity, in Northwestern Florida; 2,347 acres with 4 mile street frontage, rolling land, rich soil, ideal for stock raising, cotton, tobacco and other crops. Price only $10 per acre. J. H. OWENS, Madison, Florida.

200 ACRE Delaware County farm. crop or dairy, 2 houses, large barn, spring water, brooks, timber, stone road; near village. Must sell or exchange for farm in Virginia or Carolina's. ADVERTISER 9724, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Store building with apartment above. Central location in live farm trading town. Terms arranged. Inspection invited. EVEREST REAL ESTATE, Wyalusing, Pennsylvania.

WANTED SMALL farm, brick house preferred, within 50 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 9722, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent with option of buying, fully equipped dairy farm. ADVERTISER 9727, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS AND country real estate, state road acreage; free folder. HARRISON REALTY, Elmer, N. J.

20 ACRES of orchards, henhouses, horse stable, cottage, acreage. M. COLBURN, Hollis, N. H.

UNSPOILED COLUMBIA County, in the foothills of the Berkshires, offers rare farm values and I have extensive listings. For instance: Gentleman's all year farm near Chatham, N. Y. 234 acres, 174 tillable and pasture, 60 deep woodland, beautiful stream with waterfall, gorgeous views, 7 room house, bath, hot water heat; Grade A barn, remodeled; chicken coops, all buildings freshly painted; small orchard; 16 head of cattle, 8 heifers, team, 250 chickens, tractor, trucks, and complete equipment. Farm under cultivation, income $250 per month; caretaker on premises; ready for immediate possession. Price asked, farm $10,000; cattle and equipment $2,500. DONALD E. MITCHELL, Realtor, Spencertown, N. Y.

FOR RENT — Dutchess County farm house, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, electricity, running water, oil burner, screened porch. Answer ADVERTISER 9738, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Small farm in good condition, with brook or lake. Send details, ADVERTISER 9740, care Rural New-Yorker.

200 ACRE FARM, with dairy and equipment if desired, improvements, near village. One acre, 8 rooms, nice condition, well located, very cheap, $1,900; terms. Owner, SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

DAIRY, STOCK and sheep farm, Orange County, Vermont. 200 acres, 55 tillage, 65 pasture, balance in woods. 8 room house, 60 ft. dairy barn, 45 ft. horse barn, 50 ft. shed, milkhouse and other buildings. Considerable needed repairs. $2,000; terms. Free detailed description. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR RENT — Eight room house on farm near Wingdale. Barn, chicken house, apple orchard. Electricity. Farm overlooks miles of beautiful valley. Rent reasonable to responsible party. Write BOX 187, Port Chester, New York.

WANTED FOR cash, milk route, 800 quarts or more; no farm. New England, preferred full details, equipment, building expenses, sales cost, inventory. Give facts. ADVERTISER 9746, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL SACRIFICE independent living from general store and Post Office in beautiful lake section of Florida. No competition, present owner Postmaster. Modern living quarters, apartment, all conveniences. Variety Florida fruits. ADVERTISER 9747, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED with at least 10 acres of apple orchard, within 60 miles of New York, not over $10,000. ADVERTISER 9754, care Rural New-Yorker.

40 ACRE dairy and poultry farm. Paved road, good 8 room house, water, electricity, barn, poultryhouses, garage woods, fine stream, $2,200. Fine laying alfalfa dairy farm, 130 acres, paved road, good buildings, water, electricity, woods, hay in barn, $3,500, cash $1,000. STARKWEATHER, Grand St., Onconta, N. Y.

WANTED — Rent option purchase inexpensive farm within 100 miles New York; suitable boarders. Full particulars. ADVERTISER 9758, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Farm 299 acres, 225 woods, balance clear, 1 acre strawberries. Eight miles from Dover State Capital on Route Del. 10. Phone in house, electricity available. Equipped for small dairy. Good hay-grain, cattle farm. Particulars, ADVERTISER 9760, care Rural New-Yorkcr.

WANTED — Modest size established fuel business in good community, within 125 miles of New York City. Will rent with option to purchase. ADVERTISER 9761, care Rural New-Yorker.

SEVERAL MASSACHUSETTS, Connecticut, retail milk route farms, paying propositions. Particulars, photos. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED TO rent a small farm or house with improvements, not over 50 miles; only New York or Connecticut. Rent $25 to $30. ADVERTISER 9763, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO rent, clderly refined couple wishes to rent small house, little ground in country on good road; will keep in good condition as if owned. Rent not over $25. Only New York or Connecticut. Steady payer. ADVERTISER 9764, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO LET, FULLY equipped diner on main highway. Inquire J. L. REESE, Albany, New York.

FOR SALE—Stone, Colonial home, 11 rooms, perfect condition; 10 acres. Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Address, BOX 242, Suffern, New York.

FOR SALE—140 acre dairy farm, for particulars write JOHN E. LONG, Westminister, Md.

2½ ACRE poultry farm in Florida. Furnished bungalow, electricity, city water, fruit trees, on state road. Laying houses with running water, lights, range shelters, large broder house, poultry equipment, 2 car garage, feed room. Close to good markets. $2,000, terms. ADVERTISER 9777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS, COUNTRY homes, tourist inns, gas stations. Send for latest bulletin, Vineland and Southern New Jersey. Let use know your requirements. We are positive, with our large list, that we can suit you. BRAY & MAC GEORGE, Estb. 1901, Vineland, N. J.

Help Wanted

WANTED — Young man, good farmhand, teamster and milker; wages $30 per month. ADVERTISER 9627, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — A live young man of good habits, that is faithful and trusty, that saves his money, that is interested in registered Holstein-Friesian cows; for general farming. Will pay good wages. ADVERTISER 9667, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, WHITE, plain cooking, some laundry. must like children. Good home in country. References; $35. BOX 531, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN as assistant herdsman in dairy of purebred Holsteins. Must be experienced and able to supply references. JOHN S. HOLLORAN, Cornwall, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN TAKE charge of 1,800 layers, well experienced; $30 month, good board. BOX 235, Sayville, Long Island.

MAN. HANDY with tools for farm. ADVERTISER 9721, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Settled man, to learn business, large poultry farm; small wages to start. ADVERTISER 9701, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER, handy with tools. milk cow, operate tractor, sober, clean; steady position, excellent home on Northern New Jersey farm. References. R. F. D. 2, Box 132, Dover, N. J.

OPPORTUNITY FOR man and wife, between 30 and 50 years, to become house father and mother for group of boys in reform school. Previous institutional experience not required. Native American farm people given preference. No dependents accommodated. Write, SUPERINTENDENT, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

POULTRYMAN SINGLE, experienced preferred for 1,500 layers. Write full particulars. KUBIE FARM, Huntington, N. Y.

GIRL, GENERAL housework, young, white, electric laundry. $40 month, own room and bath. Great Neck, L. I. State age, references. ADVERTISER 9726, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE — Woman for general household work; man for some inside work and gardening. Suburban New York home. State experience, references and enclose photograph. ADVERTISER 9730, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Efficient, experienced, white, housekeeper; plain cooking. Bergen Co., N. J.; $40. ADVERTISER 9733, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED MAN wanted for New Jersey poultry farm. Live in cabin, do own cooking. State full particulars; steady job for right party. ADVERTISER 9735, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN to work on small dairy farm. $20 per month, room, board year round. References; some experience necessary. ROBERT NEARING, Clinton Corners, N. Y.

WANTED — Married man, November 15th; general farm work and take full charge of dairy. Seven room modern house with bath. Prefer man with extra milkers. Machines used. State age, references and salary expected. PIONEER FARMS, Warwick, N. Y.

WANTED—Girl for housework, must drive auto; suburban New York. Four in family. Write fully, wages expected. SHERWIN, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN to work on dairy farm. Must be good dry hand milker. Can also have extra single man to milk and work on farm. STAFFORD BROS., Marlton, N. J.

YOUNG ENERGETIC couple without children who will appreciate an opportunity to share equally in an established sausage business on a farm. Excellent separate living quarters and food provided. References required. State qualifications in first letter. ADVERTISER 9736, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER — Reliable and very neat. Modern country home, considerate adults. No cooking, light laundry, work Sundays. $25 month; personal interview. WHITNEY, Towaco, N. J.

DAIRYMAN — Farm and herd manager, single. Fully experienced producing and handling certified milk, pedigreed cattle and farm machinery. American; strictly sober. Reliable references. $60 and board. ADVERTISER 9737, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE FARM owner, Western New York now expanding operations, wishes to engage man capable of carrying on successfully a sizeable acreage used mostly for cash crops. Must be able to handle help efficiently, understand costs and proper care of equipment. Permanent position to man who can qualify. Address with details. ADVERTISER 9739, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Woman, good cook and downstairs work; other help kept. Sharon, Conn. Give full particulars. ADVERTISER 9741, care Rural New-Yorker.

ONE HERDSMAN and one experienced milker and farm mechanic wanted, lifetime position. State wages and all particulars. ADVERTISER 9742, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN or girl, white, for general housework wanted. State wages and all particulars. ADVERTISER 9743, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to work on poultry farm. State details and salary desired. ADVERTISER 9744, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL AROUND man wanted on small poultry farm. Rcferences. ARTHUR FEINER, R. F. D. No. 2, Port Jervis, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN for general farm work; drive truck, teamster. Not much milking. Permanent job for good habits. GEO. M. BRIGGS, R. 1 A, Auburn, Me.

HOUSEWORKER, GOOD home, private room, one child. Write salary, particulars. MRS. HEIR, 361 Jackson Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey.

GIRL — Houseworker, small house in New Jersey, one small child, three adults. $30 monthly to start. Send references. ADVERTISER 9749, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced farmer, single, no liquor, references; $30 month, room and board. R. W. SAYLES, South Egremont, Massachusetts.

COMPETENT COUPLE, housework. Woman good cook; man must be capable driver. Steady position. $50 month. Write fully. ADVERTISER 9751, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED HANDYMAN, chores, milk one cow. Five room and bath house. Give references and wages. L. L. STEINDLER, Sandy Hook, Conn.

WANTED — Experienced farmhand for estate-farm, eastern Connecticut. Prefer man about 40, having experience with beef cattle, growing roughage and small grain crops; also experience in operation and maintenance of power equipment. Wages $45 per month and board. State full qualifications and references. ADVERTISER 9755, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER—A mature woman without dependents. Must be good cook, reliable and clean. Should like farm life. Position on high grade dairy farm operated by women. Steady work, good pay for right person. Write fully and give references in first letter. THE HERMITAGE, Germantown, N. Y.

PLEASANT RELIABLE healthy young woman, wanted for work on large modern dairy farm, purebred Jerseys. Must be experienced milker and not under 21. Write fuly and state experience first letter. THE HERMITAGE, Germantown, N. Y.

WANTED — Married man, general dairy farmer. Steady position, house and privileges. State experience and wages expected. ADVERTISER 9762, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Young woman or girl, white, for general housework; $30 start; references. J. W. CHISHOLM, Manhasset, N. Y.

COUPLE — Woman for housework, man generally handy; suburb. $40. ADVERTISER 9765, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Gardener, repairs, drive car, cook, housework. Give full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 9767, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL OR woman, 25 to 35, housework, little cooking; country; $35 per month. Write references, MRS. J. DEUTSCH, Box 102, Woodridge, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN, general housework, laundry, 3 in family, good suburban home. Salary $40. Write BOX 598, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man, 18, Christian, single, steady, clean. No liquor. Experienced, help chicken and dairy farm. Excellent living conditions. Give complete details first letter. Near Millerton, N. Y. Salary $20 month to start; available at once. ADVERTISER 9769, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Young, clean, dependable man on dairy farm, (Long Island). Must be excellent milker, careful truck driver and no drinker. State height, weight, age. Wages $50 monthly, room, board. ADVERTISER 9774, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middleaged single man, experienced, clean, no tobacco or liquor for small dairy and poultry farm. Wages $20; give references. Apply ADVERTISER 9775, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY 12 years or older, can have good home on farm, near Honesdale, Pa. ADVERTISER 9773, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN—Cooking, housework, white, country; North Jersey. No laundry. ADVERTISER 9778, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WANTED, state age; doctor's country home. Permanent; year round; modern. Good cook and man handy with tools and good truck gardener preferred. Board, room and $60 per month. Christian. ADVERTISER 9734, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Housekeeper, permanent; good cook. $35; 2 children. ADVERTISER 9776, carc Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, YOUNG, chicken farm, experienced; near Middletown, N. Y., references. ADVERTISER 9780, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WORKING FARM manager desires position, 25 years experience managing farms and estates; understands all branches of farming, crop rotation, dairying, poultry, production of Grade A milk. Also planning and erection of buildings. Cornell College training, best of references. ADVERTISER 9689, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 36, sober and honest, milk dry hand or machine, drive tractor or horses; experienced with all farm equipment, can work alone. FRITZ KLENOW, Gilboa, N. Y.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN maintenance man or caretaker, experienced, wants employment; has carpentry, painting, electrical tools; car. ADVERTISER 9725, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN — Best of references, for many years of earnest effort on large commerical plants. Married, age 40 years; open for proposition. ADVERTISER 9723, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WISH caretaking, cook, waitress, houseworker, gardener, carpentry, general handyman. ADVERTISER 9728, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN, desires housekeeper's position. 1-3 Christian adults; anywheres. MRS. LIPTON, 4623 Penn St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEWORKER, GOOD cook; references. BOX 64, Route 3, Kingston, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED MAN wants work on farm. ADVERTISER 9732, care Rural New-Yorker

FARMER, SINGLE, age 50, desires position on small place, caretaker, practical experienced, all around farmer, milk 3-4 cows. Poultryman, field and garden work. Sober and dependable. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York.

WIDOW WITH boy 3 years old, good German housekeeper, wants position in modern country home; small family. ADVERTISER 9745, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WITH 4 year old child, wants housework. JEANETTE, care Mike Kuzminski, Newport, N. Y.

FARMER - DAIRYMAN. single, 30. Can handle all farm machinery and livestock. Produce Grade A milk; retail route. Sober, references. Wages $50 and board. Address ADVERTISER 9748, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, GERMAN, middleaged, wants position in country, within 50 miles of New York City. Take mothers place. Write, ADVERTISER 9750, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Comfortable country home in exchange, light work, part time, by clean educated man, 45. Know butler, cooking, chauffering. HENRY, P. O. Box 21, East Haven, Conn.

MANAGER—Experienced in handling routes, wholesale, retail. Moderate salary, or will buy small business. Excellent references. ADVERTISER 9753, care Rural New-Yorker.

GRADUATE OF Cornell University, 24, maried, desires position as manager of poultry farm. Fully experienced in all branches of poultry husbandry, capable, willing; not afraid of responsibility. Also experienced in landscape gardening. Can milk and drive car. Reliable references furnished. BENJAMIN SHAMES, 7 Fountain Place, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THREE YOUNG men seek work on farm, small town factory. Handy with tools and not afraid of hard work. GERES, 523 East 135th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN — Experienced, single, desires responsible job. Intelligent, capable, under 30 years of age. References. ADVERTISER 9756, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 50, active, desires work, farm or home; small salary or maintenance or share expense, depending amount of work. References. ADVERTISER 9757, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG FARMER to handle medium farm. Western experience raising beef hogs, grain, corn. GARRY ENGLISHMAN, Lake St., Route 2, Allendale, N. J.

CARETAKER, FARMER, many years experience, good driver, honest, trustworthy; wife willing to help out. Good references. ADVERTISER 9766, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER with grown son wants to connect with owner who is interested in growing purebred dairy or beef cattle. Have had life experience and can produce results. Would consider a good equipped farm on shares. New York or New Jersey. State full particulars. Address ADVERTISER 9771, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 28 years, wishes job. Working herdsman, Past. Route, test cows experience. Couple or single. Please state wages. ADVERTISER 9768, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL AROUND farmer, lifetime experience on rented farms, lease expiring this Winter; will except job furnishing modern cottage and reasonable pay, or small salary and commission. Age 41, married, Protestant, American. No liquor or tobacco. Best character reference. ADVERTISER 9772, care Rural New-Yorker.

MASON, WITH experience on all classes of work, all classes material; will work and supervise, all mason and carpenter work. Day or contract. ADVERTISER 9770, eare Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 580.

"SPECIAL" FOR THE MODERN FARM

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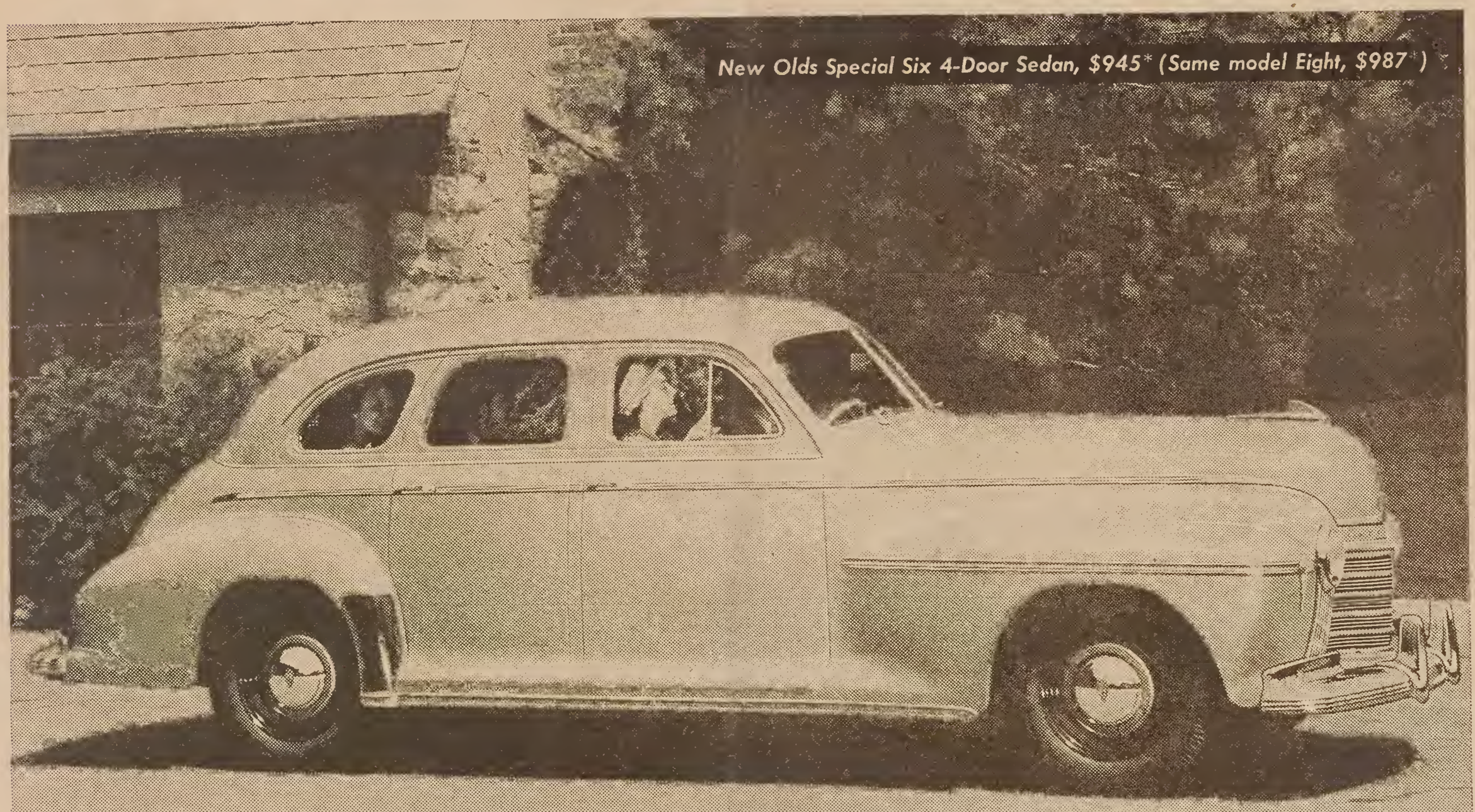

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48

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. XCIX. Published Bi-Weekly by the Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price Fifty Cents a Year. November 16, 1940 Re-entered as Second-Class Matter July 17, 1936, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5490

Thanksgiving Turkey on Dress Parade

Getting Higher Winter Egg Returns

The Poultry Flock Should be Managed for a Maximum, Safe Production in the Winter Season of Prevailing Higher Egg Prices

By Willard C. Thompson

AN undisputed part of our national defense program must be the setting up of a food production scheme which will adequately furnish the needed food for our people and which will, at the same time, furnish an adequate compensation to the producers. Eggs are used, in some form or other, every day by everybody in our land. They are, indeed, an indispensible part of the diet of the the American people. The production of high quality table eggs has come to be recognized as part of every well-organized, balanced farm program. Hens can be made to use food stuffs efficiently and to turn farm grains into a marketable product for which there is an existing, constant demand, usually at prices which are possible of profit. This Winter of 1940-41, in particular, it seems as though the farm poultry flocks of this country could well be mobilized to do their full share of 'food production' for this country, to the benefit of all concerned, producers, handlers, and consumers.

The farmer who sets out to make his layers yield profits under present day economic conditions soon appreciates that he must watch four things constantly and consistently, as the Winter progresses: (1) The rate of egg yield of his flocks. Margins of profit cannot be made unless the Winter poultry flocks do yield large numbers of eggs. He must get high daily production, and yet maintain the health of the layers. But eggs in quantity, and of quality, he must get. (2) The value of the poultry feed consumed by his flock. The feed bill is the largest single item entering into the cost of table egg production. The value of poultry feeding stuffs is apt to fluctuate both widely and often during this coming Winter, and the price movement must be watched carefully. (3) The health, vigor, and activity of the hens under winter-time conditions, which are not naturally inducive to egg yield. Flock mortality, when it reaches high figures—and more than 12 per cent mortality over the whole laying year must be considered high, in my opinion—ruins the chances for fair profits in egg production. (4) The prevailing price being paid for table eggs.

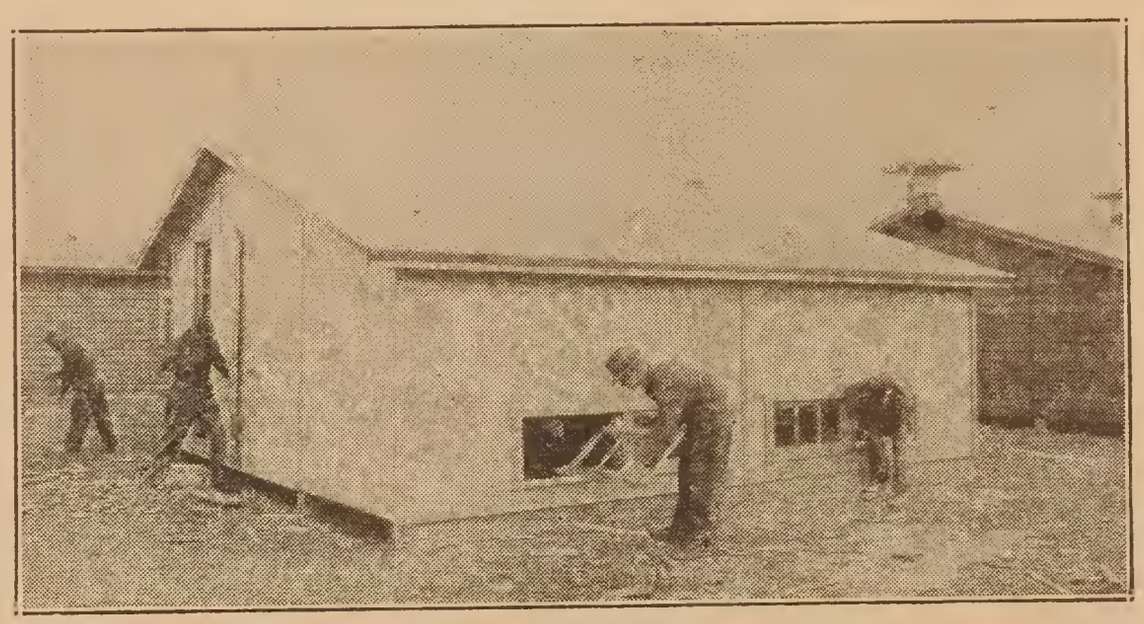
We would suggest that every poultry flock owner plan to become a mathematician this coming Winter season, at least to the extent of estimating 'the cost of producing a dozen of eggs' under existing conditions. He should do this calculating whenever either of these three conditions change appreciably: (a) The cost of feed; (b) The rate of egg yield in the flocks at hand; and (c) The prices received for eggs. Now, to repeat, plan to figure the 'cost of producing eggs' whenever one or more of these three factors are seen to be changing. Why? To find out just how one stands as to the economy of poultry flock management, as to whether or not any money is being made on that side of the farm operations, as to possible weak places in the flock management which should be changed or corrected, and as to those points which undoubtedly might be emphasized more fully—the good points.

Poultry flock owners are not going to do this mathematics, important as it is, unless the method is simple and quickly and readily computed. That is just human nature, I guess, but it's true. Well, here's a very simple, but reasonably accurate way to get this all-important 'cost of producing a dozen of eggs.' Get the following information for the time at which this figure is being determined: (1) The cost of 100 pounds of the poultry ration being fed. This figure should be easily computed from the last feed bills, and or from grain prices quoted in the available daily papers. Multiply this cost per cwt. by 0.25, for the average laying flock will consume laying ration (mash and grain taken together)

A view of laying house on a typical New Jersey commercial egg farm, where two units, that is 200 hens, constitute housing colonies.

A well-bred, well-reared White Leghorn pullet, which made fine profits for her owner by laying more than 300 eggs in her first laying year. We need more layers like this one on our American farms.

at an average rate of about 25 lbs. of feed per day per 100 birds. This answer, then, will represent about the cost of feed consumed per day per hundred hens, under existing feed costs. (2) The rate of egg yield for the period under consideration. Find this in terms of 'egg yield, in dozens, per hundred layers per day.' That should be an easy figure to compute, if one knows how many hens there are in the flock and how many eggs were laid by that flock. (3) Divide $0.37 by the 'egg yield, in dozens, per hundred layers per day,' to get at an average cost of 'overhead and labor costs' of producing one dozen eggs. This is based on what it did cost some 200 egg farmers over a 5-year period for all overhead and labor, for everything except feed—$0.37 per day per hundred layers. Let's accept that as a reasonably accurate figure, at least close enough to use for this purpose. (4) Divide the cost of feeding 100 layers for one day by the number of eggs produced by those layers in one day, that is, divide the answer in (1) just above by the answer in (2) just above. Add to this the answer in (3) just above. The result will be a close approximation of 'the cost of producing one dozen eggs under present conditions.' (5) Figure out just what return is being realized from the sale of the eggs produced, on a per dozen basis. Compare this with the cost of production. The margin will be either plus or minus, either profit or loss — and it is very important to know which it is.



Students at the Rutgers University (N. J.) College of Agriculture Building a 20x20 ft. unit of the standard N. J. multiple unit poultry laying house for 100 layers, using a commercial insulation board material for both outer and inner walls. Note the foundation. The house has a double wooden floor, windows in lower rear wall, a ⅔ span roof type, and ventilators.

Insuring a Margin of Profit

To make sure that the answer to the above arithmetical problem is a plus answer, that is, profit instead of loss, the poultry flock owner this Winter must try to set up a scheme of flock managing which will bring about a sufficiently high egg yield to bring the cost of producing a dozen of eggs down to a figure lower than the price received for those eggs.

So far as the feed cost is concerned, about all that can be done there is (1) To buy poultry feed wisely and advisedly; (2) To feed the ration economically and efficiently; (3) To avoid waste; (4) to induce a proper consumption of the ration being used.

For the purposes of this article at this time, the very opening of the Winter season, it must be assumed that the farmer will have certain stock at hand. It is not now possible for him to do much about stock improvement through selection and breeding. He may, and should, or course, plan a constructive breeding improvement program for another year. For this Winter, however, he must use the stock which is at hand. What can he do with the poultry flocks at hand to improve Winter season egg yield? Here is a practical list of suggestions: (1) Make sure that the hens are comfortable — layers surrounded by an uncomfortable Winter environment will not eat well, remain active and vigorously healthy, and economically productive. This means going over the walls of the poultry house, stopping up all cracks, and making the Winter laying house wholly tight, and draft proof. (2) Keep the layers closely confined to the houses for the duration of the Winter, where they will be more uniformly comfortable day after day and where they will be held nearer to the food hoppers. (3) Provide four square feet of floor space per hen in the laying house; over crowding layers is not conducive to maximum egg yield results. (4) Litter the floor with about six inches of straw, clean, and sanitary insulation against the coldness, the hardness, and possible dampness of the poultry house floor, which is usually a concrete floor. The hens will tend to scratch the litter toward the back of the room every day, away from the light. Occasionally take a fork and move the litter toward the front of the pen again. Change it or add to it whenever necessary to keep it in good condition. The litter is an important factor in the management of the farm poultry flock during the Winter season. The hens will drop manure in this litter during the day, of course, and so when the hen house litter is finally changed it should become a valuable fertilizer for use in the farm fields. It can be mixed with the manure which has been removed from the droppings boards. (5) Provide a six foot mash hopper, with feeding opening about four inches wide, and accessible from both sides, for every 50 hens. Keep this dry mash hopper furnished with egg-stimulating mash every lighted hour during which the hens are down off the perches.

(Continued on Page 601)

What About the High Compression Tractor?

FROM WESTERN NEW YORK

If we were asked to name the most important invention in recent years, affecting the affairs of men, many of us would say after deliberate consideration, that the internal combustion engine has done more to revolutionize transportation, to change our power program on farms, and wherever power is required to drive the wheels of industry.

Many farmers may be in doubt as to the comparative advantages of the high compression and low compression motor in our farm tractors. When we realize that even our mechanical engineers differ in their respective merits or advantages, it would be futile indeed for an ordinary farmer having had no mechanical training in the subject, to attempt to solve this problem to the entire satisfaction and profit of all concerned.

However, there may be some cold facts pertaining to the subject in question that might be helpful in our deciding which type is best suited to our particular needs.

There is no denying the fact that the low compression motor enables us to operate with a much cheaper grade of fuel, either kerosene or distillate. This lower fuel cost is the main talking point of the low compression motor. There may also be some logic in the claim that the wearing parts suffer less than in the higher speed developed with the high compression motor. This may be partially offset by the more frequent change of oil required due to the incomplete combustion of this low grade fuel, thus permitting a portion of the unburned fuel passing on into the crank case diluting the oil and reducing its lubricating ability. This being true, it may be quite difficult to know positively just how long we may safely continue to operate without the change of oil. Here is an opportunity for increased wear resulting from poor lubrication if the change is postponed too long.

Another factor influencing a choice in the type of motor is the prevailing local price of the two kinds of fuel. There are regions where gasoline is much more expensive than others, which might very naturally cause one to turn to the cheaper grade of fuel.

Of minor importance, yet having some bearing, is the fact that the high compression motor can be operated on the one kind of fuel, whereas the use of the lower grade of fuel requires us to start and warm up the motor with gasoline, and then switch over to the kerosene or distillate which means some inconvenience in providing storage tanks for the two types of fuel.

It is truly claimed that the high compression motor is lighter in weight than the motor burning low grade fuel, since heavier construction is required for the latter. This means that we have less weight to haul over the fields in carrying on our work. On the other hand, this advantage is discredited when we are obliged to attach heavy weights to our drive wheels to give better traction under some soil conditions.

Another factor of some importance influencing our choice is the claim that more carbon trouble and fouled spark plugs develop with low grade fuel. It is noticeable that most tractor manufacturers are showing a trend toward the high compression motors, which indicates that they believe the future market will demand that type. Whether this trend is justifiable or not, the future alone can tell. IRVING C. H. COOK.

New York

MARYLAND - DELAWARE SECTION

Laboratory tests and manufacturers' claims on any new type of machine are all very well; RURAL NEW-YORKER readers have read a lot of them, but usually they carry, in this magazine at least, a full leavening from some experienced commercial farmer. So when I had what information the scientists had to give on the new type tractors, I sought out some who had bought them new and were using them in farm operations.

Delmarva is an area that is quite free from stones. Our soils are rather easy to work, being mostly sandy loams or loamy clays. Light standard tractors usually pull two 14-inch bottoms and putter along with them fast enough to turn over about an acre an hour if the piece to be plowed is a reasonably long stretch. Such tractors when in reasonably good shape have used about 1½ gallons of distillate to do that much work. This varies to some extent, of course, but the figure can be taken as very close to the average fuel consumption when either the semi-Diesel or standard gasoline engines are used.

A farmer near Hebron, Maryland, showed us records he has kept for 10 years of tractor operation on his farm. The average consumption was higher before he put his tractor on rubber but hits that figure exactly since he fitted pneumatic tires. This man plowed two acres of old English clover sod while we watched with his new high compression type tractor and used two gallons of gasoline in doing so.

On the Pat Chaney farm, near Salisbury, Maryland, there is a lot of old wire grass sod on the place. Mr. Chaney has a high compression type tractor to do the work and has no qualms. He showed us a piece of the sod his tractor had turned over at the rate of an acre an hour and a fuel consumption of one gallon of gasoline an acre. The work was well done, as well as economically done. We know about wire grass from bitter experience. A tractor which can develop power like that is a long advance over the older types.

A third man we visited is especially impressed by the fuel economy feature. "Fuel is so cheap here that even though it does mean a saving of fully a third in gallonage, the saving in cash per acre of crop tilled does not amount to so much," he pointed out. "Of course it is a point," he continued, "but it is nothing to make a man quarrel with his old standard engine tractor. I've still got my old tractor and I expect to keep it until it is worn out but I shall use that for belt work mostly. This new tractor is so handy and has such a reserve of power that it is more efficient where it drags an implement comparatively speaking, than the old one is." C. M.

Delaware

THE NEW ENGLAND VIEW

The tremendous growth in sales and use of high compression tractors in the last year or two is one of the revolutionary changes that has come to American farming. No one should infer that because of the advantages of high compression tractors, this type of power will entirely replace horses, mules, or other types of power. Each farm is a problem of its own in determining what type of power is most efficient and economical.

This is the time of year for all of us to study our problems of power on the farm, and to make our plans for the coming year.

In non-technical terms, high compression means more power from a given amount of fuel. Power comes from distillate, kerosene or gasoline by burning a mixture of vaporized fuel and air in the combustion chamber of each cylinder. It is the force of this burned mixture, driving the piston down, which gives power to the machine. This is the pressure that determines the amount of power. The high compression tractors, burning gasoline for fuel, delivers more power in a given space. That is basically the scientific reason why the smaller tractors are becoming more popular on America's farms.

Mr. Chester F. Dutton, Manager of the Boston Regional Farmers' Market, is in close touch with the farmers of central New England. He said to the writer, "During the past season I saw a great many of the smaller type high compression tractors come to the farms of this area. There are several reasons for this as the farmers told them to me. First the cost of the tractors has come down. A first class team with all the harnesses costs real money, so that in comparison the initial outlay is reasonable. It costs a lot of money to feed a big team and they eat all the time. The tractors today are dependable and easy to handle, easy to warm up and with gasoline for fuel they don't have to change oil so often. Further, farmers tell me that these new tractors do all the jobs they need power for.

One of the reasons why more and more farmers through the northeast are using tractors lies right here. For several decades now, most of the grain used in the East has been imported from the West. Now there is a growing realization that if our general farms are to hold their own, the food for the livestock must be largely produced on the farm. More grains, mangels, turnips and silage are being raised each year toward the goal of self-sufficient farming. Therefore, acres become valuable. Tractors mean that more acres are available toward a cash income.

"I think the point I like best about our tractor," one farmer said to me, "is that the power is always there waiting. My son and I farm about 50 acres and run a herd of 30 cows. We used to keep three horses and sometimes four. Now we have one light horse. In rush times, we use the tractors from dawn to dark or longer if necessary. For us, it has done away with the hired help problem. We figure the cost as no more than a first class team, and it certainly has made the farm work easier." HAYDN S. PEARSON.

Massachusetts

ON THE NEW JERSEY TRUCK FARMS

The new tractor models with their many improvements are attracting much attention among New Jersey farmers and potato growers. Many of the large truck farmers are planning to replace their old tractors with the newer models. William Danser, who lives near Cranbury, plants from 150 to 200 acres in Irish potatoes each season. He uses tractors, exclusively in all his farming operations. Formerly, 10 or more horses were required to do this work and of course they had to be fed and cared for during the Winter when farm operations were at a standstill; while the tractors only require fuel when working. Likewise, old style tractors were fuel wasters and more expensive to operate. The steel runs on the wheels decreased traction power and caused serious waste of energy with double fuel consumption. The new type of tractor, according to Mr. Danser, saves from one-fourth to one-third fuel cost. The rubber tires also are a big advantage in every way. He owns 140 acres and rents the balance so the tractor has to get around some. A New Jersey state law prohibits steel run tractors from using the highways. Rubber tires, of course, allow them to use the highways in going from one farm to another.

Another advantage of these new tractors is that they speed up the work, so that one-third or more work can be accomplished, not having so much dead weight of its own to get around. This tractor has a high compression engine and uses gasoline for fuel. There are models of the same tractor using kerosene or cheaper fuel oils.

Last year Mr. Danser planted 75 acres of Cobblers, 115 of Chippewas, and about 25 of Green Mountain. The Chippewas were the best sellers. The yield ranged from 100 to 125 100-lb. bags to the acre. J. W. WILKINSON.

New Jersey

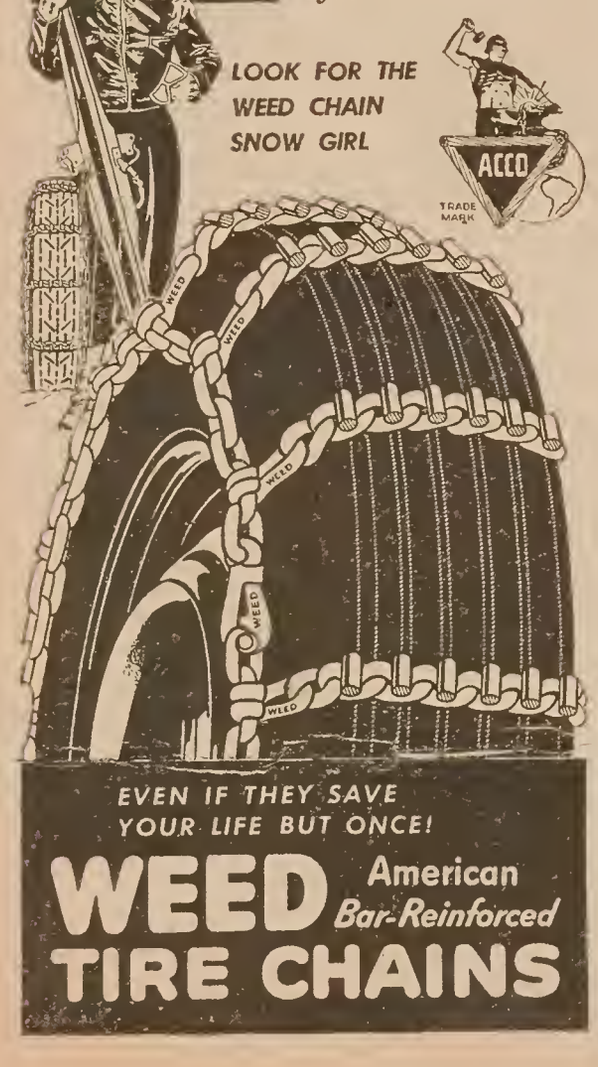
Photo—Herman Foster

Some prize cabbages harvested on the William Weik farm in Morris, Conn.

Driving ACCIDENTS DOUBLED in Winter

...Just When Driving is Most Important

● The best farmers need WEEDS—the best buy in tire chains—carried by the best dealers. WEED AMERICAN BAR-REINFORCED TIRE CHAINS keep your car on the road and out of the repair shop. They keep you on the job and out of the hospital. WEED CHAINS give you more than double mileage. Their hidden values provide greater protection. Weed engineers make certain of results by testing WEED CHAINS continuously in the laboratory, and on the road. But the tens of thousands of farmers who wouldn't drive to town on a snowy, slippery, winter road without WEEDS are your best assurance that these chains are right. Get the genuine: ask for WEED AMERICAN BAR-REINFORCED TIRE CHAINS—Made by American Chain & Cable Company, Inc., York, Pennsylvania.



Characters representing Webster Grange at the time of its organization in 1880, as portrayed at the recent celebration of Webster's 100th birthday. Back row, left to right; Dufay Wright, Fred Hecker, Peter Miller, Benj. Winney, George Pellett, Henry Bowman. Front row, left to right; Mrs. George Dunn, Mrs. Mary Spencer (charter member), Mrs. Mary Feucht, Mrs. Dufay Wright, Mrs. Peter Miller, Mrs. Benj. Winney.

Rural Peoples' Pleasure

The charge is often made that country people no longer find their pleasures at home, and that the attractions of the city are working to the detriment of simpler forms of amusement. This theory can easily be refuted by the pageants and celebrations that are becoming more and more prevalent in rural communities.

Webster, in Monroe County, New York, has but recently celebrated its one-hundredth birthday with a series of exhibits, entertainments and a pageant where incidents of its hundred years were recalled and reenacted. In all these events the part that agriculture has played in the development of a thriving village and prosperous countryside, was portrayed and emphasized. This was entirely fitting and proper for Webster has long enjoyed the distinction of having the largest Grange in the world. This Grange was organized 60 years ago with a membership of 13. It now has 1,003 members. This remarkable growth did not "just happen" but is the result of the work and wisdom of the men and women who make up its membership.

To an onlooker it seems that the Grange has had a large part in making the town what its slogan says it is, "Webster, Where Life Is Worth Living," for the country and the town seem to have identical interests. Much of the success of the organization is due the unfailing interest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhull. Mr. Woodhull is a grandson of the first Supervisor and has served as Monroe County Deputy and Mrs. Woodhull has served as Juvenile Deputy. Mr. Woodhull has in his possession the surveyor's instrument used by Byron Woodhull when he surveyed the lands of the town over 100 years ago. This is a real museum piece, the only other one like it known is in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

As might be inferred, Webster believes in keeping things, whether they be old customs, public officers, old bits if farm gear or treasured household possessions. The present Supervisor, G. Robert Witmer, is a great grandson of the first Supervisor. E. B. McMath has served the town as Justice of the Peace for the past 28 years, and many of the prominent men of the community are direct decendents of the earliest settlers. So Webster looks good to the home folks.

The past and present were harmoniously portrayed by both village and country folks at the centennial pageant which called out a crowd estimated to be between seven and eight thousand people.

Over the line in Wayne County the tiny hamlet of Macedon Center recently had a celebration all its own. Its Church, Boy Scout troop, Sunday School classes, Grange and other organizations worked for days to arrange floats and exhibits that drew an immense crowd to its usually quiet streets. At this time the historic "Macedon Center flag" was displayed for the first time in years. This flag owes its interest to its immense size. Some go so far as to say that when it was purchased years ago, it was the biggest flag in the State. Be that as it may, it is so big that there has always been difficulty in finding a suitable place to fling it to the breeze. This year, however, it was swung across the street, and created no little attention. The story goes that a committee was named some time ago to buy a flag and they secured the biggest one obtainable, measuring 15 x 24 feet.

It is a healthy sign when the men and women of a community center their thoughts and efforts on a single purpose. It makes for a greater pride, a better understanding and a general well being. And when the affair takes on a historical flavor, it has a new meaning for all. Surely both Webster, and Macedon Center as well, will feel their work and effort have made their own town a place "Where Life is Worth Living."

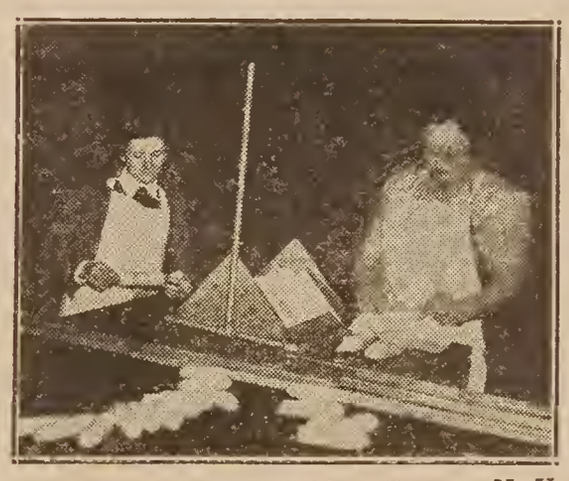
Ontario Center. MRS. T. C. R.

Frozen Vegetables

Increased facilities for cold storage lockers in New York State and the development of small units suitable for freezing and storing frozen food on the farm have led to a growing interest in freezing on the part of the New York farmers.

Both fruits and vegetables require special treatment prior to freezing. In general, vegetables must be carefully washed and prepared as for the table, then scalded, cooled, packaged and frozen. Fruits must be prepared as for the table, then mixed with sugar or heavy syrup and packaged for freezing. As a rule it is best to freeze foods in a compartment or room separate from that used for storage. This compartment may be maintained at a temperature somewhat lower than that employed for storage and should be equipped with a fan or some means of obtaining rapid circulation of air.

P. B. O.



Photo—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

Tons of sweet corn, individually wrapped, are poured out of Western New York into the metropolitan area this Fall. At Robson Brothers' plant in Hall, N. Y., corn is brought to the plant, husked, carefully sorted, wrapped in moistened paper, labeled and packed in uniform boxes. Chilled for several hours in the cold storage plant the corn is moved by iced trucks to the cities. Each box contains 40 ears.

Write for Catalog 214

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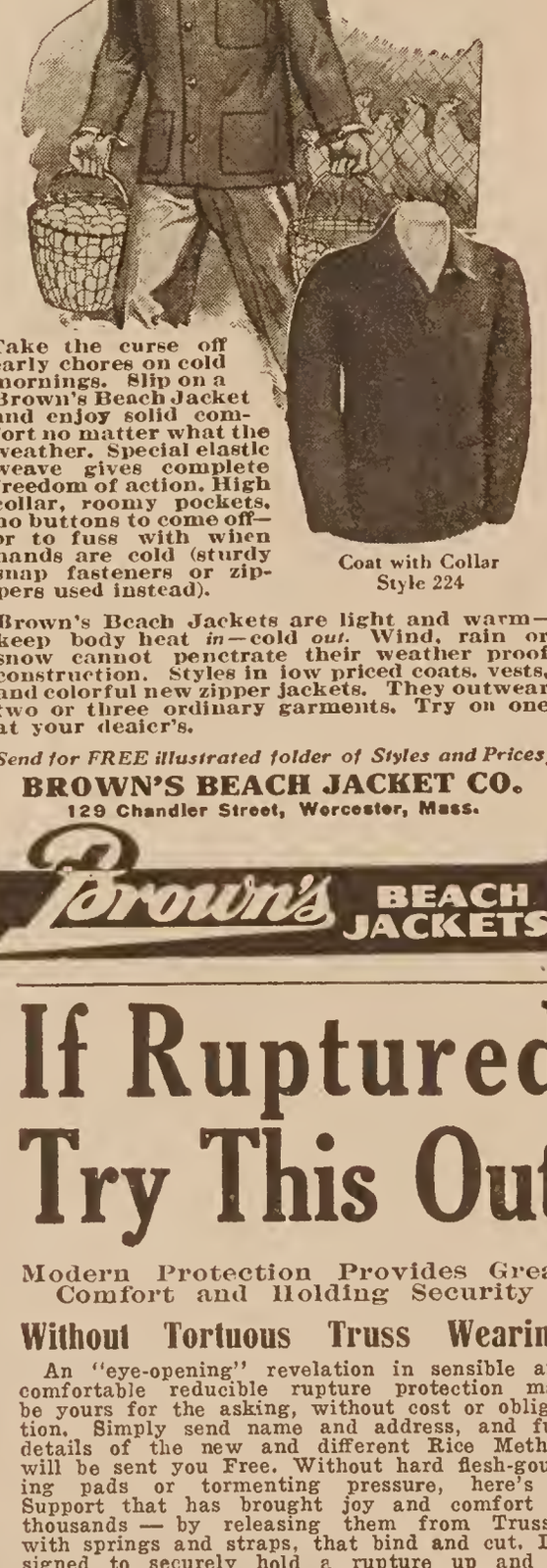

Take the curse off early chores on cold mornings. Slip on a Brown's Beach Jacket and enjoy solid comfort no matter what the weather. Special elastic weave gives complete freedom of action. High collar, roomy pockets, no buttons to come off—or to fuss with when hands are cold (sturdy snap fasteners or zippers used instead).

Coat with Collar Style 224

Brown's Beach Jackets are light and warm—keep body heat *in*—cold *out*. Wind, rain or snow cannot penetrate their weather proof construction. Styles in low priced coats, vests, and colorful new zipper jackets. They outwear two or three ordinary garments. Try on one at your dealer's.

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From Steuben County

Vineyardists along Lake Keuka and the Naples area state that much damage was done the grapes when the temperature in those places dropped to about 18 degrees. Nearly all the varieties with the exception of the Catawbas had been harvested, and it is thought that these would have been but for the season being 10 days late this year. It is estimated that about 4,000 tons were damaged by the freeze. As frozen grapes have little value it is expected that the loss will amount to about $120,000.

The Steuben County 4-H Bureau held its annual achievement night program in the auditorium of the Bath High School on October 17 with more than 400 of its members present. Interested parents, leaders, etc., swelled the total attendance to about 700 persons and filled the auditorium to capacity. Members received Achievement pins, which are being awarded by the New York State Bankers Association for the 25th consecutive year. They were presented by R. S. Brown, president of the Addison National Bank.

Winners of premiums in the cattle display, garden and farm projects, homemaking and other 4-H activities at the recent Steuben County Fair, were presented checks aggregating $700. The checks were presented by Elmer C. Hults, president of the Steuben County Agricultural Society.

Other awards were made by Joseph McCraig, Jasper, representing the Holstein Cattle Club, who presented special prizes in recognition of Holstein exhibits at the county fair to the following: Chillon Habberfield, Sheldon McGlynn, William Robinson Jr., Irving Townsend, all of Bath; Tracy Caukins, Avoca; Carl and Isabel Hughs, Howard; Leo Williams, Greenwood; Ammond Titus, Lindley; Gerald and Robert Button, Jasper.

Special Ayrshire awards to 4-H members exhibiting Ayrshire cattle at the fair were made to Richard Marsh, Cameron; George, Albert, Richard and Lucile Hamilton, Avoca; Gerald Cornell, Jasper; Robert Dempsey, West Union; Harriette Loper, Hornell. M. B. B.

Business Bits

How to Care for a Gun. — A clean gun gives better shooting results. Everyone who owns a gun will therefore be interested in a free booklet published by Frank A. Hoppe, Inc., 2332 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. which tells how to clean and care for a gun properly. It contains many helpful suggestions that will be of interest to gun owners. A postcard will bring it to you.

Don't Plant Good Seeds. — This is the intriguing title of a free book issued by the Sudbury Soil Testing Laboratory, South Sudbury, Mass. The book emphasizes the fallacy of wasting good seeds in soil where they will not grow. It also describes the Sudbury Soil Test Kits which enable any person to determine the condition of the soil by means of a simple and inexpensive test. The booklet is free.

Electric Motors for the Farm. — This illustrated booklet describes the numerous types of electric motors designed for various kinds of farm work. It shows how a small motor will save time and labor in operating a washing machine, ensilage cutter, milker, cream separator, saws and various other kinds of farm machines. It may be secured without charge by addressing General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. and asking for booklet G.E.D.-664-A.

Turn Roughage Into Ready Cash.— This little folder tells the advantages of grinding roughage for livestock feeding purposes. It describes the numerous exclusive features of the Smalley cutter, which enables a farmer to reduce his feed bills by utilizing various kinds of roughage that he has available. Address Smalley Corp., Manitowoc, Wis.

Home Meat Curing. — This book contains 100 pages, 225 pictures with charts, diagrams and simple clear directions covering every step of butchering, trimming and curing pork, beef and lamb. It also covers sausage making, canning meat, etc. It will be mailed for 10 cents. Address Morton Salt Company Chicago, Ill.

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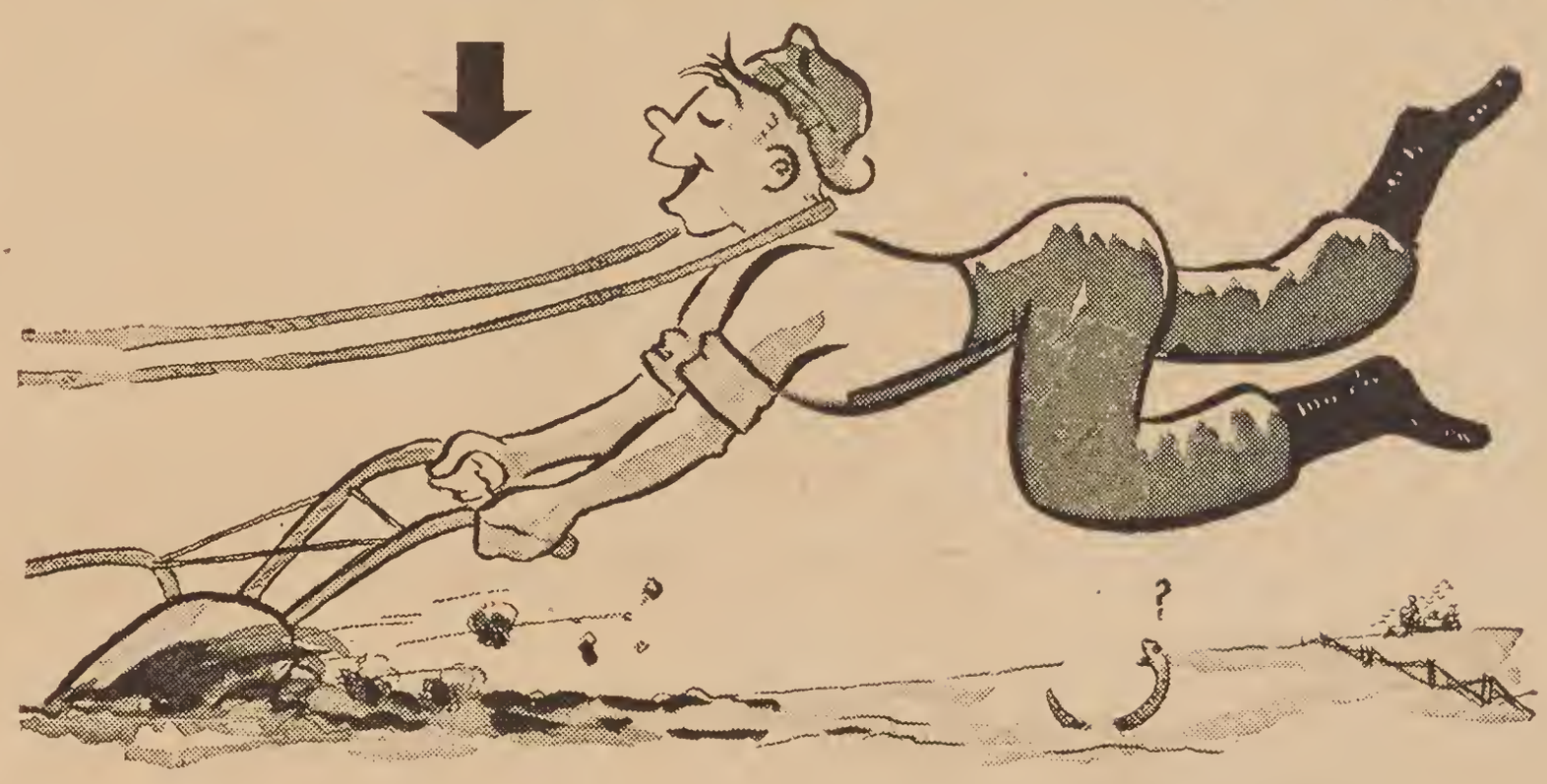

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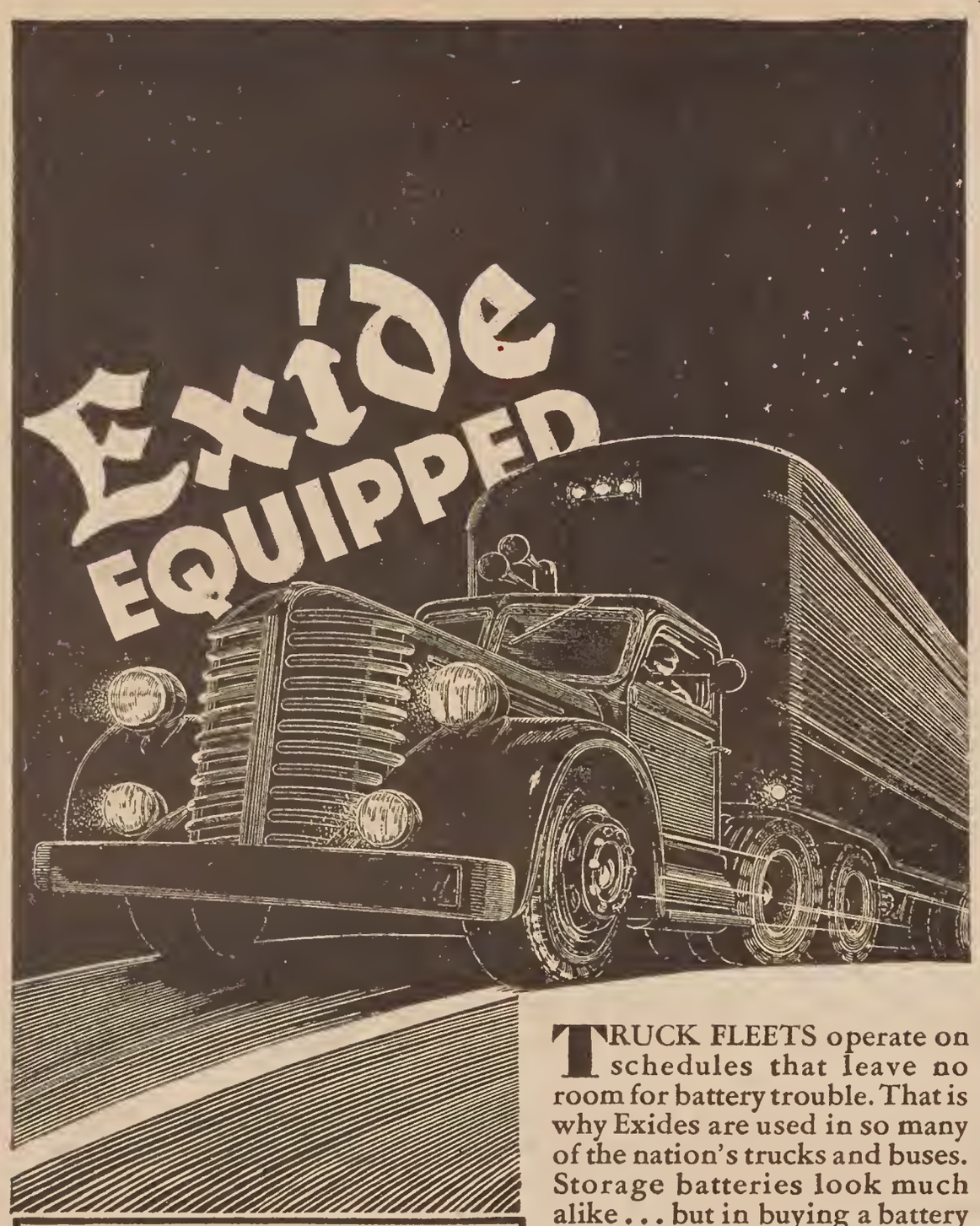

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Horticultural Notes

The much advertised and splendid quality Royal Riviera pear from the Pacific Coast is not strictly a variety, it is a trade name. It happens at the same time, however, that the Doyennê du Comice variety of pear is the only variety which has thus far been furnished under the Royal Riviera trade name, and so people have come to associate the two and have begun to think of the Comice variety as synonymous with Royal Riviera. That the two are distinct can be proved by suggesting that a Comice pear grown to perfection in Oregon might pass the standards to be designated "Royal Riviera" but that there are few if any Comice from most eastern areas which would be able to qualify.

* * * *

Instructions on "apple measles" to Maryland fruit growers by A. F. Vierheller of Maryland recalls that this disease, which is especially troublesome on the Delicious variety, appears as roughened, pimply bark on two year old wood and older parts of the branches, especially in the lower parts of the tree, and may develop as a form of "die-back." About one pound of common borax per bearing tree, applied under the spread of the branches at any time of year, is the remedy. Boron may be toxic in larger quantities, so that one application is sufficient unless the trouble re-appears. Boron is the same material which is being used to control drouth spot in eastern New York and in Australia.

* * * *

A glance at a chart circulated by the Prune Prorate shows just where the western prune deal stands, and gives reason to believe that "the whole prune industry is at the mercy of the AAA for relief." The supply of prunes for 1940, including a carry-over of 53,000 tons, stands at the figure of 255,000 tons, as compared with 241,000 tons in 1939. The domestic market is estimated to be able to take care of 105,000 tons, about the same as last year; but the export market is estimated at only 5,000 tons, as compared with 36,000 tons in 1939 and 91,000 tons in 1938. And so the prospect is that the stablization pool for government relief, Red Cross, export, and so on may have to take 73,000 tons. One of the hopeful signs it is said is that where prune promotion work has been carried on in the East and Middle West sales have increased from 10 to 20 per cent.

* * * *

A. N. Pratt in *Tennessee Horticulture* on a visit to Carolina peach orchards recounts that interest in peaches started in that section when the bottom fell out of the cotton market and when growers were looking for other sources of income. A group visited the North Georgia peach area, became interested in the possibilities of peach culture, planted the first peach orchards in the Spartanburg County area of South Carolina in 1921, and shipped the first carload of peaches in 1924. Individual acreages are not large, mostly 20 to 50 acres; 99 per cent of the orchards being planted on the contour, the lesson in erosion having been learned from observation of what was happening to Georgia peach trees planted on the square. Trees are reported unbelievably uniform in size, shape, and vigor. A common fertilizer practice is to use two pounds of nitrate of soda about the first of March, then four pounds of 4-10-4 after the crop has set. Another practice is to use a 10-0-10 fertilizer in the pre-bloom cultivation, two pounds of nitrate of soda being added in June. Packing equipment is ultra-modern and operating effectively. Insect and disease troubles are at a minimum. Spartanburg County alone has 2,000,000 peach trees, almost half in production, and new plantings continuing at over 100,000 trees a year. Elberta is the principal variety.

The winning all-America rose introductons this year are: Charlotte Armstrong, blood red buds opening to cerise; World's Fair, a blackish-red Floribunda; Chief, very fragrant, with buds resembling Talisman; California, ruddy orange; Apricot Queen; Dickson's Red; and Flash, gleaming orange scarlet climber.

Courtesy, Jackson & Perkins Co.

One of the new large-flowered double climbing roses, known as the Dr. J. H. Nicholas.

Farmers' Market

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New York Harvest Yields

Latest official crop reports disclose that New York State's apple crop this year was hardly more than half that of 1939. The scattering fruits on many trees, with other trees completely bare, and with many apples of small size, gave less fruit than was expected even a month ago. This year's crop is estimated at 12,936,000 bushels as compared with last year's of 24,650,000 bushels. Most severe shortages, in contrast with 1939. were in the important regions bordering Lake Ontario, while the best conditions were in the Hudson Valley.

Wealthy and McIntosh varieties were in especially heavy production last year, and this season were very light in contrast. Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Delicious and Ben Davis were especially light crops, while Northern Spy, though light, were only moderately below last season's small crop. Cortland, one of the new varieties showed up especially well for the season, and Rome Beauty showed less reduction from last year than most varieties.

Grapes in New York, although below average in production, turned out better than earlier estimates. Ripening was later than last season by about 10 days.

Oats and barley in New York threshed out better than was anticipated, though wet weather during harvest did some damage to quality. With 26,660,000 bushels of oats and 3,944,000 bushels of barley, the combined crops were three per cent above 1939 production and 14 per cent above the 10 year average.

Buckwheat, severely frozen in late August in parts of central and southern New York, developed well in those areas where growth continued and a total crop of 2,185,000 bushels compared with the exceptionally light, drought-beaten crop of 1939 and 2,570,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

Corn, which suffered through the season, due to Spring weather which delayed planting, followed by slow growth, and by frosts over large areas in August, was a small crop, the greater proportion of being used for silage, as usual. The total crop on 713,000 acres was 10 per cent less than was produced on 699,000 acres last year, and only 1 per cent above the 10-year average production on 641,000 acres.

On the other hand, the 5,488,000 tons of hay produced this year (some of which was of poor quality due to wet weather at harvest time) was 31 per cent greater than last year's meager crop, and even allowing for the very small carry-over of old hay,the supply available for Winter use is about 20 per cent more than was on hand a year ago.

New York's crop of dry beans matured unusually late, some acreages having been frosted in late August. This late maturity increased the possibility of losses due to possible bad weather during the harvest period. Current estimates of 1,057,000 sacks (equivalent to 100 pounds each) on 151,000 acres compares with 1,134,000 sacks last year on 140,000 acres, and the 10-year average of 10,62,000 sacks.

Favorable growing conditions on Long Island produced a potato crop almost half as great again as last season's. On the muckland areas in up-State sections, production of 1,988,000 bushels is about the same as last year, slightly reduced yields per acre having been offset by increased acreage. In other up-State sections unfavorable conditions resulted in reduced yields and the crop of 12,506,000 buhels in these areas was nearly a fourth less than last year, with many tubers of small size.

This year, 46 per cent of New York potato production was on Long Island. Last year only 31 per cent of the crop was in that location. The State total of 27,090,000 bushels compares with 26,797,000 a year ago and 28,811,000, the 10-year average.

New York produces on the average, more than two-fifths of the cabbage for Fall and Winter use (including kraut cabbage) which is grown in 10 late States. With acreage substantially the same as last year in New York, the State production was placed at 114,500 tons of Domestic type cabbage for market and for kraut, compared wih 91,200 tons last season and 96,200 tons, the year average. P. B. O.

A Straight Talk

Your editorial "The Farm Vote" on page 488 of the September 7 issue interested me very much. I live on a farm and am in close touch with farmers, and also with industry. A large majority in both classes desire a fair deal for all, but conditions have developed that make the majority of good, honest, well-intending voters an all but negligible element in government affairs.

You place the beginning of this situation about 80 years ago. I think you miss the date by about 10 years. The real start at exploiting farmers and many others as well, was made by Jay Gould when he discovered, after the Civil War, that he could make more cash by manipulating government finance than by speculating in stocks. This led to the hard times of 1873 and following years. It was a direct attack upon every legitimate interest in the entire country and should have been met by a united effort of all honest voters.

Instead, the farmers drew apart and developed their farmers' organization, the Grange. A few laborers dropped the idea of a labor organization with membership of everyone except bankers and saloon keepers—the Knights of Labor—and began organizing separate craft unions. Following these movements, various groups in business and industry organized to "get theirs" while the getting was good.

This drop of public and political discussions to the level of class selfishness made politics such a dirty mess that many of our best public-spirited citizens were driven out of party organizations and concluded that all they could do about the situation was to go to church on Sunday and show that they could meet persons from all these groups and avoid any discussion that would create ill feelings and go once a week to prayer meeting and ask the Lord for help in such language as would not antagonize anyone. During all this time, the special interests were making it impossible for the highest type of statesmen to be elected to office because to get the votes meant promises to so many groups that honesty was impossible.

This has resulted in the politicians gaining complete control of all local means of discussing public issues. There is no opportunity for those who would develop into patriotic leaders and statesmen to make a start or even to be heard.

If the Grange and churches would open their doors and encourage an absolutely impartial opportunity for discussion of all public questions, there would soon develop an understanding of public issues. Desirable leaders would become known to the voters and be able to win elections and put through the needed legislation. Farmers must take as much interest in seeing that other groups have a square deal as in looking out for their special interests, and this applies to all other groups. They should turn down completely the office seeker who tries to get votes by appeals to special groups. Better conditions will come when our legislators deal with fundamental principles that affect all groups, and not before. This they will do when all groups are brought together in open free discussions and work out demands for such fundamental legislation. Farmers can have a square deal whenever they will go about getting it in the right manner; otherwise conditions will grow worse until some group attempts to secure what it wants by force. F. H. S.

Erie County, Penna.

4-H Forestry

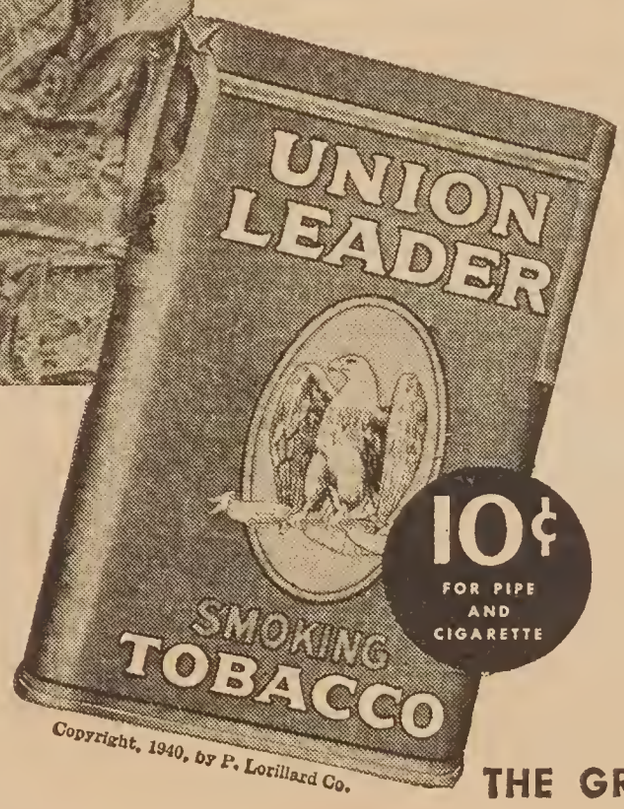
A St. Lawrence County boy, John Hale, son of Judge and Mrs. Horace Hale, of Canton, N. Y. holds a unique record in his work on the 4-H Forestry project. He has a perfect stand of trees according to a statement by Bert J. Rogers, St. Lawrence County Club Agent. John planted 1,000 Douglas Fir trees and every tree is living and has made a good growth. Although many boys have made an average of 95-99 per cent, Mr. Rogers has never seen a 100 per cent stand and considers it quite a record for St. Lawrence County.

As a result of his excellent showing, John, and Harland Rickter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Rickter, Richville; and Gordon Storie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Storie, Gouverneur, also chosen on their work in the 4-H Forestry project, were sent on the Adiorndack 4-H Forestry project. E. R.

CHAMPIONS on the Farm

Speaking of Champions . . .

Champ Pitzer is one of the many farm champions who vote Union Leader the champion among tobaccos—for pipe or cigarette. Says Lawrence Pitzer, "Union Leader scores high with me. I've smoked enough Union Leader to *know* it's a mild, mellow tobacco that really satisfies."



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When Lawrence Pitzer clinched his fifth Indiana corn husking championship October 27th, 1939, he set a new state record of 34.564 bushels—which, if you know your corn husking, is a man's size 80-minute performance. Pitzer battled his way to victory on a soggy, rain-soaked field against the toughest kind of competition—fifteen contestants, including two former state champions.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SMOKE

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

The American People Vote

IN reelecting Franklin D. Roosevelt to a third term as President of the United States, a slight majority of the American people might appear to have been more influenced by the fear of changing leadership amid the continuing European crises and by the personality of the man himself, rather than by the possible consequences to our democratic forms in disregarding the "no third term" tradition. There were, however, two major factors contributing to Mr. Roosevelt's reelection. One was the 2,500,000 majority given him by the Southern States; the other, the large number of government office holders and their families, totalling well over 1,000,000 in voting power. Actually, therefore, with the national majority now estimated at about 4,500,000 out of a total 50,000,000, and with no account being taken of the W.P.A. and relief ballots, the final result cannot be interpreted as any positive rejection by the people of one of this country's most sacred traditions.

On any count, it was a close race, much closer than four years ago or eight years ago. This size of the vote indicates an increased interest and enthusiasm on the part of all the people in the affairs of government. That is a healthy sign, indicating that the Administration has the opportunity of unifying an enlightened and enlivened electorate into an all-powerful, working democracy. For the welfare and preservation of this nation along the lines on which it was created and has reached great strength and prosperity, we hope that this course is adopted. Specifically, we hope

That no one in the Administration will take it upon himself to adjudge the election results as a mandate, or blank check, from the people.

That Mr. Roosevelt himself will urge the prompt enactment of a constitutional amendment limiting the presidential term.

That all will realize that this nation wants peace, not war; and further wants a strong, non-political national defense program behind which business, agriculture and labor can and will unite to a man

That the practical and experienced realists will take precedence over the social theorists and planners.

That the vote of the solid bloc of corn, wheat and hog States will be recognized for what it truly stands—a disapproval by farmers of the "economy of scarcity" policies of the AAA.

That the relief system will be purged of all political parasites.

That "spending our way to prosperity" will be discarded in favor of "taxes are earned in the sweat of every man's brow."

That all attempts to place class against class, leading inevitably to resentment and disunity, will be discouraged and rejected.

That the political machines will be broken up and the bosses relegated to their proper position.

That more confidence will be placed in the judgment and ability of the people and of their elected representatives, rather than placing in an appointed government official or bureau the power of life and death over a business, a farm, or a labor union.

We know that the present Administration, now to continue for four more years, has the power to achieve these reforms and to do so immediately. Certainly, by eliminating those policies of the past that were unsound and by turning themselves to the cause of peace and to a general strengthening of this country's powers and resources, they will quickly unite all of the people, regardless of party, and thus more easily and effectively attain our common goal of a general prosperity and healthy business revival. We hope that Mr. Roosevelt, his Cabinet and the Congress will take full and prompt advantage of this opportunity.

Diversification for the East

EVERY section of the country has its advantages and its disadvantages. Extensive, low-cost operations keep the wheat farmer of the Middle West going; home-grown and low-cost corn are the advantages which the Iowa hog-raiser enjoys; high yields, uniformity, and excellent pack are the assets of the Washington fruit sections; warm, open Fall seasons and factors favorable to maturity of choice varieties of grapes keep grape culture alive in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State; and so it goes from one section of the country to the other. What is it that the East enjoys that is its capital investment and upon which it should bank heaviest?.

Speaking in broad terms, the advantages are those of proximity to a great consuming population and the conditions which favor diversification. The East has too long tried to imitate other sections. There has been too much said about "Why do we in the East not do what they do in the West?" without stopping to realize that the East has advantages and opportunities which the West does not enjoy, and vice versa. Imitation is a poor policy.

Here in the East there are opportunities in milk and in dairy products, in fruit and vegetables, in cabbage for sauerkraut, in poultry, in livestock feeding, in flowers, in ornamentals and nursery stock, and in soy beans, wheat, and a general line of farm products. Further there is the choice of a roadside market, a local market, a distant market and outlets through canning, freezing, and various forms of processing. And all of this fails to consider subsistence farming, now growing at an ever increasing rate, and the opportunity of combing some small industry or avocation with limited farm operations.

Instead of looking at the green hills far away, instead of imitating the advantages of another section, instead of reaching out to the public treasury for subsidy, the thing to do is to look close to home, measure the opportunities which are there, take full advantage of the situation, and most of all do not overlook the opportunities that diversification offers in a broader economic structure of more even distribution of labor, income, and market possibilities.

Cheap Chicanery

CLINTON DAVISON, Jr., an economist, says that all Europe may abandon the gold standard after the war without affecting the value of our great accumulation of gold because, he says, the United States will continue to fix the value of gold and buy it to create a large export balance continually. This means that the U. S. Government will continue to buy gold with borrowed money to put in a vault. This will give Europe a big credit surplus. For this, Europe will buy our food, machinery and anything it wants. The effect would be that Europe would get what it bought with that big credit surplus, all for nothing. We would pay interest on the borrowed money and sooner or later would be required to pay the debt.

Mr. Davison expects that this country will continue to be run by innocent dupes without intelligence enough to realize that they are duping themselves and cheating Americans by subsidizing crooks, who plunder the people of a nation for their own profit.

Politicians and bureaucrats may devise tricks of that sort, and get away with them for a time, but the scheme wouldn't fool the average horse trader.

"Should Apples Be Taxed?"

I have read the editorial in your October 19 issue "Should apples be taxed?" Of course apples should not be taxed.

Some people say that they should be taxed to pay for "promotion work." "Promotion" is good. It has all the odor of an old time "promoter" who seeks to flim-flam the public.

Who wants to tax apples? The man who is going to get something out of the tax. Does the fruit grower want his apples taxed? Can he pass this tax on to the unsuspecting public? Does the consumer want his food taxed?

And what does this "promotion work" consist of? Bally-hoo. Trying to persuade the consumer to buy "my gold brick." If I, as a "promoter" (it used to be called faker), can persuade you to buy something I have to sell, I have gained a good fat salary. What have you gained? Have you gained anything by buying my product in preference to some other article just as good as mine? Society has gained somewhat, I admit, because I have been taken off the unemployment rolls. If I plan it right, I can develop new outlets for my product in the south "while I spend the Winter there." And so I organize the growers into "Apples Incorporated" for which they voluntarily (at first) pay one cent a bushel to Incorporated.

The managers of some giant chain store agree to display apples instead of oranges, and by an "intensive drive" we sell more apples this season than last and the orange people sell less oranges.

Next year "Oranges Incorporated" puts on a more intensive drive and consequently, more oranges than apples sold. Now our little one cent tax is too small and so "Apples Incorporated" earnestly recommends a two cent tax this season and a law to compel all the little apple growers to pay this amount.

And so the tax grows till some day it mounts to seven or eight cents a bushel (or more) to compete with "Oranges Incorporated" who tax themselves 10 cents a bushel. After all what has been gained? Who pays the bill of this wasteful program? R. W. R.

Upper Darby, Penna.

[Eds.—Here is a live topic for all growers. Our editorial evoked this spontaneous response from R. W. R. The important problem of taxation for promotional work should be carefully reviewed from all angles and the matter thoroughly aired.]

What Farmers Say

Whether Hitler arrives here or not we dairymen are ruled by a Dictator, the Borden Company. With good pastures this time of year milk is unusually plentiful. Therefore to keep up the retail prices, which are based on "scarcity," the creamery has a cute little way of throwing back on the dairyman now and then a can or so of his product, claiming that the temperature isn't right, or it is flaky or has an odor or what they will. Their President meanwhile is drawing a larger salary than the Chief Executive of U. S. A., and babies of the poor are crying for milk and the struggling dairymen get back on their hands more than they can dispose of or have time to handle in any way. It is an insult to the honest over-worked keeper of cows, but there is no redress under Borden's dictatorship. Is it any wonder that there are wars in the world? S. M.

Massachusetts.

Your RURAL NEW-YORKER is worth its weight in gold. We love it. My husband and I devour every word of it; so easy to understand and so much wealth of advice and information contained in every issue. MRS. P. A. L.

Your paper is a Godsend to anyone who tries to make sense out of the agricultural situation and is one of the few publications left to us farmers which represents the American tradition. J. B. D.

Brevities

THE Massachusetts cranberry crop is 50,000 barrels less than in 1939.

THE world cotton crop for the 1940-41 season is expected to be about 50,000,000 bales. The United States produces half of this.

THE University of Wisconsin has a home study course on "Everyday Citizenship." It sounds useful. Everyday citizenship and everday religion are good materials to build into society.

THIS National 4-H Club pledge is a good one for all of us to take: "My head to clearer thinking; my heart to greater loyalty; my hands to larger service; and my health to better living."

THE total potato area of this country this year was 3,295,700 acres, or about 2,000 above 1939. Indicated yield is 389,091,000 bushels. Prices at shipping points are reported at 50 to 95 cents per 100 pounds.

"TODAY is a new beginning. As I let go of all limiting ideas, all thoughts of the past, and lay hold of fresh new creative ideas, I am blessed with new faith and strength. I am refreshed and filled with new inspiration, new ideas, and new enthusiasm to press forward toward my good." CHARLES FILLMORE.

HERE is the way Prof. Willard C. Thompson sizes up the turkey marketing situation: "National Election Day is the right time for the start of this truly American dinner plan because the turkeys are primed and ready. Armistice Day is the second day and November 21, Thanksgiving Day, by proclamation, is the third. Then comes November 28, which might have been Thanksgiving, then Christmas, New Years, Lincoln's birthday and lastly, Washington's birthday. By this time, the turkey market should be ready for its own holiday."

Dealer Spread Hits New High

A RECENT announcement of price increases by Borden and Sheffield, working as usual in unison, has disappointed and angered New York dairymen. The great majority, continually and keenly alive to the dealer control and intrigue in the Federal Order, are pointing out that their original judgment has been justified, and more important, that there must now be an overhauling of the entire set-up through the constructive efforts of united dairymen. The few who had faintly hoped that the Federal and State authorities might assist them in getting a fair price for their milk, have had their faith sorely tried and are now thoroughly disillusioned. And why not?

As of November 1, the retail price of milk was increased by the monopoly from 14½ to 15¼ cents a quart. First, this is the highest price for doorstep delivery in the past ten years. Second, it increases, by 15 cents a cwt. more, the ever increasing dealer spread on Class 1 fluid milk. Because this price has been raised under the Federal Order from $2.45 to $2.65 a cwt. for the months of November and December, dealers have raised the consumer bottle price 35 cents a cwt. This brings the total increase in dealer spread under the Federal Order-Bargaining Agency regime to $1.31 cents a cwt. in the past three and one-half years.

When Milk Control ended in April, 1937, the Class 1 price was $2.90 a cwt., the consumer price 13 cents a quart, or $6.11 a cwt. — a dealer spread of $3.21.

When the Federal Order went into effect in September, 1938, the Class 1 price was $2.45, the consumer price was 14¾ cents a quart, or $6.46 a cwt.—a dealer spread of $4.01.

Last Winter, the Class 1 price under the Federal Order was $2.82, the consumer price was 15 cents a quart, or $7.05 a cwt.—a dealer spread of $4.23.

For the past six months, the Class 1 price under the Federal Order has been $2.45, the consumer price 14½ cents a quart, or $6.82 a cwt.—a dealer spread of $4.37.

Effective November 1, 1940, the Class 1 price under the Federal Order is fixed at $2.65, the consumer price at 15¼ cents a quart, or $7.17 a cwt.—a dealer spread of $4.52.

Thus, in the past three and one-half years the dealer spread on Class 1 fiuid milk has risen from $3.21 to $4.52, an increase of $1.31 a cwt., or 2.8 cents a quart.

In addition to pocketing this extra swag at the expense of producers, the monopoly has also done a neat little piece of chiselling on consumers. In November, 1939, when the retail price was increased to 15 cents, the Big-3 sought to disguise their chicanery by announcing a "new and revolutionary method of home delivery" in the form of a two quart paper container in which milk could be bought for 27 cents or 13½ cents a quart, a saving of 1½ cents a quart, Again, just last September when Approved Milk went on the market, consumers were given the opportunity to buy two quart container milk for 25 cents, or 12½ cents a quart, two cents a quart below the 14½ cents bottle price, if purchased daily; otherwise the price was 13 cents.

Now, effective November 1, the chiselling process, at which the monopoly is so adept, has started again, this time on the two quart container prices. Hereafter, with milk selling at 15¼ cents per quart bottle, the price for container milk has been fixed at 28 cents, or 14 cents a quart. Gone, therefore, is the one-half cent a quart discount for daily purchases and gone likewise is the "new and revolutionary method" guaranteed a year ago to save the consumer three cents on every two quarts.

Last month, Mayor LaGuardia made a trip upstate to quiet troubled waters. He promised that equity to dairymen would be achieved under the Federal Order and that he would see to it they would get an increase in their blended price without any increase in the present consumer price. Actually, just the reverse has happened. The consumers are now being forced to pay more and there is no assurance from anyone that the farmers' November milk check, which he will not receive until December 25, will be any higher than previously. At the time of the Mayor's talk at Utica, we questioned the validity of his position. In view of his silence since the recent November 1 Big-3 swindle, we still question its validity; this time more seriously.

Getting the Fruit to Market

IT has been pointed out in these columns before that no baker would permit a loaf of stale bread to remain on a retail shelf for sale to the consumer as a first-class product, nor would the dairyman (even though regulatory laws permitted) allow a bottle of souring milk to go to the consumer. Yet the fruit grower repeatedly washes his hands of his product when he turns it over to a buyer, and fails to realize that what may happen later, may seriously affect his future business.

Now comes a report from F. A. Harper of Cornell University showing that in a survey of eastern markets in 1939, most of the fruit below No. 1 quality was below quality as a result of loss of condition during marketing, rather than poor quality at picking time. That is, apples on the lower grade classification were there because of over-ripeness, scald, decay and the like. It is pointed out that of the entire 1939 New York apple crop, including the part now sold on the fresh-fruit market, 69 per cent was No. 1 or better. Moreover, only about 40 per cent of the total New York crop went to market for distribution as fresh fruit. Accordingly, it would seem that no important quantity of fruit for consumption as fresh fruit was below No. 1 quality at picking time.

This is encouraging information insofar as it points to the improvement in the quality of fruit being put up by the producer. But, and here is one of the biggest problems facing the industry today — How to get quality fruit to the ultimate consumer?

If the grade at packing means little or nothing at the time the final sale is made to the ultimate consumer, then the attempt to force the original grade to be marked on all fruit offered the consumer does not answer the problem. To have the retailer himself grade and mark each lot of fruit would be more nearly correct, but is not feasible. Competition in fruits is severe enough without inviting sales resistance by making it difficult for retailers to sell fruit.

How then can this problem be solved? Only by the growers themselves awakening to the fact that it is not enough for them to pack and grade fruit to meet the jobbers' needs. They must somehow see the fruit through to the ultimate consumer. If they have retail sales outlets, well and good. If they have none, they must band themselves together in grower-controlled movements, such as the Apple Institute movement, to see that their product is properly merchandized, that the consumer is satisfied, and that the repeat order will be forthcoming not only this season but in the seasons that lie ahead. Only in this way will fundamental problems be solved and will the fruit industry in the East be placed on a firm footing.

Smaller Milk Returns

MY milk goes to Borden's plant at Marathon, N. Y., operated by the Dairymen's League. Following is the price received for the last two monthly payments in 1939 and 1940 for 100 lbs. of 3.5 per cent milk:

August 1940	$1.65
September 1940	1.85
August 1939	1.765
September 1939	1.985

What I want to make clear is that I received 25 cents a 100 lbs. more for the two months of 1939 than I received in 1940.

The average "uniform" 201-210 mile zone price for the two months of 1940 was $1.865 and for the same two months of 1939, $1.985.

The stuffing of the ballot boxes in the referendum brought no benefits to producers despite all the howling and promising. For the benefit of the official organ and the subsidized paper there are in our union meetings no "reds" and none are yellow. We admit that the "Big-3" and the monopoly lords of the Federal-State crowd got their band wagon on the street ahead of us, but the time is coming when those champions will drink milk whey, it may quench their thirst, and reduce the surplus. E. B.B.

America the Beautiful

ON parents, teachers and youth leaders rests the heavy responsibility of preparing the youth of today for defense of our civilization tomorrow. Upon what sure foundation can we build for loyalty to the principles of liberty and freedom that are the core of our democracy? How safeguard our youth against the insidious propaganda of totalitarianism? The basic essential is of course one's own faith in the democratic idea coupled with enthusiasm for the privileges under which we live. Indispensable also is a definite devotion to the land whose wealth of natural resources has made possible our growth as a great democratic nation.

But upon what foundation in the child's mind shall we build for patriotism? We wish to go deeper than mere elicitation of satisfactory response in words and make sure that within the inmost fiber of his being the child possesses love of country, not love of America as an abstract idea but of his own America, his portion of America, the environment in which he lives and moves each day. If he is to experience this love of country, the child must contact natural beauty, be aware of it and be warmed and comforted by it; he must know at first hand the liberality and bounty of nature's response to such activities as cultivation of the land and planting of seeds; and he must be led to observe the forms of nature and to inquire into their significance. Glimpsing nature's far-reaching harmony and the inter-relationships of familiar and everyday forms is essential to the child's grasp of the meaning of America, a land of opportunity, a land of bounty, a land of freedom, a land so blessed by nature as to warrant our faith in it as a perpetual stronghold of liberty.

Only through fortifying our youth with an understanding of the natural forces to which we owe all that we call civilization, can we expect from them the safe-guarding of our resources and of our democracy. Theirs is the task of rebuilding where earlier generations, including our own, have destroyed. With one-third of the fertile topsoil that has produced our prosperity irrevocably lost, we must call on youth to enlist in the war on waste. Each can have a definite part in the prevention of further loss, in restoring and maintaining America the Beautiful. And we may be certain that each will then be quick and steadfast in its defense.

The child is ready for guidance in nature study and conservation. He possesses an instinctive curiosity about every thing that lives and grows or that has form and color. He can readily grasp man's dependence on food-making plants for existence, the indispensability of forests as protectors of agriculture and of waterways, the preciousness of topsoil, *provided* always that these concepts follow naturally upon his own observations and experiences in the world of outdoors. On the other hand. he can learn these words parrot-wise and be letter-perfect with all the answers without sensing their meaning and importance. It is for us to build for conservation through helping the child to enlarged opportunity for outdoor experiences, to scientific interpretation of those experiences and to definite achievement in some phase of conservation of natural resources.

The Conservation Forum of Buffalo and Western New York purposes to assemble and publish information on the teaching of conservation in our schools during 1940-41. It is planned to include outstanding reports of school and grade projects relating to any of our natural resources. The Education Committee invites correspondence from teachers and pupils throughout the year relating to their adventures in the realms of nature study, gardening, beautification and conservation..

Parent-Teacher Associations, Garden Clubs and other organizations that find ways to cooperate with the schools in forwarding education for conservation can assist in this task. For a more beautiful America, for a better understanding of America's needs and for closer association of children with nature, the cooperation of all is sought because it is so necessary. MABEL H. JAMES.

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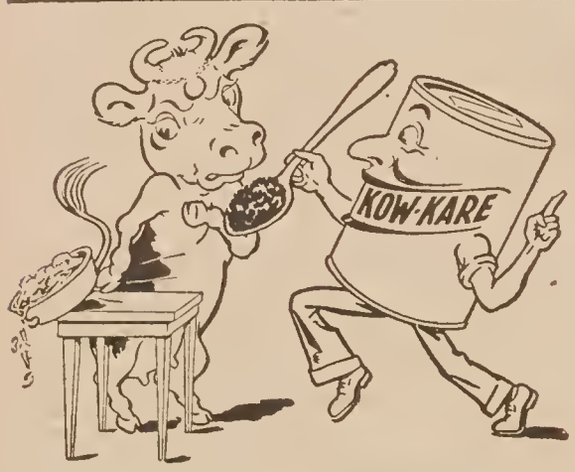

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Live Stock and Dairy

Work at the Ohio Station

By R. W. Duck

With its many good highways, beautiful groves of trees, diversity of livestock enterprises, gently rolling land, and fertile fields Ohio farmers can be justly proud of their Buckeye State. Again in Ohio as at the other Stations visited during the past season in the Central West I found farmers and feeders especially interested and concerned regarding the influence and greater utilization possibilities for grass and roughage in their production programs. Hybrid and open-pollinated corn and their respective feeding values again came in for discussion. As a result station investigators have been giving these matters their most careful study.

Dairy Cattle

While visiting with Professors Hayden and Monroe we discussed the investigational work which has recently been conducted at Wooster by Drs. C. F. Monroe and W. E. Krauss relative to the relationship of fat content in the dairy ration to milk and butterfat production.

The investigation stated in part that, in this test, grain mixtures containing 4.7, 3.5, and 2.7 per cent fat were compared in a feeding trial to determine whether these different fat levels influenced milk or butterfat production. The different levels of fat were obtained by using either soybeans, 41 per cent (expeller) soybean oil meal, or 44 per cent (browned extracted) soybean oil meal. Only natural feeds and by-product feeds available on the market were included in the rations. The grain was fed at the rate of 1 pound to 3⅓ pounds of milk produced by Holstein cows. The roughages used consisted of first or second cutting alfalfa hay, and approximately 30 pounds of corn silage per day. For the first preliminary period and for the first third of the first trial, clover-alfalfa silage was fed.

The feeding program consisted of a 50-day preliminary period in which all the cows were fed the same basal mixture, which was the high fat grain. At the end of this period, the cows were divided into three groups. One of these was continued on the basal mixture; a second was started on the medium-fat, and a third on the low-fat mixture. The feeding of these three different grain mixtures was continued for 110 days. The trial results show small differences of no significance. The high-fat group led in the production of four per cent milk in the first trial but was last in the second trial. The medium group was last in the first trial and first in the second trial. The low fat group was a good second in both trials. When the results are combined, therefore, the three rations show practically identical results. Indications are therefore that milk and butterfat production was just as good when the cows were fed a grain mixture containing 2.7 per cent fat as when they were fed mixtures containing 3.5 or 4.7 per cent. As the investigation stated, these results should not be interpreted to mean that fat has no function in milk production; however they do show that fat in the grain ration between the levels used in these experiments (2.7 — 4.7 per cent) did not materially influence either milk or butterfat production.

Beef Cattle

With ground soybeans which contain an average of over 17 per cent fat selling at the same price per ton as ground oats, while linseed oil meal, corn, wheat bran and barley were all selling at approximately similar price per ton in our feed markets as of July, 1940, they presented the greatest feed puzzle paradox which has ever occurred in our history. It would appear for the immediate present and possible long continued future that high protein and fat content of feeds will be our cheapest ingredients as related to total digestible nutrient contents. Continued loss of exports plus new experimental developments with atmospheric urea, will probably still further depress these by-product feeds, if such a situation continues we must be prepared to take full advantage of this changed feed situation and carefully consider the feeding possibilities as interpreted in terms of these higher protein content feeds. Regardless of how the feed and grain markets may fluctuate, roughage, forage, and grass will probably still continue to represent the lowest cost source for total digestible nutrients.

These Duroc-Jersey shoats are making good gains on an experimental qualitative protein test at the Ohio Station, Wooster. They receive self-fed ground yellow corn, supplemented with cottonseed meal and soybean oil meal, plus minerals and alfalfa pasture.

Director Paul Gerlaugh has for many years been a leader in practical steer feeding investigations. His recent studies conducted with C. W. Gay relative to reducing the corn and increasing the hay content of rations for fattening yearling steers show from a summary of three years results that there are important considerations for such possible plans. All groups were fed an average of 240 days, from an average initial weight of a little under 700 pounds. The steers on full-feed consumed an average daily ration per head of, corn-and-cob meal 13.3 lbs., protein supplement 1.5 lbs., corn silage 13.7 lbs., and legume hay 3.2 lbs. Those on three-fourths full-feed consumed an average of corn-and-cob meal 10.1 lbs., supplement 1.5 lbs., silage 14.1 lbs., hay 6.2 lbs. The steers on one-half full-feed received an average daily ration of corn-and-cob meal 6.72 lbs., supplement 1.5 lbs., silage 14.2 lbs., hay 8.7 lbs. Their respective feed requirements to produce 100 pounds gain were, full-fed, corn-and-cob meal 696 lbs., supplement 78 lbs., silage 719 lbs., hay 169 lbs.; three-fourths full-fed, corn-and-cob meal 564 lbs., supplement 83 lbs., silage 790 lbs., hay 347 lbs.; one-half full-fed, corn-and-cob meal 399 lbs., supplement 88 lbs., silage 843 lbs., hay 517 lbs. The average gain on pigs following per group of 12 steers per year was 392 pounds for the full-feds, 295 lbs. for the three-fourths feds, and 197 lbs. for the half-feds.

Based on these results it is seen that 5 lbs. of supplement, 71 lbs. of silage, and 78 lbs. of hay saved 132 lbs. of corn-and-cob meal in producing 100 lbs. gain, comparing average results between the full-fed steers and the half-fed grain group. The average difference in selling price between these two groups per hundred pounds liveweight was 38 cents more in favor of the full-feds. Comparing the one-half full-fed group with the full-fed group shows that it required 10 lbs. of supplement, 124 lbs. of silage, and 348 lbs. of legume hay to replace 297 lbs. of corn-and-cob meal for each 100 lbs. gain produced. The difference in selling price between these two groups averaged $1.15 per hundred pounds in favor of the full-feds. Regardless of market quotations the question of availability would be an important influencing factor in making practical application of the possibilities of these various methods. If it was necessary to purchase grain, while hay and silage were home-raised and available then their respective monetary replacement values would be materially greater in actual returns than in the case of figuring all feeds at market price.

Sheep

Professor D. S. Bell, in charge of sheep at the Ohio Station, is well known among Eastern sheepman. On several occasions he has been guest speaker at various meetings, his talks have always been practical and timely. His recent studies are of interest to lamb feeders especially those considering the value and limitations of molasses feeding. For the third successive year the feeding of 0.3 pound of cane molasses to lambs has reduced the incidence of death from so-called "over-eating" disease or "apoplexy." In these tests the basal comparative ration used was shelled yellow corn, 0.15 pound of protein supplement, clover hay, and 1.25 pounds of corn silage per head daily, for feeder lambs having an initial weight of about 60 pounds.

In the last test, recently completed, the lambs which had received no molasses as an addition to the basal ration mentioned sustained a 16 per cent rate of mortality from "apoplexy." While a few lambs have died in the molasses-fed lots such loss has been comparatively small, during the last test no losses were sustained with the molasses fed lambs. One group was fed the basal ration until some of the lambs died from "apoplexy," molasses at the rate of 0.3 pound per head daily was then added and no more losses were experienced. The replacement value

These Percheron mares and fillies like the shade on a sunny Summer day at the Pentoila Stock Farm of G. A. Dix and Sons, Delaware, Ohio.

of molasses from a strictly nutritional consideration is not quite the equivalent of corn, pound for pound, however, as evidenced by these tests its value is apparently far beyond a strictly nutritional consideration, due to the beneficial physiologic properties which it seems to possess. In all tests the molasses was fed by pouring it over the grain or silage in a tight bottomed trough.

Several western New York lamb feeders of my acquaintance follow the practice of adding molasses daily in small amounts, gradually increasing such allowance until the lambs are placed on a self-feeder basis for molasses. A tight trough with a plank fastened about six inches above to prevent throwing and wasting the molasses has been found satisfactory. If hand-fed some have found it advantageous to mix the molasses with approximately equal parts warm water just prior to feeding in order to facilitate pouring, especially during cold weather.

Experiments with internal parasites of sheep at the Ohio Station showed that most such parasites will live over and retain their viability on permanent pasture for at least 220 days, including the winter season. The internal sheep parasites which lived over for the test period mentioned included, common sheep stomach worm, encysting stomach worm, tapeworm, whipworm, Trichostrongylus, and Nematodirus; the latter two are small, round worms parasitic in the intestinal tract. The flock used to infest the experimental plot was known to be infested with hookworms and nodular worms, in addition to the six parasites named, but neither of these was recovered from the clean experimental lambs used to later graze the infested areas, after the rest period mentioned of 220 days. The results suggest, therefore, that these two species may have lost their viability during this period of time.

In a test at the Ohio Station to ascertain comparative efficiency with the then known effective anthelmintics their respective ratings were as follows, 1st., tetrachlorethylene, this may be obtained commercially under the trade name, Nema capsules; 2nd., a combination drench consisting of 1 per cent copper sulfate in combination with 1 per cent of 40 per cent nicotine sulfate; 3rd., copper sulfate, 1.5 per cent solution; 4th., sodium arsenite compound; 5th., nicotine sulfate, 1.5 per cent solution of 40 per cent nicotine sulfate. Alternating tetrachlorethylene with any of these efficient vermifuges is recommended as being desirable, and more effective.

Hogs

The day I called at the Ohio Station, Professor W. L. Robison was selecting pigs for a protein test. "Robbie" is one of our best investigators relative to swine nutritional and breeding problems. Current experimental work which has sufficiently progressed to show some differences include a test regarding different protein levels for fattening pigs. This is to answer the question some feeders raise that their hogs died from protein poisoning. This test which had been running for seven weeks showed no bad results from rations containing as high as 54 per cent protein content except for some scouring. However, the ration containing nine per cent protein had so far proven the most efficient and economical. In a fattening cross-breeding test no significant differences had been observed at the end of the first seven weeks between single crosses and triple-crosses with fattening pigs.

Tests with the new Crystal Violet vaccine for prevention of hog cholera showed that such vaccine-treated pigs appeared to be entirely immune when exposed to hog cholera infection within 14 to 45 days after vaccine administration. When the exposures were made 75 to 90 days after treatment, the results were not so satisfactory. No spread of hog cholera from vaccine-treated pigs to other cholera-susceptible swine held in the same pen was observed in any of the tests. The resistance to hog cholera appeared to be no different in vaccine-treated pigs from immunized and nonimmunized sows.

The Ohio tests with open-pollinated and hybrid corn show the average worth of the hybrid corn in the comparisons conducted was 2.4 per cent less than that of the open-pollinated corn. The pigs fed the hybrid corn required an average of eight days more time than those on the open-pollinated corn to be equally finished for marketing. The varieties of open-pollinated corn used in these tests were, Clarage, Woodburn, and Golden Surprise. The hybrid varieties tested included, U. S. 52, Ia. 939, W17, and K23. The hybrid corn used were lighter in color, higher in moisture, and a little lower in protein content than the open-pollinated varieties used. In a palatibility test the corn low in moisture proved to be the most palatable. Mold, and maturity are possible flavor factors relative to influencing palatability. When the moisture content of all corn used was reduced to 15.5 per cent no appreciable difference in consumption was observed.

At the Rhode Island Station

The primary aim of an agricultural experiment station is to make research into matters pertaining to the farming of a state and translate the results into practice so far as they may apply to farm needs.

The Rhode Island Station, at Kingston, has been doing this successfully for over 50 years. The general farmers, horticulturists, vegetable gardeners, dairy and poultry interests believe in the station and work with it. As an outsider expressed it to me, "the station has a good set-up for the work"—a brief statement that has a lot of meaning.

There are about 365 acres in the college campus and station farm, approximately 100 acres are used in the farm experimental work. The main projects outside livestock interests are field crops, market gardening, fruits and extensive research into grasses for lawns and putting greens on golf courses. For the last 10 years a greenskeepers' field day has been held at the station annually to study the facts about these grasses and their handling. The many beautiful lawns on farms and village places, as well as estates and amusement areas, are tributes to what has been learned in these station tests.

The market garden research work is revived and planned through cooperation with the market gardeners' associations and members of the Station staff. This puts a thoroughly practical stamp on what is done in the way of soils, fertilizers, varieties, etc.

About 75 cows are kept in the dairy barns, which are equipped with milking machines and modern appliances. Rhode Island produces more than half of the milk consumed in the State, which contains several large cities. Some of these dairy farms comprise land that is too expensive to provide complete pasture during the season. Hence feeding becomes a question of economics as to the relative value of roughage produced on the farm and grain concentrates. The Station is studying this matter to learn where the proper balance is under various conditions. The value of alfalfa and legume-grass mixtures is well recognized. Some plots of this mixed roughage, under test for seven years have been averaging three tons per acre, 40 per cent alfalfa. A number of alfalfa breeding experiments are under way. More work will be done on several crosses that give promise of winter hardiness. W. W. H.

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2 years old, Sire Konbellcar, Dam Maretta, dark grey, weight 1,700 lbs. Must sell him to make room. also a weanling colt, Sire Locarno, Dam Ruth L. Apply to Thomas Johnson, Mgr., Tilly Foster, N. Y.

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Of Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle. Free on request. Apply Maryland Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, College Park, Md., or Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Ithaca, New York.

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Indian Masterpiece Lad No. 777963 born Nov. 26, 1937
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HOW many cold, blustery winter days would you have liked to do some baking but found that you had no yeast on hand and a trip to the store impossible? Or how many times have you been ready to bake, only to find yourself with *useless frozen* yeast? Even worse, have you unwittingly used yeast that had been *frozen* and then *thawed out* and found yourself with a baking failure?

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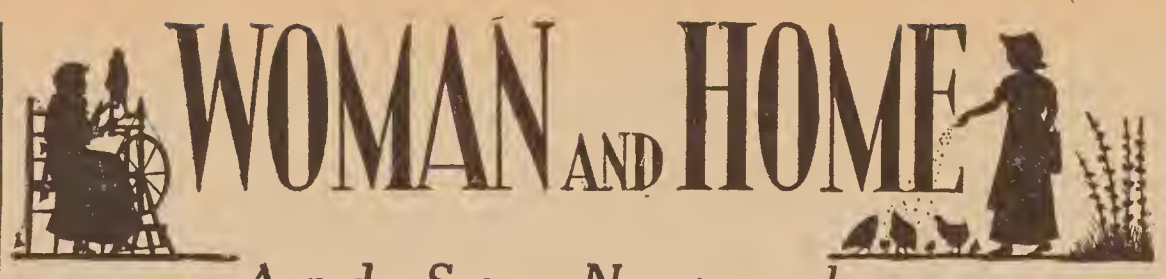


And So, November

Nut-brown November, and Thanksgiving,
Family reunions and kind old friends,
The brewing of coffee, the community sing,
These are November trends.

Nut-Brown November, time to give praise
For a summer of peace and well-being,
Time, to pray for future days
To our God, who is all-seeing.

Ruth C. Deitz

Earning Money at Home

Some time ago one reader told of her experiences earning money at home and hoped that other readers might also report their successes.

Always to be taken into consideration is the fact that methods of earning in one section cannot be resorted to in another. Nevertheless an original idea or an unusual quality of a product will bring customers to your door though you may not live near town or main highways.

For some years I lived in sections of New England where during the Autumn months many women picked ferns from the wooded lands on their farms and sold them to dealers who placed them in cold storage to supply florists for the Winter trade. Packed in neat piles of 25 in a bunch and tied by a special method these bunches averaged about one cent each. The outdoor work was enjoyable and tidy sums were earned during the "fern picking" season.

When my two youngsters commenced school attendance I, too, was amazed to see how quickly the dollars accumulated and it was pleasant to earn extra money to buy things that had been beyond our reach. When the fern picking season closed the dealer told me that he had an order for laurel wreaths and roping that he wished to fill. Neither he or I knew how they were made but he wrote for samples and I worked out the process and found a wire mill that could supply me with the correct sizes of wire for wreath foundations and for winding. I endeavored to make my wreaths better than the samples and the orders were filled.

When we moved to another town I decided to do a little business for myself and obtained an order to supply one florist weekly with ferns from June until the season closed and then I visited the nearest city with sample wreaths and roping for the Christmas holidays. Unspotted, fine quality of dark green laurel made into full wreaths, with no skimpiness, brought me more orders than I could fill, hard as I worked. One of my triumphs was a large order from one of the finest stores in the city.

Gradually my little business developed along new lines. A druggist who had bought the laurel for Christmas gave me an order for pine branches loaded with pine cones. A church in a college town had liked my wreaths and roping and gave me a good order for large branches of laurel and tall sprays of the bright red berries of the black alder for additional decorating. The same college chapel gave me a large order for laurel blossoms to be used for decorating the chapel for commencement.

The demand for ferns and Christmas wreaths still exists and with the present interest in wildflower gardens and rock gardens there is a fine chance to turn the wild flowers into cash. Trilliums, ladies slippers, arbutus and the other wild flowers can be cultivated with success and are not exterminated by being put into a state of cultivation and preservation.

There is a great demand for little evergreen trees for planting and small ones placed in pots for the Christmas table will sell readily.

If you live beside a main highway try some of these articles with a "For Sale" sign this season. Bunches of bittersweet or black alder berries, big branches of spruce or pine loaded with cones, potted evergreen trees and bundles of a half dozen white birch sticks to be used in the fireplace when it is not in use for heat. These may not be your resources but take an inventory of what you have to offer and put it before the public. F. E. S.

When You Use Glue

By watching a cabinet maker, we learned the correct way to apply glue. Liquid glue, he informs us, is more effective in the hands of an amateur, and better for the general use than glue that is dry. The dry glue is better when well made and fresh, but each time it is heated it loses much of its strength. Liquid glue should always be warmed before using by placing the can or bottle in hot water.

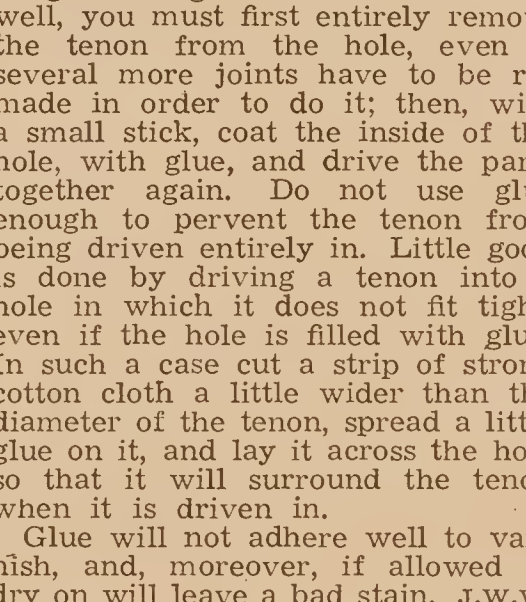
Use as little glue as possible, for the more closely the glued surfaces fit together the better they will hold. When a thin film of glue is exposed to the air it immediately begins to thicken, or "set," and if the glued surfaces are not brought tight together this thickening becomes perceptible, and the work will fail.

Before applying the glue, be sure that you have at hand your clamps or some other means of drawing and holding the parts together. Then prepare the pieces to be glued; plane the edges perfectly smooth and straight. In a warm room, and with the wood well warmed, spread a thin coat of hot glue evenly over the surfaces to be joined, and clamp the parts quickly together. In cases when the wood has been accidentally split, it may be glued together without being planed, if the split is such that the surfaces can be evenly and thoroughly coated with glue, then held closely together until the glue is dry. It is usually 12 hours before it is safe to remove the clamps.

One of the most frequent uses of glue is in refastening the loosened rungs and legs of chairs. To do this well, you must first entirely remove the tenon from the hole, even if several more joints have to be remade in order to do it; then, with a small stick, coat the inside of the hole, with glue, and drive the parts together again. Do not use glue enough to pervent the tenon from being driven entirely in. Little good is done by driving a tenon into a hole in which it does not fit tight, even if the hole is filled with glue. In such a case cut a strip of strong cotton cloth a little wider than the diameter of the tenon, spread a little glue on it, and lay it across the hole so that it will surround the tenon when it is driven in.

Glue will not adhere well to varnish, and, moreover, if allowed to dry on will leave a bad stain. J.W.W.

A Speedily-Made Gift—This Gay Bookrack Table



For complete directions for making these and other gifts see our 32-page booklet. Among the many favorites are a toy chest, utility bathroom box, bracelet and belt set, cellophane cases for lingerie, napkins and plates.

Send 10 cents in coin for your copy of *Hand-Made Gift Novelties* to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

Convention in December

The Annual Convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held in Baltimore, Maryland on December 8-9 and an interesting program has been provided. These meetings will be prior to the Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation which will begin its sessions in Baltimore on December 10.

Thanksgiving Dinner Menu

Tomato soup with crackers, roast turkey with dressing, orange candied sweet potatoes, squash, boiled onions, celery, cranberry relish, rose pear salad, Thanksgiving fig pudding, coffee, nuts.

Orange Candied Sweet Potatoes.—One cup orange juice, ½ teaspoon grated orange rind, 1 cup water, ½ cup sugar, 3 tablespoons light corn syrup, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ cup butter, 6 to 8 sweet potatoes.

Combine first seven ingredients and pour over uncooked peeled sweet potatoes, arranged in casserole or baking dish. Bake covered in a moderate oven (375 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit) until tender, 30 to 40 minutes. Baste occasionally. Remove cover last 10 minutes to brown.

Cranberry Relish. — Four cups cranberries, 1 large orange, 2 cups, or a little less of honey. Cut orange in eighths and remove seeds.

Put cleaned cranberries and orange (rind and pulp) through a food chopper. Mix well, add the honey and stir until thoroughly mixed. This should be made several hours before using.

Thanksgiving Fig Pudding. — One cup molasses, 1 cup chopped suet, 1 cup sour milk or buttermilk, 4 cups bread flour, 1 level teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup chopped figs, 1 cup nuts.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add molasses and milk to suet. Combine mixtures and add fruit and nuts. Turn into buttered mold, cover and steam for four hours.

Molded Turkey Salad (Thanksgiving. — Crush one can cranberry sauce. Add ½ cup water and heat thoroughly. Dissolve one package gelatine in cold water, and add to hot cranberry sauce. Place in a mold which has been rinsed in cold water and chill until firm. Then add turkey mixture made in this way.

Soak 2 teaspoons gelatine in ½ cup cold water 5 minutes and dissolve over boiling water. Add 2 cups cold diced turkey, ½ cup chopped celery, ¼ cup chopped green peppers, ½ teaspoon salt. Pour over the cranberry mixture. When firm, unmold on bed of crisp lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise. E. F. M.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I should like to correspond with any person young or old. I am 20 years of age and I am especially interested in quilts, fancy work, flowers, (glads. in particular) and interior decorating." MISS F. A. B.
New York.

"I am interested in crocheting and piecing quilts. Would like a piece of print about 9x9 from each State in the Union or a pieced pattern. Am also interested in cooking and trying new recipes."
Pennsylvania. MRS. R. M. D.

"I am interested in flowers, landscaping, everything outdoors. I collect elephants and crochet rugs. Should like to exchange letters with women everywhere."
Pennsylvania MRS. M. H. M

"I would like to hear from readers in the western state and exchange views. My hobbies are fancy work and rugs." MRS. K. L.
New Jersey

"I am interested in farm life, quilts and books, also flower raising." MBS. R. A. B.
Maryland

"I would like to receive letters from women who like to embroider, crochet and do tatting edges."
Pennsylvania MRS. M. S.

Meat Canning Booklet. — If you are planning to do any meat or poultry canning, ask us for a folder of good recipes.

Child Care Guides

How to take care of livestock on a farm is a subject about which much has been said and written. But baby care and the care of growing children was, until recent years, looked upon as an individual problem to be solved by each mother in question who in turn was seemingly supposed to know instinctively what was always best to do.

Now, however, more and more guides and aids are being offered. "Your Baby and How to Care for It," for instance, is a helpful little volume written by a British physician, Dr. Lindsay W. Batten, who is himself a father. Harper and Brothers published it in America this year. H. G. Wells wrote the preface. The work begins with "The Baby in Prospect" and carries through to the "full diet" time. Its less than 200 pages cover really surprisingly well many phases of child care including management, habits and common causes for parental worry.

Another doctor — Edwin Patton, M. D., wrote an even shorter book which is entitled: "Introduction to Motherhood." In South Pasadena, California, the Commercial Textbook Company published it. It is not meant as a work for mothers of little babies but for mothers of questioning children. The author suggests that it be read aloud to boys and girls of from six years of age on.

At the close of each chapter a long list of questions is found. These may be asked the child in order to see how much of the information given has been correctly understood. By such an educational process it should be rather easy to forestall the embarrassments which parents so frequently face by teaching the child truth about life's facts in a straightforward, authentic way.

A sensible book which will help many mothers who live far away from a physician is Eunice Schofield Kelley's "Baby's Health Through Natural Laws," published in San Antonio, Texas, by the Naylor Company. It is an excellent psychological guide.

The Child Management Series, published in New York City by the Chemical Publishing Company, Incorporated, consists of three titles each beginning with "Your Child and." One is "Health;" another is "Diet;" the third is "Beauty." You will surely enjoy them and find them very helpful since each one answers questions frequently asked.

How to prepare for "the greatest of all professions: that of fatherhood and motherhood," is discussed during the first six chapters of Leila Wall Hunt's book entitled "The Child in the Home." Prentice-Hall of New York published it. The remaining nine chapters take up the subject of diet, home training and school age. An appendix is devoted to meal planning, a subject which, judging from the letters which reach my desk, is a problematic one for many readers.

In fact so much concern is felt about what, when and how a child shall eat, that Miriam Lowenberg's excellent work, "Your Child's Food," published by McGraw-Hill in New York, will be most cordially welcomed. Nearly 300 pages are given over to this single vital problem. Photographs, appropriate poems and verses, many menus and lots of recipes make this a "must" for mothers who are almost "at their wits' end" trying to think through feeding problems of babies and growing children.

How best to dress the child for various times and temperatures is discussed by Florence E. Young in "Clothing the Child," also published by McGraw-Hill. For women in rural districts this book is really a "find." It tells in minute and exact detail what clothing should be selected and how. It describes different fabrics comparing their relative values; tells how to teach a child to dress himself and devotes several pages to text and illustrations instructing in the making of clothing.

How to alter a pattern; how to "draft" one yourself; how to finish seams on various materials; how to make plackets, hems, buttonholes, pockets and loops; these are but a few of the valuable aids which are offered in this unique and helpful book.

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

A Kitchen Money Saver

My soap powders and soap flakes used to vanish like snow off a ditch, for like many other housekeeper, when I tipped the box to pour out, about twice as much came out as I expected or needed. Rather than bother to put some of it back I would just let it go. I finally decided I was being extremely wasteful and hit on this plan for greater economy.

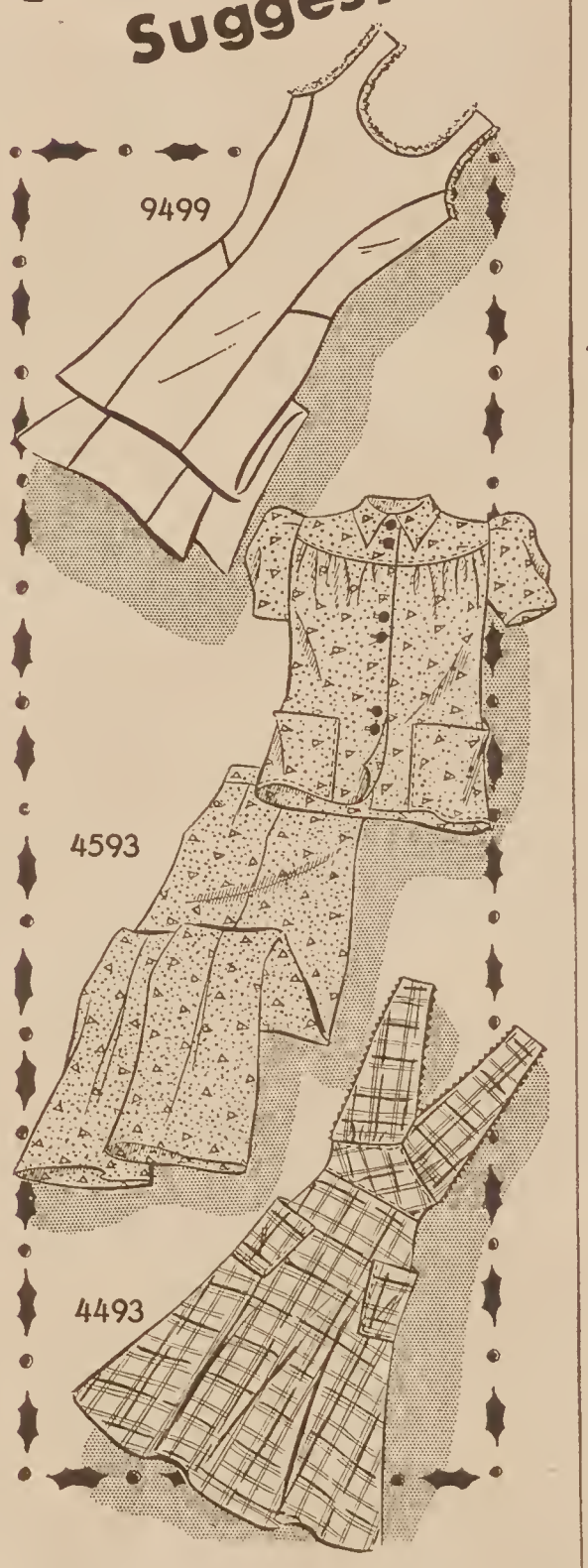
For 98 cents I purchased a little medicine cabinet size 11x17 with three shelves in it and a glass door, and put it on the wall directly over the sink. "Old Dutch" and similar size cans just fit in on the lower shelf, while tall jelly glasses filled with soap flakes and powders go into the next one above. An old spoon finds room nearby so that I can measure out the right amount I want to use. The third shelf affords room for vegetable brush, "chore girl," etc.

Don't forget, however, to buy a cabinet with a mirror, for no matter whether you have another one in your kitchen or not, this one is right over the dishpan where we housekeepers are parked a good bit of the time, and if the door bell rings a quick glance will tell us if we are presentable to answer the ring.

Then too we housekeepers need to see ourselves more often when we are about the kitchen tasks, especially when they are a bit irksome. Too often the corners of our mouths turn down, or we wear a most unbecoming frown, but just glance in the mirror and see if you don't hear it say, "smile, smile, smile."

MRS. M. H. B.

Christmas Suggestions



9499 — For Mother, this well-fitting slip. Sizes 36 to 52. Size 36, 2½ yards 39 inch fabric.

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4493 — For a friend, a lovely, practical apron. Sizes small, medium and large. Small size, 2¼ yards 35 inch fabric.

Price of patterns 15 cents (in coins) each; 16 cents if you are a resident of New York City (1 cent sales tax included). Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

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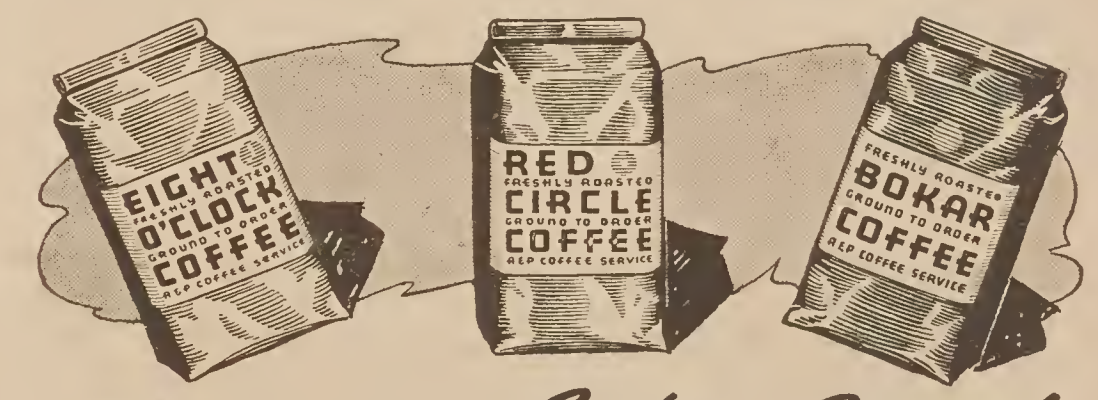

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Buy A&P bean Coffee—have it *ground to order. Then you'll know why every 7th family in America buys A&P Coffee.

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Va-tro-nol is so effective because it does three important things—(1) shrinks swollen membranes—(2) soothes irritation—(3) helps flush nasal passages, clearing clogging mucus. . . . *And remember,* when used in time, Va-tro-nol helps prevent many colds from developing.

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Here's an old home remedy your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it make breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

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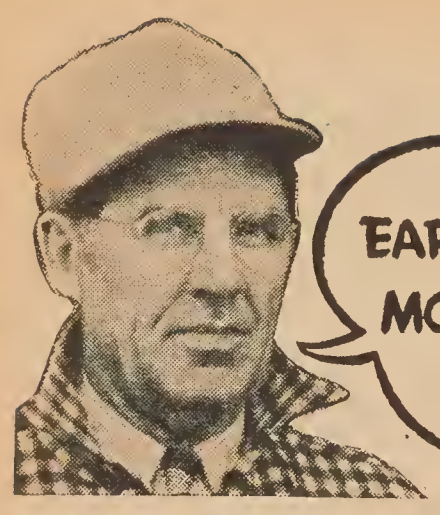
Outfits for workadays and playtime, fresh and pretty house frocks, as well as tailoreds, afternoon modes and "party-lines." If you're a matron, you'll find clothes that slim your figure—at slim prices. So order your copy without delay! Price of the book is 15 cents, together with pattern, 25 cents. An additional one cent is required from residents of New York City, for City Sales Tax. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.



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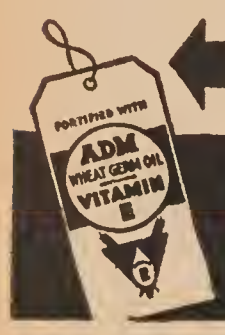

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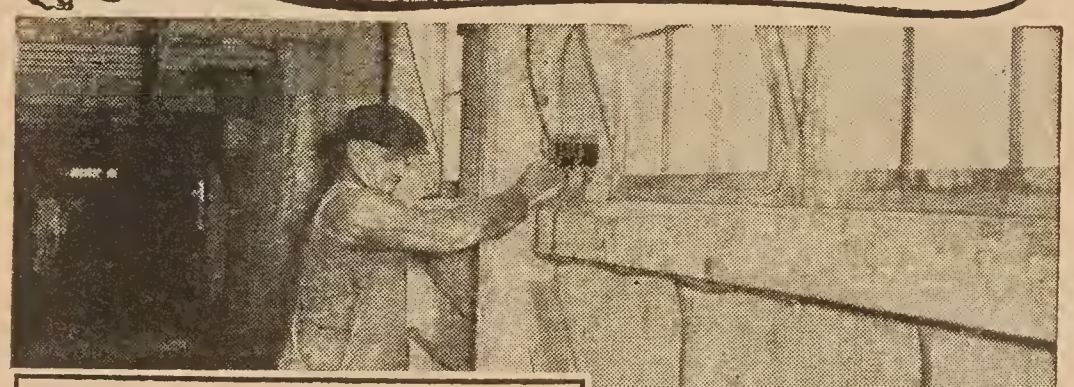

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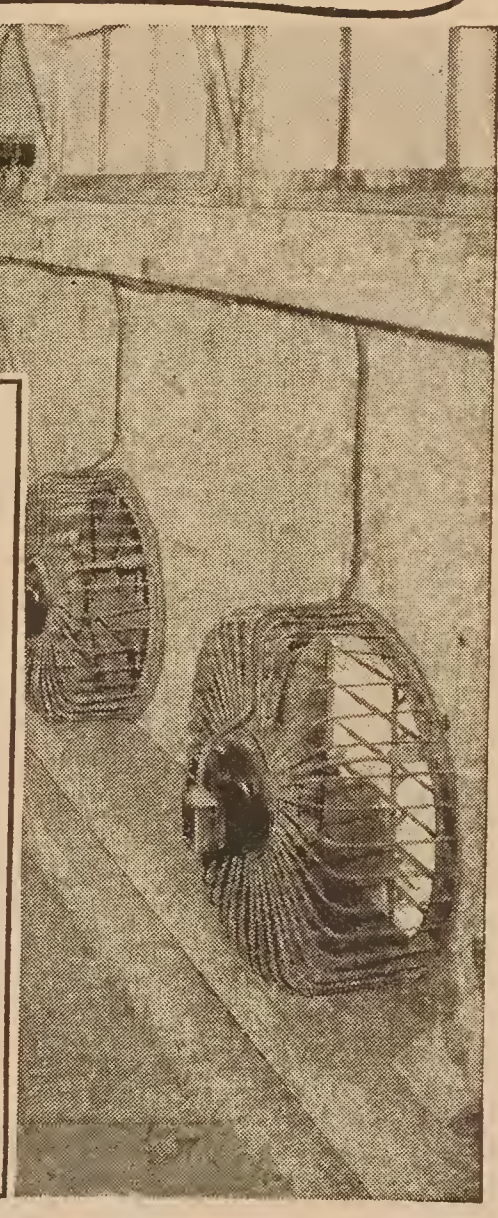
Our Rural Service Department will be glad to cooperate without charge in planning your ventilating system. Equipment costs average between $2 to $3.50 per head, and the cost of operation averages only 5c per head per month. Call our Rural Service Department today!



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Delmarva

Husking of early corn is proceeding apace, yields reported in general being fair over the lower and central, but poor over the upper peninsula. This grain is being consumed as soon as gathered, our extensive poultry industry taking all offered at prices well above those quoted in central markets. Just before new corn became available the remainder of last year's crop was being eagerly taken at 90 cents to a dollar a bushel, buyer hauling from the farmer's corn crib. Strength of the broiler market in late Summer and high prices of commercial poultry feeds had much to do with this eager demand. Our broiler raisers are able to pay such high prices for feed and still make out because the industry has learned to by-pass central markets quite largely. Developed by free lance truck operators entirely as a matter of personal initiative is a trade which takes many of the birds directly to retail outlets so quickly that shrinkage is almost entirely eliminated. It is the rule rather than the exception for local prices to be equal to or even above those quoted in the newspapers for the New York or Philadelphia wholesale poultry markets.

Kieffer pears do very well on this peninsula. The trees apparently have no enemies and once well started take full care of themselves, delivering good crops for the mere trouble of gathering. Sections near Chesapeake Bay grow considerable acreages and canneries take care of the crops to the satisfaction of all concerned. The trees even prune themselves, roughly, it is true but nonetheless effectively for when, as this year, a particularly heavy crop is set, the reaching top growth is borne down and broken by the weight of developing fruit. Probably half the farms on Delmarva have a Kieffer pear tree or two but little is done with the almost certain annual yields except in the limited localities where pears are canned. There is a great variation in the quality of fruit produced by individual trees, some being knotty and gravelly whatever the season, Top grafting with stock from more desirable bearing specimens should remedy this. It seems a pity that so great a proportion of the pears should rot under the trees every year when the market for canned pears continues so steadily profitable. True, some do get home canned and some get thrown in with the apples taken to the cider mill to make up the necessary 15 bushels for a 55 gallon barrel of juice but not very many.

Pear and apple trees were hanging full when a capful of wind hit them in the early afternoon of September 25. It lasted at full force less than five minutes but did a pretty complete job of stripping all fruits from bearing trees. Even green persimmons were torn from their tenacious hold. Heavy rain followed the wind and put a definite end to this season's lingering tomato crop. Growers finish the season more disgruntled than ever at the extreme variation in prices paid by canners through the season. Last year they varied by over 300 per cent and this year in one notable instance the variation was even greater. The commodity exchange figures which are available to everyone who takes the trouble to ask for them, show no such variation in the price of the canners' product.

Sweet potatoes are again a very good crop and must be plowed and torn from the vines and in heated storage before first frost if they are to keep well. At least, many practical growers insist that such is the case; the frozen vine sap, they say, circulates through the underground tubers and poisons them. Loss in storage has been very heavy during recent years. Rough handling is probably responsible for some of this; sweet potatoes bruise as readily as apples but hired hands handle them as roughly as they do Irish potatoes and lifting the main crop is something of a rush job. The prolific Maryland Golds the markets are demanding now, bruise very readily when first scratched from the soil. Oversized and undersized sweet potatoes are canned; "strings" and damaged ones are left to rot or gathered for the hogs and cows. This year the diggers are finding few culls and as the price of first grade stock is again quite low some canners are putting first grade potatoes into cans in order to fill contracts.

Florists Seeking Autumn Leaves

For the first time in many years there is a noticeable shortage of oak red leaves in many of the larger communities. There always was a great demand for oak leaves, and one could say that there always will be. Since the selling of leaves to retail shops may be classed as a loose commodity, having no definite price, prices are made up only on an agreement basis. Taking this into consideration anyone filling up the back of a sedan with oak red leaves can certainly get three to four dollars at any florist shop.

Though a number of varieties of trees have brilliant Fall colors, the most desired variety is the scarlet oak (Quercus Coccinea), since this variety has the brighest colors and stands up the best, lasting a number of weeks.

The time to pick these beautiful Autumn leaves is when all of the green color has taken on a brownish tint. If the leaves were picked while still partially green, they would crinkle up in a day or two and even possibly overnight.

Those whose farms are located near cities have the best opportunity to make these few extra dollars. Though there are not many scarlet oaks on any one farm, permission can certainly be secured to cut the stems on nearby farms or woods.

Many may be skeptical that cutting stems may be injurious to the tree, but if one takes into consideration that all ornamentals and shade trees about the home are pruned to produce better crowns, then trees in the woods can certainly be pruned also. Farmers who have a well managed woodlot should take this matter into consideration for as a matter of good forestry practice it beats them all, since the tree continues to grow to produce more lumber, and a new crop of leaves will be present the following Spring.

The best instrument to use for securing the leaves would be a regular tree surgeon's pruner which consists of a cutter attached to a 12 foot pole. The stem when cut, should be as long as possible. The florist can then cut them up to suit his purposes. R. D.

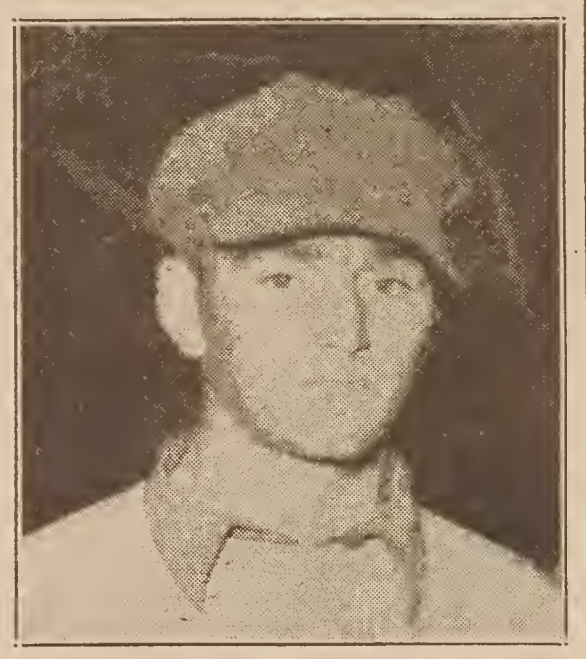
QUAKER LANE FARM WINNERS

Left: Hampshire ewe, grand champion at the 1940 Danbury Fair; lower right, Quaker Lane Gold Major, Ayrshire bull calf; lower left, Springborn Kate, grand champion Berkshire sow at the Danbury Fair. Quaker Lane Farm is operated by E. J. Hatfield at Hyde Park, New York.

Pennsylvania Farm News

Baby beef exhibits by 4-H Club children of the vicinity of Mount Joy, Lancaster County, brought up to 14 cents a pound at the public sale held recently at the Mount Joy Farm Show. A baby beef exhibited by Ralph Swarr and weighing 855 pounds was purchased by Krall's Meat Market for $14 per hundredweight as the top price for many of the sales.

Members of the Lancaster County 4-H Colt Club were the guests last month of the Manheim Lions Club. This colt club is the first of its kind in Lancaster County and the first colt club in Pennsylvania to complete its year's work. The seven members of the club had each raised a colt for one year and for their



Stanley Stauffer, of Quarryville, Lancaster County, who won the title of Lancaster County champion corn husker last month. He copped the title in a stiff competition during the Mount Joy Farm Show. Stauffer husked 26.48 bushels of standing hybrid corn in 80 minutes to win the title. Last year he came in fourth in the contest.

work, each was given a medal by the Lions Club. Gold medals for adding 600 pounds to the weight of the colt, were presented to William Risser, Bainbridge, club president; Betty Hershey, Manheim, R. D. 1; Benjamin Shelly, Manheim, R. D. 1; David Shelly, Manheim, R. D. 3; and Ruth Bucher, Manheim, R. D. 3. A silver medal was given to Glenn Hake, Lancaster, R. D. 4, and a bronze medal went to Elam Shely, Manheim, R. D. 3.

Pastures made excellent Fall growth and dairymen have reported that 59 per cent of the feed for dairy cattle was obtained from pastures. This compares with 56 per cent for the same date in 1938 and 46½ per cent last year. Prices in scattered fluid milk markets throughout the country showed additional firmness in October. F. Y. O.

Goat Breeders Meeting

Sixty-one representatives of the goat breeding industry from Erie, Chautauqua, Central New York, Genesee Valley and Long Island Association attended the annual meeting of the New York State group held recently at the Experiment Station in Geneva, where breeders of Alpine, Saanen, Nubian and Toggenburg goats discussed their many prolems. Joseph L. Noe, Freeport, L. I. was elected president of the Association; R. O. Field, Jamestown, vice-president; and H. P. Pfile, Ebenezer, N. Y. secretary-treasurer. The retiring president is Francis Gott, Pittsford, N. Y.

It was brought out at the meeting that several breeders have been able to obtain such a degree of quality in sanitary production that their milk is certified by a medical milk commission. P. B. O.

George C. Parker, R. 2, Malone, N. Y., and two of his Belgian colts.

A LITTLE more than a year ago we told you about our *New* FARMALL Family.

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As a Company dedicated to the service of Agriculture—and as an organization of American men and women—*we thank you folks on the farms for your confidence, your patience, and your patronage.* We are glad to have had a part in the peaceful mechanization of the nation's farms. *We pledge our full energies and resources to the further progress of this vital program.*

We are building maximum value into every tractor and machine that carries our nameplate —and we are stepping up production wherever this is possible without sacrifice of quality.

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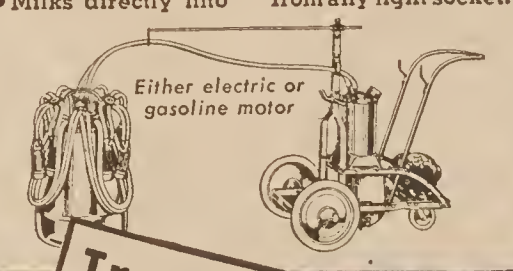

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Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 603.

Fruits and Foods

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10, 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25, 5 lbs. (liquid and comb) chunk $1.25. Postpaid into third zone. Hot biscuit, Vermont honey, nuf: sed: FRANK MANCHESTER. Middlebury, Vt.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

HONEY — 60 clover $4.50; buckwheat $3.90; mixed, (good flavor) $3.90; 28 clover (handy pail) $2.25, not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CHOICE CLOVER honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat $1.40 and 80c postpaid; 60 clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy white, 60 lbs. $4.50; 120 lbs. $8.75. Choice $4.30; $8.40. Dark clover $3.75; $7.20. Mixed $3.25; $6; 5 or 10 lbs. 85c; $1.50 postpaid. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 1940 crop. Special prices on light amber, extracted in 60 lb. cans. Other grades as usual and comb honey. Let us quote. WIXON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

HIGH FLAVORED paper shell pecans, 5 lbs. $2; 10 lbs. $3.50; 50 lbs. $14 prepaid. J. E. FITZGERALD, Stephenville, Texas.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs. $1.50 prepaid; 2 or more $1 each not prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

MY BEST clover honey, 6 lbs. $1; 12 lbs. $1.90 postpaid. Real healthful honey. HARRY D. BOYER, Denver, Pa.

HOMEMADE CANDIES, hand-dipped chocolates including nut and fruit centers, 65c pound; 2 pounds $1.10 postpaid. Chocolate walnut fudge 50c pound postpaid. ELLEN DEWITT, Orchard Park, N. Y.

WHITE CLOVER honey, new crop, liquid: 5 lbs. postpaid 85c, 6 5-lb. pails here $3.25, 60 lbs. $4.50. FRED D. LAMKIN, Union Springs, N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE BAY'S tasty salt water oysters. Buy direct from producer; gallon postpaid stewing $2; frying $2.50. LEATHERBURY BROS., Shadyside, Md.

SWEET POTATOES, last offering 1940 extra fine selected Eastern Shore variety, $1 per bushel, $1.50 per 100 pound bag, $2 per barrel, F. O. B. Painter. GEORGE WARREN, Painter, Virginia.

NEW CROP, old fashioned butternut meats, hand picked, 90c lb.; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4 prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

GEORGIA PAPER shell pecans, new crop. 5 lbs. $1 prepaid. Nut meats 50c lb. WHIPPOORWILL PLANTATION, Valdosta, Georgia.

BLACK WALNUTS washed and culled. 10 lbs. $1 postpaid. SALUS FARM, Winterton, New York.

PECANS — $5 orders, up. Wholesale prices. CLARK'S BROOKSIDE FARM AND GROVES, Starke, Florida.

NEW CROP shellbark meats, 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

HONEY IN 5 lb. pails, postpaid into third zone. Clover, pail, 85 cents; 2, $1.60; 4, $3. Buckwheat, 10 cents per pail less. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HORSERADISH — Pure in vinegar. 65c per quart, postpaid. BARDY FARMS, Union, New Jersey.

FLORIDA TREE ripened oranges, fresh picked, from tree to you. $1 bushel F. O. B. DeLand. H. M. DAVIS, Rt. 1, DeLand, Florida.

BEST BUCKWHEAT or amber honey, 60 lbs. $3.25. NELSON'S APIARIES, 712 93rd St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

PURE CLOVER honey, postpaid 5 lb. pail 80c; 5 boxes comb honey $1. MAPLE GROVE FARMS Heuvelton, N. Y.

PECANS — Extra large Stuarts, new crop from the South; 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.30. Schleys, 5 lbs. $2.25; 10 lbs. $4.30. Shelled 2 lbs. $1.40. Delivered 4th zone; guaranteed unconditionally. J. TRUS HAYES, Grower, Box 45-R, Merchantville, N. J.

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BLACK WALNUT kernels, clean, fresh, highest quality; 2 lbs. for $1.25, postpaid. H. F. STOKE, Roanoke, Va.

AVERY'S GOLDEN wild flower honey, 10 lbs. of this delicious honey $1.50; 5 lbs. $1 prepaid. Will ship C. O. D. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

HOMEMADE CHOCOLATE walnut fudge, 60c lb., 2 lbs. $1.10 postpaid. ETHELYN LODGE, Delmar, N. Y.

HONEY, FOR Christmas, a fine present, a delicious treat. Order now, we will mail in time. 5 lb. pail clover $1, buckwheat 80c. 10 lbs. $1.75, buckwheat $1.40, delivered. 60 lb. can, not prepaid, $4.80, buckwheat $3.90. Complete list on request. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

UNIQUE GIFTS, carton six named honeys, herbs, fruits, wildflowers, make a hit. 6—½ lbs. $.125, 6—1 lbs. $2. Try them. Delicious wild raspberry honey, liquefied, 5 lbs. $1.10. Postpaid 500 miles. H. MERRILL, Merrick Road Massapequa, N. Y.

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Photo—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

Elsie Frentz, 17 year old daughter of John Frentz of Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. has become the first girl in the history of the State Future Farmers of America organization to win the Empire Farmer Award.

Table Scrap for Hens

What about feeding table scraps to laying hens? These would consist of bread, pie crust, meat, some vegetables as potatoes, tomatoes, etc.

There is no doubt about the value of table scraps for hens provided they are fed fresh every day. Such things if thrown in a pile, as from restaurants, might develop spoilage, but the scraps from the family table fed as they usually are every day, make a valuable addition to the laying flock. It has often been noted that in small family flocks of a dozen hens, the laying may be considerably better proportionally than in the larger flocks. This may in some cases be the result of better quality birds, as it is easy in a small flock to see which are active and which are not, but the table scraps from a rather large family do help balance the ration in a way that make the hens more happy with their feed than those that have nothing but the straight grain with the meat or fish scrap added.

It has been my custom sometimes to make "hot dose" for the hens in cold weather. This consists of the table scraps, corn meal or the mixed laying mash, some milk, and perhaps water, seasoned with a little salt and red pepper, and heated in an iron kettle. This plan of a hot mash is not much used by commercial poultrymen, as it is too much trouble to do this for a large flock, but when this stuff is poured out into a pan or feeding trough, the way the hens pitch into it, shows that they do approve highly of it. W. W. H.

New England Advertises Potatoes

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are joining forces in a drive to promote the outstanding nutritional values of the New England white potato, its high food value and low cost under existing market conditions. The drive will be conducted in cooperation with the New England Council and has been organized under the title of New England States Potato Marketing Committee.

It is anticipated that a merchandising drive by wholesale and retail trade will be put behind moving the unusually large 1940 crop of New England white potatoes, and an attempt made to encourage New England housewives to purchase potatoes for winter storage because of the very advantageous price under present market conditions.

Spreading Out the Hens

Tell F. A. K. on page 557 to make frequent visits to his poultry house during the day especially the early morning and whenever he finds more than one egg in a nest, take it out, placing it in an empty nest. If he finds more than one hen on a nest, gently remove and place her on a vacant nest containing an egg. N. M. Y.

Put glass or lime eggs in the 23 nests they don't lay in. M. F.

Several Poultry Questions

How does one go about dubbing roosters? I know it means cutting comb and wattles but I don't know how. This is the first year I have decided to do my own hatching. I have several hundred hens from May and June 1938. They have laid as high as 80 per cent and during their molting they laid 20 per cent. Now they are good for 50 per cent. Should I keep or sell those that are now molting? The roosters are February 1940 birds and they are beautiful. When and how shall I throw the hens into a molt before I put in the roosters? How many roosters to how many hens? About what egg capacity incubator should I buy, if I want 600 chicks every two months? What length of time can I save the fertile eggs and at what temperature should they be kept? My birds are from bloodtested flocks. Do I have to have them bloodtested again? E. S.

While in England a few years ago I saw the operation of dubbing roosters done several times. There they make it a practice to dub White Leghorn roosters when they are just about reaching maturity. They do this so that the comb and wattles will not freeze during the Winter. It is done by taking a very sharp knife or razor blade, and with a quick motion, cutting the comb off neatly just above the cranium and the wattles just below the mandibles. A feather plucked from the breast feathers is slapped across the cut at once so that the bleeding is not too profuse and clotting takes place quickly.

I do not personally like the proposition of dubbing, nor do I think it necessary for Leghorns or similar fowls being managed in the New Jersey climate. It might be useful in a northern climate where severe Winters make freezing a great risk.

You ask whether to retain hens molting in late August. That would depend on other factors. It is not early molting and I should assume that they might be useful. I would not artificially throw any hens into a molt before mating them. Let Nature take it's course and continue their normal feeding habits. Plan to place one male bird for every dozen hens. Let your incubator agent advise you on the size of incubator to buy to take care of the hatching program which you have in mind. You can save hatching eggs for as long as two weeks without any difficulty. Keep them at a temperature something under 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

Apparently your birds are from bloodtested flocks, which means they come from flocks from which any pullorum reactors had been removed. The chances of your present birds having any reactors amongst them are not great, but of course, to be on the safe side any birds you use as breeders this year should be tested. WILLARD C. THOMPSON.

Turkeys Dressed and Drawn

The farmer who slaughters his own hogs and steers knows that the weight of the dressed carcass is generally a greater percentage of live weight in the heavier animals than it is in the lighter ones. He knows also that the heavier animals tend to yield a higher percentage of edible material than the lighter ones. This is equally true in the case of poultry, as is well illustrated by some data on turkeys reported recently by H. M. Harshaw and R. R. Rector, of the Beltsville, Md. Research Center.

The turkeys studied by these workers were of the small type that is being developed at the Research Center. The weight of the males when they are marketed is 14 to 17 pounds and that of the females is 8 to 11 pounds. As the live weight of the males increased from 10 pounds to 17 pounds, the dressed weight increased from 87.1 per cent to 91 per cent of the live weight, and the drawn weight increased from 68.9 per cent to 75.5 per cent. As the live weight of the females increased from 7 pounds to 11 pounds, the dressed weight increased from 88.4 per cent to 91.4 per cent, and the drawn weight increased from 68.4 per cent to 76.3 per cent.

The changes in the total edible material, when expressed as per cent of the live weight, were more striking. Thus, 54.2 per cent of the live weight of the 10-pound males and 7-pound females was edible material, whereas 62.1 per cent of the live weight of the 17-pound males and 64.4 per cent of that of the 11-pound females was edible material. In general, the females yielded more edible material at any given live weight than the males.

The composition of the edible material changed greatly in both males and females as the live weights increased. When the males weighed 10 pounds and the females 7 pounds, there was less than 5 per cent of fat in the edible material, but when the males weighed 17 pounds the edible material contained 21 per cent of fat, and when the females weighed 11 pounds the edible material contained slightly more than 28 per cent of fat. The edible material in the females always contained more fat than that in the males at any given live weight. For example, when the females weighed about 7.5 pounds they contained more than twice as much fat as males of the same weight; and when they weighed about 11 pounds they contained more than five times as much fat.

Although the females always yielded a higher percentage of edible material—that is, flesh plus fat—than the males, the males almost invariably yielded as high or a higher percentage of flesh. This was shown by the fact that there was 19.0 per cent of protein in the edible material of the 17-pound males and only 16.8 per cent in that of the 11-pound females. Thus, a given weight of edible material from a 17-pound male contained about 13 per cent more protein than the same weight of edible material from an 11-pound female. H. W. TITUS.

Turkey Sale Day

Plans are being made by the Ogdensburg Chamber of Commerce to hold at least one pre-Thanksgiving Day wholesale turkey market in Ogdensburg, N. Y. Advertising will be posted in all of the county's rural communities calling attention to the event and urging turkey growers to bring their produce to Ogdensburg for the market. Simultaneously, buyers for metropolitan markets will be appraised of the event and asked to attend. Last year's Turkey Day was a great success and it is felt that the market this year will even be more so. E. R.

Here is a recent shipment made from Schwegler's Hatchery, Buffalo, N. Y., to H. Schotborgh, Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, consisting of 115 Pedigree White Leghorn pullets and 6 Pedigree White Leghorn cockerels.

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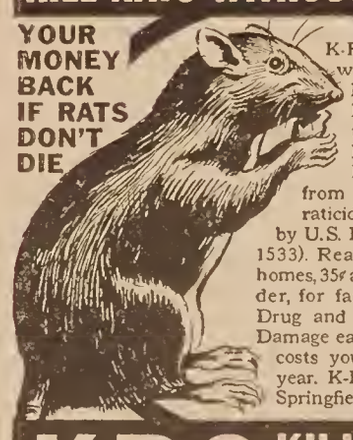

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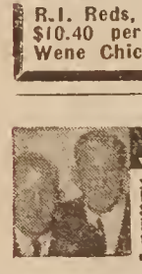
R.I. Reds, N. Hampshires & Big-Type Leghorns at $10.40 per 100. Write for complete Price List. Wene Chick Farms, Dept. A121, Vineland, N. J.



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Wm. Henry Maule, 408 Maule Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

Getting Higher Winter Egg Returns

(Continued from Page 586)

Never let this supply run out. Go through the pens every morning, stirring up the mash, and adding a bit of fresh mash. The layers will follow through and go to work on it. It stimulates greater mash consumption, and that is a pre-requisite to higher egg yields. We gave our laying mash formula in the October article. (6) Keep the water pan always full of clean, fresh water, and never let it run dry. Layers need a large amount of water every day. (7) Gather eggs at least twice daily during winter-time, to avoid chilling or losses due to freezing. (8) Keep the nests scrupulously clean, and well bedded with some such litter as pine shavings. We like these for they shape easily and absorb moisture, keeping the nest dry, are easily handled, and are not costly, as a rule. (9) Gather eggs with clean hands, and into clean baskets. Keep the eggs clean. Nature produced them perfectly clean of shell. (10) Store the freshly gathered eggs in a clean place, free from bad odors, and where there is considerable moisture in the atmosphere, rather than in a dry air, and where the temperature is not above 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Under such conditions table eggs will not deteriorate appreciably even if held there for several days before marketing them. (11) Pack eggs in clean, whole cartons or cases; containers which are attractive in appearance, durable enough to carry the eggs safely to the consumer without breakage, and convenient enough to allow of quick handling.

Figuring Egg Production Rates

There is another arithmetic lesson for farmer-poultrymen, which is a logical part of this discussion. One often hears the question asked as to what per cent of egg yield is being turned out by such and such a laying flock, or as to what average egg yield is being shown. There are many ways in which such figuring is done, but there is only one way of which we know that this figuring should be done, in fairness to the business of egg production. The flock owner should want to be able to state the condition of his egg production business at any particular time, for his own guidance.

We suggest: (1) That all egg yield rates should be based on 'egg days.' This means that 'a live hen in a pen for a day constitutes an egg day, that is from such a unit there is a potential of an egg.' An egg a day by every live hen is 100 per cent yield, of course. Well, then, if one divides the real or actual number of eggs produced within a given time by a flock of layers by the total number of egg days, the per cent of egg yield for the flock for that time is ascertained, fairly and justly. Let's illustrate by an example. Suppose that the farm laying flock starts off on November 1 with 500 pullets in it. On November 15 four were removed and sold, and on November 25 two more were removed. Then the egg days, or the greatest possible egg yield from that flock for November would have been: November 1, 15,500 hens per day, or 500x15, which equals 7,500 egg days; then from November 16-25 (10 days) the egg days were 496x10 or 4,960; and from November 26-30 (5 days) there were 494x5 or 2,470 egg days, making a total of 7,500 plus 4,960 plus 2,470 egg days, or possible eggs for November, if every hen had laid an egg every day. But suppose that actually 7,465 eggs were gathered. Divide 7,465 by 14,930, which gives .50, or 50 per cent production for the month. That is a fair statement, and shows one just what did happen in that flock as to egg yield during the month.

(2) Another way to express rate of yield often used is 'average egg yield per hen per certain time period.' Let's use that example again: there were 14,930 egg days in that flock for November. Divide that number by the number of days in November, which is 30, of course, and the average number of layers in the flock per day for November was 497.6. Then divide the actual production, which we have said was 7,465 by 497.6, and we find that the average egg yield per bird for that month was 15 eggs, approximately.

LARRO Egg Mash provides nutrients hens need to lay fine quality eggs and lots of them. It's wholesome—carefully made—designed to help you get top profit from your layers. Why not find out now what Larro Egg Mash and the Larro Feeding Plan can do for you, your flock and your poultry profits! See your Larro dealer.

LARROWE MILLING COMPANY (Trade Name) Division of General Mills, Inc. Detroit, Michigan

Larro EGG MASH "Farm-tested"

ELAM SPRUNGER, SPRUNGER'S HATCHERY, Binghamton, N. Y., SAYS:

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From 1940 VICTORY Reports: Highest R. I. Red Pen, 3-year Longevity Class, Vineland, N. J., Hen Test, 10 birds, 1204 eggs, 1299 pts. Highest Pen All Breeds, 2-year Class, Paterson, N. J.. Progeny Test, 14 birds, 3840 eggs, 3951 pts. Highest R. I. Red Family, same test, 1345 eggs, 1385 pts. Silver Trophy Cup as winner of entire Missouri Contest, 2775 Eggs, 2994.14 Points.

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Tested yearly since 1929, without a single reactor. Warren Rock-Red Cross (Barred)—Warren Reds with Select Barred Cockerels of a Celebrated Utility Strain, produce Nationally Popular Hybrids for eggs and meat.

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BROILER CHICKS OF CONTROLLED BREEDING

WRITE FOR PRICES

If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are amazingly low for these fine broiler chicks.

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HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.

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I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

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90,000 BREEDERS

(All State Tested for Pullorum)

All on World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm. THE FAMOUS REDBIRD GUARANTEE, MAINTAINED 10 YEARS: 98% Livability First 4 Weeks on All Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks. The REDBIRD Strains, Established 28 Years: Our World-Famous Rhode Island Reds — Our Barred Plymouth Rocks, for General Utility — Our Rock-Red Cross, for Barred Broilers — Our Red-Rock Sex-Link Cross, for Pullets or Cockerels. Expert Sexing Service, 95% True. Write Today for Illustrated Catalog & Price Lists.

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HELPS PROTECT YOUR FLOCK

AGAINST THE SPREAD OF

COLDS · ROUP · BRONCHITIS

Lost birds mean so much lost money. Many birds die from winter respiratory diseases that could be saved if proper measures were takeu in time. Don't wait for these profit-killing diseases to get hold in YOUR flock. Start NOW to B-K your birds and equipment to promote higher sanitation, to help prevent spread of disease when it starts. When B-K Powder, the wonderful germ-killing agent, is dusted in the air above your birds, it makes them sneeze and cough, loosening the mueus, thus helping to relieve the congestion that so frequently leads to strangulation.

Add B-K to Drinking Water

One sick chick may infect your entire flock. Add B-K Powder to your birds' drinking water *every day* to help prevent spread of disease among flock. The daily use of B-K in the drinking water is helping to save millions of chicks and adult birds.

Disinfect coops and brooding houses by the regular use of B-K Powder, according to directions, to aid in preventing transmission of diseases.

Write for **FREE** *sample*

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Send me, without obligation, a FREE sample of your B-K Powder, the germ-killing agent for poultry.

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Premium eggs mean more profit. Correct feeding will go a long way to bring in the extra dollars paid for premium eggs. Eggs with sound clean shell, strong whites, light colored yolks.

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Please send me FREE Feeding Booklet on:

☐ Dairy; No. cows..... ☐ Poultry; No. hens.....
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PILCH'S CHICKS

New customers everywhere switching to buy our Cheterosis plan breeding for layers. Also tops for Broilers, Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Links. Sexed chicks 95% guar. Cir. Chester Pilch, Bx. 101, Feeding Hills, Mass.

Publisher's Desk

Next March it will be 30 years since I became a subscriber to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. I don't remember having asked you for information before as nearly every subject which might have lead me to do so, has at one time or another appeared in your issues; and the Rural is always read from cover to cover, beginning with the back pages and working forward. C. W. H.
New Jersey

This first letter in our morning mail basket gives us a thrill and great encouragement to give our readers the information we feel they should have in order to protect them from the rapaciousness of unscrupulous dealers and concerns. The information is valuable to them because it accurately defines the schemes tricksters usually follow and if you learn the ear marks you have gone a long way toward protecting yourself from loss, disappointment and a signed contract that ties you up indefinitely. We take a special pleasure in knowing the reading begins with the last page.

Can you collect pay for me from the Eagle Rock Farms, Otto Widman, proprietor, 1214 Franklin Ave., Bronx, N. Y. I shipped them five cases of eggs and have failed to receive payment. I had shipped them previously and though they let two checks go to protest they made them right and I continued to ship eggs to them. I took it up with the Department of Agriculture and Markets and they wrote that they had been unsuccessful in bringing about an adjustment and they could not help as the concern was not licensed as commission merchants and the transaction was an outright sale. If you could help me get the amount due would very much appreciate it.
New York I. G. S.

No response was received to our many letters. We turned it over to an attorney. He reported that this was the second claim he had had against this debtor and that he had found the only way to get any money was to bring suit. He, therefore, demanded the payment and gave final notice that suit would be brought if the payment was not forthcoming promptly. No response was received but when the summons was served Mr. Widman paid up. This is not an enviable record. Farmers cannot afford to bring suit in order to get payments for small shipments and any concern that forces them to such a method of collecting bills should be strictly avoided. We put this on the record for the benefit of egg shippers.

There is $22.65 due me for milk delivered to Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Soule when they lived at Madison. They now live in Newark but I have been unable to get payment. It has been standing a long time and I would be glad to have my money.
Connecticut. H. F. K.

No reply was made to our requests for adjustment of this long standing bill. We referred it to an attorney for collection and he reports that there are judgments against Soule and at least one garnishment and that each day seems to bring a new debt in the form of a bill, mailed to Mr. Soule but which he turns back to the postman saying "moved not found." This is usually a Post Office formula when persons cannot be found but it is a unique method for a debtor to use it on his own account.

I would like to know if you can collect an egg bill for me. We shipped seven cases of eggs to Ernest R. King, 146-14 Linden Blvd., Jamaica. We collected for four of the cases by writing to him but our last letter regarding the remaining three cases, went unanswered, so I take this as a refusal to pay. I would greatly appreciate it if you could collect for the three cases of eggs for me. W. L.
New York

When we first took up this complaint Mr. King claimed he was in bad shape and would pay as soon as able. He did not do so and we turned the account over to an attorney who endeavored to make the collection. However, Mr. King disappeared, left no forwarding address and we have been unable to get a trace of him. The account wil have to be charged up to experience.

I withdrew from the Dairymen's League in February, 1936 and later asked them to return my cancelled membership contract. They have refused. Can you help me? J. B.
Pennsylvania.

The League, through its attorney, states that it "will not relinquish possession of this contract even though same was cancelled during the year 1936."

When the matter was first taken up, the League advised that J. B. had received a copy of his membership contract (which J. B. denies), and that when the League "makes necessary deductions from a producer's check, such deductions can only be made under proper authority" which, in the case of the League, "is represented by their producer's contract." They further said that the League must retain the contract in order to substantiate in the future any deductions made in the past. Although Mr. B. has not been a member for 4½ years and no deductions could therefore possibly have been made from any check, he offered to give the League a general release of all possible claims he might have against the League in exchange for his cancelled membership contract. His offer was refused.

We know of no reason for or legal objection to a cancellation and return of this contract unless of course the contract is kept in the League's files for purposes not disclosed.

My mother has 501 shares at $2 each of Green Brothers "candy" stock, of Springfield, Mass., bought in 1927 or 1928. The company later moved to Trenton, N. J.; reorganized and took a Delaware Charter as explained in the enclosed pamphlet. What should be done? Should she send her shares to be turned into Tastyeast shares at five Green Brothers to one of Tastyeast? Any information will be greatly appreciated. H. C.
Rhode Island.

The exchange for shares of Tastyeast Company was properly authorized and nothing can be done now except to accept the new stock. The securities, we are advised, were more or less valueless in any case and the exchange was effected on the basis of five shares of the Green Brothers Candy for one share of the new Tastyeast stock. There is only a small fractional value for the Green Brothers shares after exchange.

I have received my pay in full for hay sold to V. D. Although you could not collect it, I appreciate very much your trying. We have a small claim court and took it to them and had no trouble in getting a settlement. He had to pay the cost of collection. I want to thank you, as your advise did help me greatly, and do work to get a small claim court in every State. MRS. G. W.
New Hampshire

There should be a small claims court in every State. Many of the claims for small amounts drag along beyond any reasonable limit because of the indifference or neglect of the debtor; then many times, when the debtor feels the net closing about him or too many claims are out against him, he simply drops out of sight, leaves no address and cannot be located. There is more of this than our people realize even from the items we print. A justice of the peace or a small claims court will get right after the individual and being in the same locality can often prevent the party from making a getaway and can collect the account before it gets too old.

Roy Hayes who was working at Lowell, Mass. is indebted to me in the sum of $34 on a bill that has been running since July 1935. I feel I have been more than lenient and I need this money. Would you see what you can do? F. A.
New Hampshire.

Roy Hayes paid no attention to demands and requests for payments. We placed the account with an attorney and Hayes then disputed the amount but said he would pay a little from time to time and get it paid up. He then definitely promised it on October 15th but like the other promises he failed to make good.

Worm YOUR BIRDS WITHOUT Toxic After-Shock

ROTA-CAPS

KEEP THEM ON THE JOB

No lay-off — no nest desertion — when you use Rota-Caps containing Dr. Salsbury's exclusive new drug—Rotamine.

TEST PROVES IT

Tests on growing birds and layers; before, during, and after worming with Rota-Caps, shows conclusively that they:

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Rota-Caps do their work quickly and effectively, expelling large round worms, capillaria worms, and these tapes (heads and all): R. tetragona, R. echinobothrida (in chickens), and M. lucida (in turkeys).

Get Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps from local dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct, including check or money order, from:

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories
Charles City, Iowa

Prices: Pullet: 100 caps 90c; 300, $2.50; 1000, $6.00. Adult: 100 caps $1.35; 200, $2.50; 500, $5.00; 1000, $9.00.

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ROTA-CAPS
THE ONLY WORM TREATMENT CONTAINING *Rotamine*

COME AND GET IT

Put DR. HESS POULTRY WORM POWDER in the trough along with a little feed and you have treated your birds for roundworms. It's that easy with this flock treatment. Efficiency Research Farm proved. Economical—costs 1c or less per bird. Get this effective wormer from your Dr. Hess Dealer. DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., ASHLAND, OHIO.

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Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
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PULLETS-PULLETS

8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM

E. C. Brown, Prop. Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS
BARRED ROCKS

Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W.Brattleboro, Vt.

SUNNYSIDE REDS PARMENTER ANDERSON

Crossed strains make a better profit picture for you. Parmenter makes highest record in U. S. for all birds entered, all breeds, wins 3 contests. Get the best in both strains bred together in Sunnyside chicks. Free folder. F. D. Thomas, P.O. R.F.D. Box D, Medway, Mass

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Day Old Chicks—Pullets—Cockerels. Heavy producers of large eggs. Catalog FREE. C. M. SHELLENBERGER POULTRY FARM, Box 34, Richfield, Pa.

Pullet or Cockerel Red Chicks from 2000 Pullorum free pure Parmenter Double Pedigreed breeders. Trapped for large brown eggs. Cir. Kimball Poultry Farm, So. Main St., Milford, Mass.

BLOODTESTED New Hampshires Reds, Bar. & Wh. Rocks. Also Breeders. List free. INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt.2, Telford, Pa.

BROILER CHICKS & PULLETS — Approved blood tested commercial breeds — Circular and Prices. — V. S. KENYON - Marcellus, N. Y.

Golden Rule Chicks

Hatching all fall. Send for low fall prices.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 26, Bucyrus, Ohio

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6,500; cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FARM ON the busiest highway in the U. S.; near New York City and Philadelphia and big markets; 108 acres, rich soil, best location for business or farming land with buildings; $16.000. Or will divide in small parcels. ADVERTISER 9648, care Rural New-Yorker.

CATTLE RANCH opportunity, in Northwestern Florida; 2,347 acres with 4 mile street frontage, rolling land, rich soil, ideal for stock raising, cotton, tobacco and other crops. Price only $10 per acre. J. H. OWENS, Madison, Florida.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, New York. Do you want a modern dairy farm, stocked and equipped, or a good poultry farm, a country business store, lake, camp, or a small farm? "DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y. Free list.

FOR SALE — Egg and poultry plant, going business, 7 room house, latest improvements, excellent condition. ADVERTISER 9786, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED within 100 miles from New York and Philadelphia, rental with option to purchase preferred. Approximately 50 acres, good road year round, spring water, small house, electricity, good view. ADVERTISER 9790, care Rural New-Yorker.

118 ACRE FARM $2,800. House with 10 acres $700. Easy terms. CHAS. WITMER, Crewe, Virginia.

FOR SALE — Farm, 32 acres, buildings, $5,000. MRS. RUDY, Medford, L. I.

WILL BUY 20 to 50 acres potato land on Long Island. Give lowest price, details of existing or available mortgage. ADVERTISER 9793, care Rural New-Yorker.

25 ACRE farm, improved road. One mile, stores, churches. On R. D., school bus route. Half hour from Oneonta, N. Y. Fully equipped or bare. No agents. Stamp for reply. ADVERTISER 9798, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 1,400 acre dairy farm, 300 cattle. Returns $60,000 year. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

WARWICK, N. Y., 90 acres, 40 acres apples, good varieties, old house, barn, packing house, 60 miles New York City. Price $12,000, cash or terms. HARRY VAIL.

DAIRY AND poultry farm, 190 acres, good buildings, 30 head of stock, equipment, tractor, $5,800, half cash. 150 acres, good house, barn for 20 head, $1,700, $700 down. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, N. Y.

FOR SALE—23 acres, Madison County, good buildings; $900 if sold at once. ADVERTISER 9799, care Rural New-Yorker.

"DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y. Free list. State road, home, garage, land, views, $2,200. Small farm, 6 acres, home, barn, water, $2,200. 70 acres, 12 rooms, barns, view, river, $2,500. 140 acres, modern dairy and poultry farm, $5,800. See "Doc" before you buy.

100 ACRES, rolling land, comfortable house, 14 rooms, all utilities installed, tenant house, all outbuildings. Some woodland, shade trees and shrubbery established. Two splendid deep wells, never failing springs in meadow. Will sell for $25,000 cash. Can be seen anytime by appointment. Telephone 1017-J3 Coatesville exchange. Address MRS. R. M. RIDDLE, R. R. No. 3, Coatesville, Pa.

EXCHANGE — Have 8 lots, 25x100 each, value $250 each or $2,000; located in residential district of Bellmore, L. I. Will dispose of all or in parcels of (50x100, value $500 each), for cows, heifers, horses, tractor, auto truck, and for other farm equipment. Cows and heifers principally. Delivery vicinity of Hudson, N. Y. ADVERTISER 9800, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Modern 7 room house on farm, 50 miles west New York City. Electricity, gas and stove, fireplace, garage attached, laundry, hot water heat, large porch, splendid view, near church, store and school, garden, good road, fishing privileges. Rent $40 month. ADVERTISER 9801, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 105 acre dairy and poultry farm, 56 miles from New York City, in New Jersey. With stock and machinery $12,000; without stock and machinery $8,500. ADVERTISER 9803, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Gas station, electric pumps, lunch stand, six-room bungalow, all conveniences, including Delco oil heat; two-car garage, three acres land, corner property on state highway; $3,500. NELSON BEEBE, owner, Petersburg, N. J.

WANTED TO rent large house, modern, some acreage, good buildings. Reply full particulars. MRS. J. DIAMOND, 56 East 32nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

50 ACRES, 6 room house, electricity, spring water, barns, woods, $1,200, cash $400. Equipped 100 acre dairy and poultry farm, good buildings lights, water, woods, 10 stock, team, machinery, $3,700, half cash. STARKWEATHER, Grand St., Oneonta, New York.

FOR SALE—Residence amid beautiful lakes, citrus groves, fine fishing, bathing. Write for particulars. T. DOUGLAS, Auburndale, Florida.

STOCK, CROPS, equipment. 70 acre fertile farm, near good markets. Nice home, 5 rooms, electricity, water, fireplace, good view. Barn, milk house. 5 good milk cows, heifer, 2 extra fine horses, pig, poultry. 250 bushels potatoes, barrel pork, 27 tons hay. Farm machinery, tools. Price $4,750;

WANTED OVER 30 acres good land for chicken farm, with or without buildings. Close to auction market. FREDERICK PIETSCH, Milford, Pa.

MAIN HIGHWAY farm, no mortgage exchange for store or gas station. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

CONN. River bordered poultry and crop farm, four colleges within few minutes' drive, city markets, picturesque view of river and valley with mountain range in the distance. 26 acres, 20 tillage of which seven are in asparagus. 10 room house, bath, furnace heat, fireplace, electricity; 60 ft. barn, 48 ft. shed housing for 1,000 laying hens. $5,000; terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

POULTRY FARM for rent, 2,000 hen capacity, eight acres; six acres in apples and strawberries, five room bungalow. Use of farm tractor and implements; rent $600 per year. LAUERSEN, Commack, L. I., N. Y.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Well built modern five room bungalow overlooking Big Bayou. Boat privilege, fishing, swimming, near car line. Garage; good neighborhood. $3,000. REV. COUCH, Clinton, Conn.

Help Wanted

LARGE FARM owner, Western New York now expanding operations, wishes to engage man capable of carrying on successfully a sizeable acreage used mostly for cash crops. Must be able to handle help efficiently, understand costs and proper care of equipment. Permanent position to man who can qualify. Address with details. ADVERTISER 9739, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Young woman or girl, white, for general housework; $30 start; references. J. W. CHISHOLM, Manhasset, N. Y.

WHITE GIRL, general housework, $7. CLAYTON, 214 N. Pleasant Ave, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED — Working farm manager experienced in the managing of farms and estates; understands all branches of farming crop rotation, dairying, poultry, production of milk, planning and erection of buildings, etc. Farm located in western Pennsylvania, stock are now all purebred and registered Angus as well as Brown Swiss cattle, a fine lot of registered Berkshire hogs. Only a well trained man need apply. Substantial salary and commission for proper man. ADVERTISER 9782, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single man, dairy farm work. No liquor or smoking. Wages $40 per month, board, room, washing. G. L. HASELTON, Johnson, N. Y.

SINGLE, FIRST class milker, $30-$40 month, board. BOX 94, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

PROTESTANT COUPLE (no children) as housekeeper and gardener for a modern country home near Utica. Must be honest, reliable and in good health. Give age and references. Full maintenance and $30 a month to start. ADVERTISER 9787, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE IN thirties, no children, man handy with tools; wife help with eggs. $70 month, eggs, chickens, unfurnished house. BROOKS POULTRY FARM, Austerlitz, N. Y.

WANTED — Refined lady for housekeeper, permanent position, must not drink or smoke; a good cook. One male adult and one girl 12 years of age; state wages and age in first letter. BOX 822, Cadosia, N. Y.

COUPLE ON dairy farm, man for farm teaming and hand milking. Woman for plain cooking and housework. Seven adults in family. Would consider woman alone. EVERETT CARR, Hope, R. I.

SINGLE MAN, dependable, sober, milker and teamster, on small dairy farm. Permanent job; $25 monthly. HAROLD DRURY, Athol, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER, GOOD home, no cooking, one child. JAFFE, 2205 Creston Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN TO manage 2,000 leghorn farm, thoroughly experienced, breeding, egg business. Profit sharing without investment. Lifetime opportunity for hard-working couple. Full particulars. References. ADVERTISER 9792, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced farm hand for general farming. RUSSELL PETERS, Callicoon, N. Y.

MAN MIDDLEAGED, single, for country house, handy all around; $20 month, room, meals. CARL HAST, 29 East 64th St., New York City.

MAN AND wife over 30, to handle farm and house. Not high wages. Colored couple considered. Mention experience and wages wanted. BOX 114, Brunswick, Md.

WANTED — Poultryman, single, experienced with laying hens. No liquor, $15 month, good board. MR. I. MOTTUS, Englishtown, New Jersey.

WANTED—Man, honest, clean for porter and general work; $20 per month, room and board. EASTPORT INN, Eastport, L. I., N. Y.

BOY OR middleaged man, light chores year around; small place. State full particulars, wages expected. ADVERTISER 9804, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Mature general houseworker, experienced, in need of permanent home, cook, waiting, 3 adults, 2 children, modern farm. References; $40. ADVERTISER 9809, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, handyman. Married; no children. Must have car and furniture. Supply cottage, heat, light and usual privileges. Have two cows, poultry and small greenhouse. Salary $75 month. Give age and copy of references. P. O. BOX 492, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUPLE — Man to help with farm work; woman to do all housework in owner's home. One hour from New York City. Write full details. ADVERTISER 9812, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, MARRIED, to oversee hired man and do a few light chores in exchange for house, heat, light and usual privileges. P. O. BOX 492, Peekskill, N. Y.

GIRL, STRONG and industrious, do housework. Character references, experience not necessary. $30 month to start. MRS. S. A. DUNN, Springfield, N. J.

WANTED—Young Protestant boy on poultry farm, on Long Island. $20 a month and good board and room; steady work. Write ADVERTISER 9816, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—White couple, good cook, housework, houseman, handyman, care yard, some driving; country home. $80. Write age, experience, references. BOX 49, Stanton, New Jersey.

MAN OR boy for chores and help in the house. No drinking. ADVERTISER 9819, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Single, experienced farm man by month, $25 and board. WARD WELCH, Jefferson, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN WANTED, single man over 35 years, to take full charge of poultry farm and hatching. LEONARD BLOOD, R. D. 1, Johnstown, N. Y.

WOMAN, LIGHT housework, small chicken farm; no heavy laundry or cooking. $20 monthly, good home. BECKWITT, Bound Brook, N. J.

MOTHER'S HELPER, opportunity training as waitress. $30 start. Write, JAMEISON, 26 Dupont Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED — Expert poultryman, capable of supervising trapnesting, pedigreeing and breeding work. Must be experienced. Write stating experience, age, married or single, salary expected, etc. ADVERTISER 9825, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable, hard working woman, 25-35, housework and care year old child. New six room country home, six miles Stamford, Connecticut. Protestant; references. Permanent for right person. Address ADVERTISER 9827, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, 25-30, references required. No laundry; family 5; $50. Advancement for reliable girl. Christian home. BOX 710, Princeton, N. J.

SINGLE MAN, general farm work, milk and care for 8 cows and young stock. Able to work alone. Reliable. State wages. VERNON GRIDLEY, Grahamsville, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

MASON, WITH experience on all classes of work, all classes materials; will work and supervise, all mason and carpenter work. Day or contract. ADVERTISER 9770, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN wants housekeeping, experienced. ADVERTISER 9781, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, licensed driver, poultry experience, desires work. J. HALEY, Amawalk, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED by poultryman, 18 years experience, incubating, brooding, trapping. Married, family, Protestant, 40, Sober. Capable full charge; best reference. ADVERTISER 9783, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, chauffeur, handyman on private estate. Farm, poultry experience. Protestant, single, age 36. Honest, reliable, capable, very excellent references. EDWARD METCALFE, care John Croun, Monroe, N. H.

MARRIED MAN, 26, graduate of Stockbridge School of Agriculture desires position as herdsman or caretaker on farm or estate. Thoroughly experienced in herd improvement and efficient milk production. R. F. D. 34, Hubbardston, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as companion, housekeeper, refined Christian home of 1 or 2 adults, or semi-invalid. No objection going South; good references. ADVERTISER 9794, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED JOB, young man 31, chicken farm, greenhouse, dairy farm. Write ADVERTISER 9795, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY, MIDDLEAGED, refined, home-loving; will appreciate good position, chauffeurs' license, traveling experience. ADVERTISER 9797, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG COUPLE want position on estate or farm, interested in permanent home. Handy man and driver, fair cook and housework. Write JOE PIERSON, Chappaqua, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER AND son 17, desires work, in small family; $5 wk. Boy good milker, $5 wk. CLARA FIELD, R. D. 2, Newburgh, New York.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL graduate wishes position, experienced dairyman, feeder, breeder. Reliable, good references. Work immediately; state salary. ADVERTISER 9802, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER or herdsman, desires position, best references, have made two world's records in the past year. Graham School student; would consider dairy farm on shares, can furnish one or two extra milkers. Married, have one child six years old. ADVERTISER 9806, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 40, married, lifetime experience, free February. Wants modern cottage, $75 month. ADVERTISER 9807, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, SINGLE, 31, Jewish, desires to do light work on farm in exchange for room, board and $20 per month. ADVERTISER 9808, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN DESIRES position in gentleman's home, good cook, neat, unencumbered, drives, good home, refined. ADVERTISER 9813, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 39, sober, farmer, handyman, good driver; poultry experience, desires responsible position. ADVERTISER 9814, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER MARRIED, wants position on equipped farm, salary or share, references. LAWRENCE GETTEMY, Uniontown, Pa.

MARRIED MAN, 25 years experience wants position, as caretaker, handy man, good carpenter, drives car. Especially interested in care of poultry. Good refcrences. HARRY R. BELL, Stockbridge, Mass.

A-1 MILKER, drive horses, tractor. Thoroughly reliable, experienced, single, American, 25; $40 per month. ADVERTISER 9815, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 20, agricultural school graduate, poultry major, can handle team, tractor, car. Some experience. MANNY GOLDBERG, 1792 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

EXPERIENCED DAIRY farm manager and herdsman; 25 years experience. Protestant. No drinking. ADVERTISER 9817, care Rural New-Yorker.

DEAF POULTRYMAN, 26, manages 2,500 layers, 15,000 broilers, works without supervision; drivers license, five years experience; good man, weeks trial. ADVERTISER 9818, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED WOMAN (normal graduate) with daughter 7, wishes position, housework, care baby; $25. G. PACKARD, West Townsend, Vermont.

HOUSEKEEPER — Middleaged widow, educated, capable. Scotch-Canadian born, American citizen, Protestant. In modern country or small town home. No other woman in charge. ADVERTISER 9820, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, FARM and herd manager, single, fully experienced producing and handling certified milk, pedigreed cattle and farm machinery. American, strictly sober, reliable references. $60 and board. ADVERTISER 9821, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED GUERNSEY breeder desires position as working farm manager or herdsman. Thoroughly experienced in general farming, managing farm help, producing Grade A milk, A. R. testing, calf raising and keeping herd records. Married, no children. Neither smoke nor drink. Will board help. ADVERTISER 9822, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, FARM school graduate, experienced, reliable, best reference; capable of taking full charge. E. FUNK, 317 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUPLE — Caretaking, cook, houseworker, gardener, carpentry, handy man. ADVERTISER 9823, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, age 50, desires position on small place. Caretaker, practical experienced, all around farmer, milk 3-4 cows, poultryman, field and garden work. Sober and dependable. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York.

REFINED CHRISTIAN woman wants light work, not a servant; country or village. Write K. M. SHOPE, P. O. Box 84, Scarsdale, New York.

SINGLE, MIDDLEAGED gardener, handy man, drive car; private home or estate; good references. ADVERTISER 9811, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER—Experienced driver, poultry, gardening; conscientious; thorough references. ADVERTISER 9824, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, LANDSCAPE gardener, single, experienced, wishes position in either or both lines. References. ADVERTISER 9826, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

SPEND YOUR restful Winter days with a Christian family at Glencairn Farm, in Mendham, N. J. Excellent table, modern conveniences, reasonable rates.

ETHICAL MATERNITY services, small country maternity home; admitted any time. Reasonable rates. ADVERTISER 9720, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMFORTABLE HOME accommodations, easy commuting to city. Meals optional, reasonable. MRS. CARPENTER, 42-40 158th St., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-2830.

ELDERLY MAN or woman to board in Christian farm home. Modern and well situated. ADVERTISER 9789, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Elderly or middleaged person to board, country town, conveniences, good food, comfortable room. Broome County, New York. Rate $9 per week. ADVERTISER 9805, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — City or country board in Florida, December to May. ADVERTISER 9810, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

EDWARD, DEAR boy, come home, everything will be all right; it makes things a whole lot worse now. I understand. Your mother doesn't know yet.

HOG MANURE given away. HENRY HENKEL and Sons, Inc., Secaucus, N. J.

FOR SALE — Princess pine select, bundled, $6 per 100 lbs. PETER LASCO, Forest City, Penna.

WANTED — Candle mold in good condition. ADVERTISER 9788, care Rural New-Yorker.

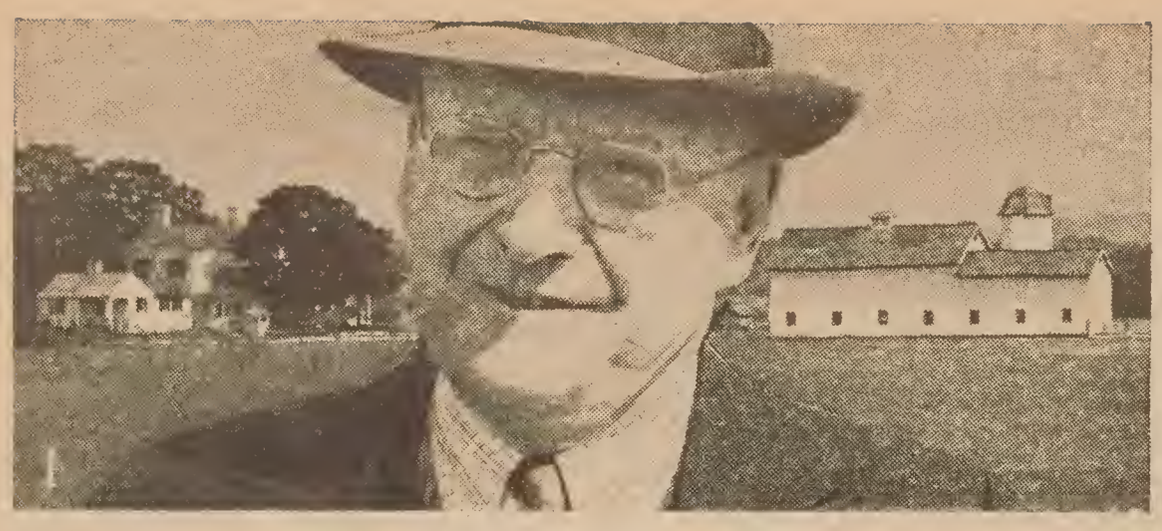
WANTED — Double unit Universal milking machine, state price and condition in first letter. WALTER BEHRMAN, Newton, N. J.

ADIRONDACK BALSAM pillows 35c each; 3 for $1 postpaid. DWIGHT G. COOK, Chateaugay, N. Y.

WANTED—20, more or less steel cow stalls, stanchions, drinking cups. State make, model if possible, condition and price. ADVERTISER 9796, care Rural New-Yorker.

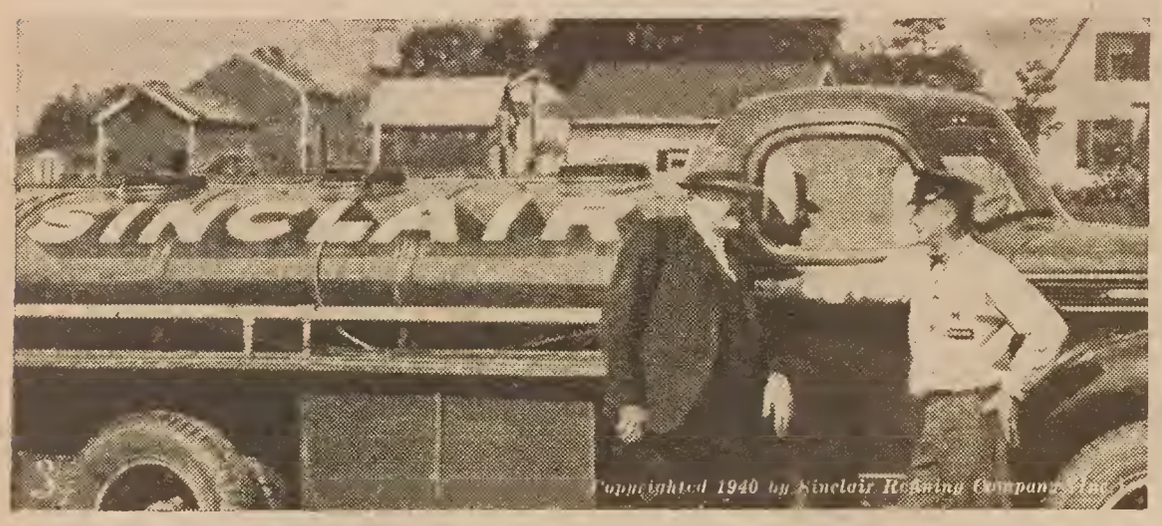
DISTINCTIVE DECORATIONS, Christmas garlands, trees. Boxes goodies from farm. DYER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 600.



This man is a Sinclair agent. Just now, some 2,000 Sinclair agents in 41 states are distributing free copies of the new Sinclair Tractor Lubrication . . .

. . . charts. By referring to these charts farmers quickly see how, where and how often to apply correct lubricants to various makes of tractors. Use of Sinclair lubricants as directed helps reduce operating costs and prolongs tractor life. Ask a Sinclair agent about a chart for . . .



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Tractor Fuels—Distillate, Kerosene, Gasoline . . . Cup and Axle Grease . . .
Cream Separator Oils . . . Harvester Oil . . . Gear & Chassis Lubricants . . .
Pressure System Grease . . . P.D. Insect Spray
Stock Spray **SINCLAIR** Motor Oils

Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Orleans County farmers raising tomatoes will suffer a loss estimated at $232,875 due to blight. With 4,500 acres of tomatoes set out in the county, there should be a yield of about 33,750 tons. Blight has lowered production to about 40 per cent normal or 13,500 tons.

The 1940 yield of grapes in New York State is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 66,700 tons, as compared with a 10 year average of 74,910. The apple crop is estimated at 13,464,000 bushels, as compared with 24,650,000 in 1939. New York State's peach crop is expected to be about 1,440,000 bushels as compared with 1,722,000 bushels in 1939, or 14 per cent less this year than last. The principal producing area is in Western New York counties.

Not as large, but of better quality, was the peach crop in New York State this year. It was expected to be about 1,440,000 bushels as compared with 1,722,000 bushels in 1939, or 14 per cent less than last year. The principal producing areas in Western New York are Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties, 95 per cent of the peaches are Elbertas.

Steuben County potato growers and shippers plan an organization to develop the use of a Steuben County brand for potatoes. A committee has been named to form the organization.

Ontario County beet growers have contracted for sale of part of their 1940 crop at $16 and $17 a ton with prospects of $20 a ton by the time the acreage is harvested. This year's yield is about six tons to the acre as compared with 10 tons in 1939.

Production of applesauce is under way at Lydonville and 300 persons are employed in two daily shifts. Production set last year at 315,000 cases of sauce taken from 275,000 bushels of apples, is somewhat smaller this year due to crop.

A harvest of a million bushel potato crop has been completed in Wyoming County with two of the county's biggest producers reporting yields of better than 400 bushels an acre. The average potato yield in Wyoming County is 150 bushels an acre, said to be 25 bushels more than the state average.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

W. O. and J. L. Slawson of Lowman quit plowing their land 20 years ago. They conduct farming on the grassland plan. Stock is allowed to roam the wild grassland and pastures. Some hay is produced and fed the cattle with additional feed. The animals are raised for sale.

"Blossom's Favorite," a purebred milking shorthorn on Merrill Brothers farm at Wolcott, has given birth to triplet heifer calves. In the litter were two red youngsters and one red with a little white.

An Artificial Breeding Association has been formed in Ontario County, to be a bi-county affair with dairymen from Yates County taking part. 197 Holsteins have been signed up for the project in Ontario County and 150 from Yates, with 167 Guernseys from the former county and 150 from the latter.

POULTRY

This year's turkey crop will be somewhat smaller than the one in 1939. Crop reporters reveal that commercial hatcheries have produced 16 per cent fewer poults in 1940 than in 1939. Storage stocks of turkeys are twice as large.

Stuart Cody of Penn Yan tells of a White Leghorn pullet, hatched in May, which laid eggs in September when but four months old and then hatched out a flock of three chicks early in October.

Newest developments in the poultry business were shown 50 members of the Livingston County Farm Bureau and 25 agriculture pupils at the farm of Carlton B. Gauss at Holcomb. Gauss has a total of 2,300 White Leghorn layers.

4-H CLUB NOTES

Calvin DeGloyer, 18, of Castile, has entered Cornell University for an agricultural course which he financed through a 4-H chicken project. He has been a 4-H member for eight years.

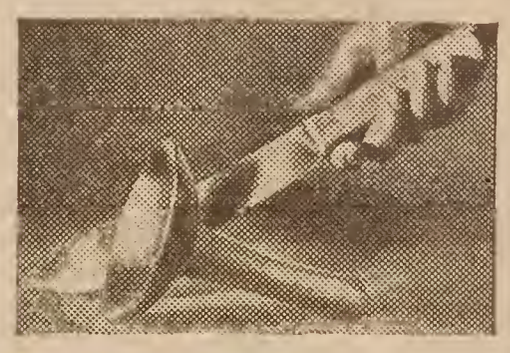
Bernard Miller, of Honeoye Falls, has been awarded the Empire State Farmer Degree in Agriculture, one of 37 boys in the State to be chosen for the honor. He is an active member of the 4-H Club and the Future Farmers of America. P. B. O

Sure preservation inviting color—delicious taste

All assured by the "exclusive ingredient" in Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt

THE "exclusive ingredient" in this quality meat curing salt is the unusual experience of the producer in developing new and better products and processes for meat curing and preservation. For instance, many of the largest and best known meat packing companies make sure of quality and flavor by using the correct grades of salt and the famous Lixate Process produced by International.

The same skill, the same experience, the same patient research so helpful to leading packers of meats, produced Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt for you. That's why you know that it is dependable. Your home cured meats will be *safely* preserved, with appetizing color and delicious flavor. All this is gained by one simple operation, by this balanced formula. Take no chances with your winter's supply of meat. Ask for Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt by name. Sold in 2 lb. 2 oz. cans, to cure up to 20 lbs. of meat, and in 10 lb. cans to cure up to 100 lbs. of meat.



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In each 10 lb. can of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt is a coupon which entitles you to a carbon steel butcher knife, a blued-steel bell scraper for removing bristles, or both, at about half the usual retail price.

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For delicious sausage, or for meat loaf, roasts, poultry dressings and other kitchen uses, is packed in 3 oz., 10 oz. and 7 lb. 8 oz. cans.

• SALT FOR LIVESTOCK
Give young livestock a good start in life—help all livestock to grow and thrive better, by proper feeding of salt. The International book, "White Gold For The Farmer's Profit," sent free on request, tells how salt can produce more profit for the investment than almost anything else bought for profit on the farm.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Inc.
Scranton, Pa.

• FREE FARMERS' MEAT BOOK
Write for a copy of "The Farmers' Meat Book," with detailed illustrated directions for the proper butchering, curing and storing of meat.

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SALT
"WHITE GOLD"
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U. S. ROYALITE
OVER-THE-SHOE-BOOT

Now! a waterproof boot for wear over your regular shoes, like "rubbers", and as easy to put on and take off. Yet it *stays on* when you walk because the *extra elastic* rubber hugs your shoe like a supple skin and keeps it from slipping.

NEW SUPER-LIGHT WEIGHT
—in the famous "U.S." *Tempered Rubber* that you know as the more enduring kind.
Ideal for farm chores and light industrial work—and as an emergency boot for automobile and truck drivers, postmen, police, etc.

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THE

RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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OF AGRICULTURE

Photo—Clarence A. Purchase

"When the Frost is on the Pumpkin and the Fodder's in the Shock"

What do the Growers Say?

By H. B. Tukey

THE trouble started when letters arrived almost simultaneously from eastern New York and from southern Indiana raising the problems of planting distances of fruit production. Fruit growers and horticulturists in several parts of the country have responded generously with the ideas and experiences on this challenging problem in answer to an appeal to them for help. Taken together, and in which the writer has been presumptuous enough to insert some of his own thoughts, their replies make interesting and helpful reading. They follow:

M. P. REED, VINCENNES, INDIANA:

I feel that the only way out of the present crisis of the orchard industry is increased production with lowered cost, in other words survival of the fittest. How that shall be obtained is the problem of the individual operator.

In this location of southern Indiana where we have three broods of codling moth and extra thorough application of spray materials is absolutely essential, I feel that close planting and early removal of the orchard will give us far greater returns than we have enjoyed in the past. If semi-dwarf stocks of proven value were available the life of the orchard could be lengthened, but with standard stocks I would figure the life of an apple orchard on this basis at about 20 years which would give 10 years of high production of quality fruit with the mimimum chance of a build-up of serious insect and disease problems. Of course the varieties would have to be early and heavy producers and suited to the location.

Following are some bearing area figures that I put together last Winter. Of course these are theoretical and based on 8 inches of new growth a year and you may not agree with them at all, but they give a basis for comparison. I think the figures may be high from the 17th year on. They give the comparative bearing surface in square feet per acre of orchard planted 30 x 10 feet (145 trees) and one planted the standard method of 40 x 40 feet and one filler tree planted in the middle of the square (54) trees.

Year	Standard 40x40 with one filler		Planted 30x10
6	8316		22330
7	13816		36830
8	20520		55100
9	28134		67991
10	38178		68150
11	49032		76850
12	61236		85550
13	37422	(filler tree removed)	95700
14	44874		104400
15	52218		113100
16	61557		123250
17	71376		131950
18	81340		140650
19	93123		150800
20	104139		159500
Total	756,266		14,332,151

If the filler trees were left in the standard area, the bearing area for 20 years would be 1,311,300 square feet, or practically the same as the hedgerow system.

We have a 50-acre block coming on that is planted 40x40 with a filler in the center of the square, that we think we will handle on the above basis. Of course a stationary spray system would be essential under these conditions and rather heavy fertilization would be necessary. The most serious limiting factor would be moisture during drouth periods.

PERCY R. MORGAN, LEWISTON, N. Y.:

In our early plantings of apples we used fillers. If the location was suitable we used peaches, if not, apples. After removing the fillers in several orchards I resolved never again to use fillers, but when it came time to plant a new orchard and I looked at the long strips of unused ground between the permanent trees, I weakened and again set the filler trees. We have recently had a siege of removing filler trees and I think I now have my determination screwed up to the sticking point and will never again set a filler. The planting of fillers appears economical and sensible in theory, but in practice is a delusion and a snare. First of all, seldom does a grower remove the fillers when they should come out. There is always the temptation to get one more crop, or some other work that is considered more urgent demands the time, or some other excuse is used to leave the fillers in until they have shaded out the lower branches of the permanent trees or otherwise crowded them and retarded their growth. Second, the removal of fillers is a hard job. Limbing the trees, pulling or blowing the stumps, burning the brush, cleaning the stumps and dragging them out, removing the wood, and last but not least, filling in the holes and leveling off the land takes a lot of time and hard work. If the filler trees are removed when they should be it means that the owner has paid for the nursery stock and the setting, he has cared for the trees for six years with no return. He may then expect to harvest six crops and if the fillers used are biennial, such as Wealthy or Early McIntosh, it will be one less. No, the planting of fillers to me is an expensive way of growing firewood.

B. G. MOON, TROY, N. Y.:

About 10 years ago last Spring I planted some 2,000 apple trees, mostly dwarf. I expected on our poor clay soil, and with no other commercial orchard in the neighborhood, that one-half would die and so I planted them 12 feet apart. But the trees have lived (most of them) and they are, with tender care, healthy. Well, they started bearing after 2 or 3 years. Three years ago when everybody had apples, these little trees produced some 2,400 cases and the McIntosh ran 95 per cent perfect. Last year they topped the New York market.

Planting 30x50 feet for one-way-handling.

Left: Planting 25x25 of Delicious, Rome, and Ben Davis, to be eventually 50x50. Right: This type tree produces much low-grade fruit.

Now I must remove every other tree, or attempt a new experiment, and so I am contemplating (since I want income these next 2 years before we all go to Europe for war) pruning between my 12-foot rows, the same as I would cut between hedge-rows, so there is a solid 3-foot open space between rows for spraying and work, and let them grow in hedge-rows to some extent these next 2 or 3 years before I remove every other tree. My problem now is which will give the greatest yield these next 2 or 3 years—leave all trees and prune 3-foot opening for spraying (hedge-rows), or pull out every other tree?

ROY P. McPHERSON, LEROY, N. Y.:

The first orchard on the McPherson farm was set in 1807 or 1808. The only tree I can recall was a sprout from one of the original trees. It was called Rattle apple, because when ripe the seeds would rattle. I imagine that most of the varieties were natural fruit.

The next orchard was set in 1827. It consisted of Spitzenburg, Yellow Belleflower, Swaar, Greening, Seek-no-further, Early Harvest, Sheep-nose, Pippins and others. The trees had been set, I should judge, 25x25 feet. All the lower limbs had been removed from the trees through the center of the orchard, the only low limbs being those around the outside. Most of the bearing surface was between 20 and 30 feet from the ground. Many of the apples were picked by climbing around in the tree and lowering the fruit to the ground in a basket with a rope. It required at least a 25-foot ladder to reach any amount of the fruit, the very highest was shaken off.

The next orchard was set in 1865. It consisted of Golden Russets, Baldwins, and R. I. Greenings. It was set in squares 30x30 feet. The trees interlaced very much, limbs were pruned back, and finally every other tree removed. This was not done until many of the good lower limbs had been taken off, thus the remaining trees did not spread as widely as they should, and the bearing limbs were high.

The next orchard was set in 1876, consisting of R. I. Greening, Baldwin, and King. It was set in a 30-foot triangle (one in the center and six in equal distances around it). (I saw Prof. John Craig explain this plan at a horticultural meeting in Rochester about 35 years later. He showed how more trees could be planted per acre). The trees in this orchard were too close. The limbs interlaced so much we could not do a satisfactory job of spraying. Two-thirds of the trees would have to be removed to do a systematic job of thinning by removing trees. Many of the lower limbs had died for want of light.

From experiences I had with old orchards set too closely, I set an orchard in 1913, 50x50 feet, with a filler one way making it 50x25 feet. The fillers were removed later. In this way each tree had sufficient light and could be thoroughly sprayed. Again in 1926 another orchard was set 50x50 feet without fillers. This gave a chance to grow cash crops while the trees were growing and before coming into bearing.

The former orchards I know were planted too closely, but the last two were in my judgment rather too far apart. I think for the varieties we now grow, McIntosh, Cortland, Northern Spy, and Greening, that a 40 foot square would be about right.

B. J. CASE, SODUS, N. Y.:

A plan which we have used since 1909 is to plant apple trees 20x24 feet. Such large-growing varieties as McIntosh, R. I. Greening, Baldwin, and Northern Spy must be cut out, diagonal rows, at 15 years set, although smaller-growing varieties as Duchess, Wealthy, and Rome can be left longer. Cutting out the diagonal rows leaves the trees on the square 31x31 feet. The small-growing varieties can stay at this distance, whereas the larger-growing varieties must be again cut out after another 10 years, leaving the permanent trees at 40x48 feet, which is just about right since it facilitates getting through the orchard because of the unequal distance. Do not set trees so close that it is impossible for the sun to get to the ground. I do not know that I can give an explanation for making this statement, but I do know from a great many years in the orchard business that trees do not do well unless the sun gets in.

Five year old semi-dwarf trees set close, blooming full.

GRANT G. HITCHINGS, NEDROW, N. Y.:

Large sections of New York soils have been depleted of plant food. On soils of this type it is much better to plant 40x40 feet or even 50x50 feet and not intercrop with regular farm crops, but on the contrary seed down and use whatever grows as a mulch to restore humus to the soil which will build up fertility. Using fillers and then cutting out, in the long run, does not pay. However, the dwarf trees at the Experiment Station look very promising. If you had good orchard land, say 30 acres, I would plant 10 acres next Spring, 15x25 feet, five years later 10 acres 15x25 feet, five years later the remaining 10 acres; five years later I would cut the first 10 acres down and replant. Give this rotation orchard the best of care and from an economic standpoint the plan looks good. New varieties are coming out yearly. This five year planting gives one a chance to take advantage of the improved varieties. I think more attention should be given to the rootstocks of all new plantings; there is too much variation in the results in many of the trees now planted.

W. H. DARROW, PUTNEY, VERMONT:

Our bearing McIntosh orchard was planted on 40-foot squares with a tree in the center of each square, making the trees about 28⅓ feet apart on the diagonal. The original plan was to remove them at 12 or 15 years of age when the branches began to seriously interfere with each other or with the usual orchard operations. We have found,

(Continued on Page 608)

The Raffle of Fowls

Today one hears a great deal about Thanksgiving Day, and many people are very much aggravated over the change of the day. If we study the Thanksgiving Days of the past, we will find that various days and dates were observed and it was not until Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale succeeded in convincing President Lincoln that we should have a national day of Thanksgiving, that one general day was observed.

The first Thanksgiving proclamation to be issued in New York State was issued in 1645 to celebrate peace made with the Indians. In the proclamation a service was ordered to be held in a church on "Wednesday forenoon, September 6th; the text to be appropriate and sermon applicable thereto."

In the early days of our country there was one event which took place either on Thanksgiving Day or the day before, which was known as the "Raffle of Fowls." This event was eagerly anticipated by many of the people but it was frowned upon most decidedly by the clergy and many of the staid church people. These raffles were conducted by some one who really had an eye for business not from the standpoint of good business but from the standpoint of getting the other person's money, for the geese, turkeys and chickens which were to be raffled were said to have been "generally tough and adamantive." Each fowl had its number of chances ticketed upon it. A turkey usually had 10 chances at six pence each; a goose, 12 chances at six pence each and a chicken 30 chances at six pence each. The chances were won on throw of dice and it is said that "the gambling fervor of the patrons ran high."

The turkey is an interesting bird from the American point of view. It is native to America and is said to be our oldest domesticated bird. Years ago when our country was not so densely populated as it is now, the wild turkey roamed from Maine to Florida. Today it is found in its wild state only in sparsely inhabitated sections and in certain game preserves. It is said that Columbus took a wild turkey from the islands of his discovery to prove that he had seen "strange land." Also interesting is the report that if Benjamin Franklin could have had his way, the turkey would have been our National bird instead of the eagle. When Franklin presented his idea, he said: "He is a bird of courage and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British Guards who dared to enter a farmyard with a red coat."

The wild turkeys of the United States and Mexico are representatives of five sub-species. The Mexican variety being the breed from which our domestic turkey is derived. In the middle western part of the United States, the Bourdon Red is very popular with turkey growers as the bird will easily attain a weight of 30 pounds in a year.

Many people think that the turkey received its name from the country of that name, but strange as it may seem, there is no connection in anyway between them as far as research reveals. Tradition tells us that the name was bestowed upon the bird by a Hebrew peddler who gave it the Hebrew name for peacock. Some accounts give the word as "tukki," others "turki."

Just recently I was told that more than 60,000,000 pounds of turkey are in the cold storage at the present time and that it has been suggested that "inmates and employees of public institutions throughout the nation" be given four or five "Thanksgiving" dinners preceding the regular Thanksgiving Day so as to reduce the amount on hand. Letters were sent to congressmen, purchasing agents of the navy, army, marine corps, civilian conservation corps and to each Governor.

Even if the turkey lost out in the race for our national bird, it looks as if it was coming into prominence. M. M. B.

Thousands of tons of cabbage go into the making of sauerkraut at Phelps in Ontario County.

Photos—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

Sauerkraut in the making at Phelps, where the largest sauerkraut plant in the world is located. Here kraut is shown taken from the vats and canned.

The Sauerkraut Business

Machines are roaring in the world's sauerkraut capitol at Phelps, N. Y., and what is going on in Ontario County is of wide importance to those who like their kraut and weenies for flavor and general "filling value."

As Ontario County is the ace county in the United States for cabbage production, so Phelps is the world's sauerkraut capitol. The little village contains the largest factory in the works and all day long an endless chain of gleaming cans of sauerkraut comes off the production line in the factories.

Farmers drive over scales where loads are weighed. The load is then emptied into great bins from which conveyors take it to the coring room. Automatic machines cut out the cores and operators remove the outside leaves. Hugh circular automatic machines slice the cabbage into long fibres. Then it goes into a tank room on conveyors.

In the big kraut plant at Phelps there are 77 tanks, each 16 feet in diameter and 12 feet deep, with a capacity of from three to four freight car loads of kraut. The shredded cabbage is covered with pure salt and allowed to ferment. Some three weeks are required depending on temperature, for the chemical reaction generated by the salt to transform the cabbage into raw sauerkraut. It is then taken to the canning department and packed.

P. B. OAKLEY.

Last year Mr. Deyea Shafer, Central Bridge, New York, sent us a picture of his three weeks old Percheron filly with her mother. It was published in the December 2, 1939 issue of The Rural New-Yorker. Above is a picture of the same fine filly on her first birthday. Below, her young full sister, 2½ months old with her mother.

Proper Packing of Bees

Dr. E. F. Phillips was the main speaker at the Fall meeting of the Cortland County beekeeper's association, held at at the home of Mrs. James Waters of Cuyler, N. Y.

"State beekeepers lost 75,000 colonies last Winter," he said. That loss was caused mostly by an exceedingly hard Winter. But this year's losses will be even heavier, unless beekeepers feed sugar syrup liberally this Fall, and pack carefully. Beekeepers in attendance reported late or no commercial honey. They have already begun feeding for the Winter, believing the syrup a better food than honey in early Winter, as with it the bees can get along longer without a Winter flight. M. H. Fairbanks of Homer, gives each of his 200 colonies at least five pounds of syrup each year.

Many beekeepers in the State this year had to rebuild their colonies from almost nothing, using southern package bees. White or clover honey was scarce, or absent and buckwheat honey was also below normal this Fall, so that honey stores should be completely closed out this year, in the east.

By late feeding the bees do not cap the stored syrup and thus use it first. In syrup as a food there is no dysentery. Then the bees can eat their honey stores, any kind but aster honey, which is too hard in cold weather, and with a flight in January or February the bees come through in good shape. Last Winter some got one flight in Cortland County, some got two and some got none.

"Beekeeping is a complicated thing" said Dr. Phillips, "you may be right on one thing or several things and wrong in another and lose them all. So it is better in general to stick to old and tried methods.

Given a strong colony with plenty of young bees and a liberal amount of food for them you may still lose them if not properly packed; if not given insulation on all sides, including top, front, and bottom, with a heavy pad of dry material on top of the frames to absorb moisture. And you still may lose them if you do not screen the entrance so mice cannot enter.

Dr. Phillips believes it would be difficult to give colonies too much packing, though there is a limit that is most practical. He related detailed experiences in testing to find the packing that gives best results. In general, bees consume less food and come out in better shape in Spring, if well packed. Experienced members present use various methods of winter packing. Mr. Fairbanks believes there is no packing material to equal dry maple leaves, the older and the more broken the better. He uses practically all the leaves on the famous green of Homer village, in preparing his 200 colonies for the Winter, in outdoor packing cases. So packed after the usual fall feeding of syrup, he lost almost no bees last Winter.

Harry Hammond, with 100 hives, uses the cellar wintering plan. He lost but one colony last Winter. This is fine, for the small apiarist. But it requires careful watching throughout the Winter, and the number to be so wintered must of necessity be limited.

Dr. Phillips discussed the moisture output of the average colony in Winter. Each colony will often consume an approximate gallon of honey, and throw off an equal amount of water into the air of the hive. If the hive is not insulated this moisture strikes cold walls and is at once condensed

(Continued on Page 608)

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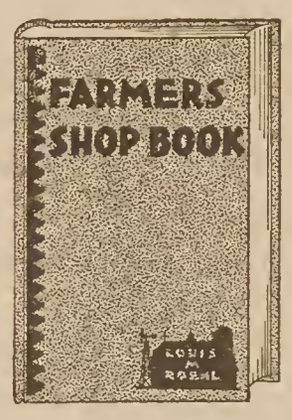

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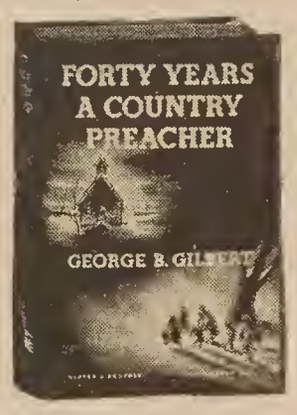

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What do the Growers Say?

(Continued from Page 606)

however, that some trees grew faster than others and the trees in some sections of the orchard grew larger than in other sections; hence we have been removing a few trees there instead of removing entire alternate rows.

In an orchard of rolling ground such as ours this means, at the present time, that we are driving in and out around our permanent trees for such operations as spraying, mowing, and harvesting and at considerable inconvenience. I have wished many times that we had 40-feet space, at least in one direction, for the convenience of the various operations.

We have a young McIntosh orchard seven years of age which is just beginning to bear commercial crops. This orchard was planted with the rows 40 feet apart and trees in the row 20 feet apart. This orchard is also on rolling ground where it is necessary in places to terrace the ground between the rows to make a driveway for spraying and other operations. We find this method much more satisfactory than the planting method used in the older orchard. As the various trees in this seven year old orchard begin to interfere we plan to fan them one way so that the permanent trees will keep their normal shape.

An orchard located on nearly level ground or planted with dwarf or semi-dwarf trees might be better adapted for close planting than ours, but for standard trees, located on rolling ground, I would suggest planting only permanent trees, or planting the rows 40 feet apart and using fillers in the tree rows only.

A. F. YEAGER, DURHAM, N. H.:

Under the conditions in New Hampshire I would suggest standard trees 40x40 feet using trees grown on medium dwarfing stock as fillers between the rows one way and in the semi-permanent positions.

A bulletin which has just been printed on apple orcharding in New Hampshire by Dr. Potter and Dr. Woodworth indicates that fillers do not pay under our conditions and that the semi-permanents do not pay very much. However, that is with fillers of the ordinary type. I believe that by using fillers on dwarf stock perhaps one might get profitable enough crops to pay to plant them. (Continued next issue)

Proper Packing of Bees

(Continued from Page 607)

and runs down the sides, with bad results. Some will pass through the hive body, especially if there are no cold surfaces and it remains in suspension as vapor. A pad of burlap, or burlap filled with leaves or chaff, above the frames helps to take care of this moisture so there are no moldy combs.

The matter of ventilation was discussed. Consensus of opinion was that none is needed, other than mentioned above and that a hole near the top is dangerous as letting out the heat formed by the bees and never needed excepting possibly in winter brood rearing.

The winter dysentery problem can be avoided, it was said, by the use of sugar syrup as food and by making sure Fall nectar is not the main food. Several flights for evacuation in Winter are helpful, if weather permits.

The Cortland Association was referred to as one of the few remaining in the State. It has a history of at least 50 years. It was voted to look up and preserve this history.

All beekeepers of the State, it was announced, are urged to attend the annual meeting of the State Association in Comstock Hall, at Cornell, December 6-7. A full program of daytime and evening events has been arranged, with nationally known speakers to be heard.

The Cortland County officials elected for 1941 were: Fred Fairbanks, Homer, president; Mrs. Fred Fairbanks, secretary.

4-H in Orange County

The girls and boys of the 4-H Clubs of Orange County, New York are winning State honors this year. Outstanding in the field is Mabel Tremper of Coldenham, N. Y. 18 year old president of the County 4-H Homemaking Club, who has been named as the New York State representative to the National Dress Review at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 29 to December 7.

Special gold medals were given the winning 4-H Orange County team John Roebuck Jr., and William Phelps, both of Walden, N. Y. in the National 4-H dairy production demonstration contest on how to select a good dairy cow. The boys are members of the Walden Project Rotators 4- H Club.

Harry Tweddle, Montgomery, N. Y. and Benjamin Keene, Bloomingburg, N. Y. the Orange County 4-H Poultry Demonstration team, competing with teams from all sections of New York State, was announced the winner of the New York State Poultry Demonstration Contest held recently at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell. S. L. B.

New York.

Hatchery News

In 1938 the monthly reports of eight Massachusetts State institutions showed the average egg yield per hen raised from chicks supplied by J. J. Warren, North Brookfield, Mass., to be 220.82. Last year, at the end of the institution's fiscal year of 1938-39, the egg average had risen to 226.67. This year the average for the last 12-month period was 234.1 per bird.

An Irving Kauder Leghorn breeder of New Paltz, N. Y., reports many sales of breeding stock to foreign countries this Fall. He recently tended to the shipments to the British West Indies and Chile.

After nearly doubling his chick sales in the 1940 hatching season, Dave Cohen, of Connecticut, is working on plans for a new building for incubators, egg room, and offices.

Henry Saglio, who runs the poultry side of Arbor Acres, his family's farm in Glastonbury, Conn., picked out a new incubator at Neppco which will more than double the hatching capacity of this U. S. R.O.P. farm which carries Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, and New Hampshires.

Cliff Peck, poultry manager at Mount Fair Farm, has also installed new incubators.

Original Golden Bantam

A reader desires to get some seed of the original Golden Bantam sweet corn. We are not sure whether this variety has been preserved in its first form, but should like to hear from anyone who has it.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY
Settled among the Vermont hills in the village of Lydonville, Caledonia County, the home of A. J. Hawkes presents an attractive setting.

Photo—Jack Johnson, Truro, Mass.
In some way pranksters at Eastham in the Cape Cod section, got this old-fashioned buggy up onto this small shack. No one yet knows how.

Fred E. Gladwin

Fred E. Gladwin, eastern grape specialist and frequent contributor to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, passed away at Dunkirk, N. Y., on November 16, following a heart attack at his home in Fredonia earlier in the day. He is survived by his wife, Florence Simmons Gladwin, and a son Frederic Gladwin.

Mr. Gladwin was born in New York Mills, near Utica, September 3, 1877. He spent most of his boyhood days in Rochester and graduated from the University of Rochester in 1904. After several years spent as head of the department of biology in the Dallas (Texas) High School, he returned in 1907 to western New York as a nursery inspector for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. In 1909 he was appointed a Special Agent of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and placed in charge of the new Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia, in the great Chautauqua grape region. He was subsequently promoted to Associate in Research, and in 1936, to Chief in Research in Horticulture.

No one in the country had a broader grasp of the grape industry and its problems than Mr. Gladwin. His work with fertilizers, cover crops, and green manure crops, rootstocks, and pruning, and his thorough acquaintance with general cultural practices made him an authority in his field. With it all he combined keen observation, abundant common sense, and an appreciation for the practical aspects of a problem, as when he presented before a scientific society a report seeming to show the responses of grapes to certain fertilizer applications and then abruptly startled the group by pointing out that the results he had presented were really not those from fertilizer application but merely those that he might well have secured had he not been so careful as to observe the variations before he began to make fertilizer applications. In the breeding of grapes Mr. Gladwin was able to combine a rare understanding of grape varieties with a practical appreciation of what the grape industry needed, so that from a relatively limited seedling population there appeared through his efforts the now popular Fredonia, Van Buren, and Westfield varieties.

Merely to ennumerate his professional attainments would be to overlook the fact that he had a warmth of personality and sincerity and modesty of purpose which gained him countless friends and admirers and innumerable believers in the soundness of his recommendations and opinions.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and the R. N.-Y. family will miss a valued contributor to these columns. H. B. T.

Honors to 4-H Boy

Douglas Stanton, Greenville, N. Y. won first prize in the National 4-H cattle judging contest at Harrisburg last month. Stanton was one of 48 boys competing for the award.

This young man is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Stanton of Greenville. He is a member of the Albany County Dairy Club. Active in 4-H work for seven years, he has received awards from the New York Dairy Show and other cattle judging events prior to the national award this year. Besides his dairy project, young Stanton has poultry, garden, potato and corn projects. In his herd of cattle he has 12 head of purebred Guernseys.

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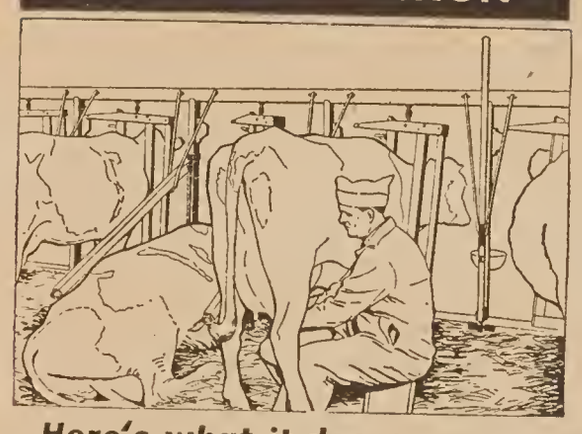

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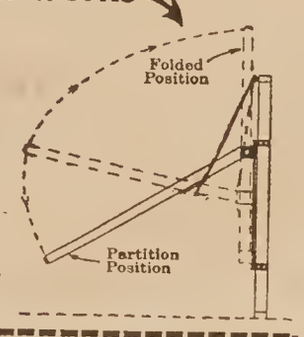

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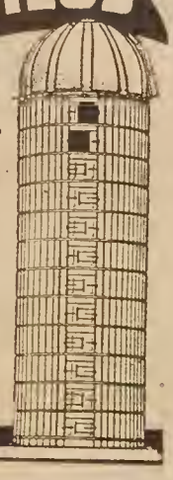

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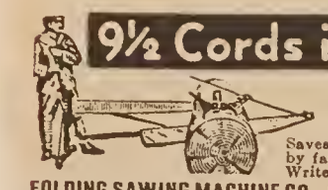

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

News From New Jersey

Offerings of fresh fruits and vegetables from New Jersey have been limited to some nearby staples. All tender crops were killed by frosts and low temperatures earlier in the Fall. Up to the middle of November, there had been no severe freezes and consequently farmers continued their work with Fall plowing. This Fall plowing, of course, helps diminish the weed nuisance the following Spring as well as reducing the insect nuisance by exposing eggs and larvae of insect pests.

The general farm outlook at this time is all that could be expected. Practically all of the farm crops have been harvested and stored or marketed.

Hybrid Corn in Warren County

The New Jersey hybrid corn which Leroy and Robert Hardenburg of Centerville are growing for their 4-H hybrid corn project is a good demonstration of the value of New Jersey hybrid corn over some of the mid-western corns. These boys planted their corn in the field along side a mid-western hybrid planted by their father. Though they are both in the same field, on the same soil, and receive the same fertilizer and cultivation the New Jersey hybrids are far ahead of the mid-western and much larger and better color. Percy Hardenburg, Leroy and Robert's father, concluded that the New Jersey hybrid corn is adapted to the type of soil found on his farm but that the mid-western hybrid which he planted is not.

Breeding Association Adds Another Veterinarian

A third veterinarian will be employed by the New Jersey Co-operative Artificial Breeding Association November 1, according to action taken by the Board of Directors last week. Membership in this association has increased to 310 dairymen representing 3,600 cows. December has been found to be the most active month hence the new man is being added in time to meet this year's rush.

Temporary Silo

Where corn intended for husking did not develop on account of the backward season, a temporary silo may prove of value. It offers a safe and satisfactory method of preserving corn or grass silage. Some farmers put in a combination of corn and soybeans, mixing the two crops as they are placed in the silo. In using a temporary snowfence silo, the ground site selected should be as near level as possible to prevent tipping of the silo. Silo should be kept wider than it is high. Filler pipe should be located as near the center as possible.

Hillside Peach Crops

Growing peaches successfully on hilly, stony land without cultivation is being demonstrated on the farm of Richard Barclay's estate near Pattenburg. Fields overgrown with 10 to 12 ft. Sumac, brush and briers, are being reclaimed on this farm under the direction of Charles D. Tharp. All stages of the development of this process of growing peaches can be seen on the farm. The oldest trees are four to five years old and are growing in a sod that is frequently mowed through the Summer. A six to eight foot circle under each tree is maintained in cultivation with approximately three cultivations a season. The trees are fertilized regularly each year and are manured occasionally. They have a good color and are producing satisfactorily.

Feed for Chickens

Thrifty chickens and hens that lay more eggs are the reward for feeding plenty of green feeds. Much of this green feed can be produced from a few rows of chard, collards or kale. Or Spring oats will produce an excellent feed. These green feeds should be chopped fine. Chopped green alfalfa hay is also relished.

Sunflowers are more than overgrown flowers that look nice, in case you hadn't checked up on them. Birds are very fond of the seeds, and you'll find your chickens also like them. In fact some of the experts urge sunflower seeds in commercially ground feeds. Sunflowers are easily grown and gathered, as demonstrated by some of our Western farmers, so it may be that in time we'll be growing fields of sunflowers.

1940 Corn Borer

Although it is too early to tell accurately the amount of damage done to this year's crop of field corn, still present indications are that the European corn borer has been fully as destructive as last year. To reduce 1941 damage, this year's crop should be cut as close to the ground as possible and as early as possible. The borers migrate downward in the plants and from plant to plant within a field as cold weather approaches. If stalks are cut no higher than two or three inches and as soon as corn is harvested, very few borers will remain in the stubble to be disposed of by plowing or other methods.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

North Country News

Potato buyers are quoting from 40 to 45 cents per bushel but thus far sales have been comparatively few, even though the potato crop in Franklin County is undoubtedly the largest it has been in years. One large grower reported that he had just dug 1,000 bushels, but said that he would be lucky to get 35 cents a bushel. It is expected that there will be a better market at a later date particularly through the Bellmont area, where there is an exceptionally heavy crop. A demand for potatoes in Europe is expected to boost the price. Most growers have completed digging their spuds and while some have sold directly from the fields to truckers, the bulk of the crop is stored and likely will remain there pending an advance in present quotations.

Farmers have had a difficult time doing their Fall plowing on account of the very dry weather. However, acres of furrows were turned in middle October.

According to Bert J. Rogers, St. Lawrence County 4-H Club agent, Frederic Sykes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Sykes, Canton, N. Y. exhibited the championship hen, a White Leghorn, at the 4-H Club Rotary Club poultry show. The champion pullet was exhibited by George Newman with a New Hampshire pullet. He also took championship cockerel honors with another New Hampshire.

The New York State 4-H dairy cattle judging team placed second in the National Dairy Show held at Harrisburg, Pa. Members of the judging team are Lewellyn Mix and Robert Thompson Jr., of Heuvelton and Douglas Stanton of Albany County. Stanton received the highest individual score in the contest, with Mix in ninth place and Thompson in 19th.

The first annual St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau plowing contest held last month at the Edwin Hadlock farm, just outside of Hammond, N. Y., was highly successful. Everett Burns of Hammond walked off with first place, and Leon Sayles, Jack McDougal, Harold Rosenbarker were the next in line, in the team class. Tractor class title went to Mr. Hadlock.

Five thousand or more colonies of bees in St. Lawrence County produced an average of 50 pounds of honey per colony this year, according to Benjamin Hosley, president of the Northern New York Honey Producers Association and retired state inspector. This crop is about 50 per cent less than last year. This is partially due to lateness of the season this Spring. Prices secured most generally for honey this Fall in the county are six cents per pound or $120 per ton.

E. R.

New York.

Dr. S. S. Guerrant

This well known horticulturist, former president of the Virginia Horticultural Society, and valued friend of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, died at his home, near Callaway, Va., October 28.

Dr. Guerrant's home place "Algoma," contains over 3,000 acres, mainly in apple orchards. It required skill, persistence and philosophy to manage an industry of this volume, and these Dr. Guerrant possessed in large measure, combined with a delightful personality.

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

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The Grange Convention

THE opening of the Seventy-Fourth Annual Session of the National Grange, was featured by the address of National Master Louis J. Taber. The Grangers were welcomed by the Mayor of Syracuse, to whom thanks were extended by National Overseer David H. Agans. Greetings were given by New York State Master William J. Rich.

Outlining the stand of the Order in relation to National affairs, Mr. Taber said that the theme of the convention must be the place of agriculture and the nation in a changing world, as well as the preservation of our American standards and democracy itself. He extolled the essential virtues that have made America great—honest toil, thrift, perseverance, and high moral, spiritual and patriotic ideals, and said that we must use our traditional common sense, combined with the blessings of science, education and progress, to fulfill our progress. He pointed out that no nation can endure if its breadbasket fails, and it was therefore essential that this country strengthen its agricultural program; that until agriculture is brought into balance, there can be no permanent recovery for the nation as a whole.

Thursday was given over largely to conferring the Seventh Degree, when 8,000 members received the mysteries of the highest degree of the Order. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard was one of this group.

On Friday, the Secretary addressed the assembly. He urged that more attention be given to crop management, planting intelligently in relation to market needs. Along this line he said there was a plan in Washington at this time to secure "cost of production" to the farmer for his crops. He said you can fix prices on products, but you can't make the consumer eat them. There are so many angles to the situation, according to Mr. Wickard, that it is difficult to see how it will work out. He offered no solution but in comparing factory methods and the farm, he pointed out that if farmers and the Congress were willing, there might be a movement to have farmers cooperate in producing just enough for the market and thereby keep prices above cost of production. G. M. MORE.

Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting

THE result of long and careful planning was never more clearly shown than in the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting of the Connecticut Pomological Society, held at Hartford, November 12-14. It was a banner occasion and attracted visitors and representatives from all the New England States, and from New York, Canada, Ohio, and New Jersey. It included discussion of such topics as insect and disease control, peach culture, research work in pomology in Connecticut, trends in fruit production in Connecticut, dwarf trees, controlled atmosphere storage of apples, orchard soil management, marketing practices, increasing consumption of fruit, meeting marketing problems in Canada, what Eastern growers are thinking about, local markets, cooperative cold storage, mouse control, problems and trends in the apple industry, night spraying, cutting out the tops of 30-year-old McIntosh trees, caring for hurricane-damaged apple trees, mulching apple trees, and results with cultivated blueberries in Connecticut.

To all this were added the review of fruit growing in Connecticut, an old timers' reunion dinner, a session for the recognition of veteran fruit growers, greetings from nearby States, and an anniversary banquet, at which Secretary H. C. C. Miles presented the history of the Society, Governor Raymond Baldwin spoke, and under the able chairmanship of John Lyman all the detailed niceties and finishing touches were called upon to make that a memorable occasion. The program committee included Mark Bishop, H. A. Rollins, S. P. Hollister, Philip Garman, H. C. C. Miles, C. B. Young, C. H. Gowdy, and E. M. Stoddard. H. B. T.

Borden's Idea of Fair Play

What do you think of this card that I got from Borden's just a few days ago? You will see that it gives me my fat test and bacteria count up to November 30. I always realized that the Big-3 had clever accountants and bookkeepers to juggle classifications, tests, weights and counts but this is the first time to my knowledge that they have draped themselves in the robes of prophets. Maybe Borden's efficiency is so perfect that they can readily predict what my cows will produce two weeks ahead of time.

New York R.

DAIRYMEN have always fought against the complete domination and control that are wielded by dealers over milk weights, fat tests and bacteria counts. To place in the hands of any buyer the legal power to determine alone the quantity and the quality of the product he is buying, and stripping the seller of every last vestige of control over that product, is a flagrant abuse of a producer's every right of ownership. To tolerate, let alone sanction by law, a system whereby dairymen are denied any access to these dealer records when it is to them and to no one else that these records rightfully belong, is a mockery of professed democratic principles.

This situation is no secret. Everyone knows about it. Everyone knows, too, that any attempt by a farmer to demand information or to make his own tests independently has met with instant reprisal or loss of market.

But this new Borden twist around the throats of dairy farmers is a horse of quite another color. Here, a League producer drawing his milk to a Borden plant in Central New York, received a card postmarked November 12, 1940. On the message side of the card appear, in order: the address of the plant; Period Ending, Nov. 30 1940; Butter Fat Test 4.0 per cent; Your Bacteria Counts Were, 1st Sample 3000 Per C. C., 2nd Sample 2200 Per C. C.

It is one thing for dealers to juggle milk classifications and to fix their own figures on weights and tests and counts. They have proven themselves clever and powerful enough to force many producers and to drug most officials and investigators into accepting their own figures and explanations. But when the Borden Company has the nerve to tell a dairy farmer how much fat and how many bacteria are in the milk that won't even be drawn from the cow's four quarters until 18 days later, the cooperative organization that poses as this farmer's guardian, as well as the State Commissioner of Agriculture and the Federal Administrator, are charged with the solemn duty of demanding an immediate explanation and retraction.

The Big-3 may think they have unlimited powers. They are wrong. Dairymen will contest their domination to the finish and will eventually win. All that these racketeers have got is unlimited gall and this case proves it. To some there might be an element of humor in Borden attempting to guess at a cow's production capabilities in advance. But in an industry where the producer is fighting to preserve his very existence, there is no room nor time for joking when Borden officials feel they are in a saddle of sufficient strength to disregard every last element of fair play and business decency.

THE domestic production of wool for this year will be about 455,000,000 pounds. With the carry-over, the total will be around 635,000,000 pounds. As large quantities will be needed for army use, considerable imports will be needed. Army contracts from June through October were about 100,000,000 pounds of grease wool.

Prices at the Boston auctions during October were scoured basis: Fine wools, graded and in original bags, good French combing length, $1.03 to $1.08; short to average French combing length, 97c to $1.02; and 92 to 95c for clothing. Half-blood wools brought mostly 97c to $1.02, scoured basis, for good French combing wools, and 92 to 95c for short French combing and clothing. Combing ⅜ blood brought 83 to 90c while ¼ blood wools were sold at mostly 78 to 83c, scoured basis, delivered Boston.

Production of wool in Argentina for the 1940-41 season is estimated at 397,000,000 pounds, and Uruguay 120,000,000. Wool produced in these two countries is largely coarse and medium. As United States requirements will be largely for fine wool, there may be considerable imports from Australia and South Africa, which specialize in fine wools.

*

A commonly accepted meaning of Thanksgiving is a time to express gratitude for continued life and the good we get out of it — health, home comforts, friends, crops, rain when we think it needed, sunshine for making hay. Another viewpoint is the negative sort of gratitude that things are no worse with us—that the disasters feared have not materialized.

These attitudes are all based on the idea of getting something out of life. How about broadening our Thanksgiving thoughts to cover the opportunity for putting something useful into life, instead of considering that merely as "hard work"? This slant on the Thanksgiving season is worth thinking about. "Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters.".

What Farmers Say

CODE OF APPLIED COMMON SENSE

I have been a subscriber to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER since 1885, a long time in a way; yet, as I receive the inspiration and enthusiasm in my early farming experiences which were greatly intensified by the writing of E. S. Carman and later by H. W. Collingwood, editors, the time seems short indeed. Times have changed. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is still a useful adjunct to all of my farm activities. I still believe however, that in order to maintain a satisfactory aspect to the farm way of life, a sort of an unwritten Code of Applied Common Sense is essential. On the editorial page of the last RURAL NEW-YORKER, appear two articles that to my mind are timely and illustrate my point of view. They are: "The American People Vote," and "Diversification for the East." Master production if you please.

Pennsylvania L. B. H.

THANKS FROM THE GIPS FAMILY

We were very glad to be one of the six families selected in your Typical Farm Family contest. We thank THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for the time and space they gave to the contest and also our many friends who cast their votes in our favor; also for the many nice letters we received from the great RURAL NEW-YORKER family.

Above all, "Blessed be the Lord who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation." Fsa. 68:19. THE GIPS FAMILY.

Morrisville, N. Y.

Brevities

"TRUST ye in the Lord forever: for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." Isa. 26:4.

A NEW JERSEY potato grower recently shipped 550 boxes of Katahdin potatoes to the Argentine for November planting.

THE addition of calcium chloride makes cement work practical in cooler weather than was formerly thought possible.

WORK by the Federal Goverment and some of the stations in the development of bacterial disease for destruction of Japanese beetle grubs is having promising results.

DEAD animals or spoiled foods should not be left where hens can get at them. Food poisoning commonly called limber neck may result fatally from eating such stuff.

THE potato crop of New York State is estimated at 27,090,000 bushels, or about 1,800,000 under the 10-year average. Long Island and the mucklands yielded well, but the uplands ran poor.

THE North Carolina Department of Health is using trailer traveling cilnics to reach districts remote from medical care. A competent trained nurse hitches the trailer to her automobile and goes where she can be useful.

For a Better Understanding

It seems to me and my friends, as milk producers and as members of the Dairy Farmers' Union, that all of the reports and rumors that are going around about the Communism question should be laid to rest once and for all by a full and complete explanation from every person involved. Farmers don't like things left up in the air. They want to do what's right and fair but they must have the facts clearly set forth so that they can make up their own minds.

New York DAIRY FARMER.

FARMERS, to a man, are united in their opposition to Communism. They do not like it, nor do they trust it. Alien doctrines find little support in the farm home. Farmers are likewise united to a man in support of Americanism and all the principles for which it stands. There are no persons of more sterling worth or of clearer minds on these fundamental issues than the American farmer.

We have therefore followed closely and with interest the recent developments in the Dairy Farmers' Union on the issue of Communism. The countless gibes and darts that have been hurled by the milk monopoly and its paid puppets are not worth the paper they are written on. The motives behind their statements are wholly selfish and have only one aim — the Big 3 has found itself powerless to stem farm enthusiasm for a growing independent group of producers, so they have resorted to the age-old tactics of trying to break up the organization from within by alleging patriotism and waving American flags. Such an attack is mean and despicable. Farmers understand clearly that this cry of the milk barons is in reality no plea for patriotism but pure propaganda to continue their own monopoly control.

The Dairy Farmers' Union started in a small way a little over three years ago. Since then the membership has increased by leaps and bounds. The organization has been successful to some extent in sustaining milk prices but its foremost contribution to the industry has been the restoration of confidence to dairymen that they can now do a job themselves and do it well. With this realization of strength and unity among themselves, producers have set about organizing their own local groups, building their own plants, and selling their own milk. The success of the great number of these plants in the past year is an invaluable asset that must be preserved.

Mr. Archie Wright has been head of the Union from the start. His thought, initiative and effort have contributed greatly to its success and growth, particularly in the matter of organization at which he has shown himself very able. For all this, he has the appreciation and thanks of many thousands of dairy farmers.

During the past year, however, some apprehension has been expressed as to the friendships and connections developed by Mr. Wright in his capacity as Union chairman. It began late last year when the Dies Committee labeled certain consumer groups in New York City as Communist-front organizations. The charge was denied, but the suspicion remained and other Union leaders, questioned by their membership, began to investigate these connections. They found that *The Daily Worker,* Communist paper in New York City, had been continually and was even yet openly supporting the Dairy Farmers' Union and its program. A Communist Party pamphlet, widely circulated throughout the State, urges farmers to join the Dairy Farmers' Union. While there is no thought that this support was requested, farmers believe that it should have been publicly repudiated and disavowed instead of being accepted in silence. It was learned that Mr. Wright had been active with the so-called left wing of the C. I. O. and that he had been an official of an I. W. W. branch in the midwest. He himself has admitted working some years ago for the National Maritime Union on the Pacific Coast which is now labeled by competent authorities as another Communist-front organization.

At a Union convention in Utica last September, many of these facts were brought out and Mr. Wright denied that he had ever been a Communist or that he was now a Communist. He has since reiterated this denial. When two members of the General Organization Committee made public statements recently charging Mr. Wright with Communistic activities, he immediately filed damage suits for slander against them in which he claimed that all the charges they made were false. A week later, and a few days before Mr. Wright was to be examined before an official referee, these lawsuits were discontinued and the leaders who had made the charges signed a joint statement exonerating Mr. Wright.

Farmers have been disturbed in reading that the General Organization Committee passed a resolution condemning all isms on which Mr. Wright refused to vote and that, three days later, when the settlement was reached, Mr. Wright announced that this and other resolutions had been rescinded. Reports still continue that Mr. Wright is determined to obtain an entirely new Committee for 1941, and that men, regarded as reds or left-wingers in their own communities, are also working to this end.

We accept Mr. Wright's statement that he is not a Communist. We have seen no proof to support the charge. The reports of Mr. Wrights's activities, above enumerated, are not conclusive. We do not, however, think any benefit can be ultimately derived from associations with the I. W. W., the National Maritime Union, and organizations that have been officially found to be under Communistic influence. Mr. Wright has built a strong and active farm organization which has great opportunities ahead of it. It is possible that Mr. Wright has been indiscreet in some of his affiliations. For his own credit and for the good of the organization, he should now clear the air of the doubts, misgivings, and suspicions that have only too naturally arisen in the minds of the Union membership. Categorical denials are not enough. For a better understanding by all, Mr. Wright should explain away these reports, one by one, in a full and completely detailed statement, and, just as important, formally and publicly disavow and repudiate any connection with, or support and publicity from, every red and pink group that has been espousing the Union's cause. This can properly be done in the next issue of the Union's paper. We will also be glad to open our columns to such an explanation and disavowal.

Milk Price Drops 35 Cents

THE Market Administrator of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area has announced $1.92 per cwt. as the uniform price to producers for October. This is the same price paid for September and 35 cents less than the price paid for October 1939. In October 1939 the consumers paid 14¾ cents per quart. In October 1940 the consumers paid 14½ cents. They are now paying 15¼ cents and in some instances 16 cents. An increased production and a decrease in consumption made a slight decrease in the pool receipts. In the returns to individual producers, the uniform price is modified by fats and freights and location differentials and by diversion and hauling and cooperative allowances, and also by a no-price classification in the case of the Big-3 handlers. There is a deduction for various local expenses.

We were told this would be a uniform price to all producers. It is nothing of the kind. We were told it would be a living price for producers. It is not. It has never returned producers enough to cover the mere cost of production. It is a dealers' racket and intended to be just that by its authors. It is discouraging consumption of fluid milk and the only suggestion made by its proponents is to give every farmer a production quota, which could be decreased as the dealers substituted condensed, evaporated and powdered milk made from surplus at even a greater profit to themselves, and an admitted loss to dairy farmers.

Mayor LaGuardia has protested this new rise of ¾ of a cent a quart to consumers for November. He sees no justification for the increase to consumers. His protest has gone to the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington.

There is indication that Administrator Cladakis is doing what he can to simplify these reports for the information of producers and the public, but the system is so complicated and involved that few, if any, farmers can understand what it is all about. These complicated provisions are in the Order itself and the Administrator has no choice but to follow its technical provisions. The complications in the Federal-State Order are again duplicated and possibly increased by the details in the distribution fields which have gotten down to a system in which the producer delivers his milk to the plant or hands it over to the truckman and waits 45 days before he knows what the price and returns will be. He does not know what the milk actually sells for nor what the cost of the selling is and he cannot find out. The handler's operation is preserved as a business secret and yet the agencies are the trustees of the dairy farmers. They are the only trustees in the world excused by law from making an accounting to members who in this case are the milk producers.

Our fluid milk produced under regulation is a monopoly in itself. What we call surplus is that portion of the same quality of milk which is not required for the fluid trade. It goes into manufacture. It is in competition with milk all over the country and to some extent all over the world. There should be only these two classifications and in operation these classes are naturally separated. It would be a very simple matter for farmers owning their own local plants to ship their percentage of the requirements of the market for inspected fluid milk at a price fixed at the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

It would then be equally simple to sell the remainder for manufacturing purposes or to keep it at home for family use and do away with all this complication and expense and jugglery.

This paper has been pointing out this simple economic process for years. Some of the best minds in the State have endorsed it. It would reduce the cost of milk to the consumer from 3 cents to 5 cents a quart and the city consumption of fluid milk would probably double in volume. Farmers could put this system in operation in 60 days if a major part of them would unite to do it.

Harlem Valley Notes

Nov. 18: Mrs. Joyce Kittinger of Ancram has made a venture into the pure blooded cattle realm and recently purchased a cow and heifer at the Femco dispersal sale held at Breckenridge, Minnesota.

Up Chatham way, they grow big things in their gardens which are classified as vegetables. Just now Chatham claims the honor of growing the grandfather of the radish family. It weighs seven pounds and four ounces and measures 14 inches long. It is of the Black Spanish type and is on exhibition in the window of a local drug store.

Poor roads in many of the sections sought out by city buyers of land for Summer homes, make it a decided drawback when it comes to closing a sale. Much criticism is heard about the diversion of the gasoline tax from the improvement of the highways.

The Granges of five counties recently held an inter-County meeting at Millbrook. A degree team was in attendance and the sessions were largely attended.

Thousands of turkeys are now being slaughtered for the Thanksgiving supply. The turkey growing business has increased extensively in the past three years. It is now really a scientific business all along the line, from the hatching to the final finishing off in plumpness and marketable condition. The State crop is estimated at 400,000 birds and is said to be mainly grown by modern methods.

Fall ploughing is about finished and the lime is about all spread ready for next Spring to arrive on time. The rains of the past week have been very beneficial as the brooks and streams were getting very low.

Many improvements are being carried out by recent buyers of farms who come from New York City and start right off in the dairy business. They proceed to paint and build with a vim that is noticeable and helpful to the countryside. It is truly an inspiration worthy of attention by the native farm population. C. V. S. H.

New York

October Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone reporting for the month of September are as follows:

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
Lehigh Valley Co-op. Farmers	$2.16	$0.0459
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	2.05	.0438
Crowley's Milk Co. Inc.	2.03	.043
M. H. Renken Dairy Co.	1.92	.0408
Sheffield Farms	1.91	.040
Dairymen's League Co-op. Assn.	1.81	.038

Live Stock and Dairy

The 1940 National Dairy Show held in this famous Farm Show Building was an outstanding event. The number and quality of entries were without parallel. Kings and queens of the dairy world presented a remarkable display.

Notes From the National

By R. W. Duck

The greatest dairy cattle show on earth closed October 19 at Harrisburg, Pa. Only twice before has the National Dairy Show been held east of Ohio. These were the 1916 show held at Springfield, Mass., and the 1923 show held at Syracuse, N. Y.

Everyone attending this year's National was impresssed with the number and quality of exhibits. American dairy cattle today occupy a strategic and unique economic and world position relative to possible future demands and breeding operations. The loss of foundation stock in many of the breeds incident to World War II will mean America must supply future needed replace-

The officers and directors deserve great credit for their splendid management and the hospitality extended to visitors and exhibitors. A total of 962 head of cattle were entered, divided, as follows: Holsteins, 240 head; Jerseys, 269 head; Guernseys, 219 head; Ayrshires, 126 head; and Brown Swiss, 108 head. Harrisburg was an ideal setting for the show because within a 500-mile radius is concentrated 62 per cent of our national population, 68 per cent of our manufacturing industries, and over 80 per cent of our industrial workers with their payrolls. Pennsylvania ranks sixth as a dairy State in value of milk cows and heifers, as of January 1, 1940, its 914,000 head being valued at $69,464,000. In 1939, 537,441,860 gallons of milk valued at $110,928,000 were produced in Pennsylvania, and in addition farm butter production totaled 12,400,000 pounds, valued at $3,348,000. In 1939 Pennsylvania producers retailed 690,000,000 pounds of milk or cream directly to consumers.

Holsteins

Holsteins were judged by Paul Misner, Catonsville, Maryland. H. N. Norton, is secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vermont.

Bulls: Top placings were as follows, bull calf (1) Maytag Dairy Farms, E. H. Maytag, Newton, Iowa, on Maytag Ormsby Fobes 784293; (2) F. W. Griswold, Hopkins, Minn., on King Bessie Korndyke Canary 786874. Junior year (1 and 2) Griswold and King Bessie Korndyke Ormsby Fobes 775264, he winning Junior Champion; and Strathmore KSM Sir Heilo 784933. Senior year (1) Man-O-War Skylark Fobes 776194 exhibited by Maytag; (2) N. W. McConkey, Peterboro, Ontario, and David McIntyre, Keene, Ontario, on Supreme Grand Slam 131993 CHB. Two year (1) Harold Tuffley, Boscobel, Wis., on Vilisca Iowana Ollie Burke 763164; (2) Maytag on Man-O-War Oracle Posch 756224. Three year (1) Derrerfield Holstein Farms, H. R. Derrer, Columbus, Ohio, on Man-O-War Ormsby Posch 15th 741872. Aged bulls: (1) Griswold on King Bessie Korndyke Ormsby 14th 667791, the winning Senior and Grand Championship; (2) and Reserve Champion, Winterthur Farms, H. F. du Pont, Winterthur, Delaware on Posch Ormsby Fobes 14th 729449.

Females: Heifer calves, (1) Junior Champion, Griswold on Moorebelle Illehee Lady 2147485; (2) Winterthur on W. Fobes Great Dad Uoasa 2091190. Junior year (1) J. J. E. McCague, Alliston, Ontario, on Glenafton Fayne PMP Acme 409673; (2) Griswold on Queen Ormsby Lady 2037688. Senior year (1) Pabst Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis., on Pabst Belmont Monsader Bess 1986668; (2) H. S. Leanerton, Rock Hall, Md., on Wimbledon Marathon Empress 2044195. Two year (1) Pabst on Lauxmont Admiral Jessie 1948484; (2) Cornell University on Cornell Blend Grace 1979854. Three year (1), Senior and Grand Championships, Griswold on Montvic Bonheur Black Beauty 2147482. Four years (1) and Reserve Grand Championship, Harold James, Sarnia, Ontario, on Sunny Meadows Rag Apple Segis Lass 352117 CHB. Aged cows.

Jerseys

A great Jersey show from start to finish was the unanimous verdict of both spectators and exhibitors. Lewis W. Morley is secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, 324 West 23rd St., New York City. Professor C. S. Rhode, Urbana, Ill., was Jersey judge; T. F. Fansher, Kansas City, Mo., was associate judge. The Jersey division had the distinction of sending the largest number of herds and entries to the Harrisburg show of any of the breeds. There were 65 bulls and 171 females actually on hand in the barn.

Top placings were: Bulls-calf—(1) Green Fields, J. L. Hutcheson, Rossville, Georgia, on Fillpail Standard Design 412963; (2) Falklands Farm on Golden Blonde Design 412517. Senior year (1) Breezy Hill Farm, Mrs. George D. Eustis, Madisonville, Ohio, on Wonderful Prince 395593, he being awarded the Junior Purple; (2) Green Fields on Wonderful Star Lad 402716. Two under three years (1) Happy Valley Farms, Rossville, Georgia, on Donna's Nobly Born 391183; (2) George F. Ryan, Vancluse Farm Newport, R. I., on Designing Zebre's Wonder 412399. Three years (1) Hugh W. Bonnell, Youngstown, Ohio, on Misty Dawn's Successor 382743, he winning Senior and Grand Championship. Four years and over, (1) Ayrlawn Farms, Bethesda, Md., on L'Alva Dashing Dandy 367095, he being awarded Reserve Grand Champion honors; (2) P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J., on Les Geonnais Volunteer 371003.

Females: Heifer calf—(1) Hamliton Farm Gladstone, N. J., on Jenny of Merryvale 1261072; (2) Twin Oaks on Geonnais Royalist Maiden 1261093. Junior year, (1) J. D. McKibben and J. R. Hill, Lexington, Ky., on Design Lonely Craig 1222364, she winning Junior Champion. Senior year, (1) Hill Farm, Coatesville, Pa., on Design Quality Bertha of H. F. 1217066; (2) Falklands Farms, Schellsburg, Pa., on Golden Nuriel 1224806. Two years, (1) Falklands on Imp. Wonderful Doll 1261079; (2) Loch Lee Jerseys, Mr. and Mrs. George Waite, Williamsville, N. Y., on Vanity of La Grange 1215315. Three years, (1) Hamilton Farm on Cutie of LaVignette 1261038; (2) Falklands on Beechlands Merry Myra 1261076.

This great group of Jersey females owned by P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J. were notable in individual classes and first in Dairy Herd Class.

Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa., bred and exhibited this prize winning two year old Holstein bull, Lauxmont Kings Keepsake 749065, at the 1940 National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Guernseys

Judge Guy Harmon, Queenstown, Md., and George Newlin, Farmington, Mich. (associate judge) performed a difficult and exacting task with efficiency and dispatch. Karl B. Musser is secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H. Tops were as follows: Bulls—Bull calf, (1) Boulder Bridge Farm, Excelsior, Minn., on B. B. Royal Bloom 284263; sire, B. B. Matchmaker 259502; dam, Douglaston Lady Lucy, 445871; (2) Henry W. Leeds, Westville, N. J., on Shirwick, 282578; (3) Fairlawn Farms, Adelphia, N. J., on F. Peerless Dictator, 283282. Junior year bull—(1) Marshall Wilson, Bel Air, Md., on Broadview's Fearless Knight 275906; (2) McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y., on McDonald Farms Supreme Blend 276554; (3) Highcroft Farm, Wayzata, Minn., on H. Matchmaker Cherub 276169. Senior year, (1) Roger A. Black, Raemelton Farm, Mansfield, Ohio, on R. Corona 275539; (2) C. E. Swenson and Sons, Chicago City, Minn., on B. B. Sunlight 274911. Two under three years, (1) Boulder Bridge Farm Company, on B. B. Distinction 262343; (2) Hill Girt Farm, H. G. Haskell, Chadds Ford, Pa., on H. G. Baltimore 260750. Three under four years, (1) Boulder Bridge on B. B. Matchmaker 259502; (2) McDonald on LeClarin Watchman 251259. Four and over, (1) Boulder Bridge on Valleywood Valient Hero 235690, he going through for Senior and Grand Championship honors; (2) S. M. Merrill, Ipswich, Mass. on Alfalfa Farm Philosopher 203950, he being made Reserve Champion, Junior Champion was Raemelton Corona 275539.

Females: Three best uddered cows — (1) Flying Horse Farm, Sumner Pingree, Hamilton, Mass.; (2) McDonald Farms. This was a wonderful class of 30 cows in all. Heifer calf, (1) McDonald on McDonald Farms Edwina 613791; (2) Boulder Bridge on B. B. Novice 623319. Junior year, (1) McDonald on McDonald Farms Ellen 638756; (2) Boulder Bridge on B. B. Novel 623305. Senior year, (1) St. James Farm, Mrs. Chauncey McCormick, Naperville, Ill., on St. James Philosopher's Dipper 575164, this beautiful daughter of "Philosopher" winning Junior Championship purple. His Get-Of-Sire also winning first for Mrs. McCormick.

Ayrshires

John Cochrane, Chadds Ford, Pa., judged the Ayrshires, and what a show they presented. C. T. Conklin is secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association., Brandon, Vt. Tops were: Bulls, calf — (1) Shirley-Ayr Farm, Mt. Upton, Pa., on Shirley-Ayr Pearline Guide 64654; (2) Guy L. Loy, Loyalmeade Farms, Newville, Pa., on Loyalmeade Rising Sun Lad 64379. Junior year (1) Shirley-Ayr on Shirley-Ayr Gay Ben 61441, he winning Junior Championship. Two year (1) R. R. Ness and Sons, Howick, Quebec, Canada, on Burnside Barr Adjutant 212432, he winning Senior and Grand Championships.

Females: Heifer calves—(1) Shirley-Ayr on Shirley-Ayr Stately Gay Maiden 222626; (2) Ness on Burnside Barr Annette 2nd 229576. Junior year, (1) Lippitt on Lippitt Kirtsy 219197; (2) Shirley-Ayr on Shirley-Ayr Gay Pearl 214073. Senior year, (1) Ness on Burnside Treasure 220244, she winning Junior Championship, two years. (1) Shirley-Ayr on Shirley-Ayr Gay Maid 206915; (2) Mrs. E. S. Deubler, Camp Hill.

Brown Swiss

Ira Inman is secreary of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, Beloit, Wis. The breed made an impressive showing and were judged by Elmer Hansen, Ames, Iowa. A pleasant diversion and entertainment was given by Swiss bells and appropriate accompanying songs while some of the cattle were paraded around the arena with bells attached. Tops were as follows: Bulls — Calf (1) Jerome and Arthur Donovan, Delaware, Ohio, on Sadie's Lucile Mars' Boy 46946. Junior year, (1) Matthew Suydam and Sons, New Brunswisk, N. J., on Suydam's Crusader 74855. Senior year, (1) Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, N. J., on Royal's Best Man of Lee's Hill 42518. Two under three years—(1) D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y.

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N. Y. Wholesale Markets

(Latest available prices)

MILK

The Market Administrator's uniform milk price for October 1940 is $1.92 for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This uniform price is based on the following class prices: Class I (fluid milk) $2.45 per cwt. Class II A (fluid cream) $1.841 per cwt.

The eight other classes are manufactured milk at prices as follows: IIB, $1.648; IIC, $1.498; IIIA, $1.484; IIIB, $1.548; IIIC, $1.258; IIID, $1.223; IVA, $1.148; IVB, $1.221.

Fluid sales for the whole month of October amounted to 213, 165, 582 pounds and there was a total of 401, 470, 649 pounds of milk in the administrator's pool.

The retail price for fluid milk is 15¼ cents; 28 cents for 2 quart container.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 33¾ to 34½c; 92 score, 33¼ to 33½c; 91 score, 33c; 90 score, 32¾c; 88 score, 31½ to 31½c. Unsalted, best, 34¼ to 35c; 92 score, 33½ to 34c; 90 to 91 score, 32¾ to 33c. Storage, 92 score 32¾ to 33c; 90 to 91 score, 32¼ to 32 ¾.

EGGS

Specials, 34c; Standards, 29½ to 30c; Firsts, 24½ to 25c; Undergrades, 22½ to 23½; Exchange mediums, 25 to 25½c; Pullets, 21½ to 22c. Pacific Coast, Specials, 36½ to 38½; Standards, 35¼ to 35¾c. Browns, Specials, 33c; Standards, 29c; Mediums, 25 to 25½c; Pullets, 21 to 21½c.

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, 12 to 21c; Chickens, 12c; Old roosters, 14c; Turkeys, young hens, 24c; Toms, 19; Guineas, few, pair, 90c; Rabbits, 15 to 18c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Young hens, fresh, 18½ to 27c; Young toms, fresh 14½ to 25½c; Old hens, 24c; Old toms, 18c; Geese, Wn., lb. 20c; Ducks, L. I., frozen, No. 1, bbl. 15½ to 16c; Squabs, white, lb., 38 to 44c; Broilers, lb. 18 to 26½c; Fryers, lb. 18 to 19½c; Roasters, lb., 20½ to 24c; Capons, lb. 23 to 28c.

POTATOES

Potatoes, No. 1, 100-lb. bag, 50c to $1.05; Idaho, 50-lb. bag, $1 to $1.05. Sweet potatoes, bushel, 85c to $1.50.

FRUITS

Apples, bushel, N. H., McIntosh, $1.90; Champlain, McIntosh, $1.25 to $2; River, Staymen Winesap, 85c to $1; River, Northern Spy, $1.13 to $1.25; River, Grimes Golden, $1; River, Jonathan, 85c to $1.25; River, Baldwin, 90c to $1.38; River, Cortland, 90c to $1.25; River, R. I. Greenings, $1.13 to $1.60; River McIntosh, 75c to $2; River, Delicious, $1.50 to $1.65; Wn. N. Y., R. I. Greenings, $1.13 to $1.50; Wn., N. Y., Northern Spy, $1 to $1.25; Wn., N. Y., McIntosh, 75c to $1.75; Pa., Yorks, 90c to $1.10; Pa., Delicious Golden, 85c to $1.50; Lady apples, State, ½ bushel, $3. Cranberries, ¼-bbl. box, $3.50 to $4. Grapes, 12-qt. bskt. 45c. Kumquats, Fla., qt., 7 to 10c. Pears, State bushel, 50c to $1.50. Raspberries, Cal., ½ pt. 25c. Strawberries, Cal., pint, 30c.

Pennsylvania Markets

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 32 to 38c; eggs, 30 to 34c; live turkeys, 19 to 24c; dressed, 25 to 27c; fowls, 15½ to 18½c; chickens, 20 to 23c; capons, 24 to 27c; apples, bu., 75c to $1.25; cabbage, 50 lbs., 25 to 35c; carrots, bu., 40 to 60c; cranberries, ¼ bbl. box, $3.25 to $3.75; kale, bu., 40c; lettuce, Big Boston crate, 40 to 60c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bbl., 35 to 50c; onions, 50 lbs., 30 to 50c; radishes, ½ bu., 25 to 40c; spinach, bu., 30 to 50c; sweet potatoes, bu., 75c to $1.25; tomatoes, ⅝-bkt., 25 to 60c; potatoes, 100 lbs., 75c to $1.

LANCASTER, PA., LIVESTOCK

Vealers — Steady; good to choice, $12.50 to $13; selects, $13.50. Hogs — good to choice locals, $6.75 to $7; Westerns, $7 to $7.25.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK

Good steers brought $12.50, while similar descriptions drew bids around $12.35. Other scattered sales ranged downward from $11.50 to $10.35 for heifers and as low as $9.50 for short-fed steers. A few Canadian consignments cleared around the $9 mark, but others were held to $9.50 and above. Relatively few native grassers reached $9 as bulk of common to medium steers and heifers went over at $6.75 to $8.75. Cuttery kinds were noted at $6 and less. Western bred, whiteface stock calves — around 250 lb. average—moved out at $10.25 and up to $12 for selections. Only a few beef cows touched the $6 notch as $4.35 to $5.50 absorbed most cutter and common descriptions. Canner offerings bulked at $3 to $4. Thickmeated, sausage bulls made $6.50 to $7, while outstanding individuals reached $7.25. The rank and file of lightweights cashed between $5.25 and $6.

Boston Wool

Graded territory, (scoured basis prices)—Fine combing (staple), $1.07 to $1.10; fine French combing, $1.02 to $1.07; fine clothing, 95c to $1; ½ blood combing, $1.03 to $1.05; ½ blood French combing, 97c to $1.02; ½ blood clothing, 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood clothing, 83 to 85c; ⅜ blood combing, 87 to 90c; ¼ blood combing, 80 to 84c; low ¼ blood, 78 to 81c; common and braid, 75 to 77c.

Fine Texas — Combing (12 months), $1 to $1.05; French combing (8 months), 89 to 92c; clothing (Fall), 83 to 86c.

Graded semi-bright fleece — Fine combing (staple), $1.05; fine clothing, 95c to $1; ½ blood combing, 95c to $1; ⅜ blood combing, 85 to 87c; ¼ blood combing, 79 to 82c; low ¼ blood, 75 to 78c.

Graded bright fleece — Fine combing (Delaine), $1.07 to $1.12; fine clothing, 97c to $1.02; ½ blood combing, 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood combing, 85 to 88c; ¼ blood combing, 80 to 83c; low ¼ blood, 77 to 80c; common and braid, 73 to 75c.

Scoured pulled—Choice AA, $1.08 to $1.10; AA, $1.06 to $1.08; fine A, $1.05 to $1.07; A super, $1.04 to $1.06; choice white B, $1 to $1.02; B super, 95 to 98c; C super, 88 to 93c.

Sorted Mohair, (greased basis)—First kid, $1 to $1.05; second kid, 90 to 95c; medium, 55 to 70c; low, 45 to 50c; stained, 35 to 40c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Wheat — No. 1 dark northern spring 16 per cent, $1.06⅜; do 15 per cent, $1.01⅜; do 14½ per cent, $1.00⅞; do 14 per cent, $1.00⅜; do 13½ per cent, 99⅞c. No. 2 red winter, 97⅛c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, F.O.B., 73⅝c; do No. 3, 73⅛.

Oats—No. 2 white, F.O.B.,44¾c; do No. 3, 44¼c.

Rye — No. 2, F.O.B., 55½c.

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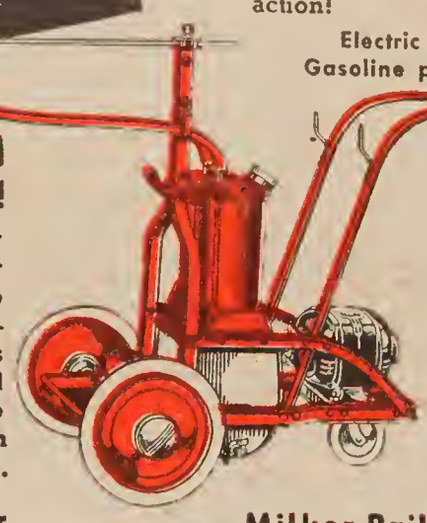

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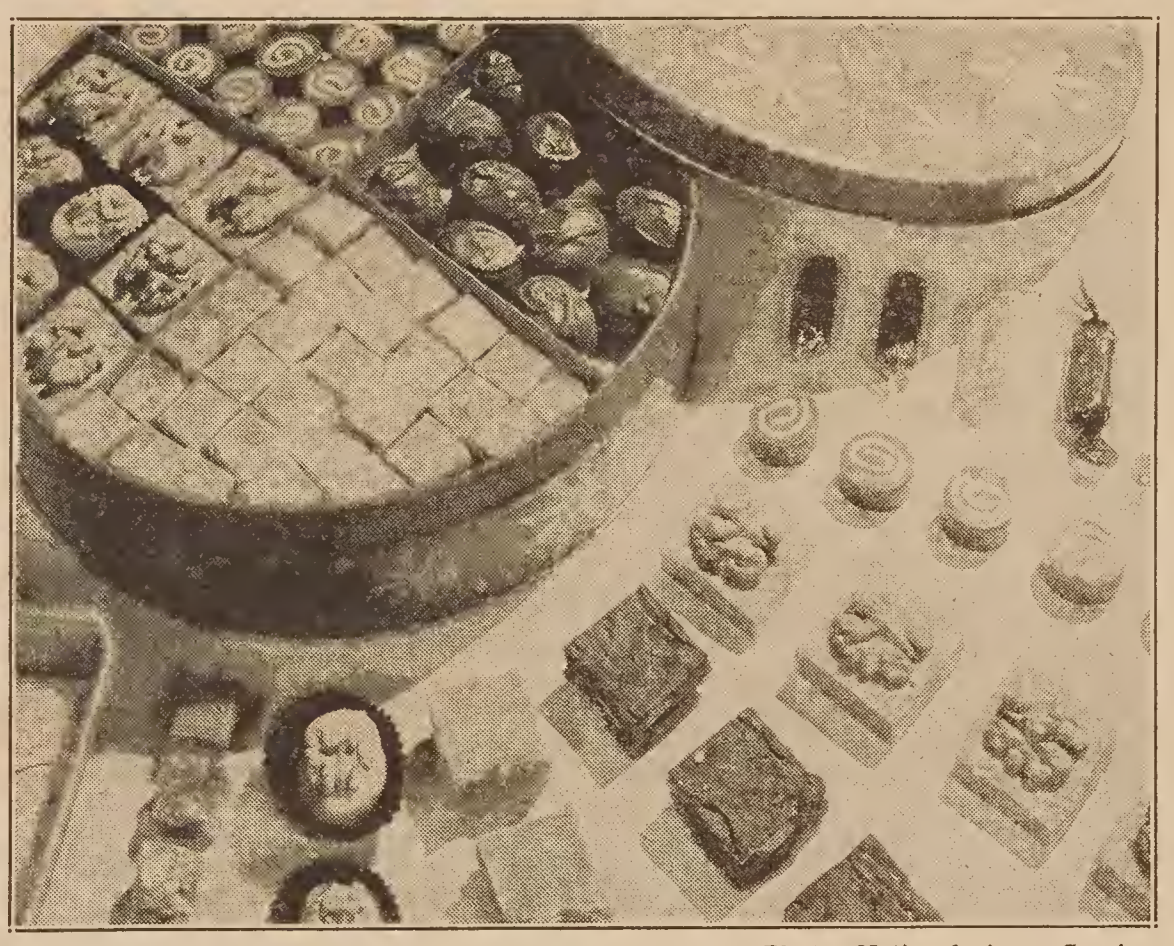
EDITED BY
E. L. D. SEYMOUR, B. S. A.

WOMAN AND HOME

Snow Warning

The mist in the meadow is silver
When day comes over the river,
When day comes ferrying over
The sunrise river is gray.
The leaden waters awaken
All gleaming and aquiver,
And frost-hung rushes sparkle
Like stars in the Milky Way.

The blue of the hills is hidden,
The blue of the sky is lost,
And all the gray green grasses
Are bending under the frost.
Day came over the river
With a word the wild things know.
And the wind comes down like a dancer
Flinging a scarf of snow.
—Garden Grace. LOUISE DRISCOLL



Photo—National Asso. Service
Wholesome Home Made Candies for Gifts.

This Pie Business

A really good pie is easy to look at, easy to eat and — believe it or not—easy to bake, but good pies are not easy to forget. While the dietitians have developed some new pies, such as the fashionable chiffon ones—they have also given us better ways of making the always popular apple pie, lemon meringue and other old favorities. Grandmother's pumpkin pie may be served as plain pumpkin pie, or dressed up into whipped-cream pumpkin pie, or pumpkin pie with honey and pecan garnish. A modern pie with old-fashioned goodness starts when all good pies start, with the crust.

The secret of fine pastry—flaky, light, tender and delicately brown, lies in several things, such as the use of just the right amount of good shortening; in not mixing or handling overmuch; in folding in sufficient air to make it light; and in having the ingredients well chilled. And always there must be a hot oven to start, reducing the heat when the crust is firm. Sprinkle the top crust sparingly with ice water before the crust goes into the oven, and place a few dots of butter on top before baking—by way of making it extra flaky.

For plain pastry pie crust, sift cake flour once, measure 2½ cups of flour, add ½ teaspoon salt and sift again. Cut in ⅔ cups of cold shortening until the pieces are about the size of small peas. Add about ⅓ cup of cold water, sprinkling a small amount of the water over the flour mixture, and then mixing with a fork only enough to make the flour hold together. Never add so much water at one time as to make the mixture pasty. Continue this until all of the flour has been mixed. Wrap in waxed paper. Chill thoroughly. Roll out on a slightly floured board, using a light springy touch. Bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees for 15 minutes.

Deep Dish Apple Pie. — Line the sides of a deep baking dish with a strip of pastry, rolled ¼ inch thick, adjusting it so that the pastry comes within ½ inch of the bottom. Allow the upper edges to extend over the rim of the dish.

Fill with four to six apples (thinly sliced), sprinkle with one cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon and ⅛ teaspoon nutmeg. Add ¼ cup water. Dot with one tablespoon butter. Cover with pie crust which has been rolled to ¼ inch thickness and which has a few slits in the center to allow the escape of steam. Bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees, for 15 minutes, and then decrease to moderate, or 350 degrees. Bake until the apples are tender. And don't forget the slice of cheese when serving.

Chiffon Chocolate Pie.—Add three squares of unsweetened chocolate which has been cut in pieces, to 2½ cups of cold milk and heat in a double boiler. When the chocolate has melted beat with a rotary egg beater until blended. Sift 1⅓ cups sugar with ½ cup cornstarch and ½ teaspoon salt. Add a small amount of the chocolate mixture, stirring until smooth. Return to the double boiler, add two tablespoons butter and stir constantly until thickened. Cook for 10 minutes longer. stirring occasionally. Pour a small amount over three egg yolks, slightly beaten, stirring vigorously. Return to the double boiler and cook until thickened. Remove from the fire and add one teaspoon vanilla. Cool. Pour into a pie shell.

For an excellent meringue, beat three egg whites until stiff, add six tablespoons sugar and beat until the mixture thickens again. Pile lightly on the pie filling. Bake in a moderate oven, 325 degrees, for 20 minutes or until the meringue is lightly browned. HAZEL CARTER MAXON.

Eggless Pumpkin Pie

Some time ago a reader of our page asked if pumpkin pie could be made without eggs and I am sending such a recipe which I have found very good indeed at a time when neither fresh eggs or dairy milk was to be had daily.

One can pumpkin, one can of any good condensed milk, one cup brown sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon ginger, ½ teaspoon cloves or allspice, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, three heaping tablespoons corn starch, one heaping teaspoon gelatin in ⅛ cup hot water.

Blend all in one operation. This makes two 9-inch pies. If to be eaten plain sprinkle cinnamon on top last.
MRS. D. L. P.

Spicy Pomander Balls

Last Christmas I received such a fragrant, inexpensive gift from one of my frineds that I must tell about it, so there will be time for others to make some this year; that is, if the idea is not too old. A pomander ball is basically an apple or an orange stuck with cloves. But when it is dried and decked with gay ribbons, it is a sweet-smelling old time fancy for scenting clothes in dresser drawers or closets.

First, the orange is covered with cloves stuck in until the whole surface is covered. Small, thin-skinned oranges are best for the purpose. Then roll the orange in a mixture of orris root, which can be purchased at any drug store, and cinnamon. Pack the orange away in tissue paper in a dry, warm place until the ball shrinks and dries. This will take about two weeks. When the fruit has dried, tie it in colored ribbons with a large bow and loop at the top so that it may be hung up in the closet among the clothes. Or it may be put in a crocheted holder, if intended for use in bureau drawers.

Apple pomanders may be made in the same way. Take well-shaped, medium-sized apples. Wash them thoroughly, and then, using a paper towel or a cloth, grease them all over.

Next, choose a handful of clean, whole cloves, ones with heads, as far as possible. Headless ones may be used too, for their star-shape ends add a tricky note when filled in around the knobby ones.

Begin at the top of the apple, forcing a row of cloves in a circle around the stem, pushing them in up to their heads. Follow with row after row, until the apple is thickly covered with the spice. Then let the apple stand for two hours on paper toweling, or until the juice that has been forced out has had time to run out and the fruit is well dried. Tie a bow of red or green ribbon to the stem, wrap in waxed paper, place in a gift box, and there you have a fragrant, unusual present.

Our grandmothers called these "clove apples" and they kept some of them in their dresser drawers for years. One woman I know of, has had one for 40 years. The Egyptians used them thousands of years before Grandmother tucked them among her sheets and pillowcases, or hung them in her closet.
Nebraska JEAN CHRISMAN.

A Tip for Christmas

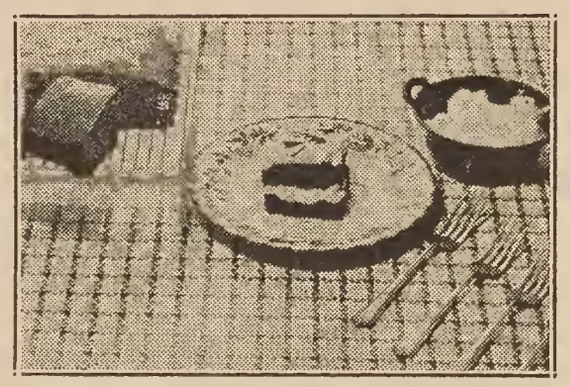
If you have an old bird cage about the house or in the attic, get it out and paint it white or gild it. Then fill it with holly or cedar and hang it outside your front door Christmas week. It is just as pretty indoors, of course, hung up on a wall or placed on a table. If you haven't a bird cage, take a tin bucket and paint it red and fill it with holly or greenery. One on each side of the door is charming. They can be left out all Winter, of course, to add a bright splash to the landscape.
R. B. R.

Make These at Home

Chocolate-Walnut Caramels — One cup sugar, ¾ cup light corn syrup, three squares unsweetened chocolate (cut fine), ¼ teaspoon salt, 1½ cup heavy cream, one cup broken walnut kernels.

Combine sugar, corn syrup, chocolate, salt and ½ cup cream. Place over low flame and stir constantly until sugar is dissolved and mixture boils. Continue boiling until small amount forms a soft ball in cold water (238 degrees) stirring constantly. Add ½ cup cream and again boil to 238 degrees, stirring constantly. Add remaining ½ cup cream and boil slowly until small amount forms a firm ball in cold water (246 degrees), stirring constantly. Remove from fire, add walnuts; pour into slightly buttered pan 8x4 inches. Do not scrape pan. Let stand until cold. Mark with knife into squares and turn out on cold slab or cold platter. Turn top side up, cut into squares, using full length of long knife. Let stand in cool place two or three hours to dry. Wrap each caramel in waxed paper. Makes about 40 caramels.

Honey Gingerbread



One-half cup butter, ½ cup sugar, two eggs, one cup honey, one cup buttermilk, three cups sifted flour, 1½ teaspoons soda, ½ teaspoon salt, two teaspoons ginger and one teaspoon cinnamon.

Cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add beaten eggs and mix well, then add honey and buttermilk. Sift dry ingredients together and add to first mixture. Beat well. Pour batter into well greased and floured pan. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahrenheit 45 minutes. Serve topped with honey sweetened whipped cream and slivers of bitter chocolate. Z. N.

Thanksgiving Follow-up

With Thanksgiving and the holiday season so close I wondered if some of your readers would be interested in a dish I evolved last Winter, for using the last little bits of meat, or the giblets.

Any quantity of the meat can be added to one cup uncooked brown rice, one cup diced carrots, one-half cup diced celery; minced onion, parsley or green pepper in desired quantity.

Put all in covered casserole and into moderate oven. Stir frequently. As rice swells and takes up liquid add heated gravy, milk or boullion. When rice is tender remove lid to brown. K. H.

Pennsylvania.

Homemade Knee Protectors

If you are like most of us, you find scrubbing floors or weeding a garden hard on the knees. The stores are showing knee protectors made of sponges, but they cost a dollar and it seems a shame to spend that much when you can make them at home for about a fourth as much. All you do is to buy two of those flat oblong sponges at the dime store (the sponges are about 3x5 inches and about 1½ inches thick—5 or 10 cents apiece depending on size). Buy also enough elastic to make a pair of garters—an old pair will do if they are loose enough. Then, on the mornings when you put a sponge over each knee and are scrubbing floors or gardening—slip the garters over them. They will protect your knees, and you can get up and down as often as you want to without bothering to take them off. R. B. R.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I would very much like to write to some women my own age (27). I have two children and I am interested in all kinds of needlework and travel. I have a few hundred chickens." MRS. W. V. A.

Connecticut

"One of my hobbies is collecting poems and songs, especially about Mother's Love. Would be glad to get the words from "My Mother's Bible" and "What a friend we have in Mother." I will gladly exchange other poems, if I can." MRS. A. B.

New York

"Would like to exchange crochet samples, wool corsage flowers different shades, and fancy linen handkerchiefs with crochet edgings. Will take tatting edge handkerchiefs or perennial flowers such as phlox and peonies or chrysanthemums."

New York MRS. E. M.

"I have a number of Gladiolus and Dahlias and will give to anyone who wants them. Would like to exchange house plant slips for a philodendron with perforated leaves."

New York MRS. I. S.

"I would like to hear from other readers who are interested in tatting, crocheting and knitting."

New Jersey MRS. H. L.

Sprouting Peas and Beans

Looking over some old R. N.-Y's I saw that some one in sprouting peas and beans for Chinese dishes, described planting them in shallow earth. A much easier method, and one that permits seeing which ones are ready to use is, placing the peas or beans between large white blotters or a folded towel, dipped in water, and spread on a large platter. The blotters can be moistened when necessary and one can watch and take out the peas that have a root of an inch or more, and leave the others for later. Soaking them for several hours in lukewarm water first, saves much time. This method is much cleaner and saves the trouble of washing off the earth. Such peas, eaten raw on lettuce leaves, with dressing, make a delicious crunchy salad. T. S.

Squeaky Furniture

We are always annoyed when some of our chairs, tables, or other furniture develop a squeak, but there are a number of ways to stop this nuisance, such as to rub the places with soap or olive oil. A loose rung on a chair may cause a squeak, and if a phonograph needle is driven in tightly beside the rung it will stop the noise. Loose parts of tables and chairs may need to be re-glued, then tied tightly in place until the glue is hard and dry.

Paraffin rubbed on the chairs or table legs will stop squeaking, or it may be melted and poured into all loose parts.

Even bed springs have to be quieted sometimes, and paraffin rubbed over them will do the work.

All door hinges should be oiled at least twice a year, then they will never develop any annoying noises; also cupboard and bookcase door hinges.

It will probably take a carpenter to stop floor and stairway creaks, if the man of the house is not handy that way. BERNICE CHRISMAN.

Nebraska

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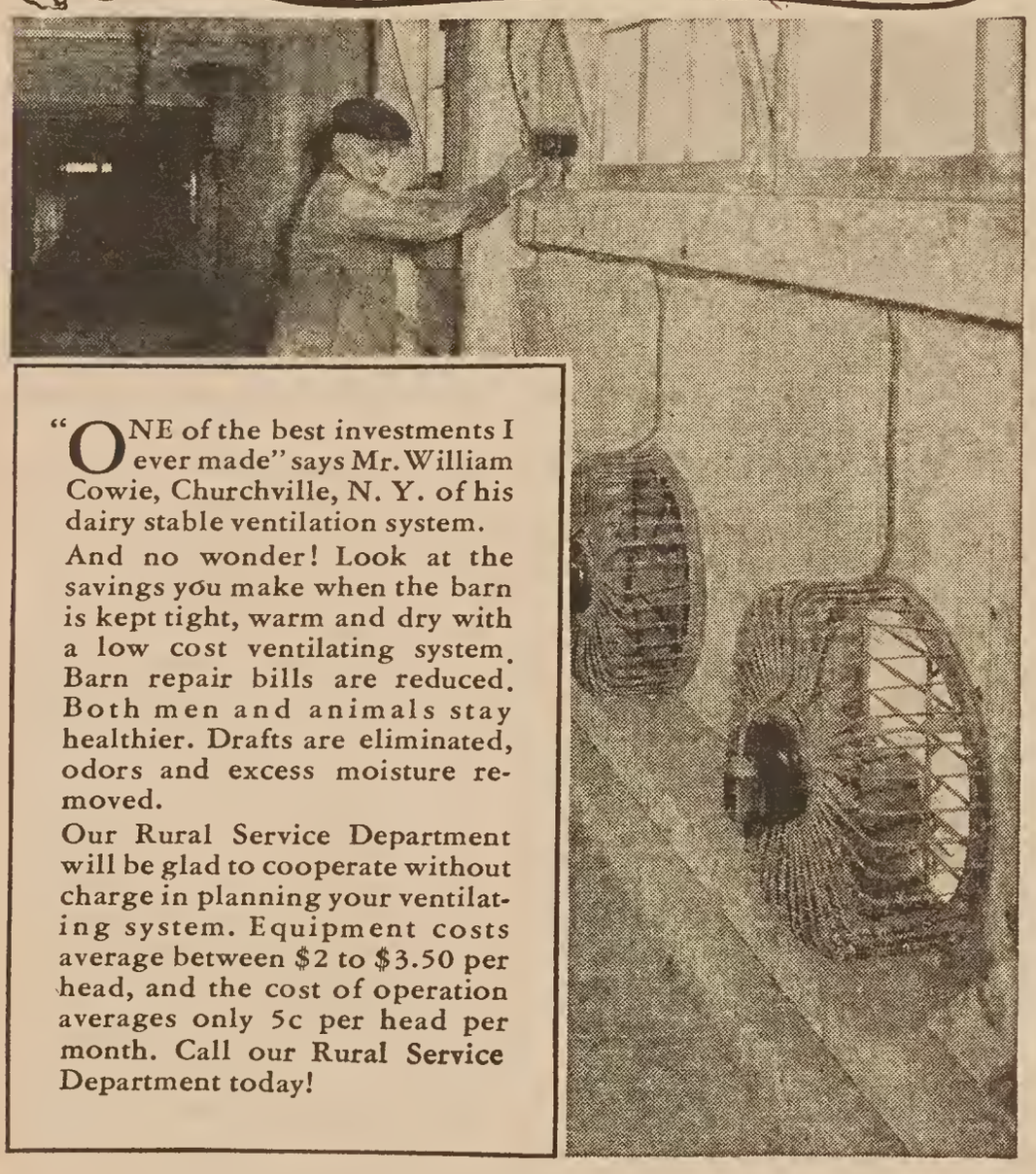

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The Story of Phenothiazine

We have previously mentioned the drug phenothiazine, a synthetic organic chemical prepared from diphenylamine and sulphur, as a remedy for internal parasites of sheep and other animals. The following facts about the development of this drug are taken from a statement made by Dr. W. E. Gordon, of the Grasselli Chemical Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.

For several years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Du Pont Company have been carrying on a broad investigational program on phenothiazine for insecticidal use, particularly in the control of codling moth on apple trees. More recently, the Bureau of Animal Industry investigated the value of this chemical as an intestinal parasite treatment for sheep and swine. Promising preliminary results were obtained and have now very definitely established the value of this drug in this field.

The method used in establishing the efficacy of this new drug consists of administering the prescribed dose of phenothiazine to an infested animal, followed by collection of the feces for several days and examination to determine the number and kinds of parasites which are removed by the specific dosage used. After several days, the animal is slaughtered and the gastro-intestinal tract is examined to determine the number and kind of parasites which remain in the animal. From the data secured, it is a simple matter to determine the efficiency of the drug in removing any of the various kinds of parasites present in the infested animal. It was found that phenothiazine was extremely effective for the removal of several different species of parasites from the digestive tracts of sheep, particularly the common stomach worm, the lesser stomach worm, bankrupt worm, hook worm, large-mouthed bowel worm and the nodular worm. It was somewhat effective for the removal of thread-necked strongyles and whip worms, but wholly ineffective with tape worms. It is thus apparent that a single treatment with phenothiazine, will remove nearly all of the common parasites infesting sheep.

With swine, horses, mules, goats, cattle and poultry it has shown high efficiency in controlling many of the common parasites, and has been found non-toxic and completely safe to use in therapeutic doses. The suggested dosage for mature sheep is 25 grams. For lambs weighing up to 40 or 50 pounds, 12 to 15 grams is considered adequate. A single treatment will ordinarily reduce the number of worms to a point where they are no longer important from the standpoint of health of the sheep, but if necessary, the treatment may be repeated after one or two week intervals. No fasting is necessary and feed and water may be allowed at all times.

The administration of phenothiazine will result in the urine of the treated animal turning red on exposure to air. This is due to a chemical reaction causing the formation of a red dye in the urine. The treatment has no injurious effect on the kidneys or urinary tract. With sheep, in order to prevent staining of wool, the animals should be housed so that urine may be quickly absorbed into the ground or bedding.

In swine, phenothiazine has been found as effective as oil of chenopodium in removing ascarids and is the only satisfactory treatment known for the removal of nodular worms from swine. The following dosage has been recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry for experimental use:

Grams	Weight
8	25 to 50 lbs.
12	50 to 100 lbs.
20	100 to 200 lbs.
30	200 lbs. or more

There is now some evidence to indicate that somewhat larger dosages may be necessary for the effective treatment of swine, but even the larger doses are completely free from any toxic effect.

In the treatment of cattle, it is highly effective against both stomach worms and nodular worms. The suggested dosage is 50 to 80 grams per animal. For horses and mules, it is 95 to 100 per cent effective for the removal of large strongyles and 100 per cent effective with small strongyles. It is partially effective for the removal of the large roundworms, but is almost totally ineffective against bots and pin worms. A dose of 50 grams has been found adequate for the treatment of horses weighing up to 1,000 pounds.

As to poultry it has removed between 95 to 100 per cent of cecal worms. This worm is a vector for the causative organism of blackhead disease in turkeys. There is no evidence available at present to show that phenothiazine will control blackhead disease in turkeys, but it seems probable that in removing cecal worms, it will prove beneficial in reducing losses from this serious disease. It has shown little or no efficiency in removing roundworms from poultry. The suggested dosage for poultry is between 0.05 and 0.5 grams. Very large doses up to 500 times the therapeutic dose produced no harmful effect. Neither the therapeutic dosage nor the massive dosage had any effect on the flavor of the meat and the therapeutic dosage had no appreciable effect on egg production.

Milk Decisions

The Court of Appeals, highest New York tribunal, has just ruled in favor of the Guernsey Breeders Association on its application for a quality differential under the Buffalo Marketing Order. The decision was unanimous and reversed the Appellate Division's previous holding. Under the new ruling, the Commission must now hold hearings and rule specifically on the Guernsey Association's claim for a special premium on its Golden Guernsey milk sold in the Buffalo area. Similar disposition will also probably be made of the same claims in the Rochester and New York areas.

Also decided last week was the case involving the application of Mrs. Leslie Begent, Ithaca milk producer, for a broadening of her limited milk dealer's license, to sell additional milk in the Ithaca market. The Commissioner denied the application, the Appellate Division reversed the Commissioner's ruling, and now the Court of Appeals upholds the Appellate Division. The Commissioner must therefore grant the new license to Mrs. Begent.

Full court opinions in these cases are not yet available.

Owes for Milk

Lynn Maynard of Philadelphia, N. Y. owes me for 10,000 lbs. of milk that he has not paid for. Is it possible for me to collect it from Mr. Maynard? NEW YORK PRODUCER.
Sherburne, N. Y.

Our understanding is that there is no money available for the payment of producers at the Sherburne plant and as we used to say in the country, "you cannot get money out of a stone."

There is however, we understand, a bond filed with the Department of Agriculture to protect the farmers in their milk bills to these plants. All producers having accounts should file their claims with the Department of Agriculture. The bond should be enough to pay all legitimate claims for milk. If, however, the bond does not cover it all, each producer should receive his proportionate share.

DAIRYMEN BURN MORTGAGE

Producers drawing to their farmer-owned Fly Creek plant, Otsego County, New York, celebrated liquidation of the plant's indebtedness on November 9 by burning the fully paid-off mortgage.

This Is Turkey Time

TURKEYS IN NORTH COUNTRY

Up in Jefferson County, leading turkey producing county of New York State, the turkey crop this season is estimated at 45,000 turkeys. However, there are not the usual number of large flocks this Fall, the 2,000 turkey family of Harold Higgins being the largest flock of the county, whereas in former years flocks of 2,500 to 5,000 were to be found waiting for the Thanksgiving axe.

But there is something noteworthy about the Higgins flock besides being the largest flock of the leading turkey county. Guarding the great St. Lawrence where Old Man River gathers to himself the waters of the Great Lakes and starts them rushing along towards Montreal and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is Carlton Island, a 1,300-acre domain, formerly the dwelling spot over a 1,000-year period of the Eskimos, the Iroquois, the Algonquins, the English and the French and finally the York state Yankees. A few years ago the island was acquired by the General Electric Company with the intention of converting it into a huge playground, but with the prolonging of the business depression, after some preliminary preparations the work was postponed for more propitious days.

All the occupants of the island farms left the island when it was sold except the Higgins family and they were engaged as caretakers and permitted to use as much as they chose of the island for agricultural purposes. So they kept on raising turkeys as they had done for more than a score of years.

But Carlton Island is eloquent with reminders of early days. On the upper part of the island, when the English and the French were at war, the English erected a huge fortification, aided by some of the nearby Indian natives. The ruins of old Fort Haldimand still remain to remind visitors of the bloody days of the 18th century. It is doubtful whether the huge Higgins family of turkeys appreciate the historical setting in which they are coming to maturity. They are more interested in seeing that the five tons of feed which they consume weekly arrives at the island dock on schedule.

The Higgins flock of turkeys is composed of White Hollands and Bronze turkeys in a two-to-two ratio, for the beautiful white birds have been growing in popularity in the North Country during the past few years. There are several flocks in the county entirely white, but the bronze birds are still a favorite with many growers.

While there have been some severe losses in some of the county's flocks this season from turkey maladies, the Higgins flock fortunately has escaped. Perhaps it is because their range follows the shores of the St. Lawrence and there is an abundance of pure drinking water always at their disposal. Then again their feeding schedule is as carefully prepared as in the most modern hospital. After eight weeks in their pens the young turkeys were turned out on the widespread island ranges where they have since wandered at will, being sure to be on hand twice a day at feeding time, to enjoy their menu of wheat, corn, oats, buttermilk and molasses.

Prices are somewhat lower in the big markets today than was the case one year ago. But the brighter side of the picture includes the fact that present business conditions are better than in 1939 and appear to be continually improving. With more people employed at good wages the demand for turkeys at Thankgiving and Christmas is sure to be stronger than last season. Up until October the heavy leftover stocks of refrigerator poultry, especially turkeys, acted as a depressing influence on prices. But an unexpected brisk demand has materially lessened that surplus, so that at present there is less apprehension felt. There is a growing feeling that improved industrial conditions will more than offset the depressing effect of the storage stocks of poultry.

The present crop of turkeys in this county and in neighboring St. Lawrence County is probably about the same in volume—possibly ten per cent less than the yield of 1939. On account of advancing the Thanksgiving date last year and again this year the marketing season is spread thinner over a longer period, which should help to dispose of more turkeys. The tendency shown one year ago to spread out the demand for turkeys over the 12-month period is being still further emphasized this year.

In St. Lawrence County there are fewer large flocks than in Jefferson, but many flocks of 200 upwards. Formerly the St. Lawrence County turkeys were marketed at three villages in the county, Madrid. Lisbon and Heuvelton. Last year the marketing was done at the city of Ogdensburg and this year the same market will receive the bulk of the birds, which are largely marketed dressed, while in Jefferson the bulk of the turkeys are sold alive. Many of the St. Lawrence County turkeys go to Boston and other New England markets, while Jefferson County turkeys are sold in Watertown, Syracuse, Rochester, and other central New York cities.

New York L. L. ALLEN.

TURKEY PRICES REMAIN FIRM

Turkey growers of the State are not going to suffer from price slumps or lack of demand as much as other producers it would seem. Turkey prices will be no lower than last year, and probably will be higher if Prof. E. Y. Smith of Cornell, turkey expert, makes no mistake.

Prof. Smith has kept in close touch with turkey growers throughout the season, conducting farm tours and holding schools for growers in the principle turkey sections. One of the last of these gatherings was held in Canton with 50 turkey growers present. The Canton School of Agriculture and County Agent Russell Cary cooperated. At this meeting about 5,000 birds were represented, with a total estimated weight of 65,000 pounds. Growers reported that the number and quality of the birds was about the same as last year, also that year round consumption of turkeys is serving to stabilze the business, a trend now noticeable throughout the State.

In a talk on marketing Prof. Smith said that birds completely cleaned are bringing 42 cents a pound in Wayne County. Live turkeys in Jefferson County were bringing around 23 cents a pound. With his cooperators Prof. Smith gave a demonstration of killing and picking the birds, using the hard scald, the semi or soft scald, also the dry picking method. An opportunty to practice the dry picking method which produces finest results was given. The speaker also discussed grading and demonstrated the selection of breeders. He advocated selecting a type of market bird that will produce a finished bird at whatever weight is desired. And "finish" secured by limited exercise and proper feeding is what makes these eastern birds excel over the rangy, lankier birds from the ranges of the West.

The main turkey producing section of the State is Cortland County, where the 15 year old industry, established in the heart of the dairy and cash crop growing section of the State is thriving. Here 25,000 birds are proudly "strutting their stuff" for the last few performances.

In spite of a damp rainy Spring the Ticonderoga Valley industry has had the fewest losses in its history. When these growers first took up the work, a 40 to 50 per cent loss each season was usual. The State College has steadily kept up research in problems of disease and breeding, also in brooding and rearing, until now a grower who suffers much loss is just not observing widely known and approved practices.

Walter Burtis is one of the farmers engaged in the industry at East River. Last year he grew 4,000 birds; and this year's crop is as large or larger. "Rarely since the industry started," he says, "has there been a livelier demand for turkeys. It isn't hard to figure out. Every other kind of meat has gone sky high—so hotels and restaurants are buying more turkey. We are killing better than 200 a week, mostly big toms for hotels and restaurants."

Cooking experts say there is little to choose between the quality of meat on a young hen or a young tom. The hen, however, has smaller bones, tends to be a little fatter, and will cook a little more quickly. Housewives, home economics classes, and cooks everywhere are eagerly using every opportunity to learn how best to cook and serve these delicious bits of food.

Mr. Burtis says that 60,000,000 pounds of turkey went into storage last year, against 10,000,000 pounds this year. Also that in April 10,000,000 pounds came out of storage as compared to 3,500,000 pounds of the previous year, and in May, 3,500,000 pounds were taken out against 500,000 pounds the previous May. So with an average crop, Mr. Householder better speak for his holidays' turkey early this year. For not all of the crop is consumed in November, despite the two Thanksgiving feast days of this year and last!

Jefferson County turkeys ready for market.

Other leading growers near Cortland are Crocker Farms of Cortland which are feeding over a ton of food daily now; Frank Henry of East Homer; Adam Vormwald of Tully, the pioneer in the industry; C. C. Burtis; Atkinson Brothers, C. F. St. John, and Mrs. Lena Durkee of East River. The number of smaller growers increases each year and a trip through these highly specialized farms is well worth while.

Cortland turkey farms, which are sizeable as the birds need new runs every year, after spending their early months on wire, have so far had no inroads of the new turkey disease that is wiping out whole flocks of the West and Middle West. A few cases only of the disease have been found in New York State, though it is gaining foothold in the South.

Prof. Smith frankly admitted reasons for fearing the disease. "We are working on it, but so far we do not know how to handle it," he said. "We have succeeded in isolating two organisms, trichamonads and hexamitis. But we do not yet know positively that these two organisms are causing all the trouble. Until we do know how to control this disease I would recommend State growers to do two very important things: (1) To follow the very best practices of sanitation and turkey farm management. (2) And to buy their poults either within the State, or in States where there is little or none of the trouble. M. G. F.

New York

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 619.

Fruits and Foods

ORANGES AND grapefruit for Xmas. Direct from grove to you by prepaid express. Delivery guaranteed. 1⅗ bu. box $4.80; ⅘ bu. box $2.60; bushel basket $2.50. SA-HAR-DON, GROVE, Clearwater, Fla.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10, 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25, 5 lbs. (liquid and comb) chunk $1.25. Creamed, ideal sandwich spread. Postpaid into third zone. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

HOMEMADE CANDIES, hand-dipped chocolates including nut and fruit centers, 65c pound; 2 pounds $1.10 postpaid. Chocolate walnut fudge 50c pound postpaid. ELLEN DeWITT, Orchard Park, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.25 gallon, $1.15 one-half gallon. Sugar cakes, 45c lb. Maple cream, 2-lb. can $1.10. Prepaid third zone. HUGH Mac LAURY, Harpersfield, N. Y.

FANCY GRADE maple syrup, $2.25 gallon; Grade A, $2, F. O. B. BENJ. HOXIE, Proctorsville, Vermont.

NEW CROP, fancy, hand-picked jumbo peanuts, 10 lbs. $1.25 postpaid. $1 expressed. J. R. COGSDALE, Courtland, Va.

SHELLBARKS IN the shell, 25 lbs. $2.50; black walnuts, 25 lbs. $2; butternuts in the shell, 25 lbs. $3.50. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

HONEY—Five lbs. amber, good flavor, 65c, postpaid. HOMER MOWER, R. 1, Utica, New York.

CLOVER HONEY in 60's, light amber 6½c (6 5's $3); amber 6c; Fall flowers 5½c. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

DELICIOUS TREE ripened pineapple oranges, seedless grapefruit, 18 other varieties. Citrus delivered at $4 per standard box. No poisonous spray or coloring used. Shipping season December 1, to April 15. JAS. O. COOPER, Umatilla, Fla.

MY BEST clover honey, (liquefied) 6 lbs. $1; 12 lbs. $1.80 postpaid. HARRY D. BOYER, Denver, Penna.

LIMBURG MEDIUM, muenster new; (State Fair winners), 6½ lbs. either $1.89 third zone; $2.02 fourth; 3¼ lbs. sage $1.14 third; $1.20 fourth. GEO. N. HALL, Boonville, N. Y.

PECANS — Extra large Stuarts, new crop from the South; 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.30; shelled 2 lbs. $1.40. Delivered 4th zone; guaranteed unconditionally. J. TRUS HAYES, Grower, Box 45-R, Merchantville, N. J.

GEORGIA PAPER shell pecans, 5 lbs. $1. Nutmeats, 2 lbs. $1.25; prepaid. WHIP-POORWILL PLANTATION, Valdosta, Ga.

AVERY'S GOLDEN wild flower honey, 10 lbs. of true delicious honey, $1.50; 5 lbs. $1 prepaid. Will ship C. O. D.. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY — Finest quality, amber or mixed, 60 lbs. $3.25. CLAYTON WRIGHT, Brocton, N. Y.

Country Board

SPEND YOUR restful Winter days with a Christian family at Glencairn Farm, in Mendham, N. J. Excellent table, modern conveniences, reasonable rates.

COME SOUTH for the Winter. $25 month. L. HOTINGER, Parmassus, Va.

BOARDERS WANTED, $5 week. MARJORIE FLINT, Randolph, Vt.

NEW YORK City tourists accommodated, private Christian home. Subway to city convenient to everything. H. GRAUL, Box 321, 42-27 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE FARMS — Retired men. In all modern, heated, country home. $7 weekly. Woodstock, Va.

Miscellaneous

WANTED — Farmer within 40 miles New York City, to board dog that can run loose. Farm must be at least a mile from a highway. Will pay $8 a month board. ADVERTISER 9852, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOG MANURE given away. HENRY HENKEL and Sons, Inc., Secaucus, N. J.

FOR SALE — Princess pine select, bundled, $6 per 100 lbs. PETER LASCO, Forest City, Penna.

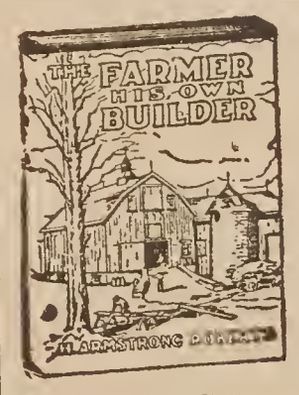
WANTED — Candle mold in good condition. ADVERTISER 9788, care Rural New-Yorker.

DISTINCTIVE DECORATIONS, Christmas garlands, trees. Boxes goodies from farm. DYER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—9,000 egg triple-deck Newtown incubator. L. S. DEPUE, Branchville, N. J.

FOR SALE—York No. 305 hot water boiler, 2,400 ft. radiation complete with oil burner. 500 ft. 1½ black iron pipe 7c ft. 12 Shenandoah electric brooders 60 inch, like new $25 each. ADVERTISER 9846, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR CHRISTMAS, Adirondack balsam pillows, 35c each; 3 for $1 postpaid. DWIGHT G. COOK, Chateaugay, N. Y.



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HEALTHY CHICKS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Red-Rock Cross
100% Pullorum Clean
MAKE GREAT LAYERS
REPRDDUCERS of America's finest strains—Kimber and Dryden Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Lake Winthrop and Dryden Barred Rocks. We have invested $10,000 in this stock but sell you the chicks at reasonable farmer prices you can afford to pay. We guarantee satisfaction to 30 days or your money back. We guarantee 95% sexing accuracy on Leghorn chicks and 98% on Red-Rock Cross chicks. Our free catalog is one of the finest ever printed. Send for it today.
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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

Sunnybrook Chicks
PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS
NEW HAMPSHIRES, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS
Pullorum tested since 1921, 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets 95% acc. guar.
Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year.
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BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

WHITE ROCKS
Chix from large brown eggs. From Mass. Pullorum Clean Breeders. Rapid Growth, Early Feathering. Good for meat or eggs. Folder on Request.
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Box R - Sudbury, Mass.

Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRES
Burst Forth FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM
40,000 Bloodtested Breeders World's Largest New Hampshire Flock
Over 1,000,000 Chicks and 2,000,000 Hatching Eggs sold in 1939, for permanent Foundation Stock, Tip-Top Egg Production and Fancy Broiler Trade. Immediate deliveries, or Spring reservations for Spizzerinktum New Hampshires or Chris-Cross Barred Hybrids. Catalog & Price List. Andrew Christie, Box 60, Kingston, N. H.

SCHWEGLER'S
"THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS
ELEVEN WORLD EGG RECORDS
1940 Contests. Complete facts free. Truly high quality chicks, sexed chicks, 200-324 egg sires. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Rock-Red Cross, Ducklings. Catalog, FREE.
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The demand for our Cross Cockerel Chicks is so heavy we have an extra limited number of Sexed Pullet Chicks for sale. Day Olds and Started. Especially priced. Write at once as to needs.
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WENE CHICKS
EXTRA PROFIT
R.I. Reds, N. Hampshires & Big-Type Leghorns at $10.40 per 100. Write for complete Price List.
Wene Chick Farms, Dept. A121, Vineland, N. J.

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BARRED ROCKS
Hardy Chicks from our 5000 (Vt.-US) Pull. Clean Breeders. Make good layers, broilers! Also sexed pullets, cockerels. Folder. Chamberlin Poultry Farms, Bx. 6, W.Brattleboro, Vt.

BLOODTESTED New Hampshires Reds, Bar. & Wh. Rocks. Also Breeders. List free.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt.2, Telford, Pa.

Pullet or Cockerel Red Chicks from 2000 Pullorum free pure Parmenter Double Pedigreed breeders. Trapped for large brown eggs. Cir. Kimball Poultry Farm, So. Main St., Milford, Mass.

BROILER CHICKS & PULLETS — Approved blood tested commercial breeds — Circular and Prices. V. S. KENYON - Marcellus, N. Y.

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS
1940 breeders and 1941 poults. Belchertown, Mass.

Publisher's Desk

My daughter desired to take a beauty course and entered the Andrew's School of Beauty Culture at 609 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., paying her tuition in full, $75, realized from an insurance policy. Everything went well until July 22 when she found the room had been stripped of all equipment. Mr. J. C. Adams, manager, promised to arrange for the students' entrance to another school. This they did not do. In order to continue her work in another school it has been necessary for us to raise more money for additional tuition. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Adams had a school at Niagara Falls, N. Y., which closed in similar fashion. I understood there was an Andrew's Beauty School in Rochester, N. Y. and also in Toledo, Ohio. The students placed the matter in the hands of a Buffalo attorney for collection, but, to date, he has accomplished nothing. There is more than $1,000 in tuition fees, involved. You have been so helpful to others in trouble, I am hopeful you can get the money back for us in this hour of our need. MRS. O. B. S.
New York

We are advised that this school closed its doors suddenly and without authority from the State Education Department. The owners of the school are said to have left for another State and it was impossible to get refund of tuition paid them. There was some suggestion that an Andrews School would be opened in Buffalo for those who had been unable to complete their course but the party evidently changed her mind as no school was opened. The law was recently amended whereby such schools applying for license will be required to post a bond for the satisfactory performance of their obligations when it is deemed necessary in the judgment of the Education Department. This is of no help in the present complaint but in the future such schools must be licensed and bonded.

I would like at this time to express to you my appreciation of the courtesy and cooperation which your paper has extended to me in my efforts to investigate the White Handle Factory at Honesdale, Pa. The fact that these efforts have not at this time brought any results is not due to any lack of effort on your part. Such efforts as you have made in this and many other cases must certainly prove a valuable service not only to your subscribers, but to the public in general. G. S.
Pennsylvania

We appreciate this cordial letter. As the company was reported out of business we were unable to be of any help. Many times firms and individuals have moved, disappeared or failed in business. We are asked to collect claims against private individuals or local parties or disputed and long standing accounts. For these we seldom get settlements. Our friends usually understand the reasons. Occasionally a reader rebukes us for failing him. Therefore a letter such as the above assures us that our readers realize some of the difficulties in our way. Every possible resource is used to give the fullest service in our power.

Edwin Melvin Hatfield, alias Larry Steers, and Raymond A. Darling were arrested in California charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of oil royalities. At the time of their arrest they are alleged to have a "sucker list" which is said to contain names of many persons living in Westchester and Nassau Counties. Attorney-General John J. Bennett asks any persons who have purchased securities from either of these men to notify him as soon as possible.

The Garrett estate of Philadelphia, Pa. is again in the news. Six persons, four men and two women, were convicted of producing fraudulent documents in an attempt to support their claims to a share of the $20,000,000 Garrett fortune. They requested a new trial and pending a hearing on the motion for a new trial they were released in bail from $2,500 to $11,500. Claims arising from this estate have been in court almost as often as the celebrated Anneke Jans case which proved a fertile field for unscrupulous lawyers..

I wish to thank you very much for the check on this claim. I doubt if I would have received anything if I had not sent same to you. The amount was not large enough to start suit. C. B. M.

In an arrangement with a milk company payment for milk from the farm was to be made to two producers in two separate checks. Through some misunderstanding the full check was sent to one producer. The company explained that the Federal Milk Administrator was withholding the farmers' money at the time and when it was released only one check was made out. As the checks had always been divided at the creamery the same procedure should have followed. But it was too bad to have to spend some of the hard earned money in an attorney's fee to rectify an admitted error.

I wrote you some time ago in regard to eggs shipped to Kay Egg Company and received no pay. You tried to locate Roy Kopstein who was head of that firm, but, could not. I am wondering if perhaps it might be done through this draft—as I understand he is around 27-30 years old. Thought best to bring this to your attention, hoping it might be of some help. E. O. B.

The draft board offices have many requests for addresses of missing fathers and sons as well as debtors, but the records are confidential and only used for the draft purposes. The records are closed to every other purpose. The Post Office inspectors are still looking for Roy Kopstein but the draft board lists cannot be consulted. We hope, however, to be able to locate him eventually.

In October, 1936, I paid a party by the name of Joseph P. Stynes, Jones Beach Realty Corp. Chrysler Building, New York City, $125 on account of a lot which I believed was located in Flushing, Long Island. The total price was $250, and I was to pay the $125 at my convenience. I didn't see any deed until 1938 and then I found my property was in Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island. Should I pay the balance, or what shall I do? M. O.
New York

If the misrepresentation about the property's location is as charged, then Stynes is certainly liable for the refund. Stynes is still associated with Jones Beach Realty at the Chrysler Building in New York City, 405 Lexington Ave. He has not replied to any letters. Neither Stynes nor Jones Beach Realty Corp. has any real estate brokerage license according to information received from the Secretary of State; nor has Stynes any salesman's license; all are required by New York State laws.

Back in New York I used to see and admire your little paper; and since I have been out here in California I have been wondering if there is a paper published here which covers the State of California in a similar manner. No one I have asked seems to know and while it seems like a long cry to hie back to New York to find out, still I think possibly you might know. Consequently, I am writing you to inquire if you do? If you do know, I would appreciate it very much if you'd so advise me. L. S.
California

We were able to give our friend the information desired and are specially gratified to have a call from a former New York resident. The subscriptions to the R. N.-Y. cover practically every country in the world and letters of inquiry are frequent from them for all kinds of advice and information and we are glad to assist in any way we can.

We are settling up an estate and find stock in the Red Circle Petroleum Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Can you tell me if this has any value? A. K. B.
Pennsylvania.

We are advised that this company is no longer in existence and it became inoperative and void because of non-payment of taxes. This indicates that the stock has no value.

If Mrs. Florence Allen, late of Gilead, Maine, will send us her present address we will be pleased to give her information as to the developments in a claim we are handling for her.

WARREN'S
Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS
WORLD-FAMOUS
CHAMPIONS OF A WORLD-FAMOUS BREED
Renowned for Heaviest Production, Supreme Market Quality, Chick Livability, Fowl Longevity, and Highest Year-round Flock Averages, in any Climate. National "Longevity Tests" and "Progeny Tests" Demonstrate the Underlying Secret of the Warren Reds' Supremacy.
From 1940 VICTORY Reports: Highest R. I. Red Pen, 3-year Longevity Class, Vineland, N. J., Hen Test, 10 birds, 1204 eggs, 1299 pts. Highest Pen All Breeds, 2-year Class, Paterson, N. J., Progeny Test, 14 birds, 3840 eggs, 3951 pts. Highest R. I. Red Family, same test, 1345 eggs, 1385 pts. Silver Trophy Cup as winner of entire Missouri Contest, 2775 Eggs, 2994.14 Points.
U. S. - Massachusetts Pullorum Clean
Tested yearly since 1929, without a single reactor. Warren Rock-Red Cross (Barred)—Warren Reds with Select Barred Cockerels of a Celebrated Utility Strain, produce Nationally Popular Hybrids for eggs and meat.
Write Today for Catalog and Latest Price List.
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Bonded Against B.W.D.

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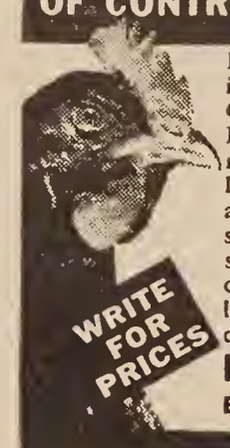
If you want quick broiler profits, investigate Hubbard's Cross Bred New Hampshire Rocks. *Controlled breeding* makes these big-bodied chicks live, feather early, grow rapidly and develop into heavy-meated solid broilers. New Hampshires available. Also sexed chicks. Prices are amazingly low for these fine broiler chicks.
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HUBBARD'S CROSS BRED NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED. ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. F ROCKLAND MASS.

Chicks That Live
Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
19 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

90,000 Pullorum-Tested Breeders
R.I. Reds--Barred Rocks--Wh. Leghorns
Also BARRED Broiler & Sex-Link Cross Matings
98% Livability Guaranteed First Four Weeks on Champion, Grade-A and Grade-B Matings
Sexing Service—95% Accuracy Guaranteed
Drastic Price Reductions and Early Order Discounts
Write for New Catalog, Price List and discount offer
REDBIRD FARM, Rt. 7, Wrentham, Mass.

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM FOR sale, 380 acres, 4 miles from Geneva, N. Y. on improved gravel road, 1½ miles from state highway. Six kraut factories, 5 vegetable canning factories within radius of 10 miles. Land level, easily worked, sandy loam, tile drain, no stones, very productive. Good house, large barns with silos in good repair, all elcctrically wired. Ample water supply, 4 wells, 2 deep driven electrically equipped pumps. More than 300 acres under cultivation, 83 acres seeded to wheat, yield last year more than 50 bushels per acre; this farm admirably adapted all eash and forage crops. Barns are suited for dairy and beef cattle. Price $60 per acre. Full line excellent equipment including horses, tractors and nearly new combine, ean be purchased at very low price if desired. GENEVA PRESERVING COMPANY, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6,500; cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

CATTLE RANCH opportunity, in Northwestern Florida; 2,347 acres with 4 mile street frontage, rolling land, rich soil, ideal for stock raising, cotton, tobacco and other crops. Pricc only $10 per acre. J. H. OWENS, Madison, Florida.

FOR SALE — Farm, 32 acres, buildings, $5,000. MRS RUDY, Medford, L. I.

FOR SALE — 1,400 acre dairy farm, 300 cattle. Returns $60,000 year. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

WARWICK, N. Y., 90 acres, 40 acres apples, good varieties, old house, barn, packing house; 60 miles New York City. Price $12,000, cash or terms. HARRY VAIL.

DAIRY AND poultry farm, 190 acres, good buildings, 30 head of stock, equipment, tractor, $5,800, half cash. 150 acres, good house, barn for 20 head, $1,700; $700 down. BUNNELL AGENCY, West St., Oneonta, New York.

FOR SALE—23 acres, Madison County, good buildings; $900 if sold at once. ADVERTISER, 9799, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Modern poultry farm, 5,000 chickens, including large maple grove and trout stream. MRS. MINNIE D. EHRHARDT, Newfoundland, Pa.

FOR SALE — 175 acre Seneca County, New York, alfalfa farm, crop or dairy; equipped for 35 head; new well and silo, electricity; woodlot; near centralized school. ADVERTISER 9828, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW LADY must sell 108 acres. Dairy and crop farm, 12 cows, 5 heifers, 1 bull, $500 team, 45 hens, new electric eooler, nearly new truck, all farming tools, lovely 8 room house, running watcr, large basement barn, silo, plenty hay, straw and grain, several fruit trees, improved road, near town. $7,500, $2,500 payment, easy terms. Several others larger and smaller. E. KINCH, 10 Normal Ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

VIRGINIA PROPERTIES, many attractive Colonial estates. ELLIOTT BROOKS, Fredericksburg, Va.

FOR SALE—100 acre farm near Princeton. Fully equipped, macadam road, all tillable, 6,000 poultry capacity. Early Colonial brick house, 16 rooms, fireplaces, all conveniences. ADVERTISER 9833, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR sale, 50 acres, 8 room house, electricity, hot air heat, hardwood floors, large barn, 2 story implement shed. Poultry houses, 1,000 hen capacity, brooder houses, light soil. Buildings newly painted and good condition; near auction. Owner retiring. Terms cash. FRANK SCHNEIDER, R. D. No. 2 Salem, N. J.

FOR SALE or rent, small farm, 4 acres, 4 room house, porch, chicken coop, other buildings. On main highway, suitable for roadstand; between Smithtown and St. James, Long Island. Reasonable. G. VERBOSKY, 665 East 179th St., Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED — High grade producing dairy farm, finest tillage and pasture, excellent buildings for 40 cows or more, no stock, near New York City. Beautiful surroundings, old fashioned homestead, good road; reasonable price. Sussex, Warren, or Hunterdon Counties, New Jersey only. No ordinary farms. Details, photos. ADVERTISER 9836, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN ORANGE County, N. Y. dairy farm, ncar Middletown. One of the best in the County. Rich soil, fine buildings, 2 houses, barns for 50 head, silos, plenty water. Fine herd of 40 cows, all machinery and tractor. Federal mortgage. Owner sick. Sacrifice all $23,000; terms. "DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y. Free list.

FOR SALE—Three village milk route. Two 1,000 quarts in Summer. In heart of Catskill Mountains. Good opportunity. Write ADVERTISER 9837, eare Rural New-Yorker.

STATE ROAD, 118 acres, alfalfa, grain and stock farm, Colonial dwelling, 26 stanchion barn, large silo, stream, woods, electric available. 70 miles to New York. Unusual bargain, $5,500. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

WANTED — Small going dairy farm on good road; electricity. In New York State. Small amount cash. ADVERTISER 9840, care Rural New-Yorker.

LOT—Three acres, junction two main highways, vicinity Saratoga. ADVERTISER 9841, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY FARM, boarding house, 160 acres, 14 cows, horses, machinery, equipment. $9,500, part cash. VERMANN, Coxsackie, New York.

350 ACRES, grand stock farm, support, accommodate 100 cattle; 3 houses, adjoins town 3,000 people. Ideal sales stable location; including, valuable registered dairy; $30,000. ($50,000 value). Others all prices, businesscs. HENDRICKSON, Cobleskill, New York.

182 ACRE grain-dairy farm for sale, Frederick County, Maryland. Plenty buildings, well watered, suitably divided. Equipped with horses, tools and 50 head registered Ayrshire cattle, all included. Excellent climate, grand markets. Owner has other interests. $15,000 part cash. Possession. SOUTHLEA, Mt. Airy, Maryland.

FARM WANTED within 100 miles from New York and Philadelphia, rental with option to purchase preferred. Approximately 50 acres, good road year round, spring water, small house, electricity, good view. ADVERTISER 9842, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARGAIN—160 acre farm, nearly new buildings, all farm implements, and hay, 6 head stock; estimated 400,000 ft. timber. Only $3,500, $1,400 cash. R. S. ARMSTRONG, Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED — To rent or buy, blacksmith shop with tools; also 4 or 5 acres of ground if possible. Particulars. GEORGE BREUNING, 73 Clinton St., Hempstead, Long Island.

EIGHT room house and potato farm, 19¾ acres, to settle estate, reasonable; on main highway. ADVERTISER 9848, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN 47 acre farm, stocked and equipped. GEORGE FIELD, R. 1, Keene, N. H.

FOR SALE, bargain, 33 acres, good buildings, eight room house, running spring water, electricity, chicken house 20x200. ACAMPORA, Milford, Pa.

WANTED—Dairy farm, Northern Vermont, region St. Albans; exchange for comfortable, modernized 5 room house, garage, 2 acres, Northern Westchester County, New York. Cash difference if warranted. G. SANFORD, R. 5, Ridgefield, Conn.

MODERN FARM with running water, electricity, and bath; 60 acres, to let out on half, full stock. Apply to MR. RUMPFELD, 7204 Forest Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

60-COW DAIRY farm, 300 acres, best land and highway; income $8,000 year. $16,000, cash $5,000. BOX 94, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

WANTED — Large stocked farm, dairy; on shares; least 3 years contract. Experienced farmer. M. HILGENSTHLER, 839 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

208 ACRES, potato-dairy farm, water in buildings, $3,000. SYLOR, Angelica, N. Y.

Help Wanted

TO THOSE who made application. The position at Pioneer Farms has been filled. THOMAS WELLING.

WANTED — White couple, good cook, housework, houseman, handyman, care yard, some driving; country home; $80. Write age, experience, references. Box 49, Stanton, N. J.

WANTED — Expert poultryman, capable of supervising, trapnesting, pedigreeing and breeding work. Must be experienced. Write stating experience, age, married or single, salary expected, etc. ADVERTISER 9825, care Rural New-Yorker

MARRIED COOK and housekeeper; man to help; small place; care for cars, etc. Very pleasant here, near mid-Hudson Bridge. Wages $30. Reply MRS. WILLIAM DENBY, Highland, Ulster County, New York.

COUPLE — Middleaged, caretakers, housekeeper, cook in modern farm house, owners visit only week ends; light work and comfortable surroundings, steady all year around position for right couple. ADVERTISER 9831, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, 25-30. References required; no laundry; family 5. $50. Advancement for reliable girl. Christian home. BOX 710, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Middleaged handy man on small poultry farm, must milk one cow; good home, small wages. ADVERTISER 9829, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farmer and wife for small 15 acre farm. Handy with tools; conveniences. $25 per month and keep. Good home for right couple. ADVERTISER 9832, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL OR woman, light housework, one 2-year old child, good home, steady. $20 monthly. P. O. BOX 141, Woodridge, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED MAN, experienced chickens, modern farm, near town. $30, good board. LINDAUER, R. F. D. 3, New Brunswick, New Jerscy.

WANTED—Young white woman for general housework in country home in eentral Connecticut. Must be good cook and like children. All modern equipment. No laundry. Family of two adults and two children. State experience and references; salary $40. ADVERTISER 9835, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAN USE a good man who understands both machine and dry hand milking. ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Telephone 1591.

WANTED — Experienced married dairyman, also general farming; must have two extra help with him. Give all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 9834, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Clean, general farm hand who understands poultry and cows and tractor. No drifters. ADVERTISER 9839, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middleaged white couple, cook, housecworker, gardener, handyman, some driving. Small modern country home, Connecticut. Write age, expcrience, references. Start $60 and board. ROOM 812, 267 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MOTHER'S HELPER, good home. MRS. M. FINKELSTEIN, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

GIRL — Housework, small congenial family. Own room, light laundry. Near New York City. References, $30 month. MRS. M. HIGIER, 502 Sagamore Ave., Teaneck, N. J.

WANTED—Mother and daughter, two sisters or two friends, one to cook, other chambermaid, waitress; small village hotel. State ages, salary expected. SOUTHEAST HOUSE, Brewster, N. Y.

MOTHER'S HELPER, 18 or ovcr, own room. $25 start per month. Write, owner 2905 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

WANTED — Two young men, preferably farm raised; Protestants, to work on the farm, in the woods and around small saw mill. $30 a month to start, board and room. No liquor drinkers tolerated. Reply to BOX 377, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG OR middleaged woman as mother's helper. No cooking. Must like children. Lovely home in suburbs. Write to MRS. A. C. GALBRAITH, Suffern, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, reliable young woman, neat, white. Family 5; 10 room house; no heavy laundry. Permanent home for right person. Start $30. References, photo. DR. LOUISA B. SMITH Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Farm girl, willing to help with barn chores as well as housework. Small family, on modern dairy farm. Northern New Jersey. State wages expected. ADVERTISER 9847, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, WHITE, help care 2 young children, upstairs, other help kept; good country home; Stamford, Connecticut. $30. Write details, references. ADVERTISER 9849, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wanted. Opportunity to learn fur farming. Must be high school graduate. No gitterbugs or transients. Write, MONTFERN FUR FARM, Inc., Sharon, Mass.

GIRL — Reliable, intelligent, for business couple with girl seven years. Small apartment, good home, plain cooking. H. WINKLER. 720 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

WANTED — Single man for general farm work; good milker, sober, steady. O. D. COOLEY, Liberty, N. Y. Telephone 908-F-3.

WANTED FOR early Spring on central New York farm, man and wife. All modern improvements. Wife to do cooking and some housework. Owner supplies food, heat and incidentals plus monthly cash wage. Give particulars. ADVERTISER 9854, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE FOR country home, Westchester County. Cooking, housekeeping, gardening upkeep, driving. State salary and ages. ADVERTISER 9855, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Assistant groom, stud farm, Westchester, year-round, handling stallions, broodmares and hunters; single man preferred. Answer giving details and salary expected. S. H. SCHEUER, 72 Leonard St., New York.

BOY, 16-20, clean, energetic, reliable, work dairy farm; Putnam County. Salary and good home, opportunity advancement. ADVERTISER 9862, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER, small family, good home, own room, near New York. $30 month. ADVERTISER 9863, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FOR farm, New Jersey, able worker. Thorough understanding all farm problems, including vegetable, flower planting. Must be willing, do odd jobs farm. Also able drive car. Prefer widower. Must live on premises. Completely new comfortable lodgings. Good board. References required. ADVERTISER 9858, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER AND daughter for housework, cooking and care of two children. Private room and bath. Monroe, New York. Permanent; $40 monthly. ADVERTISER 9859, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL — Experienced, good references, care two year old; housework; sleep in. Start $35. KRAMER, 740 Grand Concourse, New York City.

WANTED — Experienced farmer, single, for small farm. References. $30 month, room and board. ADVERTISER 9860, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO SISTERS, ages between 18-25 years. One must have knowledge of cooking, other chambermaid and help with children. Wages $60. ADVERTISER 9861, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, SOBER, single farm helper, milk, drive tractor, handy with carpenter's tools, active, middleaged man preferred. Good board. $25. PORTER FEAREY, **15 Moore, St., New York.**

Situations Wanted

WANTED — Domestic work, middleaged woman. ADVERTISER 9830, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 29, married; nine years thorough practieal experience in all branches. Now employed as working manager of commercial poultry plant. Will furnish excellent references of experience, reliability and honesty from present and past employer. ABE GARSTEIN, Four Leaf Clover Farm, Marlboro, N. Y.

CARETAKER MARRIED, experienced every detail, maintaining grounds, gardening, landscape, poultry, all farm animals. ADVERTISER 9838, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WANT caretaking, man handy; wife housekeeper and light cooking. MR. E. KUTSCHERA, 272 Broadway, Amityville, New York.

FARMER, MIDDLEAGED, sober, dependable, thorough practical knowledge of poultry. A good home very desirable. Give full details first letter. ADVERTISER 9843, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, SINGLE, 60 years old, sober, wishes job as caretaker or helper on farm. $10 month. Steady all year around. KOLAR, 271 Greenwich St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED MIDDLEAGED man, seeks position; country store. ADVERTISER 9844, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, SINGLE, middleaged man, seeks position, small farm. ADVERTISER 9845, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 28, experienced, desires work on farm; some milking. References. ADVERTISER 9853, eare Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, married, desires a responsible position. Preferably beef eattle. Good working and living conditions essential. ADVERTISER 9850, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN MIDDLEAGED, expert dairyman, good milker, farmer; wants job. State wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 9851, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHRISTIAN WOMAN, son 10. Permanent position, near New York, Mother's helper, care children's institution or home. State full particulars. LARAMEE, care Markress, Sharon, Conn.

MILKER, YOUNG, American; twice daily; $40 monthly; thrice daily, $60 monthly. Room and board. BOX 9, Woodside, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN would like a position as herdsman. HARRY A. MARTIN, Suffield, Connecticut.

MAN, 51, wants work on poultry farm; experienced, referenee. McKENNA, Hamilton Beach, L. I.

FARM MANAGER, thoroughly expcrienced in all branches of purebred dairy and beef cattle, all kinds of farm crops; also operating and care of farm machinery. American, married, sober, with excellent references. ADVERTISER 9856, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 32, single, 10 years practical experience. Excellent health, habits and references. Good home essential. Free December 21. ADVERTISER 9857, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WISH caretaking, reliable, well recommended; reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 9864, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW, 43, American, excellent housekeeper; daughter, 13. Near school. State references, conveniences, salary. BOX 287, Mattituck, L. I.

Fruits and Foods

UNIQUE GIFTS, carton six named honeys, herbs, fruits, wildflowers, make a hit. 6—½ lbs. $1.25; 6—1 lbs. $2. Try them. Delicious wild raspberry honey, liquefied, 5 lbs. $1.10. Postpaid 500 miles. H. MERRILL, Merrick Road Massapequa, N. Y.

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HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

HONEY — 60 clover $4.50; buckwhcat $3.90; mixed, (good flavor) $3.90; 28 clover (handy pail) $2.25, not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CHOICE CLOVER honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat $1.40 and 80c postpaid; 60 clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here; liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy white, 60 lbs. $4.50; 120 lbs. $8.75. Choice $4.30; $8.40. Dark clover $3.75; $7.20. Mixed $3.25; $6; 5 or 10 lbs. 85c; $1.50 postpaid. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 1940 crop. Special priccs on light amber, extracted in 60 lb. cans. Other grades as usual and comb honey. Let us quote. WIXON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

SHELLBARK MEATS 85c per lb.; 2 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. $3.75. Seived and hand picked. Prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

HIGH FLAVORED paper shell pecans, 5 lbs. $2; 10 lbs. $3.50; 50 lbs. $14 prepaid. J. E. FITZGERALD, Stephenville, Texas.

WHITE CLOVER honey, new crop, liquid: 5 lbs. postpaid 85c, 6 5-lb. pails here $3.25, 60 lbs. $4.50. FRED D. LAMKIN, Union Springs, N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE BAY'S tasty salt water oysters. Buy direct from producer; gallon postpaid stewing $2; frying $2.50. LEATHERBURY BROS., Shadyside, Md.

NEW CROP, old fashioned butternut meats, hand picked, 90c lb.; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4 prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

BLACK WALNUTS, washed and culled; 10 lbs. $1 postpaid. SALUS FARM, Winterton, New York.

PECANS — $5 orders, up; wholesale prices. CLARK'S BROOKSIDE FARM AND GROVES, Starke, Florida.

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BLACK WALNUT kernels, clean, fresh, highest quality; 2 lbs. for $1.25, postpaid. H. F. STOKE, Roanoke, Va.

BUTTERNUT MEATS 90c per lb.; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4.25 prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

HONEY, FOR Christmas; a fine present, a delicious treat. Order now, we will mail in time. 5 lb. pail clover $1, buckwheat 80c. 10 lbs. $1.75, buckwheat $1.40, delivered. 60 lb. can, not prepaid, $4.80, buckwheat $3.90. Complete list on request. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, NECTAR brand, clover 5 lb. pail 80e, two for $1.50. Buckwheat 5 lbs. 70c, two $1.30. Clover combs four for $1. All prepaid, also gift packages. HONEY BROOK APIARIES, Coxsackie, N. Y.

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MICHIGAN LIGHT amber honey, 60 lbs. $3. CHAS. G. MARSHALL AND SON, Linden, Michigan.

HONEY, NEW crop, white clover, 60 lb. can $4.25; two $8. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 617.

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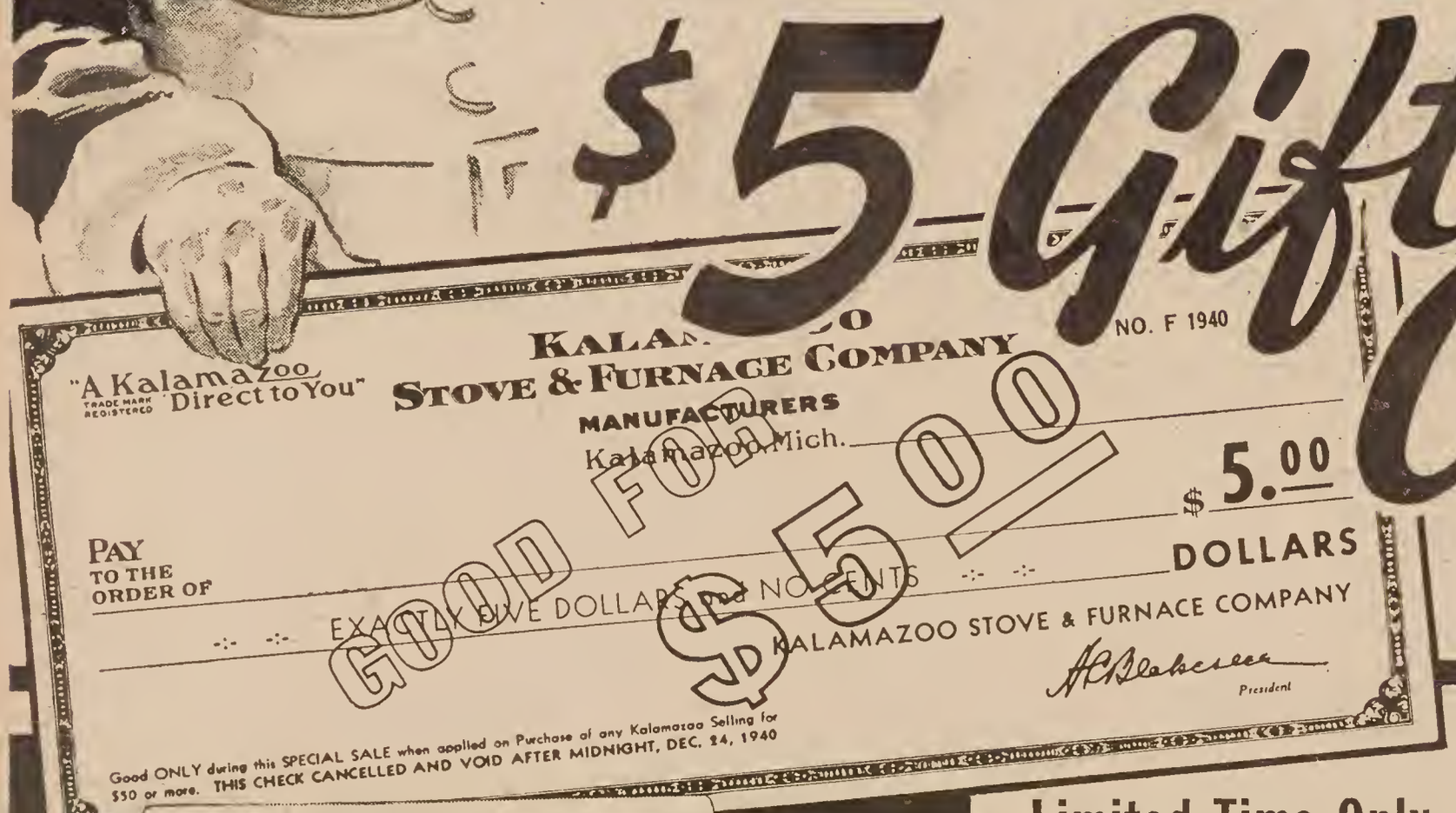

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—S. P. Holmes

The Road Home is Open for the Christmas Season

Green Guests of Christmas

By Robert Sparks Walker

WHETHER the weather gives you a day of sunshine or one with its drab clouds hanging over your head, after all, it is the bright green faces from the woodlands that become the leaders of good cheer at Christmas and cause you to enjoy the holiday the more.

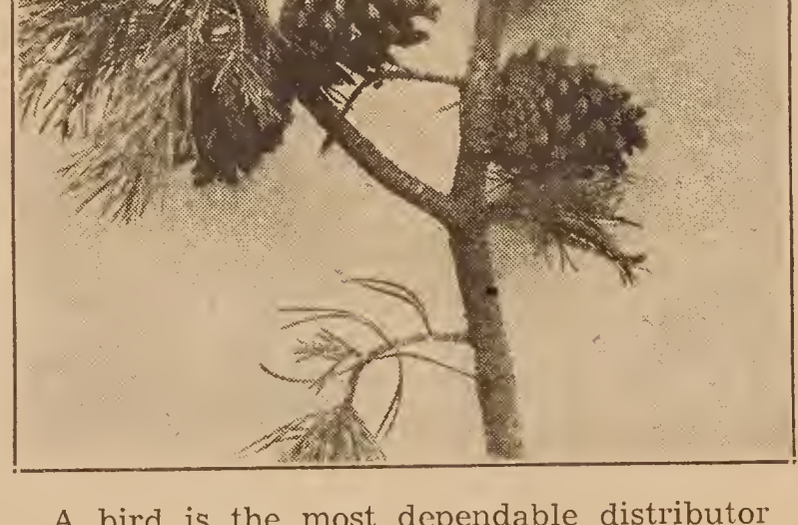
Mistletoe

It does not require a great stretch of the imagination to conceive of a bunch of mistletoe, or other evergreen trying to say, "Merry Christmas," as you turn to it early in the morning.

But is it most difficult to explain just how mistletoe has captured the affections of so many people down the centuries. A human parasite is not greatly beloved in society, but in the plant world, mistletoe, although a noted parasite, known to the ancients as "thief plant," is a natural creation of almost universal admiration. We do not know just how long mistletoe has been a favorite plant, but we find that more than 3,000 years ago it was regarded as a mysterious creation. For example, in northern mythology, Balder was said to have been slain with a spear of mistletoe. In Europe where the plant was found growing, the Druids held the host tree sacred. New Year's Day was a happy moment for mistletoe cutting. The program was begun by the arch-Druid, who after ascending the tree, clipped mistletoe with a knife of gold. A priest dressed in white stood on the ground and caught the pieces one by one as they fell into his robe. The bits were then distributed to the people. It may surprise you to know that these fragments were highly prized because the people believed they had remarkable healing power, but greater still, a piece of it thus obtained, was thought to impart to the user the power to see ghosts. Some of the ancients contended that mistletoe was originally a tree, but after it was employed for making the cross, it was doomed to lead the life of a parasite.

It is common knowledge that a parasite needs no foliage any more than a parasitic man requires an occupation to make a living. Parasites such as dodder and Indian pipe plants, have no leaves, and mistletoe would likely be without foliage, too, if its roots ended in the living bark, for then it would steal prepared food as it travels from the leaves of its host down to the roots where the raw material starts upwards. But mistletoe digs deep enough to pilfer much of the raw stuff as it ascends the tree, and this forces it to make a leaf-system of its own.

While the natural glue surrounding each mistletoe seed is at its best, if you press a seed tightly to a young branch of a tree like the elm, maple, or persimmon, the seed will be left sticking to the bark. The mucilage hardens like varnish and the rains may beat and the storms may rage, but like the proverbial house that was founded on a rock, the seed falls not. You may now have the pleasure of witnessing the germination of the mistletoe seed, and observe the uncanny behavior of the green rootlet as it noses its way into the thin bark. If you have many titmice, chickadees, or nuthatches about, these faithful feathered patrolmen of tree trunks and limbs, are likely to peck out the mistletoe seeds to learn if they are insects or insect eggs. This danger may be avoided, however, by wrapping a layer of thin gauze over the limb to cover the seed.



A bird is the most dependable distributor of mistletoe. The sticky natural glue that surrounds the seed is greatly annoying as it adheres to the bird's beak, and when it wipes the pesky thing off, the seed is left planted in a spot where nature intended it should be.

Holly

Standing in the same front line with mistletoe at Christmas time are the sprays and wreaths of holly, a tree-favorite with everybody. In days gone by this was the "holy" tree, and even in the Middle Ages, holly was the choice of many families for decorative purposes. When our ancestors came to America, they brought with them all the affections for this evergreen, and although English holly is regarded by many people as being more beautiful than the native sort they found in America, yet it was just as highly prized by them as the kind they left on European soil.

At some unknown date the spelling of the word "holy" was altered by the addition of an extra letter l, giving the name the short vowel sound instead of the long, and people like it better.

You may think our native holly is a small shrub, but it attains a height of from 8 to 50 feet. It always maintains its dignity in stature whether tall or low-growing. Some holly trees have berries and others have none. This comes about because the flower of the holly is separated, that is, the male appears on one tree and the female on another. This passes the task of transporting pollen to the insects. Consequently, it is only the female holly trees that wear the lovely red berries on their green hats.

So, if you wish to make sure that your young holly tree will produce berries, then you must see that the cutting used for rooting is taken from a tree that is known to produce berries when you plant a seedling, not until it reaches the fruiting age will you know positively that it is a male or female.

Above: Mistletoe with its waxy white berries. Left: Pine tree cones.

If it is a tree with berries that you are anxious to have, then you will be disappointed if you find that you have grown a male. Birds are the most dependable agents in disseminating seeds of holly trees, and it requires about two years for them to germinate.

Young holly trees have the disposition of a spoiled child. Indeed, I have found it most difficult to persuade one of them to grow when it is transplanted. Not long ago, I accompanied the officers of a well known garden club to the foot of the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee in search of young holly trees growing in their native haunts. We came away with an even 40 seedlings. I kept four and the club members set out three dozen. We removed the leaves in planting them in early Autumn. Yet with all the close attention we gave them, not one of the 40 young holly trees lived. Two years later, as young trees were just starting to grow in Spring time, I tried two more, and in addition to stripping the leaves off, I cut back a small portion of the crown. I had better success with these.

To keep holly fresh during the holidays is a hard problem where heat is excessive, and the air is lacking in humidity. If the temperature is kept moist, and fresh water poured daily into the containers, holly may be kept fresh much longer than if neglected. A dash of cool clean water over the foliage daily seems to be enjoyed by the young branches as a bird appreciates a bath. At least it washes off the dust particles.

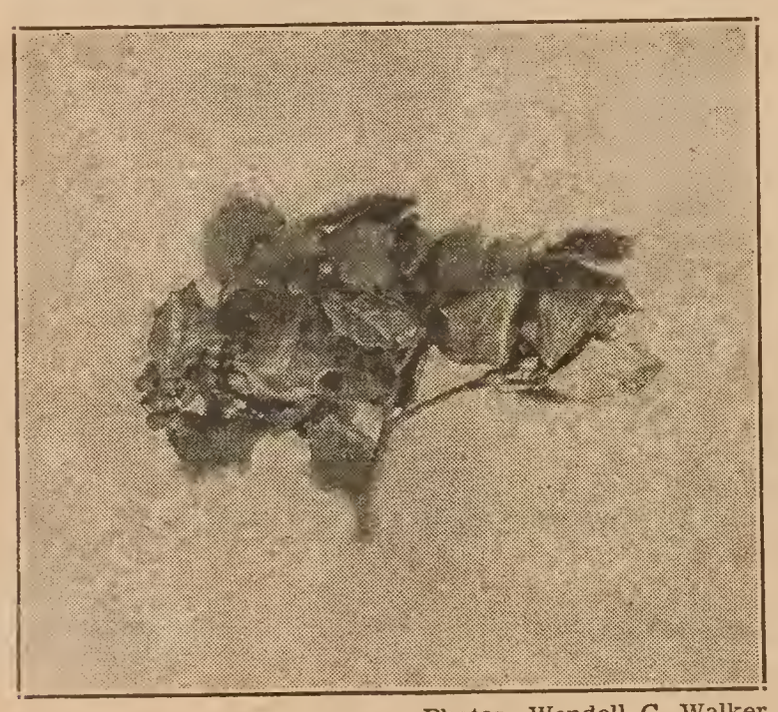
Red Cedar

Because red cedar trees are plentiful, and reproduce rapidly, they appear in the street markets in great companies at Christmas, and come into the home with little mutilation compared to the broken crowns of holly. Graceful, erect, and dignified, red cedar stands in the room, the autocrat during the holiday.

The flowers of red cedar are arranged like those of the holly. Since cedar berries are not showy, people who go in search of this tree pay little attention to it except as to the shapeliness of its crown. It is the fruit-eating birds who discriminate in favor of the cedar trees, yet there is a species growing in southeastern Europe whose berry is well liked by the human race.

Often a cedar tree arrives at the Christmas fireside with warty looking growths in its crown. These are the well-known cedar apples, caused by a parasitic growth. In early Spring, however, they become beautiful for a few days when on a damp warm day little rope-like

(Continued on Page 626)



Photos—Wendell C. Walker

A small holly spray.

The Fallacy in the A. A. A.

By Eugene Davenport
DEAN EMERITUS, ILLINOIS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Briefly, the A. A. A. is at variance, first, with the facts of the situation, second, with the principles and practices of good farming, third, with sound economics, and fourth, with that degree of personal responsibility on which self government must rest if it is to endure.

A paternalistic administration has asserted and a great number of people have accepted the statement without challenge, that the American farmer continued food production on the war-time basis until he produced an excess that broke the market and threatened him with bankruptcy. And this was considered warrant for the introduction of the A. A. A. program which has handed him some millions of public money for plowing under crops and in other ways producing less than normal until such time as the artificial scarcity should restore the price to "parity," whatever that may mean.

Plausible as it all sounds, the facts are that the farmer did not continue food production on the war-time basis after peace was declared—quite the contrary, indeed. Take wheat as an example and the reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as authority. There we learn that, under war conditions, the farmer increased the acreage of this standard bread grain from a peace-time basis of something over 50 millions to a war-time peak of 73 millions. To be sure this was in 1919 but the armistice was signed in November, and the next year's acreage had already been determined. The very first year thereafter the acreage was cut to 62,358,000 and the average for the next five years was 57,237,000. The war was over and the farmers had heard of it!

If now we compare production in recent years with that immediately before the war, we shall see how far from the fact is the statement that the farmer blundered ahead into a stone wall and had to be helped back. The latest year for which export and import data are available at this writing is 1937. Taking three-year averages in order to smooth the differences due to season, trustworthy comparisons may be made between the averages for 1935-37 and those for 1911-13, the years immediately preceding the war. In making these comparisons it is to be noted that acreage represents the farmer's guess at conditions a year ahead and that actual production is nature's response, while the available supply for home consumption is decreased by exports and increased by imports.

When these two periods, 24 years apart, are compared it appears that the acreage of wheat was increased by 9.4 per cent and the production by 1.4 per cent. Exports decreased 61.1 per cent but imports increased 1272 per cent making a net availability for home consumption of 20.2 per cent increase. Which seems, at first thought, to confirm the assertion of over-production. However, the period involved is almost a quarter of a century and there must have been a considerable increase in population during this passage of the years. There is, of course, no way of determining the exact population either for 1935-37 or for 1911-13. But we do know the data for 1910 and 1930 which were census years, a 20-year period within the time under discussion. That increase was 30,802,780 or 33.4 per cent, and certainly it could not have been less for the longer period. This means that we now have at least four mouths to feed as against three before the war, with only 1.4 per cent of increase with which to do it except as we import. Besides, there is no time between these two extremes when the increase in food was equal to the increase in population.

Cows increased 31 per cent in numbers which, with increased efficiency, may mean that we have close to a normal milk supply. But "other cattle" increased only 15 per cent. Sheep increased 9.5 per cent but hogs, the "poor man's beef," decreased 24.4 per cent.

This does not look like over-production. As measured by pre-war conditions, it is a clear case of under-consumption—and there is quite a difference. All of which squares with the stagnation of business in recent years and the highest degree of unemployment on record in this our land of opportunity and of plenty.

"But market prices are below the cost of production," say the advocates of relief. In a sense this is true but it is a general principle that agriculture, along with other interests, always suffers in the depression that invariably follows a major war. This is because at such times a larger fraction of the population than usual is unable to buy as much food as they really need or of as expensive a character as their appetites crave. For example, everybody likes meat, especially beef. But meat is several times as costly per unit of nutrition as are grains or vegetables. So economy starts with the reduction of meats, and possibly extends to their entire elimination, certainly in many cases. The next step is a reduction in the amount of food consumed. Whatever its character, both devices affect the farmer's market.

The intent of the A. A. A. is to force prices upward by the creation of an artificial scarcity, making it still more difficult for many a family to feed itself, in other words, making a bad matter worse. That is bad economics at both ends of the deal, especially the farmer's. For not only are we raising a generation of youngsters many of whom are underfed but a considerable proportion of these do not expect to enjoy meat except as a luxury item, whereas it ought to be a standard, easily available element of the dietary.

All of this is bound to affect the farmer's market for many years ahead and anything that increases these adverse conditions will react to the injury of both the producer and the consumer. It is a case in which the remedy is worse than the disease.

When the industrialist desires to extend his markets and enlarge his business he does not begin by raising prices. On the contrary, he studies ways of cutting the costs and, if possible, of lowering the price in order that he may reach a wider zone of customers. That is exactly what the good farmer does, for the economic law of diminishing returns applies to farming as well as to other productive enterprizes.

There are various ways of accomplishing this end. He may, in an emergency, even revert to the age old English slogan: "Feed your land when prices are high and bleed it when they are low." And well-farmed land can stand five years of bleeding to tied the owner over a depression. However, there are other and less drastic methods of cutting the costs. He knows, for example, that the cheapest milk is made from high producing cows fed something under their full capacity. He knows, too, that he can, when prices are high, make it pay to feed to the limit, in that way realizing the maximum of income for the upbuilding and repair of the plant, whereas to try the same expedient when prices are low would be disastrous.

The same principle holds with the soil. It is only when prices are high that he can afford to force the land to the limit of its yielding powers. But at such times he will "go the limit," in that way improving his store of fertility against a day of stress.

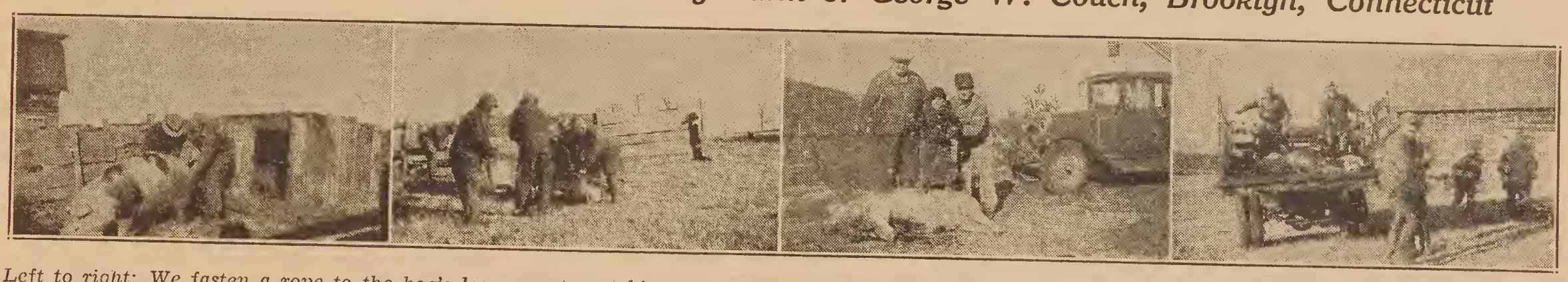
When grains are plenty and cheap he will finish his meat animals to the last stage of their development and top the market. But when feeds become scarce and costly he will breed fewer animals, market them younger and, except for the very pink of feeders, he will send his beef to market in the "half fat" stage. Old cows and other culls will be only "warmed up" and he will market more than the average of "hat racks" and bandboxes." In this way we "clear' on the animals, using more or less of animal foods and of higher or lower quality according to the supply of grains and other feeding stuffs. In that way we do not suffer from famine as do countries with a low animal population, and in that way the farmer tides himself over hard times.

Thus the farmer takes advantage of the economic law of diminishing returns, thereby keeping his head and remaining solvent without the benefits of the A. A. A. or other handouts, all the while protectng the buying power of his customers against the day of returning prosperity when all hands will be happy again.

The basis of all good farmıng is a system of crops and crop rotation suited to the locality, the amount and kind of livestock to be kept, and the maintenance of soil fertility. Once such a system is established no farmer can afford to violate it by plowing under a portion of any crop or otherwise upsetting the bases of good farming. The farmers and the

(Continued on Page 630)

Hog Butchering on the Windham County Farm of George W. Couch, Brooklyn, Connecticut



Left to right: We fasten a rope to the hog's leg so as to get him out of the pen on the clean ground outside. The hog is laid on his side while one man does the sticking. Another man has a pan to catch the blood. The hog is ready to be loaded in the truck. Carting the hogs to the barn to be hung up.

Left to right: A 50 gallon barrel is used to scald the hog; the hot water removes the hair and dirt. The hair is scraped off and the feet are cleaned good. The hogs are ready to be dressed. The hogs are hung all night to cool the meat.

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Pear Grafted on Thorn Apple

I am sending a picture of a tree, a thorn bush, which we grafted in April 1939, with a Winter pear. The first of October this year we had four pears all in a bunch as you can see by the picture. N. C.
Oxford, N. Y.

It is an interesting fact that the pear can be successfully worked upon a number of species of Pyrus and also upon a number of genera in the Rose Family, to which it belongs, such as Cydonia (the quince) and Craetegus (the thorn apple). The pear grows most vigorously on its own roots or on roots of the same species to which it belongs, that is, the Kieffer pear is much better when own-rooted or when budded on seedlings of Kieffer or of one of the Oriental species. The Kieffer pear, of course, contains Oriental blood. On the other hand, the

We grafted a thorn bush with a Winter pear in April, 1939. This picture, taken in October, 1940, shows the first fruit.

Bartlett, Seckel, and other varieties belonging to the European species of pear, do not do well on the Oriental species as a general rule, and do much better on seedlings of Bartlett, Winter Nelis, or other varieties of the same species.

When worked upon the quince, the result is to dwarf the pear and cause early fruiting. Unfortunately the quince is tender to Winter cold, and the root is likely to be killed by severe cold, such as that experienced during the Winter of 1933-34, even though the pear tops may survive the cold. Also, the thorn apple tends to dwarf the pear and throw it into early fruiting, as shown in the accompanying photograph sent by N. C. The writer once saw some splendid specimens of the Cayuga pear which had been produced by grafting on the thorn apple, produced at two years of age. Unfortunately, the combination is not long-lived. H. B. T.

Filing the Cross-cut Saw

[As a rule it is a poor plan for an amateur to try to put a saw in order. Yet many farmers do this successfully and others with mechanical skill can learn to do so. The following suggestions from the Pennsylvania State College may be useful].

Two general patterns of cross-cut saws are in use, one having two cutting teeth between rakers, and the other with four cutting teeth between rakers. These saws come in various styles, narrow and broad blades; sharply curved or almost straight cutting edges. All patterns and styles cut wood in the same way and are fitted with very few exceptions in exactly the same manner. The two-cutter type is considered the faster cutter, has less cutting teeth to fit, but has the objection of being thrown out of cutting order when one tooth is broken off. The four-cutter type works well in hard wood and is not influenced materially if one or even one pair of cutting teeth is shortened or broken.

To fit a cross-cut saw properly, keep in mind the principle underlying the making of the saw. The cutting teeth were designed to sever the fiber of the wood only, each pair cutting two lines, one on each side of the kerf. The rakers were made to plane or chisel out the wood scored by cutting teeth. A good cutting saw, therefore, does not make dust, it throws out clean cut shavings or "worms."

To make a saw function properly in average sawing, see to it that: (1) The cutting teeth are all even in length to a fine degree (accomplished with jointing file). (2) The raker teeth are reduced 1/64 inch below level of cutting teeth and filed square across and to sharp edge. (3) The cutting teeth are all set the same (1/100 inch is enough for most woods) bending the teeth at a point between ⅛ and ¼ inch from point. (4) The cutting teeth are brought to good point (not too narrow and with good side bevel) without reducing their length (leave a tiny speck of jointing burr on each tooth).

The essential tools for saw fitting are: (1) Jointer and raker gauge. (2) Set gauge. Six or eight inch flat files will be satisfactory. One needs also a small headed hammer and setting block (may be anvil, or piece of iron fitted with a bevel) for setting teeth.

A kinked saw blade can best be repaired by the factory where unevenness can be rolled out or hammered out by experts. Gumming of a saw should be done carefully so as not to case-harden the metal. A fast cutting saw needs deep gullets to prevent choking up with shavings in a heavy saw. Do not try setting a saw when the blade is cold.

Fruit in Nova Scotia

The big hurricane did great damage up here. First the wind came from the Northwest, and then after a few hours lulled and came from the Southwest. Round the Minas Basin, where the sea makes a wide open sweep, the growers lost heavily. Some, on the lee of the North Mountain lost 50 to 75 per cent, a few less than 30 per cent, and I escaped with a loss of 3 to 5 per cent. I should explain that North Mountain is a ridge along the Bay of Fundy, and that the ridge on the South is called South Mountain.

I am using sawdust in the orchard, using about four truckloads per acre but keeping it 3 feet away from the tree row so that I can see it if the ants give trouble. I use it on light land.

Mikado, Oriole, Golden Jubilee, and Delicious peaches are the best bets with us among the new sorts; Valiant, Cumberland, Vedette, and Viceroy are less promising. I have some nice Stanley plums, also the California Blue makes a fine sauce. Fruits of the Linda apple are blood red in color. Kendalls are immense bearers and annual producers so far, likewise for Macoun, both deep uniform red in color. Richard and Starking are likewise deep uniform red. Minnesota No. 1007, called Prairie Spy, makes a strong wood growth and the fruit is one of the two longest keepers I have found. The fruit has a distinct taste like the Cox Orange. Edgewood, from Iowa, is again full and the fruit shows typical cylindrical form. It keeps well, like Minnesota No. 1007, though the wood is not so strong growing, quality only medium, and color only fair to good.

Again, Cortland and Crimson Gravenstein on some soils show core breakdown, although it has been cured by borax at the rate of one-fourth pound per tree set 18 or 20 feet apart. The Beierschmitt pear is reported doing well in Ohio; it is nice here, about the season of Gorham and both more than two weeks later in season than Bartlett. J. B.
Berwick, Nova Scotia.

L. L. Allen Honored

The National Grange at its recent convention in Syracuse paid tribute to Leonard L. Allen of Watertown who celebrated his eightieth birthday during the convention.

At the opening of the day's session, National Grange Master Louis J. Taber, instructed the assistant stewards to conduct Mr. Allen to the master's station to receive the congratulations of the convention members. Mr. Taber eulogized him on his long service as a member of the Grange and on his publicity work for a score of years in the New York State Grange which included a compilation of the first official history of the State Grange, issued in December, 1933. Mr. Taber also cited Mr. Allen's newspaper career which covers a half-century.

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Connecticut Farm Notes

Local crops of potatoes, cauliflower, and cabbages have been generally of good quality. Prices on cauliflower, however, have been disappointing to many market gardeners, the low price probably due to the abundant yield in many places. A market gardener who cultivates land near us states that potatoes this year found a ready market. Many people are purchasing a supply now in anticipation of a price rise later. Farmers who do not need cash at present are storing their potatoes to wait for higher Spring prices. The cabbages this year seem to be more loose-leaf than at some times, but prices are fair and the demand is good.

A man whose job is to deliver afternoon papers to the rural sections roundabout states that wild life is especially plentiful this year. He says that he has seen more deer, rabbits, and skunks than ever before. These animals seem to prowl just at dusk. Although he has been travelling the same country roads daily for the past six years, he has never seen any foxes until this week when he saw three in scattered sections of the countryside.

We are still burning "hurricane" wood in the furnace and in the kitchen stove. Many trees in the woodlot and pasture are being worked up into firewood. The wood gives off good heat and has proved quite satisfactory in heating the house. The chief difficulty in using it in the furnace is to keep the heat even. However, we used "hurricane" wood entirely last Winter and expect to this year.

Connecticut farmers have not entirely recovered from the serious effects of the big storm two years ago. A good share of the barns which were totally or partially ruined have been replaced by new structures. Tobacco farmers in this section suffered heavy property losses. Many tobacco barns which did not collapse at the time of the fierce gale, were so weakened structurally that they have since been rendered useless; sagging roofs and fallen sides remind one of the terrific storm of September 1938.

Storage of fruits and vegetables for the cold months ahead occupies the attention of most farmers at this time. A well stocked cellar guarantees good nourishing meals to the thrifty householder. We read recently of a family in Redmond, Wash., which has a novel storage place in the hollow trunk of a huge maple tree. The cavity has been equipped with a heavy door and maintains an even temperature of about 45 degrees. Space for 400 quart jars is provided in this unusual cupboard. E. P. P.

Connecticut.

The Newer Commercial Peaches

There will be a radical change in the peach industry in the United States in the next 10 years. Sixty to 70 years ago we had varieties of peaches ripening from July 4 to September 10 and for many years every commercial orchard had most of the varieties and a fruiting season of two months. This continued until the Elberta became generally known and proved so much more valuable that practically all other sorts were dropped except for home use.

Now a new era is beginning with the breeding of new improved high quality varieties by our experiment stations; many better than Elberta and of a long ripening period. This will force growers to plant in smaller quantities and many varieties to lengthen the season with good peaches from June 20 to September in Delaware.

The time has now come that we cannot rely on one commercial variety alone (Elberta). Practically all over the peach growing section of the country there are already too many of them. Markets are glutted and prices too low when a full crop is produced. Those who commence now to rearrange their orchards for a continuous two months supply of these improved sorts will be rewarded. J. H. MEYER.

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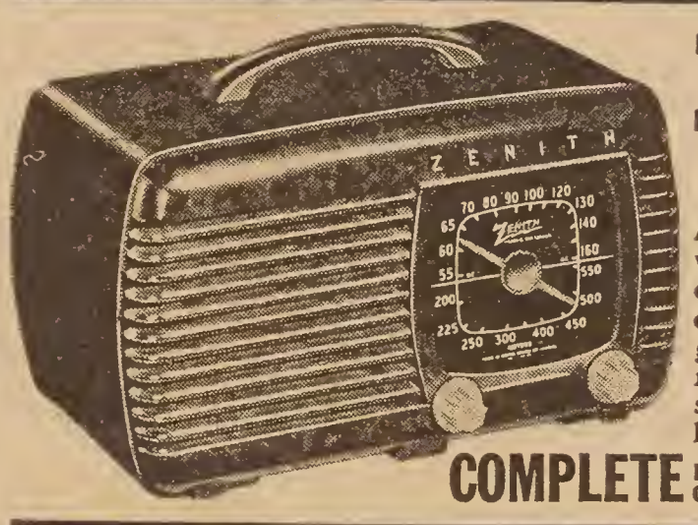

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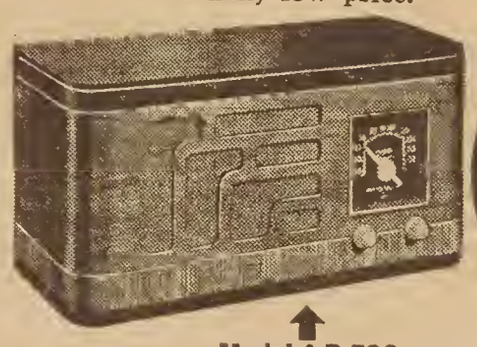

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Green Guests of Christmas

(Continued from Page 622)

growths crawl out of the pores over the surface. These are golden yellow, and the little threads dry quickly, maturing millions of spores which ride the air, and finally land on the apple trees, doing much injury to both fruit and foliage. In Autumn, the cedar rust of the apple ripens spores which travel back to the cedar trees and set up new infestations.

If you are a strict conservationist, you may order your cedar tree lifted from the ground with its roots intact and planted in a tub of rich moist earth. As soon as the Christmas season passes, you may transplant your ornament and have a living memorial of your delightful day for many years thereafter. Not long ago I passed a man's house and saw a small grove of red cedar trees, 30 or more of them, each tree of which had served the family as a Christmas tree in the past.

Ground Pine

In the last few years many pine-like plants varying in height from 6 to 10 inches have reached the American fireside at Christmas. If you should have a few of these Lycopodiums, or ground pines, they are likely to charm you with their modesty and beauty. The foliage is so green that it bears a lustre, and it will fill perfectly some little nook that is not reached by any other green cheer leader in your room. These little ground pines, or club mosses, as some people know them, grow in shady ground, preferably under the arms of hemlock, or other evergreens on the mountains. They reproduce by spores as ferns do. Its spores are inflamable and have been sold in the markets for many years as Lycopodium powder for use in making fireworks, especially in the artificial representation of lighting. The spores have also been used for coating pills.

Ground pines when kept in vases of fresh water retain their beauty and good cheer for two or more months, and appear as if they have taken on new life.

Pines

Perhaps it will be simply a pine tree that will find its way into your home on Christmas Day. And why not? A young pine, grown in the open, is symmetrical, graceful, dignified, and pleasing to the eyes. Of the more than 600 species of this tree growing in the world, surely there is a kind to suit the taste of every person. In the temperate zone, no other trees have made such important contributions to the advancement of civilization as has this tree. Where the land is so poor that it cannot produce food, the pine tree is likely to make it its first choice, and soon the country is folded in beauty, and timber becomes available for making homes. And, now this tree is coming into the home to make Christmas day more enjoyable. In some instances, it is replacing the red cedar where this tree is difficult to obtain. The pine, whether standing in the corner of the room, or in any nook of the barnlot, adds its cheer and sunshine to a cold Winter day. If you should find a pine tree facing you on Christmas morning, you will be standing in the presence of one of the most ancient trees, for it represents a creation that lived at the period when vast numbers of unfortunate trees and plants fell prostrate on their backs and stomachs, and were put to sleep forever, not to be disturbed until man discovered the use of coal. The pine tree brings with it so much majesty that you cannot look on it without sensing the awe of reverence. Because it belongs to a race of trees that lived in ancient days when the climate was different from what it is now, the pine does not shed its foliage as do oaks and other deciduous trees.

You may transplant your pine without difficulty by not permitting its roots to be exposed to air. Keep the roots in a mud puddle, or a tub of water until ready for setting in the ground. You may also plant the seeds in September when the seeds quit the burrs, covering them not over a fourth of an inch deep. However, since the seed of white pine requires two years to germinate, they do better if soaked 24 hours in hot water, which so changes their disposition that they will sprout the first year.

Poinsettia

Even though you may have mistletoe and a few other evergreen faces to cheer you, there is some place that can be filled only by a potted Poinsettia, whose flaming red leaves clustered at its top will add a benediction of beauty on Christmas Day. Christmas is indeed a time of foliage. Even so, to me the most interesting thing about Poinsettia is the little natural yellow canteen which appears to be cleverly strapped to the flower. It is filled almost to overflowing with a good grade of nectar, and you are quite at liberty to dip some of it out on the tip of a knife blade and sample it before the insects get to it. Most nectar is thin with water which the honey bee must fan out after reaching the hive to make it into the consistency of honey, but much of the nectar of Poinsettia is thick.

To name a church, a school, a village, or even a highway for a person does not appeal to many people. However, I cannot conceive of anything more beautiful as a living memorial expressed in a blooming flower, as Poinsettia honors Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina. But as healthy and as athletic looking as Poinsettia is on Christmas Day, it requires careful attention to preserve its beauty and vigor. First, it should never be let remain in a room with a temperature lower than 65 degrees, and then water should be applied daily. A cold draft of air may also cause its leaves to fall, and lo, your Poinsettia plant may become as bald in a few days as a man in his sixties!

Young Milton Burk, holding the second set of twin calves dropped by his cow. On September 1, 1939, the cow dropped twin bull calves and on July 30, 1940, twin heifers. Young Master Burk lives with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ross Kilgore, on their 100 acre Susquehanna River farm in Delta, York County, Pennsylvania.

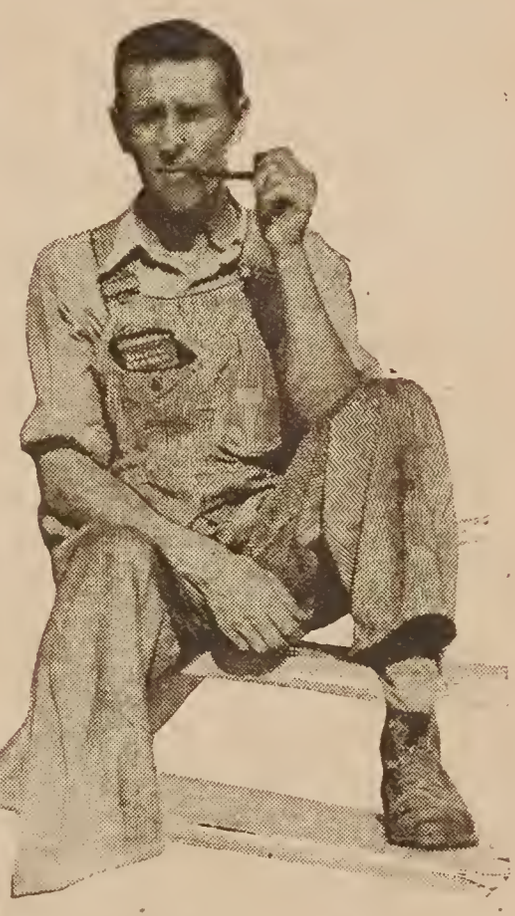
Notes from the Catskills

Owing to extremely early frosts the leaves turned much earlier than usual. The wooded hills were a study in many shades of red, gold and bronze. The maples especially were gorgeous in their brilliant reds. Birds are pretty quiet with the exception of the bluejays and crows. Even the pewee with his mournful lust is seldom heard.

In a tramp through the woods, one is greeted by the fragrant breath of evergreens, of dying leaves and dying ferns. A chipmunk scampers under a rock and you may have the luck to scare up a partridge or a whole flock. A favorite haunt with me is along the brook where the air is sweet with the fragrance of mint and other plants.

The boys thrashed 140 acres of grain, mostly oats and a few acres each of wheat and barley. Their largest job was 20 acres at the county farm, but most fields were much smaller; some four or five acres and even smaller so they spent much time moving around. E. M. M.

CHAMPIONS on the Farm



From one champion to another

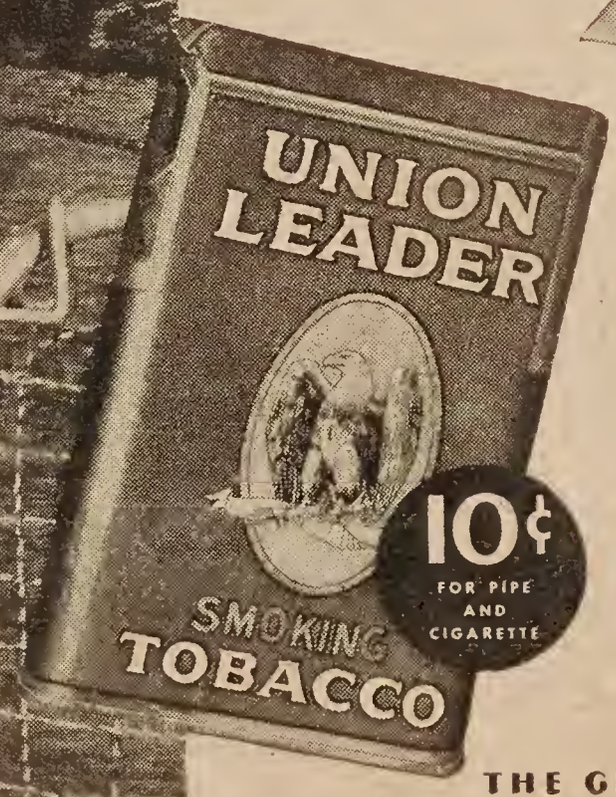
The man with the pipe—and the red tin of Union Leader in his pocket—is Champion Gilbert Vos. Here's what he says about Union Leader: "As a pipe smoker I have found that Union Leader surpasses any tobacco I have ever used. It's mild and smooth, and a pleasure to smoke."

Gilbert Vos, Rochester, Wisconsin, wins First Prize in Chicagoland's Neatest Dairy Farm Contest

His Rochester, Wisconsin neighbors will tell you that you can't find a neater Dairy Farm than that of Gilbert Vos.

Mr. Vos won first prize for District No. 4 in Chicagoland's Neatest Dairy Farm Contest. And no wonder! Look at that barn! Neat as a pin! He won first prize against all contestants on sanitation of barn, cleanliness of milk house, and neatest farmstead.

Mr. Vos' farm covers 156 acres in Racine County. He has a large herd of Chester white swine, and 42 Holsteins. This year he threshed 2100 bushels of oats and 500 bushels of barley.



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THE GREAT AMERICAN SMOKE

Rambling Along at Long Acres

One fault of the Latham raspberry is that the canes are unable to stand upright with their load of berries. They bend over making picking a back breaking job. We prune the canes back to a height of from two to three feet but they bend anyway. The Cuthbert and King never did this. I tried tying a number of canes together at the top gathering a dozen or so in a bunch. They stood up but yield was sharply reduced. I tried setting stakes at frequent intervals and stretching binder twine on each side of the row about half way up but the twine sagged and that too was a failure. Now we prune back heavily and bend our backs later at picking. However we cling to the Latham after trying several new varieties which were poor in our location.

No wonder our grandparents groaned and sang doleful hymns about the tomb. They lived in a grey and black age. This is the age of color, pastel shades in the kitchen, pinks, creams, pea greens, and now wall paper. This year we papered the living room with a pink ceiling and blue figured side wall, also painted the woodwork a light blue.

We live and learn. I hoed the potatoes while over the fence a neighbor plowed oat stubble with a tractor. The field was long and narrow, he began in the middle and plowed in, when he reached to within a few rods of the fence at the ends, he suddenly plowed slantwise to each of the four corners. I wondered what he was doing. He plowed six or eight furrows and then began going around again but when he reached a corner, he just swung around to the right and by the time he had crossed that plowed strip, he was straightened out without making the loop which packs the corners so badly. Maybe that is old stuff, but it was new to me. I have had field corners ruined by a tractor making those loop until the soil was packed so nothing would grow. I have no tractor but sometimes hire ground plowed.

Tomatoes rotted here this year, making the crop a bad one to handle. After several bad years we gave up tomatoes but others raise hundreds of acres, many going to a soup company, others packed for market.

In a village the other day I met a real philisopher with a new theory of life. He says you can live four minutes without air, four days without water, four weeks without food and four months with out clothing. He says that life is a four way thing of sweat, think, conserve and love. I met a woman of 89 who came with her parents in a covered wagon from Ohio, and later helped her young husband to clear a farm of 80 acres besides bearing children and doing her housework. I heard of another young couple who liked children so had 11 girls and 4 boys before they got over the notion.

Now I can make a report on my hybrid corn planting. Long Acres is not a large farm, and most of it is in fruit, but I find room for a little corn each year. This year I had two acres planted on a turned over meadow which had run out until it was mostly quack grass and thistles plus weeds. This is a low piece of black soil unsuited to fruit. I have had it in corn several times but never got such a yield before. It was planted the last of May, cultivated four times, hoed once, no fertilizer used. I cut it the last week in September and have finished husking it, corn in crib and fodder hauled in. The crib is full to the top for the first time since we have lived on this farm, the corn hard and yellow, not such big ears but fat, very many being double. It is the best yield I have ever had and the best corn.

Owing to too much rain at tasseling time, many of the ears are not filled to the tips but that is common this year all through this neighborhood. I shall plant hybrid seed again next year and use fertilizer. This seed was unnamed but I shall plant Pioneer 322 next year as it too is a hundred day corn and is very highly rated for the northern part of the corn belt. We have about 130 frost free days we may be sure about, this year far more than that and notice that my 100-day corn actually took 120 days to mature and could have ripened a bit more before cutting but the grapes were coming on so I rushed it a little with no bad results. So much for hybrid corn and I might add that nearly all growers here are now planting hybrid in preference to the old varieties.

The first part of October, relatives from New York came to see us and then took me along to visit relatives in Missouri, my only sister among others, her home being in the famous Ozark region of southwestern Missouri. I went expecting to see hill billies and did see a few but the small village of not over 700 had an immense new school building and was digging for a water and sewer system while the stores were as good as in a city and folks refined and smart. A strange feature of the rural districts is that no one builds by the main road. They have little roads, mere cattle trails which lead back into the hills where they have their farms and homes, all of it screened from traveled roads by scrub oak so that mile after mile there is nothing to be seen but scrub oak and these narrow trails leaving one under the impression that it is all primitive wilderness. Yet the little town has three garages, two cream stations and four poultry plants buying eggs and poultry.

The Ozarks are full of caves, I visited one where the mouth was so large and roof so high, two huge trucks could have driven in side by side and for a long distance. Also saw a river which burst out from under an immense cliff and flowed at the rate of 100,000,000 gallons an hour, all this being a welcome relief from the sameness of our fruit country. Crossing Illinois, there was nothing but mile after mile of flat, black soil growing corn and soybeans with homes often a mile apart and tiny villages far apart, an unending vista of tall corn and fields of soybeans far as eye could reach, only an occasional stunted tree, to me a dreary land but to those people a rich land indeed.

Such rambles make home seem more attractive, for you see so many places you would not wish to live. Not for me a home in a wilderness of scrub oak or the flat prairies, or a country where it forgets to rain. The Ozarks are great for wild fruits, plums small but delicious, extra fine wild grapes, strawberries and blackberries in season and those hills raise the finest apples I have ever seen, Jonathans of unbelievable size and Golden Delicious like huge globes of luscious gold.

Because my eastern relatives, the men folks, were preachers, we sang old gospel songs as we rode along, no doubt greatly astonishing the natives. It recalled boyhood days when I accompanied my preacher father on his rounds and the old songs came back into my mind. Later, while husking corn alone at home, I sang those old songs lustily so much so I did not hear the dinner bell.

L. B. REBER.

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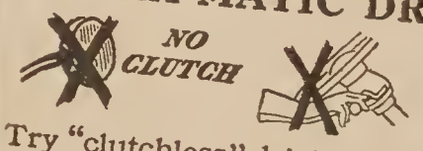

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Akron.....Central Garage
Albany.....C. W. Bastable
Albany.....B. F. Witbeck Motor Corp.
Albion.....Albion Motor Company
Amenia.....Amenia Auto Sales
Amityville.....Brooks Motor Sales
Amsterdam.....Hosner Motors, Inc.
Antwerp.....Marsh & Davis
Arverne.....Herbst Brothers
Ashokan.....L. E. DuBois & Son
Attica.....Gilliatt-Housenger Sales Co.
Auburn.....Lewis E. Springer
Au Sable Forks.....Walter F. Kenny
Avon.....G & C Chevrolet Sales Corp.
Babylon.....Charles J. Taeymans
Bainbridge.....Bert DeForest & Son
Batavia....Chas. Mancuso & Son, Inc.
Bath.....D. R. Shear
Bay Shore.....Dykstra Sales & Service
Beacon.....Kennelly—Auto Sales
Belmont.....East Side Garage
Binghamton.....Tri-City Motors, Inc.
Bolivar.....Kendall Super Service
Boonville.....Johnson Chevrolet Co.
Brewster..Brady-Stannard Chevrolet Co.
Brockport.....Bauch Chevrolet, Inc.
Bronx...Bronx Boulevard Garage, Inc.
Bronx.....Cadillac Motor Car Division
Bronx.....H and C Sales, Inc.
Bronx.....Square Motor Sales Company
Bronx.....N. Y. U. Garage Inc.
Brooklyn.....Crystal Motors, Inc.
Brooklyn....Flood Oldsmobile Co., Inc.
Brooklyn.....Harper Motors, Inc.
Brooklyn.....J. I. S. Motors, Inc.
Brooklyn.....Lind Motors, Inc.
Brooklyn.....Randall Cadillac Corp.
Brooklyn.....Triad Motor Sales, Inc.
Buffalo.....Eagan & Streng, Inc.
Buffalo.....S. W. Miner Motor Corp.
Buffalo.....H. S. Nielsen, Inc.
Buffalo.....North Delaware Sales, Inc.
Caledonia.....H. M. Brown, Inc.
Camden.....Camden Motors, Inc.
Canajoharie.....Shults Motor Sales Co.
Canandaigua.....Edw. T. Hanley
Canton.....W. L. Severance
Carmel.....Putnam Motor Sales
Carthage...Dingman Chevrolet Company
Catskill....Boice Chevrolet Co. & Sons
Cazenovia.....J. P. Ryan's Sons, Inc.
Central Valley..N. C. Lawson Motor Co.
Champlain....Tremblay Chevrolet Sales
Clayton.....Clifton H. Good
Clinton.....Nichols Garage
Cobleskill.....A. J. Becker
Cooperstown.....King's Garage
Corning.....W. J. Morrow, Inc.
Corona.....Costa & Sons
Cortland.....William A. Couper
Dansville.....McTarnaghan & Hubrlo
Delhi.....Howard Coulter
Deposit.....J. T. McGill
Dolgeville.....DeKater & Stahl
Dundee.....Palmer Chevrolet
Dunkirk....Watrous Chevrolet Company
East Aurora.....Michel Motors
East Hampton.....Lester Motors
Ellenville.....Ladenheim's Garage, Inc.
Elmira.....Cushing Motor Corp.
Farmingdale.Motor Inn Garage & Sales
Flushing...N. Shore Motors Sales Corp.
Fort Edward.....K. A. Howell
Franklinville.....Hunt Chevrolet Co.
Freeport.....Meyer Auto Corp.
Fulton.....Wilson's Motor Sales
Geneseo.....McTarnaghan & Hubric
Ghent.....John C. Berninger
Glen Cove.....Luyster Motors, Inc.
Glendale.....Glen Ridge Motors
Glens Falls.....Warren Autos, Inc.
Gloversville.....Garlock's Garage
Goshen.....James W. Stanton, Inc.
Gouverneur..Rotundo's Central Garage
Gowanda....Main Street Service Station
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Jamestown..N. Eagle Mtrs. of Jms., Inc.
Jeffersonville.....Markson Auto Sales
Kingston.....Stuyvesant Motors
Lackawanna.....Ballard Brothers
Lake Placid.....Northland Motors Inc.
Lancaster.....Parks Motor Sales
Lawrence.....Gluck Corp.
LeRoy.....LeRoy Motors
Lewis.....H. P. Johnson
Liberty.The Liberty Pub. Ser. Gar., Inc.
Little Falls.....L. F. Gallagher
Lockport.....Frontier Motor Sales, Inc.
Lodi.....John Townsend
L. I. City.....Bayer Auto Sales, Inc.
Lowville.....Finn Chevrolet Co., Inc.
Lyons.....Wayne Chevrolet, Inc.
Lyons Falls.....H. J. Markham
Malone....Northern N Y. Motors, Inc.
Mamaroneck.....J. H. Lemons
Manhasset.....Steen Motor Sales
Marathon.....S. L. Collings
Maspeth.....Pase Motors, Inc.
Massena.....Fournia Motor Sales
Mayville.....Mayville Garage
Mechanicville.....Sibley Chevrolet
Medina.....F. J. Payjack
Middletown....H. M. Stanton Company
Milford.....Fred Liedkie
Monticello.....Weiss Motors Corp.
Mt. Kisco..Park Gar. & Mach. Sh., Inc.
Mount Vernon...Brennan's Motor Corp.
Narrowsburg.....Dexter Chevrolet, Inc.
Newark.....Newark Motors, Inc.
Newburgh...B. J. York Motor Co., Inc.
New Dorp.....South Shore Chev., Inc.
New Lebanon.....Ira B. Shillinger
New Paltz.....Thomas H. Elliott
New Rochelle...Cadillac Motor Car Div.
New York.....Acey Auto Sales, Inc.
New York....Cadillac Mtr. Car Divison
New York.....Houston Motors, Inc.
New York.....F. Q. Murphy
New York.....Unity Motors Corp.
N. Y..Old Reliable Mtr. Sls. & Ser., Inc.
Niagara Falls.Cunningham Mtr. Car Co.
North Creek.....Alexander Brothers
Northport.....Stiles Motor Co.
North Tarrytown...C. & H. Motor Sales
Norwich.....Franklin Motor Sales
Nyack.....N. C. Lawson Motor Co.
Oceanside..McDonald Motor Sales Corp.
Ogdensburg.Oulmette-MacLeayMtrs..Inc.
Old Forge.....W. Lewis Armstrong
Olean.....Murray-Page, Inc.
Oneida.....Amell Motor Sales
Oneonta.....Becker & Lent, Inc.
Ontario.....Huxley Chevrolet
Ossining.....Cullen Sales
Oswego.....F. W. Tucker
Oyster Bay.....Stedman Sales, Inc.
Patchogue.....Barrie Brothers, Inc.
Peekskill.....Rizzuto Motor Co., Inc.
Penn Yan.....Jolley Chevrolet, Inc.
Perry.....Blodgett & Chase
Plattsburg.....Northern Oldsmobile Co.
Pleasantville....Thorn Chevrolet Service
Pt. Chester..Pt. Ches. Mtr. Sls. Co., Inc.
Port Henry.....Leon Wheelock
Port Jefferson.....Robert F. Wells
Port Jervis.....James W. Stanton, Inc.
Port Washington...Lyons Chevrolet, Inc.
Potsdam.....Craig Chevrolet Company
Poughkeepsie..Gerrish & Edmunds, Inc.
Prattsville...William Rappleyea & Son
Pulaski.....Franklin Chevrolet, Inc.
Queens Village.Reisert Motor Sales, Inc.
Ravena.....L. & M. Auto Sales
Redwood.....Herschel G. Kabel
Rhinebeck.....Ruge's Service Station
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Silver Creek.....Schrader Chevrolet
Skaneateles Falls.....Glenside Garage
Sodus.....VerDow Chevrolet Co.
Southampton.....E. & L. Motors
South Dayton.....Waite's Garage
Southold.....Koke Bros. Garage
Spencerport.....Willis B. Dimock
Spring Valley.....Axt and Swanson
Springville.....A. J. Hagerer
Stamford.....George T. McNaught
Suffern....N. C. Lawson Mtr. Co., Inc.
Syracuse.Eastwood Sales & Service, Inc.
Syracuse..Spector-Genesee Mtr. Sls., Inc.
Ticonderoga.....Charles S. Moore
Tonawanda.....Campbell Motors
Tottenville.....So. Shore Chevrolet, Inc.
Troy.....Hosner Motors, Ino.
Tuckahoe.....Chambers Chev. Corp.
Utica.....Utica Oldsmobile Corp.
Walden.....Clark Auto Sales
Walton.....Bronson-Smith Mtrs., Inc.
Warrensburg.....Karl Duell
Warsaw.....Tillner Chevrolet
Warwick.....Warwick Auto Co., Inc.
Watertown.....Floyd P. Duffany
Waterville.....R. M. Norton
Watkins Glen.....Rapalee Motor Co.
Wayland.....N. H. Richmond, Inc.
Wellsville.....McGinnis & Holbrook
Westfield.....Peck Motor Company
W. New Brighton .W. Brighton Mtr. Sls.
Whitehall.....Walter J. Newell Garage
White Plains.....Royal Motors, Ino.
Williamson.....Williamson Chev. Co.
Woodhaven...Rich-Haven Mtr. Sls., Inc.
Woodridge.....Woodridge Auto Sales
Wurtsboro.....James W. Stanton, Ino.
Yonkers.....Cadillac Motor Car Div.

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Did you know that it takes more than a million tons a day to supply the nation's demands for light and heat and power?

Did you know that the annual value of the bituminous and anthracite coal mined in the United States *exceeds that of all other minerals combined?*

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To meet the nation's needs, railroads every day are called upon to haul enough coal to make a train 150 miles long.

No other form of transportation could come close to handling so great a job so smoothly or economically. All by itself the movement of the nation's No. 1 fuel from mine to consumer would be a notable accomplishment. But at the same time, the food you eat, the clothes you wear, most of the things you use every day—and most of the supplies for the nation's factories—flow with the same smoothness—by rail.

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What do the Fruit Growers Say?

PART II

J. K. SHAW, AMHERST, MASS:

We have few figures on the comparative production of dwarf and standard trees. In this comparison the dwarf trees produced more than those on seedling roots. We have reported some results with young trees where trees on Malling IV and Malling I gave very good account of themselves. We have some faith that trees on these stocks will come in bearing earlier and produce higher acre-yield than trees on a standard stock. I do not believe that trees on desirable stocks can be obtained in commercial quantities at present and the only way a grower could get them would be by making a definite arrangement with some nursery to propagate them. As you doubtless know, the stocks are available only in limited quantities at the present time. We have several orchards planted in the State and I know Dr. Tukey has some in New York and I believe other stations and the U. S. D. A. are making a start. I do not feel yet convinced that dwarf trees will make the success that they have attained in Europe, but I am quite hopeful that they may. Trees on semi-dwarf stocks attain maturity earlier than ordinary trees and exhibit the symptoms of old age considerably sooner. They are likely not to continue profitable commercial production for so many years, which I regard to be quite as much an advantage as a disadvantage.

The idea of planting standard trees close goes against present tendencies in Massachusetts. We are convinced that we have planted orchards with trees too close together and the tendency is to give the trees greater distance. I am just planning an orchard of 400 trees of McIntosh and Baldwin, one-half Doucin and one-half standard, putting the trees 22½x25 feet so that they would eventually be 45x50 feet. Giving more distance in one direction is an idea that I have favored where the lay of the land was such that most of the orchard operations with machinery and trucks would be always in one direction. The idea is that one can drive through the orchard at harvest time with less injury to the tree and fruit. Where they will interlace at 10 or 12 years of age, they will be of little value for fruit production. I think it would be a better gamble if trees should be propagated on Doucin stocks and planted closer than standard trees, yet we are inclined to recommend 20x20 feet for Doucin stocks.

E. STUART HUBBARD, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.:

All that can be done without knowing all the factors involved in a situation is to review the broad problem of close vs. wide planting so that the factors that may apply to this case can be sorted out and used, pro and con, in making a decision.

In the first place, an apple tree requires an ample supply of three things: sunlight, water and nutrients.

Sunlight. — When adjoining trees begin to screen out the direct rays of the sun from the lower branches of a tree both quantity and quality of production decline.

Water.—This is the greatest limiting factor in apple production in most of our eastern orchards. There are few soils so deep or so well supplied by a constant water table in dry years that they do not depend, considerably, upon the Summer showers for moisture. This being so, there must need be a definite relation between possible leaf surface and soil surface area for each tree. Since reproduction is of secondary importance to survival for the tree it is production rather than tree growth that suffers from too little or too much water.

Nutrients.—We are realizing more and more the need of humus or vegetable solutions in the soil to permit the efficient absorption of food elements, either latent in the soil, or supplied as fertilizers.

Moisture being a limiting factor in tree growth as outlined above, it is evident that humus cannot be produced in needed amounts in the orchard unless there is, perhaps, as much room beyond branches as underneath them. Even then, it is questionable if there is sufficient moisture available many seasons to adequately develop a full crop and at the same time form fruit buds for the next year's crop.

This necessitates the bringing in of mulch grown on outside land. I have a feeling that trees should be spaced widely enough one way so that a load of mulch can be driven between the rows if they are to receive sufficient light and moisture and permit the introduction of mulch and economical spraying equipment.

There is enough fine apple land in the East that can be bought for $25 to $75 per acre so that other compensating conditions must be exceptional if one can expect to grow apples profitably under crowded conditions.

Of course truly dwarf trees alter conditions somewhat in that dwarfing of top is evidently due to scarcity of roots. This condition should seemingly permit of much closer planting of dwarf trees than where ambitious roots result in lofty, spreading tops. Even so, I would hesitate to permit trees to come together in the row even though the rows are spaced so far apart that the roots do not meet.

The use of adequate irrigation would modify this condition somewhat. I feel sure, however, judging by many experiences with fruit bought from many orchards in different sections as well as by our own citrus and apple trees, that trees which may produce the finest fruit when uncrowded cease to produce such fruit when restricted in any of the three main factors, i. e., Sunlight, Water, Nutrients.

M. S. HAZEN, MILTON, N. Y.:

Based on my experience the question of planting distances is dependent primarily upon the value of the land, the character of the operator who is going to handle the orchard, and its natural fertility.

As I have watched the proposition over the country as a whole, the greatest number of orchard failures are due to the selection of land of low fertility, badly eroded and inadequate drainage. Where a farmer has available high-grade fruit land and sufficient money to conduct a soil erosion control and soil-building program, it is my judgment that planting on 20-foot centers and then removing the fillers as soon as the branches touch at all, leaving in the semi-permanents and the permanents, is probably the most effective way.

Naturally, being in the fertilizer business, I regard fertilizers as one of the factors that should be considered in the planting program as it is possible to bring the trees into bearing much earlier when they are properly fertilized, and the humus content of the soil can be built up very rapidly by power fertlization and the use of adequate cover crops.

I do not have to emphasize the importance of taking the fillers out at the right time and not trying to cheat by leaving them in too long.

J. R. MAGNESE, BELTSVILLE, MD.:

The basic idea of unequal planting distance for apples has a great deal to recommend it. I have seen a number of plantings where the trees were closer together in one direction than in the other and it certainly facilitated the orchard operations without decreasing, and in some cases actually increasing, the number of trees per acre. However, I believe trees only 10 feet apart in the row is too extreme, particularly if standard trees were used.

On the other hand, I believe a planting with the rows, for example, 35 feet apart and the trees originally set 15 feet apart in the row would be very workable. The alternate trees in the row would probably require so-called slash pruning in the direction of the tree row when they were about 10 or 12 years old. However, the fruitfulness of these trees would not be seriously interfered with until they were 15 to 18 years of age, at which time they might be taken out, leaving the planting about 28x35 feet.

Such a method of planting facilitates orchard operations of all kinds and also makes possible the production of inter-crops such as alfalfa, clover, or many other types of crop during the years the orchard is coming into bearing. I know that practical growers who have had orchards with such unequal planting distances have been much pleased with them. The semi-hedgerow, of course, would produce a minimum of fruit on the lower branches, but such fruit is probably of minimum value in most cases.

At a 10-foot planting distance trees would be interlocked by the time they came into appreciable bearing. We have a seedling orchard with the trees planted 10x20 feet, and at eight years of age the more vigorous trees are badly intertangled.

Nevertheless, I believe it would be entirely feasible to handle trees at a 14 or 15 foot distance if rather drastic slash pruning were practiced on the alternate trees.

Planting standard trees closely in a sort of hedgerow system has been used by growers in the Hudson River Valley for a number of years. The object is to facilitate movement of tools and spray equipment through the orchard and thus cut the cost of production. From the results observed, the idea is thoroughly practicable, although opinions of detail vary. Some prefer rows 40 feet apart with trees 25 or 30 feet apart in the row; others approve rows 50 feet apart and trees 30 feet apart in the rows. Planted as close as 10x30, as suggested by some, raises the question of early crowding—trees at the Experiment Station at Geneva set 10 feet apart are touching at 7 years of age, thereby reducing the bearing surface to two sides rather than four.

There is much interest in a slightly smaller than standard tree as a solution to this general problem. The argument is that small trees set, say 20x20, give 108 trees to the acre, and since they come into bearing early and are easily thinned, sprayed, and harvested, they fit into the general scheme of higher quality fruit at low cost. The desire is for a tree in full production at 10 years, bearing for 20 years, and then removal, to be replanted. This is just a vision, to be sure, but the way the semi-dwarf trees are responding at Geneva makes the vision seem more a likelihood than was thought a few years back. From figures from Canada it appears that at the end of the tenth year Delicious trees on dwarf rootstocks yielded 273 pounds per tree as compared with 172 on standard rootstocks; set 12x16 this means 227 dwarf trees to the acre, or a total yield of 61,971 pounds as compared with 4,816 pounds when set 40x40 on standard roots. Growers are more and more wondering if this is the solution to the problem; whether it works out this way in practice remains to be seen.

One of the arguments against dwarf trees is that production is based upon square feet of bearing surface, and that a tall tree should therefore be able to produce more fruit than a low tree. Yet the argument that apples will produce just so much per acre does not agree with the figures for hybrid corn and other improvements that have come along from time to time. From observations of dwarf trees the question has arisen of the possibly greater *efficiency* of a given leaf surface of the same variety on dwarf roots as compared with standard roots.

Again, does success in fruit growing depend so much upon high total yield as upon the high yield of No. 1 fruit? The trouble with the Northern Spy apple is that it produces about 60 per cent No. 1 fruit. If it would produce 90 per cent No. 1 it would be back in the front rank as a commercial variety. It used to be said that what was wanted in an apple tree was high tonnage; growers are not now so sure. What is wanted is high tonnage of the *right sort.* In this respect, then, the hedgerow system may be a step backward, since it might seem to increase the amount of low grade fruit. On the other hand, the semi-standard tree should increase the proportion of No. 1 fruit by virtue of easier handling, spraying, thinning, and the like.

Finally, and perhaps the most important item of all, is that of the personality of the individual concerned in the enterprise. One individual will fail at growing small apple trees intensively and giving them detailed attention, where he will succeed with a larger enterprise. Conversely, another individual may be hopeless as an extensive wholesale raiser of apples, but may have the personality to do a small job well. Either one of these men will succeed if given the right type of fruit culture for his personality—likewise, both will fail if given the wrong type.

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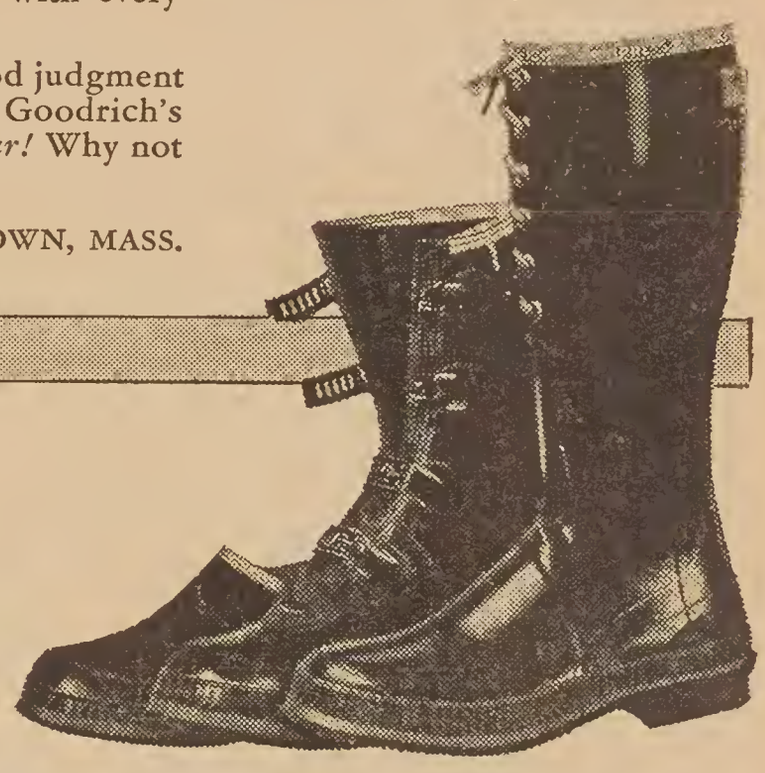

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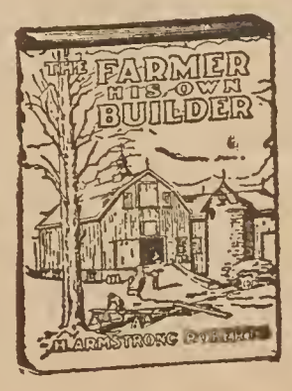

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Care of Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemums are satisfactory plants to grow, for they have few diseases and they respond well to reasonable care, provided they are set out in soil that is fertile and in a friable condition. Here is how they handle these flowers at the New York Botanical Garden.

While some varieties can be safely left outdoors over Winter, the Garden makes it a practice, as soon as they are through blooming, to cut the plants back to the ground, dig them up, and keep the roots in a coldframe over Winter. The plants are taken into a cool greenhouse early in February. Along in March, shoots will begin to arise. These are cut off close to the ground with a clean sharp knife and set in flats of moist sand to form roots. When about four inches high they are pinched back at the tip to induce branching. Pinching is repeated after every six inches of growth until early in August.

After the first week in April, the cuttings need to be hardened off to prepare them for setting out in the garden, which should be done before the end of the month. Outdoors they are spaced from 12 to 15 inches apart, depending on the size and bushiness of the variety. By flowering time they will make a compact mass

ing should be done with special care to keep water from the leaves, as an excess of moisture then will cause attacks of mildew.

Whether or not a fertilizer is used will depend upon the soil, which in the first place should be well prepared to receive the Chrysanthemums. At the Botanical Garden one or two applications are usually given, the second one about the middle of August. Whatever kind of fertilizer the home gardener chooses, he must take care not to let it touch the stem or leaves of the plants and to apply it only after the ground has been well watered.

For staking purposes, twiggy brushwood that has been trimmed from birch or trees of similar branching habit is thrust into the ground beside each plant early in the season. The leaves soon obscure the branches and, without the trouble of staking and tying, the plants are held uniformly erect.

Photo—N. Y. Botanical Garden
Part of the recent Chrysanthemum display at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.

is fundamentally wrong — it does not jibe with the facts of production to say the farmer does not know how to manage his own affairs. It is disturbing and contrary to the principles and practices of good farming, crop rotation, and the like. It preaches a prosperity of scarcity which attempts to drive prices higher and tends to turn the consumer to

The Fallacy in the A. A. A.

(Continued from Page 623)

colleges of agriculture in all the 48 States have been working at this problem of rational, scientific and economical systems for more than half a century and no outside influence can be involved except to the detriment of both the farmer and the consumer. Even the matter of a temporary surplus had taken care of itself before the modern reformer was born.

If, because of a series of exceptionally fruitful years the methods of crop management and of feeding just described were not sufficient to take care of the surplus, then the direct method was used. That is, those farmers who were in position to hold their crop for better prices did so, while others in the cities, believing it a good investment, would buy and "store." In this quiet but effective way a possible embarrassing surplus was taken off the market. Then when the market began calling for additional supplies, these men "unloaded." Since there were hundreds of them, differing as to when to sell, such additions to the current supply were more or less gradual and at no time sufficient to break the market. On the contrary such holdings were beneficial to all concerned. In such ways were the ups and downs of the season taken care of quietly and most effectively without distress or after effects upon either the farmer or the consumer.

No, the philosophy of the A. A. A. of growth along the border.

Continuous though shallow cultivation of the soil until the plants have grown enough to touch each other is one of the elements of good culture. Proper watering is another. Plants should be watered only when the soil is actually dry, and then they should be given a thorough soaking. Late in the Summer, water-

Future Farmer Awards

Five New York State Future Farmers won the "American Farmer" degree for successful farm endeavor at a gathering in Kansas City. They were Mervel Allen Anderson, Kennedy; Robert Basom, Corfu; William Henry Maier, East Rochester; Norman F. Drummond, Rossie, and Harold Elliot Outhouse, Canandaigua.

John William Shaffer, 18 year old vocational agricultural pupil of Bedford, Pa., was named "Star Farmer" and was one of seven to share in $1,350 cash awards. Shaffer is the fourth generation of his family to till the home farm. P. B. O.

Huckleberry or Blueberry ?

Just listen! That's the way to tell whether you are eating huckleberries or blueberries. If they are huckleberries, the seeds will crackle under your teeth. No crackle means blueberries.

Scientists at the State Experiment Station in Geneva explain that the huckleberry has 10 large seeds, each surrounded by a bony covering like a minute peach pit. This produces the crackle. Blueberries have many seeds but they are not always noticeable when the berry is eaten. P. B. O.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 1-5. — N. Y. Poultry Show, Capitol Hotel, New York City.

Jan. 8 - 10. — Union Agricultural Meetings, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 14-17—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Rochester. Eastern meeting at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 29-31.

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Facts on Casein Plastics

The possibilities in the casein field are tremendous although still subject to much development. Already to a limited extent we have milk in umbrella handles, fountain pens, driving wheels, toothbrushes, novelty boxes, buttons.

The chemical research leading to the production of plastics is traced back to 1838, yet to most persons today plastics are a product of recent origin. One of the earlier plastics was called "bakelite" and has become widely known as a synthetic material. Casein plastic is being made today, but it is far from the perfect plastic. Here in New York State there is a factory that makes buttons from casein plastic, but it is not in high favor as yet with manufacturers using plastics in large quantities for the reason that casein does not mold well, and the process takes a long time. This naturally ties up capital and requires extensive storage space in which to cure.

Scientists at the Geneva Experiment Station under the direction of Dr. D. C. Carpenter, chief of chemical research, are seeking a method to produce a satisfactory casein plastic, to help the dairy farmers. If realized, it would be a progressive step toward solving the economic problem of dairying, for it would provide an outlet for huge quantities of casein obtainable from skim milk. This milk which dealers now claim is a burden to them, could then be sold direct by farmers to plastics manufacturers.

A quart of milk is approximately three per cent casein, and not waiting for the milk to sour naturally, it is turned sour by the addition of acid. The casein then separates from the fluid. When dried it resembles sugar. This is mixed in the form of a dough by the addition of some plasticizer, and forced through a machine emerging in rod shape. It is then submerged in a tank of formalin for four to six months to harden. From the resulting product various articles may be machined. The process turns out a nice product, but is slow and expensive.

Another little known peculiarity is the structure. To the eye the product looks and feels as smooth as glass. However, the microscope reveals a mass of rodlike particles clinging together, and the research men are attempting to develop the material to allow the particles to give under strain. This would eliminate the brittleness which is now a drawback.

"It has been thought for too long that our farms can only supply food and raw textile materials and that when a surplus occurs that production must be restricted by a quota," Dr. Carpenter says. "No doubt the amount of an agricultural crop that can be consumed as food reaches a maximum, inasmuch as people or animals can hold only so much. There is no reason, however, why what some may call 'over production' cannot be absorbed in industry."

In terms of money for the farmer, here is how Dr. Carpenter and the Geneva technicians feel about the value of discovering the process for making a plastic from casein of all around usefulness: In 100 pounds of milk there is an average of three per cent butterfat worth, roughly, 25 cents a pound. The remaining skim milk, under our present day milk mathematics is valued at approximately 75 cents a cwt. After the separation process the skim milk still contains three per cent of casein. The market for this is now limited to making glue, sizing for paper, etc., worth perhaps 10 to 15 cents a pound. The three pounds of casein in 100 pounds of milk is therefore now worth about 30 cents. Plastics are worth approximately $1 a pound. Producing something close to a perfect plastic from casein therefore means money for dairymen.

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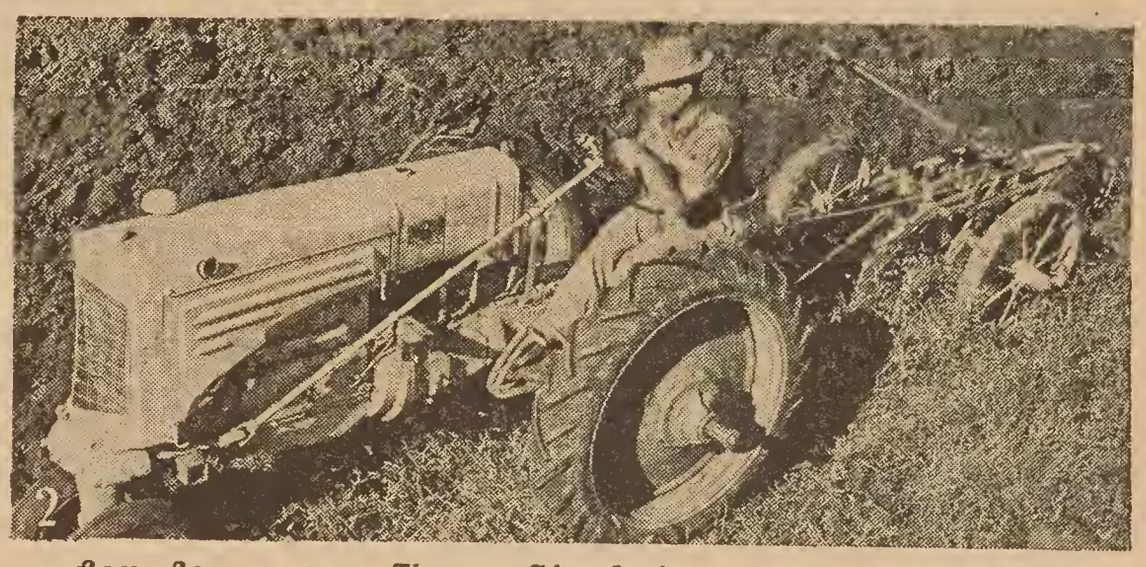

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Spirit of Christmas

CHRISTMAS is nigh. The Prince of Peace is coming. He comes not to some of us nor to our nation alone; but to all the people of all the nations of the universe. He comes not to gather material things for Himself, but to dispense His bounty and blessings to all who receive Him.

Man's material intellectual and spiritual endowments are gifts from God. They are bountiful and ample for all human needs, but far beyond these favors are the distinction and dignity of free will which is bestowed on man by his Creator. Man may in his gratitude praise and glorify his Creator or in his pride blaspheme and deny Him.

Before the Christmas age, men denied God, worshipped idols, and glorified crime and sin. God came in the person of His Son, in the form of a human child to redeem mankind. He was crucified on the cross, was buried and rose Himself from the tomb. It was the great atonement for the sins of mankind past and future. A new era for manhood and womanhood had begun. There are mysteries in the life of the Redeemer that the finite mind of man cannot grasp, but the history is complete and convincing. The aches and pains of flesh and bone have no terror for men and women who accept them in the spirit of the atonement.

Today the world has again reverted to the crime and sins of the pre-Christian ages. In the major part of the world men are engaged in wars that spread destruction and death over their lands and homes. Positions, pelf and ambition lead vain men to challenge the power and authority of their Creator. Even in the American nation where the people have avowed their faith in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, there are perverts and leaders to advocate bloodshed and crime.

Farmers in their daily lives are brought into intimate contact with the marvels and mysteries of creation. They are the hope of American Christianity. We confidently invite them to join us during this yuletide in a prayer for peace in the world and especially in America. With our hope for peace we include our best wishes to all for Christmas.

The Grange Convention

PART II

ONE of the strong points emphasized in the closing days of the National Grange convention was that 59 cents of the consumer's dollar goes for distribution, and resolutions adopted recognized that until this condition was rectified, there could be no permanent relief for agriculture; that the farmer must gain and be given the opportunity to gain a better control over his business; that the home market must be established and maintained; that accumalated surpluses must be guarded against; and that farmers must fight for a fair price for their products, guaranteeing them a decent standard of living.

The benefits of Grange insurance and rural electrification were made a part of the benefits secured to American farmers through his Grange affiliation. The convention went on record as opposed to the inclusion of farm labor in the Wagner wage-hour law.

Ervin E. King, Master of Washington State Grange, advocated a farm policy that would secure for the producer "cost of production" for his commodities, stating that for 20 years the farmers have had less than cost price for their products. Other delegates asked for the establishing of a two-price plan for farmers, guaranteeing them a price above the world price for that part of their products consumed at home, and on the same level, or in proportion to prices received by industries and labor. This plan, if adopted, would provide for making the prices for home consumption a year ahead, and stating the maximum production of the individual for home markets, with unlimited production for foreign markets.

A resolution was passed urging the passage of the Walter-Logan Bill which is designed to prevent any administrative board from making rules of an arbitrary nature without first holding public meetings and giving a means of appeal by persons affected.

Mrs. Charles M. Gardner, wife of the Grange "High Priest of Demeter," said that the greatest need of agriculture in most states was a willingness on the part of the farmer to wet his brow with perspiration and fill his heart with inspiration. Another delegate said the great need was better prices and better cooperation.

National Master Taber's closing remarks were an epitome of faith and the triumph of right. He pointed out that it will be our job to maintain our American ideals and the American way of life, that we are facing an impoverished world with increased hatreds, and that we will face the fiercest competition for our own and foreign markets. Prices will thus be shaken to their foundation and the farmer must prepare to meet the situation. He exhorted the Grangers to recall that only a few names stand out in history, and that above all stands The Figure Who wrote no books, marshalled no armies, but whose philosophy stands before the world today as a shining light.

GEORGE M. MORE.

On the Apple Tax

ONE of the arguments in favor of the tax plan of raising funds for apple advertising rather than the volunteer plan is advanced by Major C. E. Chase, manager of the Washington State Apple Advertising Commission: "Had the Washington plan been operating on a voluntary basis during these past three years, not knowing just how much money could be expected, the plan of attack would have had to be changed entirely. It would have been impossible to plan advertising for the year or to take advantage of placing advance orders for media or supplies. Anything done would have had to be on a temporary basis and might have lost much of its effect for that reason. The laboratory research which has been conducted could not have been started because its only value lies in conclusions reached after long and repeated tests, and it would have been impossible to know from month to month whether it could be financed or not. Under the present system, a plan is made for the entire year. It is known very nearly how much money there is going to be to spend, and the plan is made carefully accordingly."

Major Chase further points out that it is chiefly when prices are good and returns to growers are good and therefore when apple advertising is least needed, that the most money is contributed under the volunteer plan; whereas when there is a large crop, when prices are low, and when growers find it difficult to contribute, then it is that funds for advertising are most needed and are least available.

Much clear thinking needs to be done along the lines of merchandising, promotion, marketing, grading, and improved quality and now is a good time for such analysis. Only the growers can decide for themselves whether to take up the challenge of Major Chase and prove their ability to voluntarily merchandise their own produce on a statewide or sectional basis, as is now being done by the Apple Institute over a smaller area, or accept compulsory government supervision and taxation.

Levy on Farm Produce

THE Buffalo, N. Y., Common Council is considering a proposal to impose a $100 license fee on farmers who sell their produce in the city of Buffalo. It is explained that the reason for the proposed license is to curb sales of fruits and vegetables by irresponsible persons.

License burdens and tolls of all shapes and kinds have been heaped on farmers' shoulders but, except in the case of milk and dairy products, governments, state and local, have always recognized the right of the producer to sell the fresh and wholesome products of his own labor and investment where and to whom he pleased. Even in communities where peddler ordinances have been enacted, they have specifically exempted a farmer who sells his own products. Farmers in the Buffalo area and western New York farmers in general, are thoroughly justified in making a strong organized protest against this new proposal. For years they have been delivering their market crops direct to independent and chain grocery stores. The prohibitive license that is being proposed would lessen, if not drive away, this farm trade and consumers would have to rely more on long-haul fruits and vegetables and at the same time pay an extra distribution tariff to unnecessary middlemen. Erie County Agent Henry L. Page, who is working with the farmers in fighting this program, states that the Council has agreed to hold a public hearing.

There is yet no disclosure as to who made the original protest which forms the basis of the proposed license. Neither the chain stores nor the independent grocers have announced their support of the measure. It might be suggested first, that a $100 license fee would not make irresponsible persons responsible, whereas a strict enforcement of the sanitation laws would, and second, that if there are these irresponsibles in the business, why not weed them out and leave the farmers alone?

THERE is no choicer piece of meat than a home-cured ham—just salt enough and full of flavor. But a good many hams are not like that. They have sour and tainted spots around the bone. This can be prevented by thorough cooling as soon as possible after butchering, and proper curing.

Experience has shown that at a temperature of about 38 degrees there is but little bacterial growth. Hence hams should be cut out and prepared for packing in a cold room.

The cure penetrates the meat slowly. It takes from 45 to 60 days for curing materials rubbed on the outside of a good-sized ham to reach the bone area. The outside of the ham is fully cured long before this. A method of getting at the interior of the ham quickly is with the modern meat pump which puts the curing solution directly into the bone area, stopping bacterial growth, and making a uniform cure. This is a quick, easy and safe method of curing meat. It is estimated that a million farmers in this country are now using the meat pump.

Brevities

"THE Lord is good, a stronghold in the day of trouble; and he knoweth them that trust in him." Nahum 1:7.

IT IS a good plan to get intimately acquainted with every acre of the farm. It will talk to us if we look and listen.

WISCONSIN grows 2,000 acres of hemp. The product at present is worth about $325,000. It goes mainly into cordage.

CLUMPS of perennials, such as phlox, may be transplanted any time in Fall when the ground is not frozen. They will be ready to start, first thing in Spring.

APPLES—yes they are good to look at, but especially made to eat—raw, sizable bites, skin and all; diced with fruit salad; stewed, baked, pie, "Brown Betty," etc. Help yourself.

SPECIAL attention is called to the article by Dean Emeritus Eugene Davenport on page 623. Dean Davenport, since his retirement from directorship of the Illinois Station, has lived on the farm in Michigan where he was born, and which he has always considered home. He has always been identified with the independent, clear-thinking group which has exercised great influence in the development of sound agriculture.

Consolidation in Unadilla

FOR many years the Department of Education of the State of New York has persistently pursued the policy of consolidating rural school districts and displacing the small country school houses in these districts with one central school in the enlarged district. In many cases the results achieved have proven a distinct benefit to the community. In others, the advantages have not been quite so apparent. While there is therefore a justifiable difference of opinion on centralization as a program, the majority of rural people have been critical, and with reason, of the procedure and methods by which the Department has attempted to enforce its admitted policy.

Last Spring, the President of the Board of Education of the Unadilla School District sent out a notice to the inhabitants of school district No. 4 that a special meeting would be held on May 3 to vote on a resolution to close the school district at the end of the June term and thereafter transport the children to the central school in Unadilla. Seventeen persons attended this meeting and after a secret ballot the resolution was approved 9 to 8. Arthur Goebeler, a property owner and the father of young children attending the district school, challenged 6 votes on the ground that the persons casting those votes were not qualified by law. Two, he claimed, were not property owners within the meaning of the statute. The remaining four, according to Mr. Goebeler, were neither owners nor renters of real estate, nor owners of any personal property, nor the parents of children attending the district school.

On these grounds, an appeal was taken to the State Commissioner of Education and oral argument made. Section 203, subdivision 3 (b), of the Education Law provides that, for a person to be qualified to vote at a district meeting solely on the basis of his being a parent of school children, such children shall have attended the district school for at least 8 weeks during the year preceding such meeting. Mr. Goebeler argued that 4 of the challenged voters were parents of children all of whom were attending the sixth grade or under in the central school and since the district provided adequate facilities for instruction from the first through the sixth grades, these parents could not properly vote on a proposition which was a district school and not a central school matter.

The Commissioner dismissed the appeal and held that all persons challenged were qualified voters. In his opinion he relied on a former Department ruling as his authority, to hold that the children did not have to attend the district school in order to make their parents eligible to vote at a district meeting.

The ruling of the Commissioner being final and conclusive under the law, the school is now closed and all the children are going to the central school in Unadilla.

The Unadilla districts were consolidated 8 years ago but against the wishes of voters in district No. 4. Until this year, there has been no interference from the authorities and the district school has been operated for children in the first six grades. This district is five miles up in the hills, back of Unadilla. The little school house was conveniently located to all the farms that sent their small children to the school. The teacher was well liked and in the parents' judgment the educational facilities and the environment were of the best. Now, because a small group, encouraged by central school officials, decided to close the school and rounded up all the votes they could, good or bad, the little school is gone. Until this Fall, the tots from 6 to 10 years have left their homes a little before 9 o'clock in the morning, returned at noon for a healthy hot meal and, back home in the afternoon when it was still daylight, they could either play or help with the chores in the house or barn. Now, in these cold Winter mornings they must be out of the house by half past seven, walk to the corner and wait for the school bus. They take along some cold sandwiches for lunch and do not get back home until 5 o'clock, which means in the dark. They have a long, cold disagreeable bus ride twice a day, for some of them 8 to 10 miles each way.

These are the children whose parents voted against closing the school but were outvoted by others who, in the main, had no children, do not own or rent a farm, and who had little or no interest at stake in the outcome since their children were already attending the central school.

We believe that the Commissioner acted hastily in failing to take into consideration the welfare of these young school children and the definite preferences of their parents. We believe further that the Commissioner's ruling was unsupported by relevant authority. As stated above, he relied on an earlier departmental decision in construing Section 203. That was the Ramapo School case decided in 1925. The Ramapo case was not in point. There, the parents whose eligibility was upheld, had children who were attending the Spring Valley High School since the district school had no such educational facilities. In this case, all the children in question were in grades that were being taught right in the district school. By no stretch of the imagination, therefore, could the taxpayers of school district No. 4 be considered as having contracted with the central school for tuition below the sixth grade.

The Education Law provides that the decision of the Commissioner shall be final and conclusive. The Department of Education thus makes the law, construes the law, and administers the law. It is, all rolled into one, legislator, judge, advocate and jury, and in the zeal of its officials and agents to bring glory to the Department and some small prestige or sinecures for themselves, all thought and consideration of the individuals involved and of their own experience and preferences are completely brushed aside.

This Unadilla case certainly merits the consideration of all who prefer to regard the education of our children as a problem toward the solution of which their parents are still bounden to fulfill their sacred obligations.

Old-Fashioned Habits

OLD-FASHIONED habits and ideas have a way of turning up again and again to prove their worth. The chances are that there were some favorable cumulative experiences over a period of time which led to the adopting of certain well-established habits and ideas. Take the matter of humus and manure in farm practice. Practical orchard men have been on the defensive the last thirty years for suggesting that there was such a thing as a need for a well-balanced fertilizer and that there was something more to fertilizer practices than just nitrogen applications.

Little by little the emphasis turns back to complete fertilizers and well-balanced mixtures. For example, the advertisements for some high-nitrogen fertilizers have placed emphasis upon the content of iodine, boron, iron, nickel, zinc, and other so-called minor elements. The evidence gradually accumulates that the too-abundent use of nitrogen in the apple orchard may increase pre-harvest drop, especially of McIntosh. Practical New England growers, particularly those in the northern sections, have long insisted upon this. Further, applications of nitrogen without regard to potassium seem to have brought potash deficiencies to the front; and, in turn, it now appears that applications of potassium may accentuate magnesium deficiencies which are shown by early loss of foliage, poor color, and weakened condition generally. Then there is the matter of animal nutrition, including human nutrition, which shows that the value of foodstuffs may be markedly affected by the fertility of the soil upon which the crops were grown. Little by little the old-fashioned ideas of the importance of balanced fertilizers and the value of humus in the soil are being re-established.

AS we go to press, we wish to acknowledge receipt of a statement from Mr. Archie Wright in response to the suggestion in our November 30 issue. Because of the length of his statement and because our forms are practically closed, the statement is held over for our next issue.

Producers Stripped of Rights

UNDER a ruling handed down on December 3 by the New York Court of Appeals, the Commissioner of Agriculture is legally vested with "life and death" powers over dairy farmers and their business. The Court holds that when the Commissioner has decided that a producer cannot sell his own milk in a village or a town because dealers in the territory object, the Commissioner's ruling is, for all practical purposes, final, and the producer can either sell his cows or become an abject slave of the monopoly.

Last January, Eugene Dusinberre and Nathan Oaks, Ontario County Dairy farmers, applied for a license to sell their own milk, 100 quarts in Seneca Castle, Flint, Stanley, and Hall, 40 quarts to two stores in Oaks Corner, and the remainder at their own plant for nine cents a quart. The application was opposed by the only two milk dealers in Geneva. The Commissioner denied the license. Dusinberre and Oaks went to court. In May, the Appellate Division reversed the Commissioner's ruling as arbitrary and capricious, giving undue protection to milk dealers, told him that he was not the guardian of farmers and ordered him to issue the license. The two producers then went ahead with building their pasteurizing and bottling plant, completed construction at a cost of over $6,000, and began selling their milk to satisfied customers.

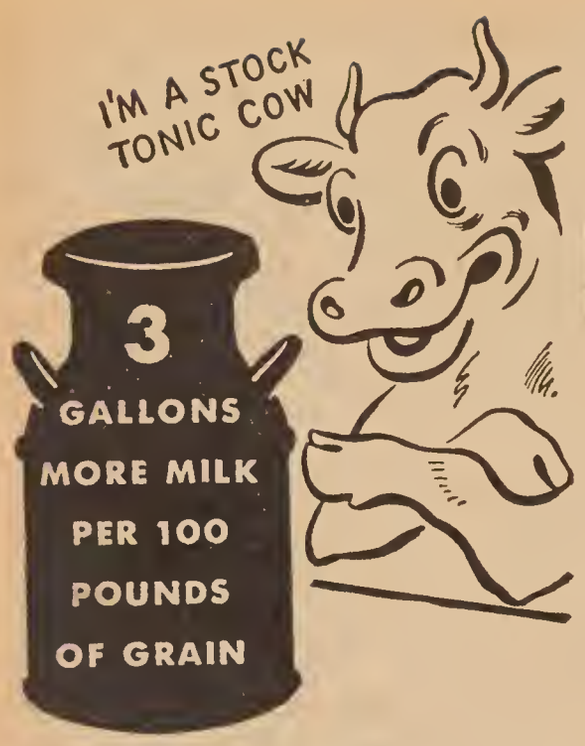
An appeal by the Commissioner from the adverse ruling of the Appellate Division was argued before the Court of Appeals last October. That Court has now decided in his favor against the two producers.

The entire case rests on the power of the Commissioner to deny a license application under the provisions of Section 258-c of the Agriculture and Markets Law on the ground that the market for which the license is sought is already adequately served by existing dealers. Doubts as to its constitutionality have been continually raised by legislators and lawyers. Even the Court of Appeals questioned its legality in an earlier case. Yet now, and in effect reversing itself, the Court, in an opinion by Chief Judge Lehman, holds that:

> "* * * *the Legislature has entrusted to the Commissioner the duty of determining whether an applicant has shown facts which entitle him to the grant of the license.* Within that field he is charged with responsibility and must exercise discretion and judgment. He may be required to make findings of fact sufficient to enable a court to determine the question whether the rejection of an application for a license is reasonable and in accord with the rule or standard formulated by the Legislature; but where findings of the Commissioner give reasonable support to his conclusion and the findings in turn are supported by the evidence, *a court should not substitute its judgment for the judgment of the Commissioner charged by the Legislature with responsibility.*" (Italics ours).

It is useless and idle to argue about the correctness of the decision. Farmers will lose time and gain nothing from such an academic discussion. The investment of these two enterprising Ontario County dairymen is sacrificed to the avarice of the monopoly and the hope of farmers to market their own product is blacked out. The job ahead is therefore clear and pressing. The law must be repealed at the 1941 session. The Court has laid full responsibility on the Legislature for the original enactment of the law and the Legislature should not waste any time in recognizing this responsibility and changing the law. Fully aware of the inherent dangers, Senator Graves of St. Lawrence County has repeatedly introduced repealer bills. In the last session, her bill passed the Senate 45-2 but was buried in the Assembly Rules Committee. Today, the lawmakers must realize that they are at last faced with the issue in all its nakedness — Shall the Big-3 milk monopoly rule in every market with no fear of competition and shall the inalienable rights of the dairy farmer, and for that matter of any independent dealer, to engage in a lawful business be trampled on in a program of rule or ruin — or shall those basic rights be recognized and preserved?

The issue is fundamental. Prompt action is needed.



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Live Stock and Dairy

Market Milk Factors

By R. W. Duck

Cost considerations are usually relative, especially when they involve a dual operation role on the same farm, but under different management. This is sometimes the condition prevailing for a producer-distributor operation, in such a case the owner must decide which unit is to show the more profit or loss. When separate units are under different management each person in charge may and probably will strive to make the best possible financial showing regardless of the consequences to any other department involved, as long as no responsibility attaches to him. Under such a set-up constant friction with consequent loss of efficiency is inevitable, yet such a condition is frequently encountered.

The rolling hills and fertile fields make a beautiful background for these Holsteins, owned by Anthony Stankavage, Springville, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

PRODUCERS - DISTRIBUTORS

In my field work with the New York State Guernsey Organization I am continuously working with and cooperating with over 30 producer-kept farm records show the average distributors of Golden Guernsey milk. Based on these numerous field observations made for the past several years it is my opinion that any farm unit whether public or private should operate as a single basic organization, with profit or loss figured on the total operation and overhead rather than setting up separate units under different management.

If operating as a milk producer during the Fall of 1940 carefully production cost was four cents per quart. This checks approximately with the rule of thumb used by many State experiment stations of computing production cost as representing twice the feed cost per 100 pounds of milk produced, plus 10 per cent. If then four cents per quart is used as a credit for the producing unit and the distributing unit is receiving 10 cents per quart, pasteurized and bottled at the farm, it then has a total gross return of six cents for the latter operation, but this leaves nothing for production profit. Such producer-distributor units are becoming increasngly popular both for farmers and the consuming public. A bottle deposit is made or our own containers are bought, and the business operates as a cash and carry system.

To be successful such a program must be located near a town or city of sufficient size to justify the overhead and operation based on possible sales at the farm. A high quality product is equally important to its success. In the up-state markets of New York some special grades of milk have been selling at 14 cents delivered. A farmer can operate as a producer-distributor and sell for 10 cents at the farm with reasonable certainty the consuming public will soon beat a path to his door, provided the quality offered is continuously equal or superior to that of the 14 cent city delivered milk. The joker to such a plan, however, is that at present only the Commissioner of Agriculture has power to grant a license to those producers desiring to operate under such a system. Thus both the consuming public and the producer, the only two parties vitally concerned in producing and drinking milk, are generally denied the legal right of getting together for its efficient production, distribution and consumption,. If the licensed dealers in any community object, permission for a license is usually denied on the ground that the market is already being adequately served.

In Springfield, Missouri, where high test milk, five per cent and over, is delivered at the door for from nine to ten cents per quart, there is little necessity or need for producer - distributor, consequently few are so operating. However, the per capita consumption of milk is materially higher than it is in comparable, larger sized eastern cities.

H. C. Andrews, Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., and a few of his Fair View Farm Jersey heifers. Mr. Andrews sells milk from his herd as Jersey Creamline in Waterloo.

This Guernsey cow, Suzie of Evergreen Farm, is owned by Frank P. Chapman, Ontario, N. Y. She has won Grand Champion honors at the Palmyra Fair for the past four consecutive years. Her D. H. I. A. record for the month of October, 1940, on twice-a-day milking, was 1,314 lbs. of milk, 86.7 lbs. of butter fat. Mr. Chapman is a producer-distributor of Golden Guernsey milk.

Retail price for fluid milk delivered at the door is now so high in most markets that consumer resistance in constantly increasing in an ever rising tide of resentment. Under the classified price plan many producers followed the false impression that the Class I price would represent their approximate return for all milk shipped. Their disillusionment in regard to this error has been bitterly tragic and disappointing. With no resale price fixing prevailing under present milk orders and laws in New York State, the distributor can and usually does set the price at all the public will bear, however, the saturation point seems to have been reached in this respect.

RIVERS OF MILK

Many milk markets show a continuous and alarming increase for both cow numbers and volume of milk being produced. The foolish and futile efforts being made to control this threatened Niagara of production are probably as arbitrary a set of bureaucratic laws as were ever fostered on a consuming and producng public.

Producers are now being refused admittance to most up-state New York State markets on the basis that the market in question is already adequately supplied. The result is that those producers already in these markets are increasing their production and will continue to do so as long as price return justifies such increases. Therefore production-control is now being advocated by some milk-order exponents in a desperate effort to save face. Unless the cows are not bred, or actually killed, their production will still be the price determining factor, because present price control milk programs are based on a cheese and butterfat foundation. Some exponents of exist- milk orders advance the explanation for increased production as being due to unusually good pasture conditions which have prevailed during the past season; however, statistical studies for the past several years show that production per cow has varied only fractionally, with the average for the entire United States being slightly under 4,500 lbs. per cow per year. The North Atlantic States have averaged about 5,400. and New York State about 5,500 lbs. During the past year cows and heifers being kept for milk have increased by approximately one-half million head in the United States. It is very probable there are at least this many more border-line cows now being grazed on land taken from cultivation under the various Federal land programs. These cows can and are changed almost overnight from a beef to milk program or reversed in accordance with market prices and swings. The North Atlantic States have increased their dairy cow population by about 53,000 head with the highest percentage of these being in New York and Pennsylvania. Heifers and heifer calves being retained for dairy purposes have increased during the past 12 months by an estimated 30,000 head. Even assuming milk production per head continues to remain fairly constant, as seems likely, the increased number of milk cows and heifers soon to freshen will probably soon engulf our civic centers with a flood of milk such as never before experienced.

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FOR SALE, Registered Berkshire pigs, bred sows, service boars. W. H. PRICE, BARTON, N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴

SOUTHDOWN RAMS FOR BETTER LAMBS Offering a few well grown ram lambs that are real mutton type; one yearling; one two year old; several ewes.
FARMLANDS, PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND

SOUTHDOWN RAMS FOR BETTER LAMBS—Offering well grown ram lambs of real mutton type. FARMLANDS, Portsmouth, R. I.

Choice Reg. Shropshire yearlings two year old rams. attractive prices. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

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Young registered Saanen buck, seven quart dam, $35.00. Stud, Meadow Ridge Leda's Franz S-1078
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Goats Toggenburg grades, kids $10. Bred does $15. and $20. H. N. CONNER, STOCKTON, N. J.

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Those engaged in the manufacture and distribution of milk and milk products need have no fear or alarm from such a result, in fact large and long sustained production is a result which they will find most desirable. With control then probably gone the way of all such futile price control programs milk can be purchased at the buyer's price and in great volume. Possible favorable factors are that milk and milk products will not suffer so much from loss of exports as cotton, tobacco and other farm products; in fact it seems probable exports of dairy products may actually be materially increased. Increased domestic demand and a tendency for manufacturers to increase storage stocks, will also be important factors. Storage stocks of evaporated milk during the early Summer were over 50 per cent greater than last year.

Farm Factors

There is no question but that certain grade dairy cows will produce more milk and butterfat than some registered cows, and that they will also produce it more economically. We can not, however, overlook the important fact that the very merit of which their owner may proudly boast is due to some highly desirable strain of blood obtained by using registered cattle on scrub females for the original foundation.

The total number of active Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in New York State reporting during June 1940 was 114. These involved a total of 2,807 herds, containing a total of 70,330 cows. Of this number 18,930 or a little less than 27 per cent were honor roll cows. Records of 70,219 New York D. H. I. A. cows during 1938-39 show that purebred herds had an average yearly production of 9,020 lbs. milk, 341 lbs. butterfat. The purebred and grade herds (both in one herd) averaged 8,320 lbs. milk, 321 lbs. butterfat; grade herds averaged 7,735 lbs. milk, 296 lbs. butterfat; while mixed herds averaged 7,804 lbs. milk, 303 lbs. butterfat.

An exceedingly important production consideration was recently expressed by Professor W. T. Crandall wherein he stated in part: "Around one-third of the dairy cows in New York freshen during the months of March, April, and May. These cows, although inherently capable of just as high production as are cows freshening in September, October and November, produce less milk and butterfat yearly. This lower production is due to the fact that they do not maintain normal daily productions through the Summer months."

The records in D. H. I. A. show these Spring freshening cows annually produced about 1,000 lbs. less milk testing 3.8 per cent than the Fall freshening cows. They also averaged about $15 less return over feed cost. This difference in production and consequent lower return is due primarily to the fact that the cows on pasture did not receive sufficient nutrients to meet their requirements in proportion to that received by the Winter fed cows and in ratio to the productions mentioned.

A survey relative to factors influencing farm profits on 55 dairy farms in Warren County, New Jersey, made by Waller and Rauchenstein of the New Jersey extension service shows that large herds, high production per cow, and efficient feeding were associated with larger net incomes. None of these farms with a labor income above $2,500 sold milk from herds which averaged less than 8,000 pounds of milk per cow, while three-fourths of the farms having labor incomes less than $499 had average milk sales of less than 7,000 pounds per cow.

The question of grinding grain for dairy cows is of practical interest and value to dairymen. A test relative to this matter conducted by Wilbur of the Indiana Experiment Station shows that it did not pay to feed whole grain to dairy cows, based on comparative results because of low production, small gains in body weight and loss of feeds in the feces. However, when corn and oats were ground medium fine and were also fed as cracked and crushed grain they proved satisfactory. Pulverizing grain did not prove profitable, because apparently utilization of the nutrients involved was lowered.

It makes the job easier and surer than ever before. No bone taint. No gray, undercured spots inside . . . no hard, salty meat on the surface. Wonderful flavor, tenderness and color. Nearly a million farm folks now use the MORTON WAY with Morton's Sugar-Cure and Tender-Quick.

***FIRST* . . . Pump with MORTON'S TENDER-QUICK**

Mix Tender-Quick with water and pump this curing pickle along the bones in hams and shoulders. It starts the cure INSIDE, avoiding bone taint or souring.

***THEN* . . . Rub with MORTON'S SUGAR-CURE**

This rich, honey-brown Sugar-Cure strikes in fast from the OUTSIDE — curing toward the center. Morton's Sugar-Cure gives meat a spicy goodness and appetizing wood-smoke flavor. Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure used together, contain everything necessary for the finest cure — a perfect curing combination.

DELICIOUS SAUSAGE

With Morton's Sausage Seasoning there is no guessing—no measuring—no weighing. A 25¢ can seasons 30 lbs. of sausage. Full directions on each can.

MORTON SALT CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

∴ AYRSHIRES ∴

ALTA CREST AYRSHIRES
Fresh cows, cows to freshen soon, others well along in lactation and bred to our noted herd sires. One or a carload priced to fit every need.
LIBERAL TERMS — EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED
Massachusettes Bang's Free Herd No. 39.
ALTA CREST FARMS - SPENCER, MASS.

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LAKE DELAWARE FARMS
DELHI - NEW YORK
Offers for sale at reasonable prices registered Guernseys 3 young registered cows due in July; 2 yearlings; 5 bred and ready to bred heifers. If interested write at once for further particulars.

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Special opportunity! We offer for sale the excellent 16 mos. bull Taberlea Beacon 280768, out of the champion N. Y. State Cl. B. B. cow Reservation Marjory 280192, 6th place in breed with 17,299 lbs. milk, 893 lbs. fat. Price $300.
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340 HEAD—Accredited. Negative. Bulls from proved sires and high record dams, reasonably priced. Also a few choice A. R. cows and well bred heifers. Write for pedigrees and full information. Visitors welcome.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, Chenango Co., N. Y.

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BOOKLET ON BREEDING & FEEDING
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Aberdeen-Angus For Sale
Pedigreed Angus Bull, 11 months, Dunwalke breeding — 7 Heifers; 3 bred. Registered-vaccinated.
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For Sale Commercial Aberdeen Angus Heifers
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VARIETIES OF PUPPIES and YOUNG DOGS Write for list. Stamp envelopd. Satisfaction guaranteed. PAGE KENNELS - Harrington Park, N. J.

COLLIES FOR XMAS—Beautiful, pedigreed—sable and white male, 4 mos. old, Reg. in A.K.C. $25—Papers included. Dorothy Dunsmore, Swanton, Vt.

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Ped. Cocker Spaniels Springer Spaniels ready to train; puppies. Meier Pineknoll Kennels, Noxon Rd., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS for Xmas Gifts!
3 months old, $7.50 to $20.00.
BOW-WOW KENNELS - Franklin, Vermont

Reg. English Shepherd Puppies for Christmas. Few older pups. HIRAM LOUCKS, Vermilion, Ohio.

Shepherd Pups from Heel Drivers Arthur Gilson, Lisbon, N. Y

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BEAUTIFUL COCKER pups on approval, $5-$15. Choice colors, ages. Maxwell Magnant, Franklin, Vt.

RAT TERRIER PUPS Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kansas

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MALE PUPS—Collies, $10.00; Police, $5.00. MAIDA G. PUTNAM - Grafton, Mass.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO WEAR IT—
YOU'LL ENJOY BUYING IT

You'll like the cut of it. The shapely military shoulders, the full-fashioned crotch and extra-full seat. You'd never believe that underwear could be so comfortable as Utica's Springtex, Lambsdown, and Vellastic. And how it does wear and wash, thanks to finer yarns and wear-defying reinforcements. Comes in cotton, wool and percentage wool.

. . . And for the latest idea in underwear, ask to see:

New Day
BODYGARDS
BY *Utica*

For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough remedy, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

FALSE TEETH
KLUTCH holds them tighter

KLUTCH forms a comfort cushion; holds dental plates so much firmer and snugger that one can eat and talk with greater comfort and security; in many cases almost *as well as with natural teeth.* Klutch lessens the constant fear of a dropping, rocking, chafing plate. 25c and 50c at druggists...If your druggist hasn't it, *don't waste money on substitutes,* but send us 10c and we will mail you a generous trial box. © I.P. INC.
KLUTCH CO., Box 2703-L, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Maule's GIANT Snapdragons
Big flower spikes, rust-resistant. 2 to 3 ft. tall. Three best colors: Crimson, Pink, Yellow, a 15c-Packet of each for only 10c. Seed Book Free--Tested, guaranteed seeds. 3 PKTS. 10¢
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The RURAL NEW-YORKER

WOMAN AND HOME

Trimming the Christmas Tree

Bring in the Christmas tree, bring it in now.
Hang a star on its topmost bough.
Thread it with silver and thread it with gold,
All that its sturdy green branches will hold.
Bubbles of scarlet and bubbles of green,
The gayest, the brightest that ever were seen.
See how the soft yellow candle-light falls
On the cranberry strings and the popcorn balls.
And when all is done let's say a prayer
For folks trimming Christmas trees everywhere.
—Edith Shaw Butler.

Christmas Books for Children

There are many kinds of books for children about Christmas. There are the traditional stories and verses, the books of Bible stories, and the Christmas anthologies. Any of them are suitable and beautiful gifts. Choose them with an eye to the child's age and interests.

There remains only one version of "The Night Before Christmas," but it comes now in diverse sizes, shapes, and illustrations. One of the loveliest has soft-toned pictures by Reginald Birch, in color and in black and white. It is published by Harcourt, Brace, price $1.50 and is the first book to be illustrated in color by Mr. Birch since his famous "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

An inexpensive edition of this merry rhyme (Grossett-Dunlap) has pictures in modern spirit, and there is a tiny, also inexpensive edition (Holiday House) with woodcuts by Ilse Bischoff and an introduction giving the history of the popular tale. This one would make a unique Chirstmas card for anyone from four to ninety.

Bible stories come in great variety and assortment of form and illustration. One of the giftiest is "The Christ Child" (Doubleday, Doran,), price $2; with the story from Isaiah's prophecy through the birth of Christ, as told by selections from the Bible and truly beautiful illustrations by Maud and Miska Petersham. Also taken directly from the Bible is the context of "The Great Story," (Harcourt, Brace), price $2; but this begins with Jesus' birth and continues through his life including the crucifixion and resurrection. The illustrations here are deep-toned reproductions of great paintings of the ages, which have depicted the Master's life. Raphael, DaVinci, Titian, Fra Angelico are among the artists represented.

Another book of Bibical selections is "Animals of the Bible," (Stokes), price $2; planned by Helen Dean Fish and exquisitely illustrated by Dorothy Lathrop, Newbery prize-winner and author of some of the loveliest modern books for children. From the story of the creation of animals through the tale of Peter's cock, animals, birds, beasts, and even fishes are represented. Jonah's whale, Daniel's lions, Elijah's ravens, even Eve's serpent, to say nothing of Noah's creatures, are depicted, and all with exact faithfulness, great charm, love, and understanding. The artist studied all the fauna and flora of Bibical times and places so they could be accurately drawn. Besides authenticity these pictures are remarkable, as Miss Lathrop's always are, for real, sheer artistic beauty.

Another in the group is "Stories Jesus Heard and Stories Jesus Told," by Carrie Burr Prouty (Wilde), price $1.50; being mostly the stories of the old Testament that Jesus must have been told by his parents when he was a little boy. These stories too are rewritten for the ears of young children (perhaps from four to ten). Then come the stories Jesus told to others as a man, and finally his farewell to his disciples. This book is illustrated by the familiar religious pictures that many of us know, but which are always new again to the newest generation.

A departure in illustration for the familiar Christ Child story has been provided by Lauren Ford in "The Ageless Story," (Dodd, Mead). Living as she does at Bethlehem, Connecticut, the artist has used her own familiar background and countryside for pictures of a family living today in Yankee environment. These lovely pictures bring vividly home to us the fact that the Christ Child was truly a little boy like our own little boys, that his parents were as real as you and me. The stable is our stable, the lamp-lighted living room is our own. This is done lovingly and tenderly; no hint of desecration is there. The text is given in direct quotation from the Bible, with music in Gregorian chants.

Two story books for little children are "Little Elephant's Christmas," by Heluiz Washburne, illustrated by Jean McConnell (Whitman, Chicago), price $1; which will amuse the very young with its gay whimsicality, and "Christmas is Coming," edited by Manley E. Jones and illustrated by Charlotte Becker (Houghton, Mifflin), price $1. This has stories and verses by Eleanor Farjeon, Gelett Burgess, John Farrar, and others including the editor, and it concludes with "The Night Before Christmas."

There is a little book by Rose Fyleman, who writes such nice fairy verses, called "A Little Christmas Book," (Doran), and it has scissor-cuts by L. Hummel, and short stories and verses that are just right for Christmas Eve reading. There is an anthology, "Come Christmas," (Coward-McCann,) by Lesley Frost, of holiday poetry and prose. There is, finally, a rather old but excellent book by Ruth Sawyer entitled "This Way to Christmas" (Harper); which includes some of the old European legends as told to a little boy by his friends. E. V. D.

"Voices from the Grass" by Juile Closson Kenly and illustrated by Henry C. Kenly, published by D. Appleton-Century Company, New York; price $2. This is a fascinating book for the younger reader but it also has much of interest and information for the grown up. It opens up an insect world of wonders and shows that man is not the only creature to solve problems of building, manufacture and all the other work, for these little creatures of the grass were doing these things long before man came to the earth. The book is "popular science" very well written and is by the author of several other books on nature subjects.

CHRISTMAS TREE TRIMS

Simple to make. Ask us how to do them.

Merry Christmas

Photo—DuPont Style Service

Greetings to our readers and may all your Christmas packages be full of good things.

Featuring the Christmas Story

In our Christmas decoratings, we feature the religious meaning of Christmas. While we love the lighter, gayer holiday mood, we believe that the single story of the Child in the manger is the most beautiful part of Christmas.

On our porch roof, a wise man on a camel follows a lighted star.

On the long buffet in our dining room is a creche with a star above it and candles at either side.

By a large front window we have a large sword-leaved orchid plant with a brown plastic camel standing in front of it.

Following an old English custom, on the entrance hall chest a single white yule candle burns before a trinity wreath of evergreen, the triangular shape of the wreath typifying the three members of the Deity.

In lieu of a living room fireplace mantel, we use the top of our plain wooden bookshelves for a mantel. We hang an oval-framed picture of the Madonna and Child against a background made of blue Cellophane dotted with silver star seals. The "mantel" is strewn with pine boughs and canes and centered with a heap of bright glass tree balls on a bed of angel hair. Tall white candles flank the Madonna picture.

I love all kinds of Christmas decorations but, to me, the very essence of Christmas is the Child and the Star. This year, more than ever before, this sick old world needs to vision the Star. MRS. A. B.
Pennsylvania.

A Way with Poinsettias

Last Winter I made the happy discovery that my Christmas Poinsettia was a year-round plant that would continue blooming if given proper care. Instead of putting the plant away for another season or discarding it, I repotted it instead, giving it about one teaspoon of commercial fertilizer. In April I was rewarded by a profusion of new blooms, even on the stems. By pinching off about half the buds on one plant I had blossoms that measured five inches from point to point and the coloring was of deepest crimson. These plants continued to bloom until September then I trimmed and cut out the old stalks and separated the roots. The cut stalks I touched lightly with melted paraffine to prevent bleeding. Again I added the commercial fertilizer and placed in full sunshine and again I had exquisite blooms. F. H.

Last Minute Thought

Wrap the box containing a dozen fresh eggs—or that larger box containing Christmas greens you are sending to the city in a length from that left-over roll of your kitchen wallpaper.

My city friends were thrilled last year to see a sample of the new dress that my kitchen is now wearing; certainly you send part of yourself when you share with them the cheer and color of your own freshly-done walls. Also, my every-day gifts of farm produce or of woods origin, Princess pine, bayberries, or laurel roping, took on a more homey look when wrapped in my own wallpaper. L. G.

Christmas Dinner Menu

Chilled cranberry and pineapple juice, relishes, olives, roast goose with stuffing, honeyed sweet potatoes, cream-cheese onions, Kris Kringle salad, hot rolls, jelly, steamed plum pudding with hard sauce, coffee.

Honeyed Sweet Potatoes.—Parboil six medium-sized sweet potatoes, then peel and slice lengthwise. Arrange slices in baking dish, drizzle generously with honey and dot with bits of butter; sprinkle with one one tablespoon grated orange peel. Pour over ½ cup orange juice and add a dash of paprika. Cover and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven 375 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove cover and continue baking until browned and nicely carameled.

Cream-Cheese Onions. — Eighteen medium sized onions, six tablespoons butter, three tablespoons flour, 1½ cups milk and one cup grated cheese. Peel and cook onions in boiling salted water until tender; drain. Blend butter and flour; add milk and cook slowly until thick, stirring constantly. Add cheese and stir until melted. Pour over onions and simmer 10 minutes.

Kris Kringle Salad. — One cup water, ½ cup honey, ¼ cup red cinnamon candies, two apples and one avocado, cut in wedges. Combine water, honey and candies. Add apples which have been pared, halved and cut in wedges; cook until tender but not soft. Chill. Alternate wedges of avocado and apple on crisp lettuce cups. Serve with French dressing.

Steamed Plum Pudding.—One cup chopped apple, two cups seedless raisins, ½ cup currants, ½ cup finely cut citron, two cups chopped suet, one cup light molasses, one cup rich milk, three cups sifted flour, one teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, two teaspoons cinnamon, ½ teaspoon allspice and ½ teaspoon cloves. Combine fruits, suet, molasses and milk. Add sifted dry ingredients and mix well. Fill well-greased molds two-thirds full; cover tightly and steam three hours. Serve hot with hard sauce. But before cutting it do try bringing it to the table in the traditional blaze of glory. Simply pour lemon extract in a large spoon, light it and carefully pour it over your pudding. It burns readily, due to its high alcohol content and has a delightful aroma. MRS. B. N.

Christmas Candies

Christmas invariably means sweets. And no matter how many pounds of professional looking candy comes into the house, it just doesn't seem like Christmas without a few batches of homemade candy.

Mexican Orange. — Three cups sugar, 1½ cups rich milk, scalded, few grains salt, grated rind of two oranges, ½ cup butter, one cup nutmeats, black walnuts or pecans. Melt one cup sugar in a heavy iron skillet, stirring until smooth and a deep golden color. Add scalded milk, all at once; stir thoroughly. It will boil up quickly so be sure to use a large kettle. Add remaining sugar and salt; stir until sugar is dissolved. Cook to soft ball stage. Cool to lukewarm. Add orange rind and butter. Beat until creamy; add nutmeats and pour on greased platter.

Fruit Balls. — One cup chopped figs, one cup chopped dates, one cup chopped raisins, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ⅛ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon grated orange rind, ½ teaspoon grated lemon rind, one cup broken nutmeats, ½ cup cocoanut and one tablespoon orange juice. Mix ingredients together and roll into one-inch balls. Sprinkle with granulated sugar.

Peanut Brittle. — Two cups sugar, one cup salted peanuts and ¼ teaspoon soda. Place sugar in a heavy skillet and set over fire, stirring constantly until melted. Add soda. Stir quickly. It will foam up. Pour at once onto buttered plate. When cold break in pieces. Cornflakes may be substituted for peanuts.

Spiced Candied Nuts. — Mix together in a saucepan one cup sugar, ½ teaspoon cinnamon and ⅓ cup milk. Boil, stirring constantly, until a few drops tested in cold water form a soft ball. Remove from heat. Add 1½ cups nuts, peanuts, pecans, walnuts, etc., and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Stir until mixture can be no longer be stirred. Turn out on waxed paper and separate. This must be done quickly.

Peanut Butter Fudge. — Two cups sugar, ½ cup honey, ½ cup water, ¼ cup peanut butter, two egg whites, one teaspoon vanilla and ½ cup chopped nutmeats. Combine sugar, honey, water and peanut butter. Cook to firm ball stage. Slowly pour over stiffly beaten egg whites. Let stand until pan is comfortably cool to the hand. Beat until mixture will hold its shape. Add flavoring and nutmeats. Drop from a teaspoon on waxed paper.

Toffee.—One cup chopped blanched almonds, one cup butter, one cup firmly packed brown sugar and two bars sweet milk chocolate. Sprinkle half of the nutmeats on greased plate. Melt butter, add sugar and mix thoroughly. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, to light-crack stage. Pour over almonds in thin sheet. While still warm, sprinkle with bits of chocolate. As chocolate melts, spread over candy and sprinkle with remaining nutmeats. When cold break into pieces. Z. N.

Put Flowers in Your Chimney Lamp

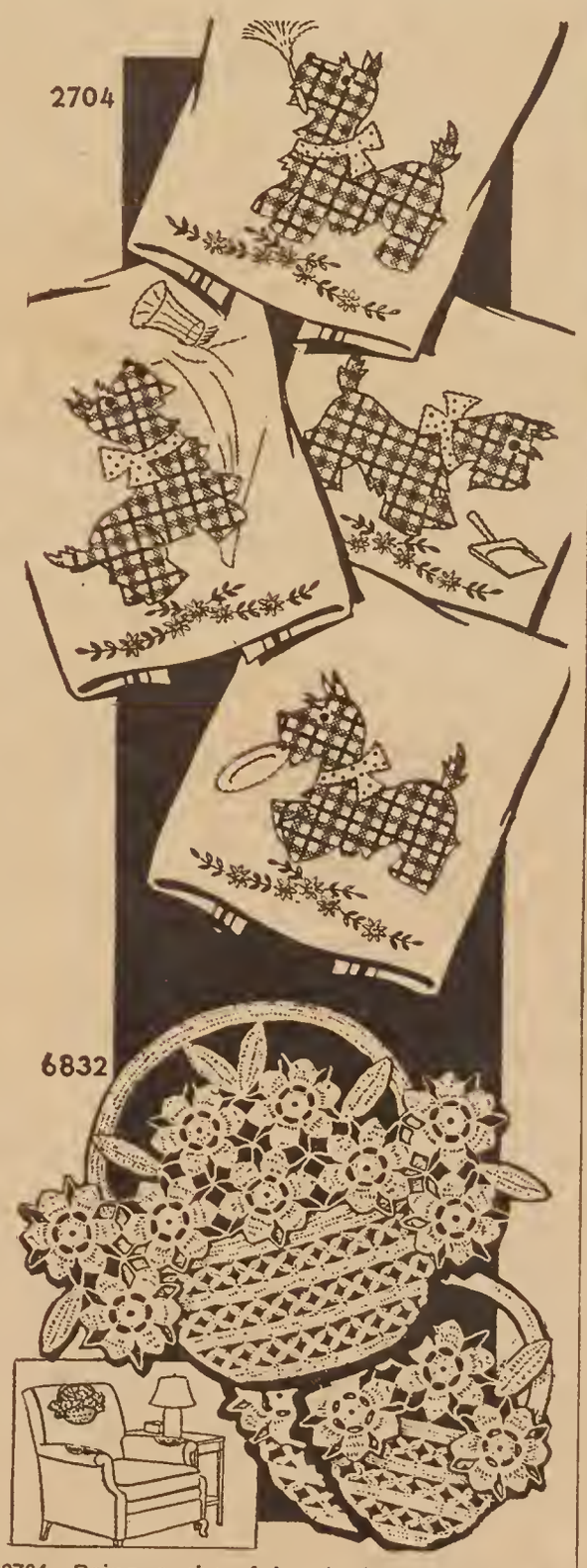
You're lucky if you have an old chimney lamp about the place, not in use. The stores in New York are all showing old fashioned Hurricane Lamps filled with artificial flowers, and the effect is lovely. Use small colorful flowers, of course, like artificial roses and cornflowers, or whatever you happen to have around the house. A pair of these lamps—or a single lamp—is very smart and colorful on a mantel or table. R. B. R.

Bean Pot Apples

Peel, quarter and core apples. Fill bean pot or covered earthenware dish, sprinkling each layer of apples with sugar and very little cloves. (Sugar depends on tartness of apples.)

Barely cover with new cider and bake in a slow oven four hours. Apples will be tender, but not broken and a lovely wine-red color. Serve cold with cream or a thin custard sauce. E. F. M.

Homework That's Fun



2704—Bring a cheerful note to your kitchen with this gay cross-stitch Scottie. Pattern 2704 contains a transfer pattern of six motifs averaging 7¼x7½ inches; stitches; materials required; color schemes.

6832 — Dainty chair set is made of easily crocheted basket with flower-medallions. Pattern 6832 contains instructions for set; illustration of it and stitches; materials needed.

Price of patterns 10 cents (in coin) each. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

"The farmer won't be out today—nothing but wings could get over these snow-drifts."

"That's what you think—but he can get almost anywhere he wants by telephone."

THE fields are white with winter; the snow piled high from yesterday's storm; and you sit by the fire toasting your shins. There are fruits and vegetables in the cellar and hay in the mow for the cattle. And there is the merry jingle of the telephone; the welcome voice of neighbor or friend to make the day pleasant and full of good cheer.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

BUY A&P BEAN COFFEE HAVE IT

Custom Ground

★ ★ ★

exactly right for your coffee pot. Then you'll enjoy coffee of magnificent flavor.

NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN HISTORY

AT ALL A&P FOOD STORES

FAST ACTION HELPS PREVENT MANY COLDS

From Developing Right at Start

At the first sign of a cold, put a few drops of Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Its stimulating action aids Nature's defenses against colds.

. . . *And remember*—when a head cold makes you suffer, or transient congestion "fills up" nose, spoils sleep, 3-purpose Va-tro-nol gives valuable help as it (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) relieves irritation, (3) helps flush out nasal passages, clearing clogging mucus. Enjoy the relief it brings.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

FOR BIGGER RETURNS ON YOUR INVESTMENT MONEY

open an account with us where you will benefit by the earnings of a soundly managed organization which has paid good dividends for 54 years. Safety fully insured up to $5,000.

NATICK FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Organized 1886

NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS

3% CURRENT RATE • NEVER PAID LESS

YARNS Rug & Knitting. Free Samples; directions Burlap patterns with Rug Yarns. Lowest prices. Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box 7, Harmony, ME.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Honors for Young Farmers

GARDEN SPOT BOY WINS

Robert Pennington, age 17, of the Quarryville High School chapter of the F. F. A., carried home first prize in the livestock judging contest at the American Royal Livestock show held in Kansas City during November 9-16. This is the first time the prize has come to the East. The prize is a $300 yearly scholarship for four years. Bob plans to go to Pennsylvania State College and take Animal Husbandry.

Besides winning the big prize in the general livestock class, Bob also won $10 and a gold medal for ranking first in horse judging and $7.50 for ranking second in hog judging. Also, with the two other Pennsylvania boys on his team, he won certificates and money for the team ranking second in judging.

The three boys won their chance to go to Kansas City with all expenses paid in an elimination contest held at State College.

We Quarryville F. F. A'ers are very proud that one of our members carried off so many honors. We celebrated with a chicken dinner on his return. We pride ourselves on being all around boys and Bob is no exception. He kept a high standing in all school activities, graduating with the class of 1940. He always took special satisfaction in his Poland China Hog project.

We, Future Farmers, are so busy living, learning and earning right now in the present that the future seems like a secondary matter.

Pennsylvania J. C.

Robert Pennington, Quarryville, Pa., and his prize winning sow.

Photo—J. Coss, Canandaigua, N. Y.

George Ardrey, Dundee, N. Y., with two of his sheep.

4-H YATES COUNTY WINNER

George Ardrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Ardrey, Dundee, and a member of Yates County 4-H Club for the past six years has just been selected as the outstanding 4-H Club member for the county and also chosen as the county delegate to the National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, December 1-6.

Young Ardrey was chosen Master of the Crystal Valley Grange at the age of 19 and was considered one of the youngest Masters in the United States. His sheep records show ownership of 71 ewes and rams and a large crop of lambs; also 12 purebred Ayrshires. He started with three purebred Suffolk sheep and now his records show an expenditure of $4,620, in sheep, dairy animals and poultry. This investment plus two acres of potatoes netted him over $1,000 this year. He has exhibited many of his animals at the local and state fairs during the past few years. J. C.

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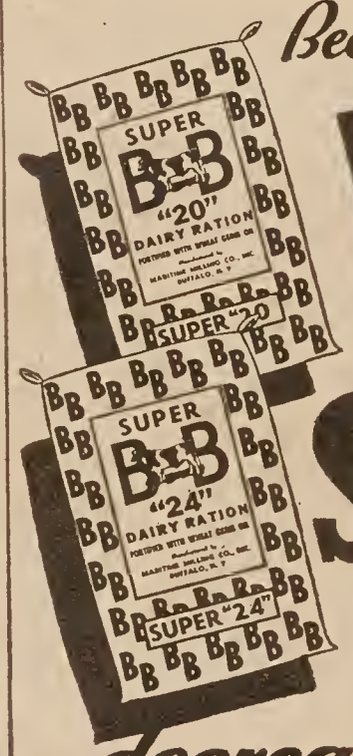

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SUPER B-B DAIRY RATIONS help to decrease breeding troubles and reproductive failures.

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Ask us or your B-B dealer for further information on Super B-B Dairy Rations and the Saturation and Maintenance Method.

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Market News and Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

(Latest available prices)

MILK

The Market Administrator's uniform milk price for October 1940 is $1.92 for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This uniform price is based on the following class prices: Class I (fluid milk) $2.45 per cwt. Class IIA (fluid cream) $1.841 per cwt.

The eight other classes are manufactured milk at prices as follows: 2-B, $1.648; 3-C, $1.498; 3-A, $1.484; 3-B, $1.548; 3-C, $1.258; 3-D, $1.223; 4-A, $1.148; 4-B, $1.221.

Fluid sales for the whole month of October amounted to 213,165,582 pounds and there was a total of 401,470,649 pounds of milk in the administrator's pool.

The retail pricc for fluid milk is 15¼ cents; 28 cents for 2-quart container.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 33¾ to 35½c; 91 to 92 scorc, 34 to 34½c; 88 to 90 score, 32½ to 33¾c; unsalted, best, 35½ to 36c; 90 to 92 score, 33¾ to 35c; storage, 33 to 34c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-western premium marks, 35½ to 38c; Specials, 35c; Standards, 33c; Firsts, 26 to 26½c; Undergrades, 24 to 25c; Exchange mediums, 26½ to 27c; Pullets, 23½ to 24c. Refrigerator—Specials, 25½ to 27½c; Standards, 24 to 24½c. Pacific Coast—Specials, 38 to 38¾c; Standards, 36½ to 37c; Mediums, 30½ to 31c. Browns—Extra fancy, 35½ to 37c; Specials, 35c; Standards, 29½ to 30c; Mediums, 26 to 26½c; Pullets, 22½ to 23c. Duck eggs—32 to 33c.

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 16½c; Chickens, 14 to 20c; Old roosters, 14c; Turkeys, young hens, 20c; Toms, 15c; Guineas, few, pair, 90c; Rabbits, 15 to 18c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys, young hens, fresh, 17 to 25c; Young toms, fresh, 14½ to 23c; Old hens, 22c; Old toms, 17c; Geese, Wn., lb. 17 to 18c; Ducks, L. I., frozen, No. 1, bbl. 15½ to 16c; Squabs, white, lb., 38 to 46c; Broilers, lb. 18 to 19½c; Fryers, lb. 18 to 19½c; Roasters, lb., 20½ to 24c; Capons, lb. 23 to 28c.

FRUITS

Apples — box or bushel basket: Champlain, McIntosh, $1 to $1.88, Vt., McIntosh, $1 to $1.75; N. H., McIntosh, $1.75 to $1.88 Mass., McIntosh, $1.50 to $1.75; River, Stayman Winesap, 75 to 90c; River, Rome, $1; River, Stark, 85 to 90c; River Jonathan, 85c to $1; River, Delicious, $1.25 to $1.75; River, Baldwin, 75c to $1.35; River, Wealthy, 75c to $1; River, Cortland, $1 to $1.25; River, Wolf River, 75c to $1; River, R. I. Greening, $1.10 to $1.38; River, McIntosh, 60c to $2.

Pennsylvania Markets

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 35 to 39½c; eggs, 32 to 41c. Turkeys, 21 to 25c; fowls, 17½ to 20½c; chickens, 20 to 24½c. Apples, bu., Staymans, 3-in. min., $1.25 to $1.35; 2¾-in. min., $1.15 to $1.25; Delicious, 2¾ and 3-in. min., wrapped, $1.65; 2½-in, min., $1.25 to $1.50; Golden Delicious, 2½-in. min., ripe, 90c to $1.10; Baldwins, 3-in. min., $1; 2¾-in. min., 90c. Cabbage, 50-lb. sacks, Danish, 25 to 35c. Carrots, washed, bu., 35 to 65c. Celery, Pa., bunches, 7 to 10c. Lettuce, Big Boston, 35 to 50c; Romaine, 40 to 50c; Iceberg, 18 heads, 35 to 60c. Mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 45 to 55c. Onions, 50-lb. sacks, 65 to 80c. Spinach, bu., 35 to 60c. Sweet potatoes, ⅝ baskets, 75c to $1. Turnips, Pa. and N. J., white, bu., 40c; few, 35c. Rutabagas, 65-70 lb. sacks 40 to 50c. Watercress, bunch, 2 to 2½c. Potatoes, 100-lb. sacks, 85c to $1.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, choice, dry-fed, $12 to $13; choice, grass-fed, $9.50 to $10.50; good, $8.75 to $9.25; common and out, $7.75 to $8.25; heavy bologna bulls, around $7.50; grassy bulls, best, $7.25 to $7.40; mediums, around $7; light, $6 to $6.50; cows. choice, dry-fed, with weight, $5.75 to $6.25; fair to good, $5 to $5.50; grassy cows, good, $5.25 to $5.50; mediums, $4.75 to $5; light and bologna, $3.25 to $3.75; choice, nearby, $12.50 to $13; few extra fancy, $13.50; fair to good, $10 to $11.50; common to fair, $6 to $6.50; heavy, $5.50 to $8.50; Southern and Ohio, choice, $12.50; fair to good, $10 to $10.50; common, $6 to $8; heavy calves, $5.50 to $8.50.

Sheep and Lambs, choice wethers, $4.75 to $5; fair to good, $3.50 to $4; common and thin, $1.50 to $2; fat ewes, handyweight, $4 to $4.25; heavy fat ewes, $3 to $3.25.

Hogs, best locals, $6.35 to $8.50; sizes 225 pounds or over, $6 to $6.15; old sows and roughs $4 to $5.

The Wool Outlook

The market at Boston is quiet. Quarter blood bright fleece wools have been sold at 46 to 48c in the grease; three-eights blood, 46 to 47c; country-packed lots of these grades, 43 to 45c; fine delaine, 45 to 46c; half blood, 44 to 45c. Monthly wool consumption in pounds, scoured: January, 28,189,000; February, 21,302,000; March, 17,709,000; April, 17,471,000; May, 17,065,000; June, 19,373,000; July, 28,431,000 August, 24,709,000; September, 28,609,000; October, 39,240,000.

Feeding Ewes

With exception of the far South, winter pasturage is usually short, and this calls for liberal feeding of hay and grain during the winter months to insure a good lamb crop.

When plenty of good legume hay is fed, a variety of concentrates may be used. Corn alone and legume hay will make a good ration. Where ewes are running on dry grass or are being fed around two or three pounds of silage or bright stover, they also should receive about one-half pound of one of the following mixtures:

Six parts corn, three parts oats, two parts bran, one part linseed oil meal. Three parts oats, two parts corn, and one part linseed oil meal. Six parts corn, two parts bran, one part linseed oil meal. Four parts corn, one part linseed oil meal. Two parts oats, one part corn. Corn, oats, and bran, equal parts. Barley may be substituted for corn, and cottonseed meal or soybean oil meal for linseed oil meal.

Feed for ewes nursing lambs, should be increased gradually as the lambs begin to take all the milk. Unless grain feed or some other succulence is available, ewes with single lambs may require one-half pound of grain daily, and ewes with twin lambs may require one-half pound more. The hay supply should also be somewhat increased. W. H. H.

Upward Trend in Guernseys

During the late Summer and Fall 1,529 head of Guernseys sold at 28 public auction sales for an average of $264.86 which is an increase of 24 per cent or $52 over the Spring sale average of $212.66 per animal, according to word from The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H.

There were 1,829 head in the 32 Spring and early Summer sales that sold for the average of $212.66. One sale averaged over $1,800, three sales over $500, six over $400 and eleven over $300 per animal. The high sale was at Langwater Farm where 28 head averaged $1,821. The high animal of the Fall sale season was a yearling bull, Langwater Darius, that sold for $5,000 to William Niedner, Hillsboro, N. H.

Prices for Guernseys at the last four public auction sales continued their upward trend as 359 animals were sold for an average of slightly more than $460.

Photos—Charles A. Darr, Brownville, N. Y.

BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS IN NORTHERN NEW YORK

Top: Mares of Belgian strain on Ralph O. Lee's farm, Adams Center, Jefferson County, New York. Below: 7 and 8 year old Percherons owned by George H. Quartz, LaFargeville, Jefferson County, New York.

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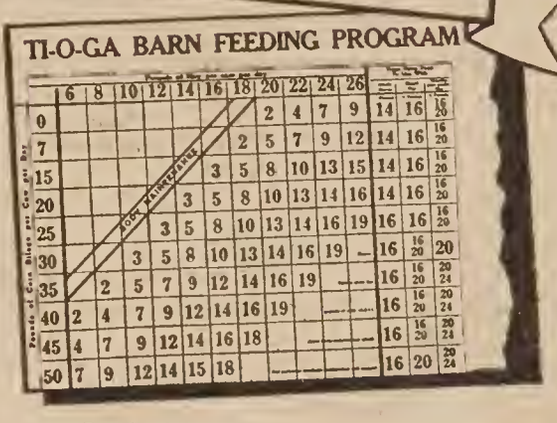

Both the program and Ti-o-ga feeds are based on the Thermal System, proven feeding standard for 30 years.

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Missouri State's Silver Trophy for Highest Pen All Breeds; 2998 Eggs, 3272.95 Points. Highest Heavy Breed and Red Pen at Michigan; 3178 Eggs, 3349.85 Points. Highest Pen All Breeds New Jersey R.O.P. Progeny Test; 3840 Eggs, 3951 Points. Highest Red Family Record Same Test; 1345 Eggs, 1385.90 Points. Highest Pen All Breeds, Lifetime Records, 3-Year Class, Vineland, N. J. Hen Test; 7110 Eggs, 7657.35 Points. Highest Red Pen, Same Test, Current Year, 3- Year Class; 1204 Eggs, 1299.90 Points. Thus Progeny, Family, and Lifetime Tests, in addition to Regular Laying Tests, prove conclusively that the most severe and searching official tests, find the Stamina, Vigor, Endurance, and Production Powers of the WARREN Reds equal to any and all occasions.

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The demand for our Cross Cockerel Chicks is so heavy we have an extra limited number of Sexed Pullet Chicks for sale. Day Olds and Started. Especially priced. Write at once as to needs.

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Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 643.

Situations Wanted

GENERAL FARMER or caretaker, lifetime experience on rented farms, wants job. Age 40, married, five in family, Protestant, American. No liquor or tobacco. No couple. Best character reference. ADVERTISER 9928, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, GARDENER, caretaker, American, widower, 53. Thoroughly experienced, planting, harvesting crops, vegetables, flowers, shrubbery, lawns; raising, feeding cows, horses, poultry; mechanically handy. Appreciate permanent connection, farm, estate, institution. ADVERTISER 9929, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, WELL recommended, wish caretaking. Cook, serve, housework, garden, lawn, painting, handyman. ADVERTISER 9932, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD MANAGER, agricultural school graduate, 10 years experience; seeks opening, New England or Eastern New York. ADVERTISER 9937, care Rural New-Yorker.

Fruits and Foods

UNIQUE GIFTS, carton six named honeys, herbs, fruits, wildflowers, make a hit. 6—½ lbs. $1.25; 6—1 lbs. $2. Try them. Delicious wild raspberry honey, liquefied, 5 lbs. $1.10. Postpaid 500 miles. H. MERRILL, Merrick Road, Massapequa, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, raspberry blend, delicious; 5 lbs. 85c postpaid. JOSEPH FEKEL, Vineland, N. J.

EXTRA NICE light clover honey, postpaid into third zone; 1, 5-lb. pail 85c; 2 pails $1.60 and 6 pails $4. Write for wholesale prices. FINGER LAKES APIARIES, Homer, New York.

HONEY — 60 clover $4.50; buckwheat $3.90; mixed. (good flavor) $3.90; 28 clover (handy pail) $2.25, not prepaid; 10 clover postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 1940 crop. Special prices on light amber, extracted in 60 lb. cans. Other grades as usual and comb honey. Let us quote. WIXON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

WHITE CLOVER honey, new crop, liquid: 5 lbs. postpaid 85c, 6 5-lb. pails here $3.25, 60 lbs. $4.50. FRED D. LAMKIN, Union Springs, N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE BAY'S tasty salt water oysters. Buy direct from producer; gallon postpaid stewing $2; frying $2.50. LEATHERBURY BROS., Shadyside, Md.

HORSERADISH — Pure in vinegar, 65c per quart, postpaid. BARDY FARMS, Union, New Jersey.

HONEY FOR Christmas; a fine present a delicious treat. Order now, we will mail in time. 5 lb. pail clover $1, buckwheat 80c. 10 lbs. $1.75, buckwheat $1.40, delivered. 60 lb. can, not prepaid, $4.80, buckwheat $3.90. Complete list on request. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

ORANGES AND grapefruit for Xmas. Direct from grove to you by prepaid express. Delivery guaranteed. 1⅝ bu. box $4.80; ⅝ bu. box $2.60; bushel basket $2.50. SA-HAR-DON, GROVE, Clearwater, Fla.

MICHIGAN LIGHT amber honey, 60 lbs. $3. CHAS. G. MARSHALL AND SON, Linden, Michigan.

HOMEMADE CANDIES, hand-dipped chocolates including nut and fruit centers, 65c pound; 2 pounds $1.10 postpaid. Chocolate walnut fudge 50c pound postpaid. ELLEN DeWITT, Orchard Park, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.25 gallon, $1.15 one-half gallon. Sugar cakes, 45c lb. Maple cream, 2-lb. can $1.10. Prepaid third zone. HUGH MacLAURY, Harpersfield, N. Y.

FANCY GRADE maple syrup, $2.25 gallon; Grade A, $2. F. O. B. BENJ. HOXIE, Proctorsville, Vermont.

NEW CROP, fancy, hand-picked jumbo peanuts, 10 lbs. $1.25 postpaid. $1 expressed. J. R. COGSDALE, Courtland, Va.

CLOVER, HONEY, in 60's, light amber 6½c (6 5's $3); amber 6c; Fall flowers 5½c. A. J. NORMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

MY BEST clover honey, (liquefied) 6 lbs. $1; 12 lbs. $1.80 postpaid. HARRY D. BOYER, Denver, Penna.

HONEY — Finest quality, amber or mixed, 60 lbs. $3.25. CLAYTON WRIGHT, Brocton, N. Y.

LOOK — Nice, clean, new black walnut kernels, 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.50. Pecan kernels, 2 lbs. $1.40; 5 lbs. $2.75. All insured and prepaid. BLACK WALNUT CO., Strasburg, Virginia.

ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, tree ripened. Oranges $4; grapefruit $3.50; mixed $3.75; half box $2.25. Prepaid. PAUL W. SMITH, Fort Myers, Fla.

OLD FASHIONED butternut meats 90c lb.; 2 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $4 prepaid. R. L. HARMAN, Dillsburg, Pa.

BEST PURE pork sausage, real country style, 5 lbs. $1.50; 3 lbs. $1 postpaid. STEINER'S FARMS, Prattsville, N. Y.

HAMS AND bacon, hickory smoked, real country style; lb. 40cts. postpaid. STEINER'S FARMS, Prattsville, N. Y.

Springtime Egg Festival

The weeks of March 6 and May 1, 1941, will be observed as "Springtime Egg Festival" by the producers of eggs, food stores, restaurants, hotels, soda fountains, and others distributing and using eggs. These dates have been selected at a conference held in Atlantic City between the poultry producers and representatives of the National Association of Food Chains.

The "Springtime Egg Festival" originated as a farmer-consumer cooperative event to help move the Spring surplus of fresh eggs to the cities. Last Spring more than 75,000 food stores representing chain store groups, independent and individual groups, participated in the 1940 festival. Cooperating by serving egg menus were thousands of restaurants, hotels, cafes, lunch counters, soda fountains and others.

For the coming year it is believed that more than 100,000 food stores will take part in celebrating this poultry event. In addition, it is expected that an equal number of hotels, restaurants, soda fountains, and others serving eggs will feature egg menus.

Although the purpose of the Egg Festival is to aid the poultry farmer move millions of new laid eggs during the flush egg production season, city folks get a real break, too, in being able to enjoy big, health packed, fresh eggs at the lowest prices of the whole year.

Ogdensburg Turkey Sale

The first big snow fall for St. Lawrence County ushered in the second annual turkey market held in Ogdensburg, N. Y., last month. The snow impeded the speed of the market but it did not prevent a duplication of last year's success. Turkeys, both live and hog-dressed, were purchased by the truck load until it was estimated that 45 to 50 tons were disposed of. Prices ranged from 22 to 28 cents for hog-dressed birds with 24 cents the ruling price. Live birds brought around 19 cents.

Buyers for the large markets of Troy, Utica, Albany, Rochester and Syracuse got a large percentage of the fine birds, while local dealers handled the rest. Buyers wore tags or arm bands to identify themselves and each turkey was tagged as a genuine St. Lawrence County bird.

New York E. R.

Molasses for Poultry

Could roosters be fed some molasses in a mash to help put fat on and how much could one feed?

New York D. M.

Molasses is sometimes used as poultry food, both for laying hens and as a fattening ration. For the latter, the recommendation is to add 10 per cent molasses to the solid portion of the fattening ration. This has been found to work properly, and the flavor of fowls where this ration is given is said to be good. The feeding of molasses induces the drinking of more water so that an abundant supply must be given under such circumstances.

Edwin H. Stratton, Hollis, N. H., tempts his flock with a pear.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, $2.35 gal.; ½ gal. $1.40. Soft sugar, 5 lb. pail, $1.65. Maple sugar leaves and hearts approximately 18 ounces, $1 postpaid third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

YES "FOLKS," you know you'll want some of those delicious Chesapeake oysters for Christmas. Sclects $2.40 gal; medium $2; counts $2.70 all prepaid. Two or more 10c gal. less. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Mass.

BUCKWHEAT FLAVORED extracted honey, 60 lbs. $3. WALTER A. WOODS, Naples, New York.

NEW SHELLED p-nuts. Ten pounds graded, $2; 25 lbs. $4.50 prepaid. Charges collect, 50 lbs. $6.50; 100 lbs. $11. Jumbo extra large, three cents pound more. Rush orders for Xmas. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Virginia.

CHOICE CLOVER honey. 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat $1.40 and 80c postpaid. 60 clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY IN 5 lb. pails, postpaid into third zone. Clover, pail, 85 cents; 2, $1.60; 4, $3. Buckwheat, 10 cents per pail less. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

AVERY'S GOLDEN wild flower honey, 10 lbs. of this delicious honey $1.50; 5 lbs. $1 prepaid. Will ship C.O.D. H. J. AVERY, Katonah, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25; 5 lbs. chunk (liquid and comb) $1.25. Postpaid into third zone. Ideal Christmas gift. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

GEORGIA PAPER shell pecans, 10 lbs. $2; cash or M. O. prepaid. WHIPPOORWILL PLANTATION, Valdosta, Ga.

FLORIDA ORANGES, tree ripened, washed and graded, swcet and juicy. (No color added), $1 or $1.25 bushel, at DeLand. H. M. DAVIS, Rt. 1, DeLand, Fla.

OLD-FASHIONED farm sausage made lean with ham and loins. Three pounds $1 postpaid. CLARENCE HALSTEAD, Willsbury, New York.

HONEY, NEW crop, white clover, 60 lb. can $4.25; two $8. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

LIMBURG MEDIUM, Muenster new; (State Fair winners) 6½ lbs. either, $1.89 third zone; $2.02; fourth; 3¼ lbs. sage $1.14 third; $1.20 fourth. GEO. N. HALL, Boonville, N. Y.

Country Board

WANTED BOARDERS, farm, near town; modern conveniences. $7 week up. MRS. FRANK JOHNSON, Louisa, Va.

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Miscellaneous

DISTINCTIVE DECORATIONS, Christmas garlands, trees. Boxes goodies from farm. DYER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

CHRISTMAS SURPRISE package, 24 gifts $1. Waffle weave rugs, 27x48 $2.75. Five aprons, flower in pot pockets $1. EMMA DOWNING, Topsham, Vt.

FOR SALE, four, 48 Arndt hen batterics; cheap. CLAUDE EMMONS, Hopewell, N. J.

FOR SALE — Surge milking machine, one unit, pail motor pipe and fittings. Three months old, guaranteed perfect order. $140. CHARLES HIRSCH, Dover, N. H.

WANTED — 20 tons good ear corn. Quote price delivered to farm at Alstead Center, N. H. by truck. Send sample ear. FLYING CLOUD FARM, Alstead Center, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE — McCormick-Deering milking machine, complete. ADVERTISER 9887, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 15 front and rear wheel sets used as jiggers in lumber yard. Also set of Bobs, reasonable. ADVERTISER 9890, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Oat crusher, never used, half price. L. HAZARD, Derby, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Colorful patchwork prints, 25c pkg. Redicut butterflies, 25c doz. GLADYS ANDERSON, Route 5, Portland, Mc.

FOR SALE—About 40 tons top quality, all corn silage. Haul yourself. $5 per ton cash. DAVIS-BENTON FARM, Chester, N. J.

WANTED—One power or hand driven ensilage cutter, with old style circular blades. Must be near Taunton, Mass. DRAWER 669, Taunton, Mass.

MANUSCRIPTS TYPEWRITTEN, envelopes $2 a 1,000 postpaid. SCHWARZ, 401 Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED — Portable sawmill, state manufacturers name, carriage length, diameter of saws, full details in answer. GEORGE ALLAN, 1455 Astor Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED — Fordson mowing attachment, duster. JARO MALEC, Northville, N. Y.

SAW TIMBER, pine, oak, for sale. Location Pond Eddy, N. Y. LARSSON, care Beckman, Ridgway, Penna.

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HAND PAINTED pine cones, beautiful colors, ideal for Christmas tree decorations, 30 for $1 postpaid. JUNE BOVEE, Pioneer Poultry Farm, Barnegat, N. J.

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Poultry in Late Fall

With the cool days and frosty nights proclaiming that late Fall is here, the poultryman's thoughts turn to ice and snow; the most trying time to produce quality eggs in quantity. Eggs are usually high then, so that one who can produce them during this time of the year stands in line to make a profit. Since egg production varies with the seasonal changes of temperature and particularly so with sudden changes to either extreme, it seems common sense to keep the temperature in the poultry coop as nearly uniform as possible.

Some have found some form of heating system desirable. Its use during extremely cold spells will prevent an excessive variation of temperature and the usual decline in production that follows such a variation. Some form of insulating material will help keep the cold out and the heat in and help with the ventilation problem. Loose fitting windows and doors may be made draft-proof with felt strips. The prevention of drafts is important at all times, Winter or Summer. Window baffles can be used to prevent cold air from hitting the birds direct from the open window.

Water is an important factor in winter egg production. The water requirements of a flock of birds are astonishing. An egg is 65 per cent water and water is employed in the processes of digestion, absorption of food and in every biologic process. Even the bird's body is 55 per cent water. If the water that is supplied to the bird is very cold, or for any other reason unappetizing, the birds will hesitate to drink and so will not get the amount of water required for top egg production. Ordinarily 100 good layers will require about six gallons of water per 24 hours so don't go too sparingly on the number and size of fountains that you procure.

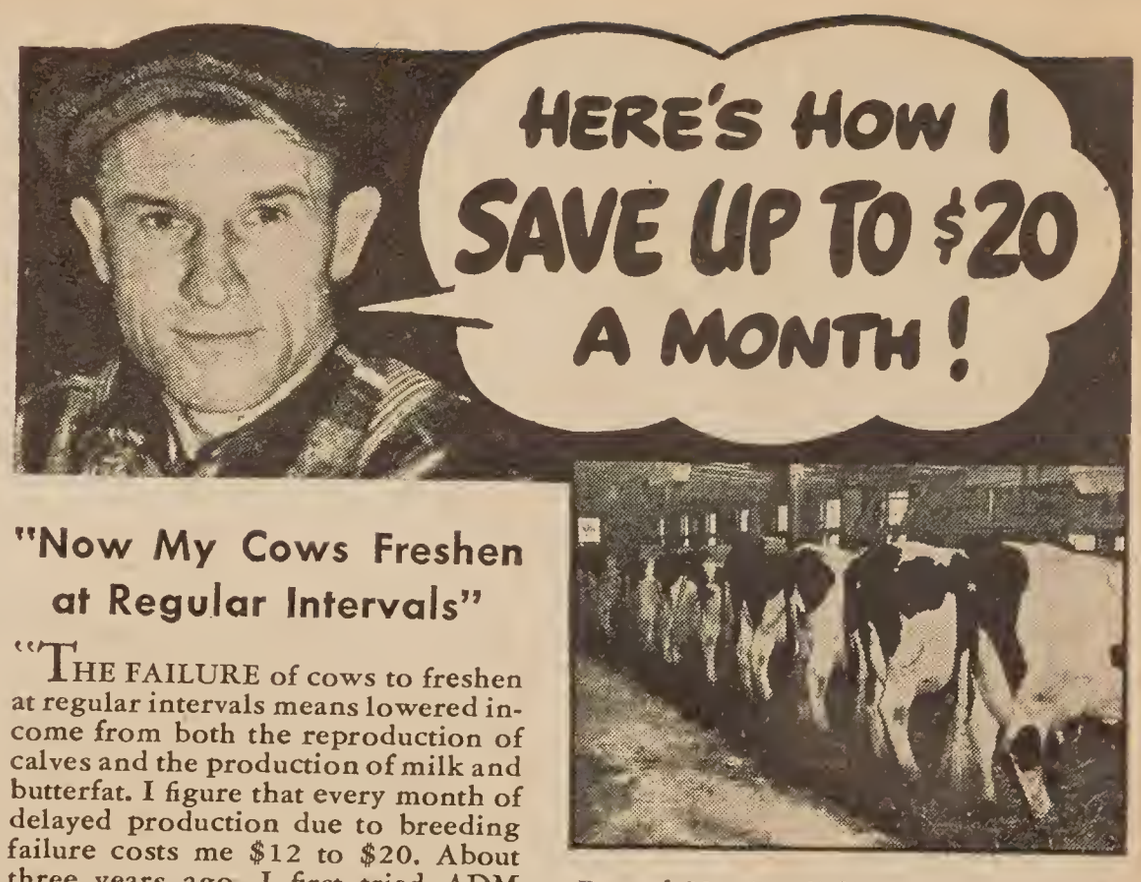
Another way of increasing winter egg production is by the use of artificial lights. This is really a feeding problem for the benefits are derived from the additional time that the birds have at the feeds troughs. Most poultrymen use electric lights for illumination but this needn't discourage one who still lives beyond the range of the electric line. Lanterns have been used with success but naturally they require a little more attention.

Two systems of lighting are recommended, morning lights, in which they are turned on at about 4 or 4:30 in the morning, or evening lights used until about 10 or 10:30 in the evening. One of the disadvantages of evening lights is that dimmers are required and it is sometimes harder to get the birds to roost properly. The lights need only be bright enough to allow the birds to see to get around. As the whole idea of lighting is to induce the birds to eat more it is only natural that the feed troughs should be arranged so as to get the full benefit of the lights.

For winter egg production you must have birds that are able to produce. It's too late now to do anything about the grade of chicks that were bought last Spring and grown through the Summer. Poor feed practices and growing management during the Summer months cannot be redeemed now. However, in the best of flocks will be found some birds that are not up to par. These birds would never be able to produce profitably and the quicker that they are marketed as meat the better off the owner will be. Besides being non-producers they are also crowding the birds that could produce a profit.

A method that has worked out satisfactorily for many producers has been to grade the pullet flock into two or three grades according to the facilities and inclination of the producers. There are usually birds in every flock that are stronger and grow faster and are ready for production before the rest of the flock. These will get the best of the feed and boss the rest of the flock because of that vigor. For that reason it is best to grade the birds for development as they are put in the winter quarters. The slower developing birds can be brought in better condition by different care and feeding than if in competition with the other pullets.

E. C.



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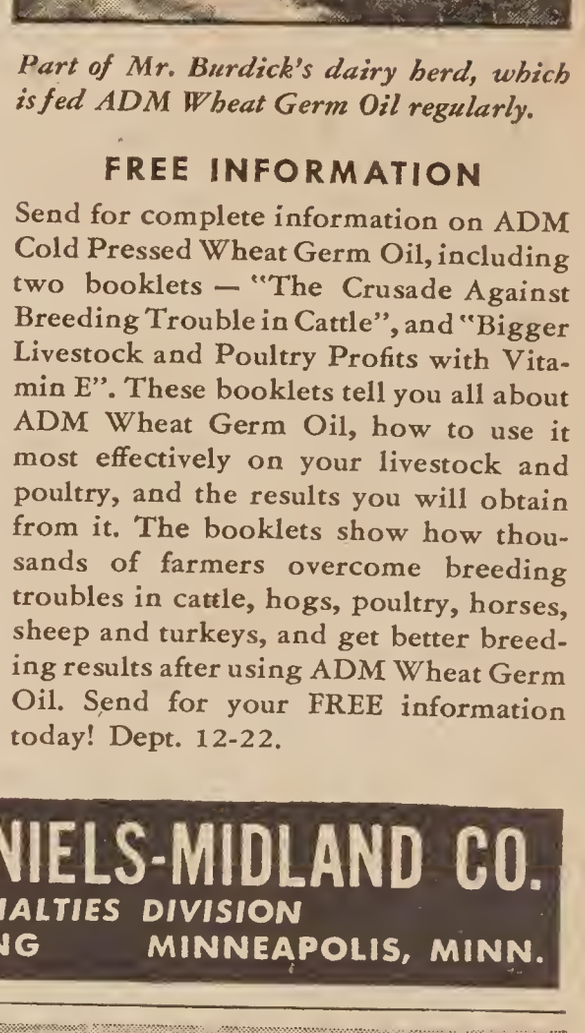

Part of Mr. Burdick's dairy herd, which is fed ADM Wheat Germ Oil regularly.

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Publisher's Desk

I was at a neighbor's home and a sales agent with paper flowers to sell knocked and walked right in without being asked. She said she was buying old glass and eggs and wanted to trade the paper flowers for them. I told her there was no use stopping at my house next door for I did not want anything. However she came and persuaded me to let her have some eggs for some real plants which she had raised herself and I foolishly let her plant them. She offered me some shrubbery. I asked the price, which was $6, but I refused it and told her I could not buy any. She then asked me to sign her address book and took out a paper, which I thought was blank, but it seems it was a receipt for now I am receiving demands for payment on a contract and the company says they are shipping $1.50 worth of bulbs. I did not order them and I do not want them and I maintain the signature was received under false pretenses. Others in our neighborhood remarked on the methods of this agent. I, however, have learned my lesson. I will never sign my name again for anyone. I have loads of bulbs and I do not want these and did not order them. What can be done? MRS. H.
New York

The company concerned very graciously waived the charge in this case. We appreciate this action as does the reader. There are many problems in the agency and salesman business and while at times we charge salesmen with making misrepresentations, we must also charge their customers with not taking due precautions when they are solicited for an order. Never sign a paper without reading it all, even the fine print, and if the contract or order blank states there will be no cancellation accepted and no verbal promises considered, remember that the company put that on for their own protection, but it will also be your protection if you will use due caution.

Raymond Vasquez was arrested on a complaint that he had posed as Joseph Bird and claimed relationship with a wealthy Puerto Rican family of that name. He sent a cable to Mr. Bird stating that his wife had died at the Mayo clinic and asking that $5,000 be sent for funeral expenses. He persuaded the manager of a hotel to advance $400 to tide him over until the $5,000 arrived. When the hotel manager went to the station to make arrangements to claim the body of the supposed deceased Mrs. Bird, it was found that she was not only not dead but did not exist. Vasquez was held without bail. It also developed that he had used the same ruse to defraud others and had also swindled at least 15 persons and business concerns of sums ranging from $50 to $100 by telling his hard luck stories.

As I am greatly interested in reading your Publisher's Desk and seeing the honest and sound advice you give to your readers, I would appreciate it very much if you would advise me regarding a business transaction I had in 1936. I paid Joseph J. Stynes, Jones Beach Realty Corp., Chrysler Building, New York $125 down the balance of $125 to be paid at my convenience. When I gave the down payment I understood that the lot I bought was at Flushing, L. I., but I did not see any deed until 1938 and then saw it was located at Lake Ronkonkoma. Should I pay the balance and what procedure should I take. If there is any fee I will willingly pay it. M. O'B.
New York

Joseph T. Stynes evidently was receiving mail at the address given but he failed to reply to our letters asking an explanation of the transaction. The license division at Albany state they have no record of having issued a real estate broker's or salesman's license in the name of Joseph T. Stynes for the present or past license years; nor do the records indicate that a license has been issued to the Jones Beach Realty Company. We regret that we could not obtain any explanation or settlement. As there was a misrepresentation as to locality the money should be refunded.

Having a few chickens I've managed to secure a small trade for eggs by parcel post, taking the chance of being paid. Up to this time, I've lost very little, but I have allowed one party, J. Freachina of Brooklyn, to let his bill run up to $43. I would like to collect this money. He will not pay any attention to our letters, and I am wondering if you could help me? J. W. C.
New York

This party neglected to reply to our letters or make adjustment. The account was given to an attorney who collected $1 a week on installments until finally the whole amount was paid. It shows how careful one must be about extending credit. Payment is due when goods are delivered. If credit is extended it should be for a limited period and if there is undue delay we would advise stopping shipments. We are glad to have the account settled.

My husband and I own our farm jointly, both names on the deed. In case of the death of either one of us, does title to the property revert to the other one whose name is on the deed or does it have to be divided between the heirs of the estate if there is no will? J. M.
New York

Where husband and wife own property jointly, most States prescribe by statute that such an ownership is known as a tenancy by the entirety; in which case the death of one spouse vests full title to the entire property in the surviving spouse, whether or not the deceased spouse left a will.

I bought an electric refrigerator which showed a two-tone finish and I did not discover it until several months later. I made my complaint to the dealer, and no results. As usual in the case they tried to make me like it. By this time I knew I was dealing with the wrong people. I therefore appealed my case to you for further action. The refrigerator has been returned with the proper finish. I wish to thank The Rural New-Yorker for the splendid cooperation which they gave me. P. L.
New York

The salesman tried to convince our reader that the refrigerator was all right but when the complaint got to the parent company an adjustment was promptly made.

I sold Leroy Macy, a potato buyer, of Bangor, N. Y., 62 bushels of potatoes at 75 cents a bushel, or $46.50. He promised to pay the next day. It ran along several weeks and I went to see him. He paid $20 on the account. I have tried to see him and have written him to no avail and can get no further payment. Can you collect it for me? J. D.
New York

Complete silence greeted all our requests for payments. Two attorneys made effort to collect and reported back that the account was worthless with or without suit. They say it is impossible to get payment from this debtor. Our experience confirms this opinion. Cash in advance or on delivery is best in dealing with such people.

With regard to the wages owed me, I want to tell you that regardless of the outcome of your efforts I thank you sincerely for trying to help me get my pay. In my dealings with you, I feel that I have been dealing with a square, sincere person—and that at least helps to make me feel that decent people still exist after my dealings with a party of the stamp of this debtor. L. P. H.
Massachusetts

This letter is appreciated more than it is possible to express. Wage claims are difficult to collect because usually recriminations arise and we are helpless and the employee is helpless too and only a suit would determine the justness of the claim. We use every effort to bring about an amicable settlement and we are frank to say our sympathies are usually with the worker, but entirely so when a debtor, as in this case, simply ignores all letters and appeals for a settlement or an explanation as to why it is not due. Wage claims are a first consideration and should be paid and when they are disputed it is only fair to state the reason for any dispute or failure to pay.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
DEPT. F ROCKLAND MASS.

WHITE ROCKS

Chix from large brown eggs. From Mass. Pullorum Clean Breeders. Rapid Growth, Early Feathering. Good for meat or eggs. Folder on Request.
FEATHERLAND FARM
Box R - Sudbury, Mass.

THE KAUDER STRAINS
Pedigreed White Leghorns and New Hampshires

NEW LOW PRICES

PERHAPS We Should Say that this is the Foremost Strain of Poultry in the World Today. Instead, we make the following statement.
No breeder in the world has matched the official contest performance of the Kauder Strain during the last two years. World Record for Livability, 1940, also 1939 and 1940. Unbeaten World Record Pullet. World Record for all birds entered for one and two years. Nine World Records for old hen production. These facts, only a few from our 52 page free 1941 catalog, mean that Kauder Leghorns can make better profits for you. You can make a better living with chicks from this farm.

IRVING KAUDER
Box 100 New Paltz, New York

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS

ELEVEN WORLD EGG RECORDS
1940 Contests. Complete facts free. Truly high quality chicks, sexed chicks, 200-324 egg sires. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons, Rock-Red Cross, Ducklings. Catalog, FREE.
Early Order DISCOUNT 1941 Orders placed this month
Schwegler's Hatchery, 207 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

Alger Farms — GOLDEN HAMPS

Genuine New Hampshire Chicks, that are of golden color and have a golden future. Tops for broilers, unsurpassed for eggs. The greatest dual-purpose money-makers you ever raised. Sex separated or straight run. All State tested stock, our own breeders, 98% livability guarantee. Free folder. Attractive prices.
SANFORD E. ALGER, Jr. Box 3, BROCKTON, MASS.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live delivery Postpaid	PER 100
Large Type Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guaranteed	9.50
B.&W.Rk.,R.I.Red,Red-Rk.Cross Pits. 90% guar.	8.50
White Leghorns	6.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	7.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00

Day Old Leg. Cockerels $3-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels $6.50-100. H. Mix $6-100; L. Mix $5.50.
Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS
BARRED ROCKS
Pullorum Clean

The Premier strain of a great dual-purpose breed. Heavy layers—wonderful for meat. Hardy chicks from our 5,000 Vt. U. S. Clean Breeders.

CHAMBERLIN POULTRY FARMS
R. F. D. 6, West Brattleboro, Vermont

TRUSLOW CHICKS

Get facts. Earn this year. Chicks priced to fit your pocketbook. Rocks, New Hampshires, Leghorns. Get records of production in our Catalog. 300 egg hens, high flock averages. Tells how others have made money. Free Literature. Liberal Guarantee. Write today TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM.
BOX 102, CHESTERTOWN, Md.

PILCH'S CHICKS

New customers everywhere switching to buy our Cheterosis plan breeding for layers. Also tops for Broilers. Reds. Rocks. Crosses. Sex-Links. Sexed chicks 95% guar. Cir. Chester Pilch. Bx. 101. Feeding Hills, Mass.

Maule's Giant Asters

Wilt-Resistant! 5 colors, Yellow, Crimson, Blue, White, Pink, a 10c-pkt. of each, all 5 for 10c! Send dime today. *Maule's Seed Book free.*
5 PKTS. 10¢
Wm. Henry Maule, 407 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6,500; cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

CATTLE RANCH opportunity, in Northwestern Florida; 2,347 acres with 4 mile street frontage, rolling land, rich soil, ideal for stock raising, cotton, tobacco and other crops. Price only $10 per acre. J. H. OWENS, Madison, Florida.

FOR SALE — 1,400 acre dairy farm, 300 cattle. Returns $60,000 year. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

WARWICK, N. Y., 90 acres, 40 acres apples, good varieties, old house, barn, packing house; 60 miles New York City. Price $12,000, cash or terms. HARRY VAIL.

WANTED — High grade producing dairy farm, finest tillage and pasture, excellent buildings for 40 cows or more, no stock, near New York City. Beautiful surroundings, old fashioned homestead, good road; reasonable price. Sussex, Warren or Hunterdon Counties, New Jersey only. No ordinary farms. Details, photos. ADVERTISER 9836, care Rural New-Yorker.

STATE ROAD, 118 acres, alfalfa, grain and stock farm, Colonial dwelling, 26 stanchion barn, large silo, stream, woods, electric available. 70 miles to New York. Unusual bargain, $5,500. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

182 ACRE grain-dairy farm for sale, Frederick County, Maryland. Plenty buildings, well watered, suitably divided. Equipped with horses, tools and 50 head registered Ayrshire cattle, all included. Excellent climate, grand markets. Owner has other interests. $15,000 part cash. Possession. SOUTHLEA, Mt. Airy, Maryland.

200 ACRE apple orchard farm, modern buildings, beautiful surroundings, real opportunity. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE — Three choice lots 60x105 in Great Neck Gardens, L. I.: great bargains. GERTRUDE ECKENROTH, Hillside Hotel, Wernersville, Pa.

POULTRY FARM for sale, ideal large hatcherymans or pedigreed breeders plant. House, 45 acres land on concrete road; modern. M. E. HODGKINSON, Smithtown, L. I., N. Y.

SARATOGA COUNTY, New York dairy and general farm. Schenectady with its various manufacturing enterprises within easy commuting distance. Outside work obtainable, recognized markets for all farm products. 130 acres: 77 tillage, balance pasture and woods. New 5 room bungalow type house, central heating, piped water, electricity, 52 ft. barn, concrete stable, 18 tie ups, other buildings. $5,500. Terms. Inquire FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE — Modern poultry farm, (5,000 chickens) including large maple grove and trout stream. MRS. MINNIE D. EHRHARDT, Newfoundland, Pa.

WANTED TO rent with option to buy, farm of 70 to 100 acres on U. S. highway. Must be plenty of water supply and electricity. ADVERTISER 9875, care Rural New-Yorker.

OLD ESTABLISHED profitable general store, annual business $40,000. Price for property including living quarters $6,000. Stock and equipment at inventory. ADVERTISER 9876, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRUCK GARDEN celery farm, 65 acres, 30 acres tillable, 5 acres muck, balance, woodlands, 10 rooms, modern fieldstone house, large summer cottage, large greenhouse, barn, chicken houses, garage, spring water, brook. Price $15,000. Terms, rental $900. Rockland County, 25 miles New York City. H. E. DOLES, 400 East 3rd St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Going business with building, living rooms, garage and stock in village, Orange County. Opportunity for other income. ADVERTISER 9882, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 103 acre farm, lovely old 11 room stone house, big barn, spring house; will sell with stock and machinery on place for $24,000, without $17,000. 13 miles to Philadelphia and 60 miles to New York. Located in Pennsylvania. Will take one-half down payment. ADVERTISER 9883, care Rural New-Yorker.

LONG ISLAND — Six acres sandy loam, excellent for chickens, berries, market garden. House, recently renovated, six rooms and bath, electricity; 65 miles New York City on Montauk Highway. A bargain at $3,500 or terms. HOWARD WALTON, 3129 Whitney Ave., Mt. Carmel, Conn.

WARWICK, ORANGE County, N. Y., 8 room bungalow, suitable 1 or 2 families. Located on a farm. Modern improvements; $3,900 with half acre. Easy terms. PAUL BOUGHTON, 280 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Good farm, preferably with retail milk route. ADVERTISER 9898, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—46 acres, New Jersey farm, 9 room house furnished, barn, chickenhouses, all in good condition; tractor, machinery; $2,200. ADVERTISER 9889, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Cheap farm, brook, 75 miles New York. 740 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 160 acre citrus and poultry farm, on four lakes; good highway; near schools, churches and market. 25 miles to Camp Blanding. MRS. W. A. RIPTON, Twin Lakes Farm, Mannville, Putman Co., Fla.

FOR SALE — Two farms, improved road, electricity, free gas. FRED DRAKE, Shinglehouse, Pa.

FOR SALE—215 acre Mohawk River Valley dairy farm; with stock, tools or without. Main highway, mile to village, milk station, high school. Running water in buildings, concrete stables, drinking cups. MRS. WILLIAM ROSE, Fultonville, N. Y.

CAPE COD poultry-vegetable farm with 350 hens. DUNAGAN, East Dennis, Mass.

WANTED TO buy or rent with privilege of buying, filling station, store or garage. Must be in good location and reasonable price. ADVERTISER 9904, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM NEAR Goshen, N. Y., 100 acres pasture and hay, 35 woodland with stream. Eight room house, bath also cellar. Running water in house and barn, electricity available. Barn holds 30 head. Two henhouses, two-car garage, horse and calf stalls. Farm fully equipped with cattle, horses, hay, machinery, tractor, etc. Will sell, price $10,000 cash or other terms. ADVERTISER 9911, care Rural New-Yorker.

150 ACRES, village edge, 7 room house, running water, electricity, dairy barn, other buildings; wood, timber, brook. $1,800, cash $1,000. Others. STARKWEATHER, Grand St., Oneonta, N. Y.

MODERN ORANGE County dairy farm, near Middletown. One of the best in the County. Rich soil, fine buildings, 2 houses, barns for 50 head, silos, plenty water. Fine herd of 40 cows, all machinery and tractor. Federal mortgage. Owner sick, sacrifice all $23,000; terms. "DOC" BENTON, Otisville, N. Y. Free list.

WANTED—Poultry place, buy, rent, share. Single, industrious, refined American. Details on request. Please describe fully. LARSSON, care Beckman, Ridgway, Penna.

Help Wanted

MEN WITH car for subscription work for The Rural New-Yorker. Steady job, good earnings, local territory. References. Write THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

WANTED—Single A-1 dry hand milker and cow man. Good wages to good worker. ADVERTISER 9901, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAN USE a good man who understands both machine and dry hand milking. ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Telephone 1591.

GIRL WANTED for general housework and cooking. Must be fond of children. Doctor's country home. Modern. Permanent. Year round. $30 per month, room and board. Christian. ADVERTISER 9867, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man capable of doing first class job with 15,000 capacity broiler plant. State experience, qualifications and salary expected. ADVERTISER 9868, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOWED DAIRY farmer wants housekeeper who is willing to help milk. P. KOENIG, Stamford, N. Y.

WANTED — Married or single man, no liquor, honest, ambitious, tractor and truck experience for general tractorized Long Island farm; references required. ADVERTISER 9871, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married dairy farmer. Must be A-1 milker and teamster. $50 and privileges. K. A. SHAUL, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED — Strong, healthy farm hand, understands plowing with tractors, handling horses, general truck and potato farm; steady job year round. $35 month, room, board. No drinker. BOX 27, Jericho, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly man who does not use tobacco or drink; to assist owner on small dairy and poultry farm. Good home and wages. Apply BOX 64, Cottekill, Ulster County, New York.

WANTED — Single man, experienced, dependable. General farm work. ADVERTISER 9878, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable good milker and dairy barn man, single or married, no children. Permanent position; modern living quarters. BOX 346, Litchfield, Conn.

WANTED — In home school for little children, woman, care for children, nights-mornings; mending. Small salary and home. GRAYLOCK SCHOOL, 1120 Constant Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.

BUTCHER SALESMAN for country slaughterhouse. Write full particulars, experience, reference, wages. ADVERTISER 9880, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE FARM hand, small dairy, good milker. Permanent, moderate wages. No liquor. CLARENCE SMITH, Route 1, Belmar, N. J.

COUPLE WANTED—Doctor's county home. Modern, permanent. Cooking, housework, care of children. General handy man, gardening. State age. Christian. Board, room, $60 per month. ADVERTISER 9867, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Men to cut cord wood by the cord; years' job. F. J. MARKERT, Wilcox, Pa.

POULTRYMAN WANTED, fully experienced, as working manager in New Jersey; 3,500 layers. Kindly give full particulars, references, and wages desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 9884, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED— New York R. N., interested in obstetrical or neurasthenic patients, also high school graduate interested in nursing; pocket money. Small sanitarium. Write fully. ADVERTISER 9885, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Woman, young or middleaged for housework. Write LOUIS ENDELSON, Belchertown. Mass.

RELIABLE WOMAN for housework, 5 in family, children in high school. $40 monthly. References. MRS. N. H. FYFFE, 15 So. Hillside Place, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED — Young man, good farm hand, good dry hand milker. $35 month, room, with raise. ADVERTISER 9888, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE to take charge of home near Charleston, South Carolina. Winter season commencing January 1. Wife must be good cook, man must drive car and help with housework. Transportation paid from New York. In reply state age, nationality, religion, experience, references. ADVERTISER 9891, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, YOUNG, white for general housework. Great Neck, L. I. $45 month, own room, board, bath. State age, references, etc. ADVERTISER 9892, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—White woman, experienced, reliable, 35 years or under; for cooking, housework. and laundry by machine. Separate bedroom. Two adults, three children; modern home. $50 per month. Give full particulars and references first letter. MRS. HARRY BATTIN, Jr., Loudonville, Albany County, N. Y.

WANTED — Steady, sober, No. 1 herdsman, farmer; good salary for right man. ADVERTISER 9894, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER WANTED with two acres of good cultivated land to spare; to raise a crop of medicinal plants. No previous experience necessary. Good income assured. Give details as to situation, exposure, and kind of land. ADVERTISER 9899, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL FOR housework; character references. $5 wk. Manlius, New York. ADVERTISER 9896, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Herdsman, single, thorough, reliable, experienced; qualified to take charge of a herd of 150 cows, mostly purebred Ayrshires. First class references required. ADVERTISER 9897, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, all around farmer. Must be good dry hand milker and teamster for commercial dairy. Good wages to right party. ADVERTISER 9902, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, GENERAL, no cooking; modern country home, 4 adults; own room. $25 start, references. NEWMAN, New Hackensack, N. Y.

WANTED — Well experienced farm hand, white, single, don't indulge; $30 per month, room and board. ADVERTISER 9905, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE — Middleaged preferred, woman cook, housekeeper, knowledge canning; man to work on premises, gardencr, knowledge dogs; Jersey residence, small family, good home; salary $60 per month to start. Write stating references, qualifications, etc. ADVERTISER 9908, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, competent, dependable woman for small family on farm. All conveniences, no washing. Good wages to right person. Must like country, children, animals, and have good health and cheerful disposition. Give full qualifications and references. ADVERTISER 9910, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man to work on dairy farm. State experience. Extra milker desired if possible. WALTER W. YETTER, R. D. 3, Newton, N. J.

EXPERIENCED MARRIED dairy farmer, take full farm, located Orange County. Permanent position for man who proves results. ADVERTISER 9913, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK-HOUSEWORKER, white North New Jersey, permanent. ADVERTISER 9914, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED, married couple around 50, cook, houseworker, gardener, driving automobile, handyman. State wages, nationality, religion, references; no liquor. MEADS FARM, Long Ridge Road, Stamford, Conn.

SINGLE OR married man as herdsman on large, modern dairy farm in North Central New Jersey. Only those with best of references and ability need apply. Opening in office for daughter. Good living conditions. Also in need of general dairy help. Please state qualifications, picture if possible. Write for appointment. O. JACKSON MEYER, Supt., Hills and Dales Farms, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED — Dry hand milker, sober and clean. Wages $30 monthly, and board. CLARENCE VARIAN, Peekskill, N. Y.

HELP WANTED — Educated Christian to assist with children's homework and mending in exchange for own room and board in Brooklyn. Maid employed. ADVERTISER 9922, care Rural New-Yorker.

TENANT FARMER wanted, German, with own stock and implements for good Catskill dairy farm. More information on detailed application. ADVERTISER 9915, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE YOUNG man, year round, for poultry, no experience necessary. Room, board and $20 month. In Ulster County. ADVERTISER 9917, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW, NEAR Montclair, N. J., desires settled woman, cooking, laundry by machine; good home; $20. Distant applicants don't write. ADVERTISER 9918, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED WOMAN wanted to assist in home. Light work; treated as one of the family. Modern country home, 11 miles from Brattleboro, Vt. GORDON TERRACE, Williamsville, Vt.

COUPLE ON poultry farm; wife to clean eggs, help with housework. $45 month, with cottage, eggs and chickens. ADVERTISER 9925, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED SOON, capable young woman to take full charge of home for one; for board and room. Good opportunity. Write ENA E. SMITH, General Delivery, Worcester, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER - COOK, country home, small family. State experience and salary. MRS. PAUL WEILL, Suffern, N. Y.

SINGLE MILKER, certified dairy, 15 cows; wages $45 and board. Write age, reference, experience, weight, height. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

MARRIED MAN, farm work, drive tractor. Maryland. $40 month, furnished cottage fuel, milk, etc. Reference. ADVERTISER 9933, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man able to milk dry hand and help with retail delivery of milk; also able to solicit. Clean, no smoker or drinker. $60 and living quarters. Commission on new customers. ADVERTISER 9931, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Clean, sober, young man for work on dairy farm. Must be good milker and preferably with knowledge of dairy work. State age, height, weight, experiencc. Wages $50 month, room and board. ADVERTISER 9934, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN or strong boy, good milker, on small Connecticut dairy farm. Good character, habits and working ability. Year round; no drifters. Give full description of self, snapshot and references. About $25 monthly to start, incrcase with proved ability. ADVERTISER 9935, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WOMAN DESIRES position in gentleman's home, good cook, drives, refined unencumbered. ADVERTISER 9870, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING POULTRY manager, single, 27 years experience production, eggs, chicks, broilers, turkeys and pheasants. Excellent executive ability. Expert with incubators. Wages depend upon responsibility. Excellent references. Please state particulars. ADVERTISER 9872, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED CHRISTIAN woman, 49, wants work; 25 years boarding house experience. Write KATHAREN HURD, P. O. Box 4025, Bridgeport, Conn.

YOUNG MAN wants work, country, farm experience. ADVERTISER 9879, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 54, alone, educated and mechanical, will manage farm, poultry, stock, garden, for a woman, or elderly persons, for home and allowance. ADVERTISER 9881, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, experienced with cattle or poultry, wishes farm job. RODNEY FISHER, 3 Union Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED FARMER with girl 11, desires employment. Gardener, caretaker, farm work; drive car; healthy. Good reference. Use no tobacco, liquor, profanity. Go anywhere. Only refined, Christian people need answer. CLARENCE McCONNELL, General Delivery, New Castle, Penna.

DEPENDABLE CARETAKER, college, American, middleaged; does not smoke or drink, drives car, milks. Connecticut preferred. $25 per month, board, room. Address ADVERTISER 9893, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, good character, intelligent, poultry, caretaker, housework experience; steady, good home, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 9895, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 25, good milker, clean, dependable; no bad habits. Experienced farm work. ADVERTISER 9903, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Single, 28, licensed driver, 12 years expericnce commercial and breeding poultry. Works without supervision. References. RICHARD KLEIN, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 32, thoroughly experienced, wants permanent connection and a good home. References. ADVERTISER 9906, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Middleaged refined American woman, all phases housekeeping, sewing; go anywhere, preferable South. ADVERTISER 9907, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, AGE 48, with boy 9, wants position on small farm; milker, drive and handy man. Good home preferred with some one who would appreciate careing for the boy. Wages a secondary issue. ADVERTISER 9909, care Rural New-Yorker.

GRADUATE REGISTERED nurse, desires position in small institution or private family. Experience includes mental training. ADVERTISER 9912, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FAMILY wish to work place for themselves. BOX 166, Catskill, N. Y.

EXPERT FARMER, all branches; formula processing pork, irresistable taste, aroma; gold mine; share basis. ADVERTISER 9916, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER WITH daughter, 19. Excellent cook, waitress, licensed driver. Can take complete charge. City or country. ADVERTISER 9919, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, age 50, desires position on small place, caretaker, practical experience, all around farmer; milk 3-4 cows. Poultryman, field and garden work. Sober and dependable. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York.

FARMER, POULTRYMAN, gardener, treeman, chauffeurs license; German, Protestant, single, 36, sober, reliable, references. ADVERTISER 9920, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY middleaged married man, job as caretaker, repairman; handy with tools. ADVERTISER 9921, care Rural New-Yorker.

CORNELL GRADUATE, middleaged, married, boy 11; smoking? booze? No! Can develop poultry, fruit for results. Experienced with all crops and livestock. Skillful repair work. Investigate if you need managerial ability. Reasonable. ADVERTISER 9923, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER, 50, boy 12, one place 20 years, no tobacco, liquor. Skilled, efficient with fruit, poultry, crops. Welcome responsibility. ADVERTISER 9924, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG PRINTER, experienced. Public contacts, ordering supplies. Trustworthy. ADVERTISER 9926, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, care house, grounds. Landscaping, painting, plain carpentry. Dependable. ADVERTISER 9927, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wishes position as herdsman or manager; capable, references. ADVERTISER 9936, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 640.

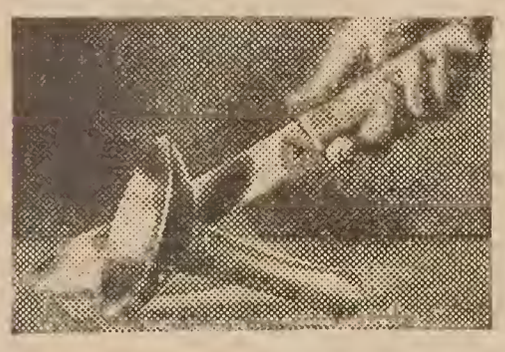
Meats cured with confidence are served with the sauce of pride

MAKE SURE that every pound of meat you cure will have the same delicious flavor. You do this when you use Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. It is a "one-operation" meat curing salt that gives *uniform* results.

For generations, correct grades of salt produced by International have been most dependable for every meat curing process. International processes and products are relied upon by a large proportion of leading commercial meat packers.

That same experience, the same research so valuable to industry, assure the dependability of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. Make certain that your winter supply of meat is safely cured with the least possible effort—ask for Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt by name.

● **FARM ANIMALS NEED SALT**
Make sure your livestock will winter well—by a proper feeding of salt. Write for a copy of the International book, "White Gold For The Farmer's Profit." It will tell you how salt can produce more profit for the money invested than anything else on the farm.



● **HELPFUL PREMIUMS**
You can get a fine, carbon steel butcher knife, a blued-steel bell scraper for removing hog bristles—or both—as premiums with Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. In each 10 lb. can is a coupon which entitles you to these fine tools at about half the usual retail price. Get them before your next butchering.

● **STERLING SEASONING**
For making delicious sausage, is also popular for poultry dressings, flavoring roasts, meat loaf and other foods. It is sold in 3 oz., 10 oz., and 7 lb. 8 oz. cans.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Inc.
Scranton, Pa.

● **FREE MEAT BOOK**
"The Farmers' Meat Book," with pictures and detailed directions for butchering hogs and curing meat, will be sent free on request. Order both books today.

INTERNATIONAL
SALT
"WHITE GOLD"
for the farmer's profit

New Jersey Farm Notes

The outstanding feature of the country's weather the past two weeks was the storm and cold wave in the midwest and northwest. New Jersey escaped the cold but had rains which put the soil in fine condition for next year's truck crops. Jersey farmers have finished field work for the year. The last of the root crops and lettuce and spinach were harvested early this month.

Hatching Season Extended

Until the last few years, the hatching season was limited to little more than three months for most plants—March, April and May. A survey of hatching in 1938, showed that about half the hatcheries operated between four and five months, a third hatching for more than six months and about four per cent hatching every month in the year.

Recently, however, the number hatching throughout the year has increased materially and an important factor in the rise has been the all-year production of broilers, nearly all of which are hatched commercially. This has resulted in a longer season of hatching operations, with a number of plants in the specialized broiler production areas hatching the year around.

Sussex County Holstein Tour

The New Jersey Holstein Association carried out a two-day tour of Sussex County last month. The schedule of stops on the first day included Tranquility Farms, basket lunch, Katzenstein farm near Andover and Roberts and Cortright farms near Montague. The second day included stops at the dairy Research Station at Beemerville, and Conway Jr. farm at Vernon for a picnic lunch provided by Sussex County Holstein Breeders, followed by a speaking program.

At each of the stops, the progress being made in developing high production through a constructive breeding program was pointed out. Holstein breeders had an opportunity to see some outstanding breeding farms being operated by both large and small breeders.

Dehorn Cattle

Farmers in Hunterdon County who have tried the merits of dehorning their cows are pleased with the results. It is reasonable to believe that hornless cows should produce a little better due to less scrapping and shoving and less udder injury to stable mates. The best way to combat the horn nuisance is by the use of caustic potash on the horn buttons of calves when they are two or three days of age.

Bees Needed on Every Farm

Every farm should have bees as a sideline, which will prove profitable in many ways. In addition to their honey which should be on every table, bees help to bring about the distribution of pollen of the flowers of fruit, vegetable, and many field crops. Fruit growers, who have placed bees near their orchards have noticed that bees cause increased yields of fruit, as well as a great improvement in the quality of the fruit. The bees are hard workers and they charge nothing for their services and the time is coming when no farm will be regarded as complete until it has a good supply of bees. A few hives of Italian bees will be worth their weight in gold on every farm.

Demonstrate Rye as Cover Crop

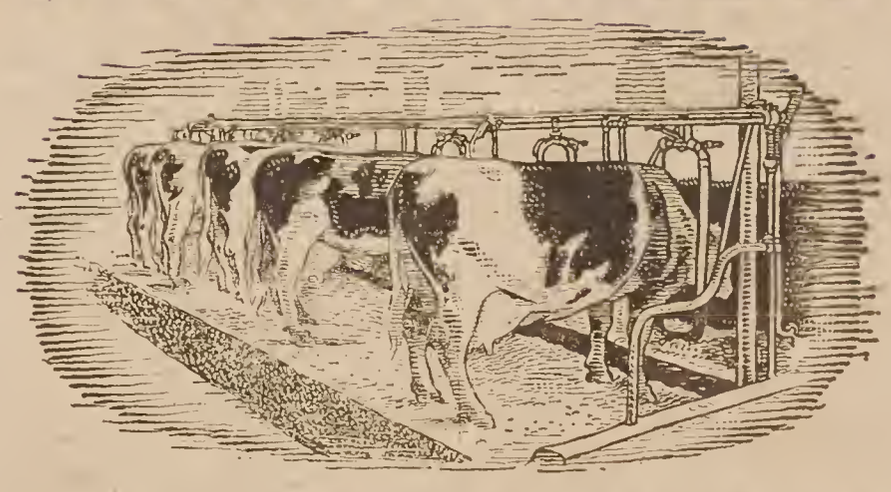
Rye grass as a cover crop is being demonstrated by the Agricultural Extension Service on two Warren County farms. Walter McDonough of Washington, and Smith Alner, Belvidere, are the two farmers who have planted small plots of this cover crop at their last cultivation of corn. Rye grass plowed under in the spring adds organic matter and prevents erosion during the winter and early spring.

Strawberry Mulches

Strawberry growers are urged to apply mulch to their strawberry fields as soon as the ground is firmly frozen. From two to three tons of material are needed per acre. Rye or wheat straw, shredded corn stalks, pine needles and other materials may be used as mulch, but Jersey growers have found salt hay to be one of the most satisfactory materials. Leaves used for mulch are not satisfactory because of their tendency to pack and smother the plants.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY



TO 3 OUT OF EVERY 5 COWS ON WINTER FEEDS

Yes, you cows deserve sympathy. For most of you the coming months before the new pasture season will be a gruelling fight to keep in the game of milk production. There will be frowns from your owner when the yield goes downward. It's a tragic fact that most of you will be offered liberal feedings of expensive grains . . . at a time when even these rich feeds only ADD to the strain on your bodily functions where breakdowns head in.

Digestion, Assimilation, Elimination

. . . these are the functions of dairy cows that make or break the milk check. Keep them in healthy vigor through the long winter months and the feeds you so carefully choose will "do their stuff." Health breaks and calving disorders will be rare indeed when Digestion, Assimilation and Elimination are running along like a well-oiled machine.

Here in a nutshell is the story behind the widespread use of Kow-Kare for cows on winter feed, or for those being prepared for freshening. Kow-Kare is a scientific blend of Iron, Iodine and Botanical Drugs long known to the medical profession for their Tonic, Stomachic, Carminative, Laxative, Diuretic, Alterative and Stimulative action. Their conditioning effect is all aimed at this three-function "bottle-neck" of the cow's productive capacity.

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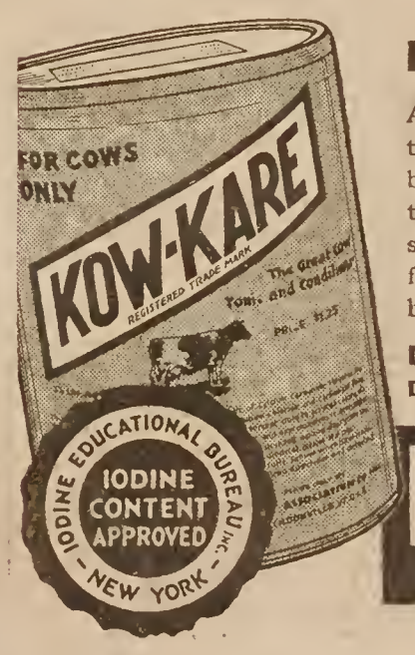

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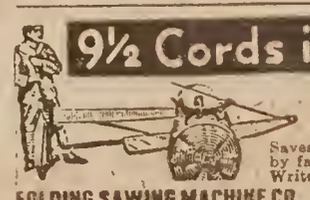

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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DEC 30 1940 U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Chenango County Farmstead in Full Snow Regalia

Christmas Trees—A $50,000,000 Crop

By Frank T. Murphey

GONE are the days when Dad used to spend hours back in the woods looking for a Christmas tree that would suit Mother and please the kids, too. Now, no more broken backs, frozen hands and feet, or more important, no more scraggly trees. Today millions of evergreens used as Christmas trees are harvested from nearby farms.

This change from a hunt to a harvest was inevitable. Hunting in the wild on a large scale for Grade "A" trees involved work over a wider and wider area with the cream getting scarcer and more expensive to locate.

The Musser Forest Company of Indiana, Penna. used this device for bundling their trees for shipment. This company sells more than 50,000 home grown trees a year.

On the farm condition of growth may be controlled, heavy yields of superlative trees produced on small areas, and production costs kept below those involved in collecting and transporting trees from the back woods.

Each planting season finds more and more land owners setting out evergreens for Christmas trees. Today plantations vary in size from a small backyard patch to several thousand acres under one ownership. It will not be too long before the farmers of this country will have planted enough areas in Christmas tree varieties to supply the nation's yearly needs. Around one million acres of cleared land will grow the required number if efficiently operated.

Christmas tree farming begins at the tree nursery. Here tree seed is planted and little seedlings produced. The farmer usually goes to the nursery for his planting stock. He finds it cheaper to buy his seedlings rather than attempt to develop them from seed. The evergreens he uses for field planting may have been grown from two to five years in the nursery and be anywhere from three inches to one and one-half feet in height.

The wise grower always starts at the market place to figure his Christmas tree plantation. He finds that although balsam fir is most commonly found at the retailer's stand, and is conceded by many to be the best tree, many people like spruce and pine. So he decides to diversify as greatly as his soil will permit. For all kinds he needs cleared land free of brush. Balsam and Douglas firs need a cool, moist site, while red, Scotch or Austrian pines will grow most anywhere. Spruce fits in well between the two extremes. The grower tries not to use too rich a soil, for here weeds and grass growth will be excessive and choke out his trees.

Seedling trees are, in most instances, planted during the Spring — April or May. Spacing will vary according to the desires of the grower and the size of trees to be developed. Usually the little trees will not be planted closer than four feet or more than six feet each way.

Christmas tree growers plant their trees in a number of different ways. Generally, the soil is not plowed or harrowed as it would be for the ordinary field crop. The grass and weeds on the surface, if not too heavy, tend to protect the seedlings from Winter damage. Some will simply slit the trees into the sod with a mattock or spade. Others will throw shallow furrows every four, five or six feet on the contour and plant the trees in this furrow.

During the course of growth which generally requires from seven (for pines) to fifteen (for spruces or firs), the trees need some little attention. First of all, they must be protected from fire at all times. Occasionally inroads of insects or disease must be checked. Beginning about the third or fourth year and continuing until harvest time, shearing of the young trees is considered good practice by most growers. This operation is carried on in late June and July and consists of pruning the trees to prevent irregular and unsymmetrical growth. Natural growth if untrained will often spoil fifty per cent of the trees for Christmas purposes.

Various systems of harvesting and marketing are employed by the growers. A favorite way in accessible plantations is to invite the public to choose their trees, paying a definite retail price directly to the grower. In this case the buyer may or may not transport the tree to his home.

Roadside stands are widely used for retailing. Usually 50 or 100 trees are kept on hand for sale, fresh trees being cut as needed.

Wholesaling must be resorted to by all large growers. Here the trees may be cut, bundled and transported to market either by the producer or the wholesaler. Because of the proximity to market, trucking is generally employed.

From the market place this annual harvest of 40,000,000 trees finds its way into the home where it brings joy to the hearts of both children and adults during the holiday season.

An eight-year-old Christmas tree planting of Scotch pine ready for harvest.

Heavy Soil Lightened

I once had to make a blue clay backyard into a garden. The clay was about the same grade as used locally for tile and brick making. It came up in great chunks that would have baked hard in a day or two during Summer weather unless promptly fined. But I mastered it!

The acres of which it was a part had been impoverished of their humus by years of soil robbing with grain and hay, and my area had been further injured by the spreading of an even heavier clay subsoil from the cellar and wall excavations for the house and the builder's debris dumped upon it. Crops left by the owner were not worth gathering. Yet while I rented it the 50x75 area produced all the strawberries and vegetables, except potatoes and the "big growing" crops such as winter squash, that my family of four (often with guests) needed, besides abundance to give away. That success should arouse the hopes of anybody saddled with a similar soil.

The first work, done in November two or three weeks before Winter set in, consisted of spreading leaves, worthless cabbage, tomato vines and even corn stalks from my own and a neighbor's garden on the area, and sod skinned two or three inches deep from the back lane. Then three two-horse loads of partially rotted stable manure were spread on top of this debris. These various materials were to add vegetable matter and to improve the texture and water-holding capacity of the soil. Before Winter set in the area was plowed about five inches deep, all the so-called soil layer would allow. The furrow slices were left just as the plow turned them up so that frost might break up the clods.

During the Winter I scattered sifted coal ashes on the snow when the air was still. The clinkers were used to make a driveway. Coal ashes have no fertilizing value but they help to improve the physical texture of heavy soils and to hold water. Sand will do the former but is often too costly to buy and rather heavy to handle. The ashes must be disposed of anyway, so what better way than this? In Spring when the excess moisture had disappeared I applied about 100 pounds of hydrated (agricultural) lime to the area. (It would have been better to use three or four times this quantity, one pound to 10 square feet). The lime was put in with the garden rake. Lime in any form helps to break up clods, and so do hardwood ashes. Both make the lumps crumbly.

All through the growing season I buried the weeds, stems, leaves, garbage and other vegetable waste in a convenient trench at the end of the garden so they would quickly decay and be handy to return to the cultivated area. After midsummer I gave a liberal seeding of such miscellaneous seed as I happened to have, buckwheat, turnip, kale, hairy vetch and other odds and ends taht would make more or less growth before Winter set in. During Summer I used several barrels of poultry manure and about 100 pounds of quickly available general fertilizer as surface dressings. In some parts of the garden these were applied broadcast, in others in drills prior to seeding and in still others beside the growing plants.

Even the most obdurate clay, when so treated will become friable; in fact, almost a light soil, retentive of moisture even in dry seasons and rich in plant food, especially humus, upon which so much depends for success in crop production. Possibly the applications of ashes should be discontinued after three or four years, and not resumed for two or three more. Also, though light dressings of lime may be given for two or three years, heavy ones should not be given oftener than once in five to seven.

It is hardly likely that the soil content of vegetable matter will become too great, even under this lavish treatment, before the fifth or sixth year. Indications of too great richness are rank, dark green growth of plants.

M. G. KAINS.

"And a little Child shall lead them."

The furrow method of preparing fields for Christmas tree planting is popular.

Farm Taxes in New York State

Farm taxes have doubled in some sections of New York in the past ten years. They may have tripled in some places. There is, of course, a wide diversity of rates and a great variation as to increases in the various towns and counties. The very serious significance of the mounting tax burden is seen in the fact that, on an average in the state as a whole, farm tax rates are almost triple what they were in 1910.

No temporary "emergency" spending can account for this long, steady increase in local taxation. It has had no direct relation to federal expenditures for, as a matter of fact, local indebtedness and local taxation in this state increased right along through those years when the economic conditions and national income enabled the federal government to reduce the national debt. In the past few years huge federal expenditures have been poured back in state, county, town and municipal aid and might have logically had the effect of holding down or actually reducing local expenditures but, on the contrary and in general, local governing units enlarged upon and increased their spending and their tax levies. Today, with huge federal expenditures necessary for national defense and greater indirect taxation unavoidable, local taxation continues its long upward swing, continues to pile burden upon burden and is approaching actual confiscation in an increasing proportion of farms and other realty throughout this state.

The gentlemen farmers with ample independent incomes from other sources, the relatively few very prosperous "dirt" farmers and the few who can profitably "farm" a government subsidy, together form a group which has only a very academic interest in and no anxiety at all concerning farm taxes. But this increasing taxation is disheartening and discouraging to the great majority of the farm and home owners in this state.

Twenty-five to thirty years ago, most of the dairy farmers were driving up to the butter factory, the cheese factory or the milk station every morning. Meeting and talking with thousands of them over a considerable area. I found that a sizable jump in taxes in this or that town would mean that many farm houses and barns must go unpainted another year or two; that many badly needed new roofs would not be put on and that less new fencing and new machinery would be bought that year. A dozen to 15 years ago, the United States Chamber of Commerce was giving considerable attention to direct tax problems. Small city chambers of commerce were genuinely concerned over the effect of the then increasing taxation in their rural trade areas. In dealing with realty mortgages four years over a nine-county area, I became personally convinced that local public improvements are a real community asset when they may be had within a reasonable tax cost but that over-expansion and excessive taxation have the direct and immediate effect of discouraging and preventing private property improvement and of actually depreciating property values.

Comprehensive, non - partisan tax surveys indicate that public spending, without regard to the necessity for it and regardless of its effect upon the taxpayers, has become an established habit and practice throughout this state to a greater extent than in any other state in the Union.

The Citizens Bureau of Governmental Research is authority for the statement that it costs about twice as much per capita of population to run this state and its local governing units than the average cost in the other 47 states. The adjoining states of Ohio and Pennsylvania have similar modern public facilities and services throughout their state and local governing units and they are operated at a per capita of population cost of $65 and of $64, respectively. But it costs $121 per capita to run the state, county, town, school district and municipal affairs in New York State. As this is the most populous state, it would naturally have the biggest total expenditures but that doesn't explain why we need have such stupendous local expenses that it costs twice as much per capita as it does in the rest of the country. The Citizens Bureau points out that it will take a cut of $700,000,000 in our state, county and other expenditures to put local government in this state back down to the cost per-inhabitant basis of the other 47 states. Washington never has and doesn't now control our local tax expenditures. Neither is New York City responsible for the fact that it may cost twice or three times as much to run one of our rural towns or counties as it costs to run a similar town or county in Ohio or Pennsylvania.

Unfortunately, our tax structure of some 13,000 separate taxing units with its overlapping of state aid from state funds and of local property taxes presents, collectively, a very complicated and confusing situation. About 60 per cent of the state budget funds are turned back to local governing units in the form of state aid. The local property tax includes a small and relatively nominal direct state tax just big enough to create confusion and misunderstanding in the taxpayer's mind. Actually, local government spends substantially all the direct tax income plus 60 per cent of the state budget funds plus some federal aid funds. Public spending seems to have become a disease throughout most of the state. There seems no other way to account for local expenditures of twice as much per capita as is the average in the other states.

Here is a town with excellent schools, highways and other facilities. It has considerable exempt property but the property taxes are consistently reasonable year after year. Other towns in the same county have 50 per cent to double the tax rates. One just seems to be afflicted with maximum costs for everything. In another, school capital outlay is likely to be the heavy tax factor for some years. A third has an exceptionally efficient highway department but other high costs. Another has splendid school facilities at generally low cost and a general situation making reasonable taxes possible. However, it seems to be a long established practice to buy all trucks, machinery and supplies from favored high bidders, to have abnormally high depreciation and maintenance on all equipment and to have administrative and supervision costs at maximum. Needless to say, taxpayers are supporting a political machine. In three other towns, the people are paying a high price for the privilege of keeping the identity of their towns. Each has so small a population and so small a valuation that highway machinery investment and depreciation and other essential expenses make for a heavy tax rate even under the best possible management. The only remedy is reduction of overhead by consolidation with each other or other adjoining towns.

It is undoubtedly possible to take any point in the state and find a wide variation of taxes and a variety of reasons for high rates although they might not follow the pattern of those towns just referred to here. County government costs vary greatly. High costs are of themselves no indication that a particular county is giving any more or any better public service or benefit to its citizens than some other counties may be giving at much lower costs.

The taxes that hit farmers and home owners most directly and hit the most staggering blows are the direct taxes levied on real estate. These are the taxes that have gone up and up for 30 years in this state. No one sponsors radio and other publicity campaigns for their reduction. There are no lobbies or organized pressure groups meeting with school, town and county boards to demand sensible economy in the expenditures for which farm taxes are levied. And there is another angle. Unfortunately too, little attention and appreciation is given to those local officials who do do a good job getting a dollar's worth of beneficial public facilities and service for every dollar of tax money. Yet, these things are more directly and more vitally important to more people than increases or decreases in excess profit taxes and income taxes or many other things that seem to get a great deal of attention and discussion.

The state legislature's control of state aid is a factor but, fundamentally, the school board, the town board and the county board of supervisors are responsible for and determine whether the farmer pays reasonable or excessive taxes. If one of these boards is doing a particularly good job, it is entitled to credit and praise. If one or two or all three of these boards are making unnecessary and wasteful expenditures, it will certainly be more effective to find out who is responsible and do something about it than it than it will be to waste energy in just yelling and worrying about high taxes.

As a matter of common sense, there is a limit to the tax burden that real estate can bear and, beyond that, taxation becomes actual confiscation. Now and for years to come, the citizens of this state must bear a heavy part of the nation's essential defense program and do it through the avenue of indirect taxation. It is high time to take stock of our local affairs right here in this state and to eliminate unnecessary and wasteful drains in local taxation. With our own state, county, town, school district and municipal expenses twice as much per capita as it costs to run these facilities and services in the other states, there certainly is ample opportunity and great need for drastic reduction in local expenditures throughout the state. Only extravagance and waste can account for local governmental costs double the per capita costs in the other states.

The upward swing of property taxation can be stopped and drastic reduction of excessive taxation will be effected when the people are aroused and demand the elimination of unnecessary and wasteful expenditures.

W. Franklin Moore

New York

Twelve year old Edward Pelczar is justly proud of his grandfather's Black and Whites, shown here in pasture on the Pelczar farm in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Photo—Alice Fish, Hempstead, L. I.

Sheep at "Dawn Hill," Oliver Williams' farm in Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 659.

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LOOK — Nice, clean, new black walnut kernels, 2 lbs. $1.25; 5 lbs. $2.50. Pecan kernels, 2 lbs. $1.40; 5 lbs. $2.75. All insured and prepaid. BLACK WALNUT CO., Strasburg, Virginia.

BUCKWHEAT FLAVORED extracted honey, 60 lbs. $3. WALTER A. WOODS, Naples, New York.

CHOICE CLOVER honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. 90c; buckwheat $1.40 and 80c postpaid; 60 clover $4.80; buckwheat $3.90 here, liquid. HARRY T. GABLE, Romulus, N. Y.

GENUINE VERMONT clover honey, 5 lbs. (liquid) $1.10; 2 pails $2; 5 lbs. creamed $1.25; 5 lbs. chunk (liquid and comb) $1.25. Postpaid into third zone. Merry Christmas, Happy New Year. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

PECANS — Extra large Stuarts, new crop from the South: 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.30; Schleys, 5 lbs., $2.25; 10 lbs., $4.30; shelled, 2 lbs., $1.40; salted, $1.50. Delivered 4th zone; guaranteed unconditionally. J. TRUS Hayes, Grower, Box 45-R, Merchantville, New Jersey.

NEW CROP, fancy, hand-picked Jumbo peanuts, 10 lbs. $1.25 postpaid. $1 expressed. J. R. COGSDALE, Courtland, Va.

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FLORIDA TREE ripened oranges, grapefruit or tangerenes, 75cts. a bushel. SUNSET CITRUS GROVE, Box 13, Lake Como, Fla.

OLD-FASHIONED farm sausage made lean with ham and loins. Three pounds $1 postpaid. CLARENCE HALSTEAD Wellsburg, N. Y.

HONEY, NEW crop, white clover, 60 lb. can, $4.25; two $8. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, white, 60 lbs. $4.50; 120 lbs. $8.75. Choice white, $4.25; $8. Two cases. $15. Complete list on request. LAVERN DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

OLD-FASHIONED butternut meats, 85c per lb.; 2 lbs. $1.60; 5 lbs. $3.75. Delivered P. P. GLEN-DALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

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A Statement by Mr. Wright —Comment by The R. N.-Y.

So many fantastic stories are circulated about me in this milk shed that I have long since given up trying to keep track of them or even make denials. Only when such stories appear to gain credence in Union circles or are aired in some reputable publication, do I take the time to deny or explain. If I did otherwise, I would be spending all of my time shooting at a lot of hot air balloons. I have assumed that my friends would relegate such stories to their proper place. As my friends I count all farmers except those very few who get extra butterfat for knifing me. As for these, it has always seemed of little use to deny and explain to one's hired enemies.

Of the charges which are made against me in the November 30 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER—and I consider that they are charges—some are direct, permitting of a categorical answer; others, by inference, require explanation.

I will first answer the direct charges:

I was never "active with the so-called left wing of the C.I.O."

I never was "an official of an I.W.W. branch in the Mid-West."

I never "worked for the National Maritime Union on the Pacific Coast."

Nor did I ever state that I had.

Regarding the charges by inference:

At the General Organization Committee meeting on November 8 an anti-communist resolution was introduced. It was discussed in the regular way. After noting the discussion carefully, I told the committee that in my opinion the resolution did not originate with the committee; that it was introduced not to help the Union but to destroy it; that it was contrary to the acts of the General Convention and to the constitutional prohibition against political activity. On these grounds I ruled the resolution out of order. The D.F.U. is a milk organization. A fox hound that leaves the trail for a rabbit track is no good.

At the end of the meeting I remarked that adoption of such resolutions would wreck the Union and that the wrecking operation was bought and paid for. Three days later, on mature reflection, the committee exonerated me of all charges and rescinded all of its acts of November 8. I understand that one of the Committee (Sam Schou) denies that he signed such exoneration. He agreed by telephone in the presence of witnesses to sign such statement and consented to its release to the newspapers over his name. He told a Union audience at Pulaski, N. Y., that same evening, November 11, that everything was settled satisfactorily.

The reference to the current Union election boils down to this: If the General Organization Committee is defeated, reds and left wingers control the Union. If the Committee is reelected, it is in effect defeat for me. Following our settlement of November 11, I informed the Committee without their asking me, that I would do nothing further to harm their chances of reelection. I reminded them, that as a group, or as individuals, they had incurred the ill will of some members of the Union and I advised them to go out and make their peace with the membership.

I have not heard of this being done, and as a consequence, the election may be affected in one way or another. I do not know of any so-called left wingers or reds in this Union. If any of the Committee are not reelected, the result cannot be laid to non-existent reds, or to me.

I deny that I have been indiscreet in any of my affiliations. By careful planning and a lot of work the D.F.U. has now a long list of friendly trade unions; the New York City administration is friendly; the organized consumer groups in New York City are friendly; and even some government agricultural officials in Washington and Albany are coming to realize that dairy farmers are being robbed. All that farmers are asking is justice. With a good strong Union, a little patience and intelligence, together with the help of good friends, the farmers will get justice. Farmers will get no justice if they do any necking with the milk dealers.

Soon after the Union started, I began looking for allies. I looked over the consumer groups and particularly the Milk Consumers Protective Committee. I found its representatives to be honest, sincere people searching for a permanent solution of the consumers' milk problem. They have supported the Union and its activities even when they knew that it meant an increase in the price of bottled milk to their people. They helped us in every way they could. Many of their people have attended and spoken at our meetings and they have assisted in creating a better understanding between the consumers and producers, which in the long run will be of benefit to all.

About a year ago Congressman Martin Dies branded certain consumer groups as communist "front" organizations on the basis of an "investigation" made by J. B. Matthews, who had a personal quarrel with certain consumer interests. Dies alone, the record will show, without knowledge or consent of the rest of his committee, received Matthews' report and rushed it into print, smearing those organizations whose only offense had been to oppose the milk trust in the interests of consumers and producers. Now I am asked, on the strength of a report not considered by the Dies Committee itself, to slap in the face the very organizations attempting to help us. My answer is no.

It appears that the Communist Party has circulated literature praising the D. F. U. and that its daily paper has carried news of Union activities. The approval of the Communist Party was not solicited by the Union so far as I know and we were never asked if such approval would be welcomed. I see no reason why we should be singled out to go out of our way to attack the Communist Party.

The Union and myself have been accused of not condemning the Communist Party. Such accusation is true. We have not praised the Democratic or Republican parties either. The D.F.U. is not a political sounding board, for would-be milk politicians. It has but one purpose, the advancement of its members' interest in milk. The Union policy is now, and always will be, I hope, to get a better price for the farmer's milk. In carrying out that policy we have our hands full. We haven't time to meddle in the affairs of the political units existent in this country.

When the 1939 milk strike was about to start I appealed to some well-known "friends of the farmers" for help. I got no answer. The Delaware County Unit of the Dairy Farmers' Union was more practical. It appealed to the trade unions in New York City. The officials of those unions called me and asked if their help would be welcome. I said yes. The strike got started. The Union had less than $30 in the treasury. Broadcasting cost $35 a day and we had three days' credit. The trade unions donated some $1,800 to the D.F.U. in a couple of days. The day by day cost of the strike was about $400. Without the moral and financial support of organized labor, the strike would have been lost. Now I am asked to slap some of these unions in the face. I will not.

Dairy Farmers' Union membership is open only to dairy farmers. No dairy farmer, regardless of race, color, religion or shade of political opinion, can be excluded from membership. The Union, as I have said, is not a political organization and it is not interested in the complex social problems of our day except as they affect the price of milk.

While the Union has improved the farm price of milk and brought new hope to all farmers, it is nevertheless still in an organizational state. It has only one-third of the New York approved producers as members, and the opposition is well financed and ruthless. To get real results the Union must have upwards of 40,000 members. With that many members in one organization, farmers will have a voice in setting the price and terms of sale of their milk. Farmers will then be on their way to securing cost of production and security for their homes and families.

The continued success of the Union depends upon the single-mindedness with which it sticks to its principles and objectives. If the farmers allow themselves to be stampeded into a "red hunt" all they will find at the end of the trail is dollar milk.

In our November 30 issue we printed some charges that were being publicly made and suggested that Mr. Archie Wright make a complete explanation of such reports. We offered the use of our columns for this purpose. We believed that such a full explanation of the charges, together with a complete disavowal and the repudiation of any connection with Communistic influences, would be helpful to Mr. Wright, the Dairy Farmers' Union, and to the dairy industry.

Mr. Wright's statement, received on December 11 and published here in full, is not as complete or candid as we could wish. We can see how he might be tempted to accept help in a time of need and hesitate later to strike the hand that helped him. While he might not wish to do so without personally sympathizing with or accepting communistic principles, we still feel that the disavowal and repudiation of communistic methods and help would be a source of strength to his organization.

Dairymen in the D.F.U., dairymen outside of it, and others have been concerned about these charges of Communism. The subject is now out in the open. Farmers will want to consider the circumstances, the charges and the statement in reply on their merits. We feel sure that future events will clear up any doubts or uncertainties of the present.

A typical New Hampshire farm home, Mrs. F. Pearson, Hancock, N. H. The author of Countryman's Journal planted the maple tree in center, in front of milkhouse, in 1911 when he was 10 years old.

Injury to Western Fruit Trees and Nursery Stock

Reports from west of the Mississippi River and north from the middle of Kansas indicate severe Winter losses of fruit trees and nursery stock and tender plant life generally as a result of the extreme drop in temperature in early November. First reports, which may or may not be exaggerated, give total loss of all fruit trees in the region, except for some hardy plums. H. B. T.

Our Cover Page

The farm home shown on this week's cover page is the H. C. Spurr homestead in Chenango County, New York, just over the Otsego County line outside of South Edmeston.

Four Useful Garden Books

The Vegetable Garden, By E. I. Farrington, 139 pages.

The Lawn, By Charles W. Parker, 118 pages.

Rock Gardens, By James H. Bissland and others, 128 pages.

The Gardener's Almanac, By E. I. Farrington, 141 pages.

These attractive books give in condensed form a large amount of useful garden information. Published by Hall, Cushman & Flint. Price $1. For Sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York City. (N. Y. City Sales, add 2% Sales Tax)

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

Mrs. Parson is off in the South visiting friends and relations. She went down with the Parson when he went to spend Sunday at Hampton Institute. He never enjoyed a Sunday more than one there, and those 1,200 colored boys and girls could sing. At the evening service they sang spirituals and the Parson had never heard anything more fine. From down there the Parson went up in New York State, about 25 miles out of Albany, at Sharon Springs, and the second day he spoke in Cobleskill. They are fine public spirited people round there and he went and talked at a mission with a Reverend Jaudry who certainly is a country minister after the Parson's own heart. He is doing just the best kind of work and in just the right way. What a nest of Rural New-Yorker readers there are around that section. And they all turned out to the men's club supper. The hop industry seemed to be coming back quite a bit up in that section. However as soon as a warm spell of weather comes the old blue mold comes back and the vines, hops and all, are torn off the poles and burned up. One valley was filled with the smoke from the burning.

The Parson's family is getting smaller and smaller and he has been alone all day in the house. Sister is librarian up at the high school; Closson, married, lives six miles away; Charles has entered the Boston Conservatory of Music and Lilly, one of the two girls that have lived with us for seven years has a job in a hair dressing parlor and her sister is in school of course. So the Parson took dinner up with Shelley and wife, in the house on the hill in the grove. You will remember you saw a picture of it. His wife is a fine cook and a great helpmate in his music work. It was fish for today and the Parson does love all kinds of fish.

The fireplace has been going all day and I put a kettle on the crane—a block, cast iron, three-legged one, and boiled up a lot of potatoes so as to have some to warm up and for a salad. I also put on a big pail full of little potatoes for the pigs. Then I went over in the field and got a couple of cabbages and put them on to boil with a piece of bacon, so there will be something for them when they come for supper. By the way that is the last of the bacon of last year's pigs. Hasn't it lasted well? We plan to butcher a 250 pounder tomorrow or next day and we have another just as big to kill a little later. Sister has just come in with corned beef she got uptown and so I have taken out the cabbage for a while and then some cabbage and some potatoes will go back so as to get the flavor.

The better of the two cows seem to be lame in a forward foot. It has been so for a long time—several months. The veterinarian doesn't seem to know what to do. He thinks it is a stone bruise in the hoof somewhere. It doesn't seem to get better or worse. She limps badly but gets around. She was worth $100 in the Spring. Closson's wife is a great canner and as we have the stuff to can, here on the farm, we have had a good time at it. The other day we put up 58 quarts of applesauce. We have an apple paring machine which is a great help. Every farm should have one. We have made a big crock of sauerkraut. Many tomatoes and much tomato juice is up and the next will be pasteurized apple juice put up in bottles with a capper and after that, the last thing will be carrots.

The Parson is planning giving up a good deal of his parish work on the first of January. He will take the pension for which the diocese has paid the premium for many years. He will supply here and there, especially down to his old and beloved country church in the woods where he has been for 30 years. He will just have to go around to the schoolhouses, too. He has so much speaking to do and he admits he enjoys going around talking. Besides so many local places he has engagements in Geneva, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and in Cincinnati, Ohio. He has spoken in three Congregational Churches this week. Dean Rockwell Potter of Hartford Seminary introduced him the other day as one "who looked like an Episcopalian but never acted like one."

The Parson has a line now that he dopes out on the stone walls of New England and that leads up to the stones in the cemeteries and that leads to the epitaphs. Here is one the Parson picked up somewhere. A maiden lady (you know we have a new name for maiden ladies—'Liberty Belles') lived many years in a quiet town and on her passing it seemed best that she have a suitable epitaph. Who would compose one? Why here is a journalist in town — just the one. He reluctantly consented to do what he could. Now it happened that he was a sports editor — especially for the baseball section. So finally when the stone was set up, all rushed to read what was written theron—

"Here lies the body of Miss Mary Jones,
For whom death had no terrors,
She lived a full and quiet life,
No hits, no runs, no errors."

Pennsylvania Farm News

A "horse and mule" program was held at the Lampeter School Building, Lancaster County, December 2, under the direction of W. B. Rentschler, agricultural supervisor of the school. Several talks and motion pictures in color featured the program. Included in the pictures were 20 head of mules hitched to a Conestoga wagon and driven with a single line around the Lampeter school grounds which spotlighted the opening day of the West Lampeter Community Fair in September.

A number of Lancaster County men attended the 1940 International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. Among them were H. Landis Shenk, Lancaster, R. D. 6; Christ H. Kendig, Millersville; Furry H. Frey, Lancaster, R. D. 4; and John Mengis, master farmer of Adams County.

There are indications of an impending shortage of desirable grades of Pennsylvania filler tobacco, according to reports received at the meeting of the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers' Association December 3. The outlook for cigar leaf should be further improved next year not only because consumption of cigars continues to increase but also because the stocks situation during the coming months should place the crop in a definitely favorable light. While some of the late cuttings have been slow to cure, growers reported stripping of the 1940 crop was under way in many sections of Lancaster County.

An eastern end farmer reported at the meeting that his first stripping averaged one and one-fourth pounds of wrappers to the lath, while a neighbor reported two pounds. One plot at the Lancaster County Experiment station consisting of 21 lath stripped out 43 pounds of tobacco on December 2. The fact that there were leaves still green in crops harvested as early as the first week in September was due to cutting the tobacco before maturity, Dr. O. E. Street, station director, reported at the meeting. A week in the field is worth a month in the shed, he added. A recent warning by Lancaster County Agent F. S. Bucher against stripping a crop before cured was recalled at the session.

Choice samples of the present crop will be exhibited at the Lancaster County tobacco show to be held on January 17. Arrangements were placed in the hands of John M. Kreider, Willow Street; Herman C. Reinhold, East Petersburg, and Harry Shreiner, of Parkesburg. All entries will be taken to Harrisburg for display at the Pennsylvania State Farm Show which will open the following week.

Cigar types entering into more or less competition with Lancaster County tobacco suffered from unfavorable growing season this year. The Ohio crop grew "very dry" and will average 100 pounds less per acre than last year. A wind and rain storm with a lot of rust following damaged the Wisconsin crop. The Connecticut crop of broad leaf suffered a 20 per cent loss due to hail during the growing season and a frost on August 25. F. Y. O.

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Rapid expansion of the world's largest tree servicing organization is creating openings for permanent positions and opportunities for advancement on merit to men who qualify. Selections now being made. Only sturdy, clean-cut Americans, not afraid of strenuous work need apply. Must be single, between 18 and 26 years of age, free to travel, with good practical education. Must furnish references and pass a rigid physical examination. Write for qualification blank to serve in place of personal interview. Davey Tree Expert Company, 135 City Bank Building, Kent, Ohio.

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Successful Farm Cooperation

THREE years ago, dairy farmers in the vicinity of Lowville, Lewis County, New York, formed their own cooperative, bought a creamery and started business. The Lowville Producers' Dairy Cooperative, Inc. had hard going at first, what with mortgages, equipment purchases and price difficulties with dealers.

Success has finally crowned their efforts and the cooperative's latest financial report gives ample evidence of stability and permanence. 46,373,429 pounds of members' milk were sold by the association for the year October, 1939 to September, 1940, as against 38,616,429 pounds sold in the previous year. For this milk farmers were paid $854,325.98. The average monthly price figured at $1.84. High month for production was June when 5,839,118 pounds of milk were handled through the plant. Low month was November, 1939, with 2,417,823 pounds.

On the basis of 3.5 per cent milk, Lowville received an average price of $1.926. The Administrator's average uniform price for the same period was $1.87. In addition to this premium, the cooperative made a net profit for members of $50,054.98. Its total accumulated surplus is now $85,000.

The annual report, prepared by G. W. Hedlund of Cornell, reveals interesting information on the tolls placed on the cooperative by the Federal Order. In round figures, gross receipts for milk were $1,245,000, or $2.69 a cwt. Cooperative and diversion payments received from the Federal pool amounted to $29,124.96. On the other hand, the cooperative paid $304,500 into the pool and $5,943 to the Market Administrator for expense. Balancing these items against one another, the report discloses that the cooperative paid 60 cents a cwt. into the pool which would have otherwise been received by members.

Expenses were $63,876.17 or 14 cents a cwt. Profit represented 11 cents a cwt. The two largest items of expense were labor, $11,970, and brokerage, $11,573.32.

Lewis County has every reason to be proud of the record of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative. These men set out to do a job and despite every possible handicap, they have, in three short years, blazed the trail for a successful statewide cooperative movement.

There are many other local cooperatives that are proving equally successful. At Fly Creek, N. Y., farmers recently burned a $40,000 mortgage and now own their plant free and clear. There is a recent report from the Lisle Producers Cooperative, Inc., in Broome County. Started by a small group in 1938, who built and equipped a modern receiving plant at a cost of $45,000, this association now announces that even while regularly paying its members at least 5 cents above the Order price, sufficient moneys were accumulated so as to pay off the plant's entire obligation on December 4, 1940. Two hundred producers are now drawing their milk to Lisle.

There is an equally good opportunity for Jefferson County dairymen who live in the Philadelphia area. Built some years ago, this plant is located in one of the best milk producing sections in Northern New York. There is always a good market, and for that reason dealers and their stooges have deliberately set one group against another so that, with the producers kept apart, the milk could be bought at bargain prices. Two years ago, the cooperative went into a bankruptcy reorganization proceeding. The plant has been operated meanwhile but on only a fraction of the available volume. Farmers are coming to realize that it were better if they resumed control of the plant, all of them working together, instead of being split into factions. The possibilities for Philadelphia are excellent. Dealers know it and are frantically bidding for the output and if possible, control of the plant. With the examples of other successful dairy cooperation, it is hoped that these Jefferson County farmers will continue along the lines recently laid down, work together, own and operate their own creamery, and negotiate with dealers at arms' length, not in partnership.

Purebreds and Progress

A Purebred Dairy Cattle Association has been recently formed, composed of The Ayrshire Breeders' Association, The American Guernsey Cattle Club, The American Jersey Cattle Club, The Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, and The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. These organizations by working cooperatively along certain mutually desirable lines can and should accomplish great good for future economic dairy cattle production.

Their objectives, as recently outlined by President Ira Payne, include — 1. Exchange of information; 2. Not to indulge in negative statements or use destructive criticism by the various purebred organizations one against the other; 3. To work for stronger cooperation of the individual breeders in each of the dairy breeds; 4. To cooperate more closely in educational and breed and dairy exhibits at various fairs, shows and meetings; and 5. To work out some plan for suitable and proper advertising.

With such worthy objectives this organization should be of real benefit to breeders of dairy cattle. As stated by Mr. Payne in a recent address:

"Perhaps the worst thing our breeders and purebred registry associations can be accused of is a poor job of selling, for we have irrefutable evidence of the superiority of the purebred in the fact that, while the average butterfat production of all purebred dairy animals of all breeds is rapidly approaching the 400-pound mark as calculated from unselected herd tests by the major breed registry associations, the average of run-of-the-farm cows is below 200 pounds, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Of course, we admit that many grade cows have creditable individual records and a number of high-producing grade herds can be pointed to as proof that some good grades with good feed and care are capable of milkpail performance on a par with purebreds. "Good grades," however, are usually close-up descendants of purebred ancestors. Often, they have lost their purebred identity through failure of someone to register one or more immediate branches of their family trees. The modern, profitable dairy cow, whether registered or grade, owes her high producing ability to purebred ancestors."

LATEST information just received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome shows that the total production of wheat in European countries, not including Russia but including those territories recently incorporated within Russia, amounts to 1,425 million bushels, which is 275 million bushels, 16 per cent less than in 1939. To offset this, the production of other cereals has been generally better in sections where wheat yields have been low, and the potato crop is reported to be very abundant in several countries where potatoes play an important part. It appears that if there is not sufficient of these crops to feed Europe this Winter the fault does not lie with any great shortage in production.

AT this season there are inquiries as to the desirability of letting pullets run with yearling hens in the laying house. As a rule this is a poor plan. It depends on the disposition of the individuals, but in most flocks there are some hens that are so "bossy" that they make life troublesome for the others.

In one flock under our observation there was one R. I. Red with the disposition of a dictator. She would wait until most of the others had gone to roost, then go up and drive them off, going from one perch to another. It would doubtless have been economic to turn her into fricassee, but she was an unusual layer, so was permitted, literally, to "rule the roost."

The harm to the pullets from such actions is that they do not have a fair chance to eat. A few may have courage to fight their way, but many will take refuge on the roost. If pullets are to develop properly in production, they need to be well used. Hence, if at all practical, they should be separated from the older hens.

*

IN different ways we have tried to impress others with our appreciation of beauty and quality of New York State apples. We recently sent a sample of six varieties to a friend. This was his appreciation of the apples:

"If those in the Garden were so fine,
no wonder Adam fell from grace."

The epigram, we consider, an apt appreciation of the New York State apple.

What Farmers Say

I appreciate THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and the great devotion that Mr. John J. Dillon has for so many years given to the welfare of farmers.

In a land blessed with abundance, the so-called paradox of "want amidst plenty" is totally inexcusable.

With very best wishes and all the cooperation I can give I remain always a volunteer for protection of human rights. JOHN H. MORSE.

Warrenton, Mo.

On Friday, November 15, Hiram Ward, a truckman, delivering milk from producers, was in line at the Fort Plain, New York milk receiving station 20 minutes before 9 o'clock. He was just behind three other milk wagons. When he reached the platform, it was slightly past 9 o'clock. He was not allowed to unload. He was obliged to return the milk to the producers on his route. That is the authority of a dictator. M. C.

The article by Dean Davenport on the A.A.A. was one of the few written to the point. We have been impoverishing the farmer to improve the other countries financially with the "go betweens" making the money by such manipulation. W. J. S.

Buffalo, N. Y.

I wish to compliment THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for the splendid cover photographs which have been appearing right along in successive issues. They are very interesting subjects and add true color to your very splendid rural paper.

Pennsylvania R. E. LIPTON.

Brevities

HERE'S good luck to a young man seen coming up the road — Mr. 1941.

POULTRY picking machines are being used largely in the Middle West.

"INCLINE your ear and come unto me: hear, and your soul shall live." Isa. 55:3.

IT has been found that the same spray used to delay dropping of apples will help retain the leaves and berries on holly.

THE New Hampshire potato champion this year is John R. Jackson, with 464 bushels per acre. This is his fourth championship.

THE rubber-tired wheelbarrow is a great improvement over the small hard-tired kind that sinks in the ground with much load.

BROCCOLI is becoming an important crop, 700 acres being planted on two farms alone in eastern Pennsylvania. The average yield per acre was 175 12-bunch crates.

HOUSE plants often die from drought because a little water is put on the surface every day. This water never gets down to the roots. A good soaking now and then is better.

THE Ayrshire Association is recommending that bulls three years old and upward be taken out of 1942 premium lists, because of the danger of handling such animals on the show circuit.

STATISTICS show that two out of five pedestrians killed or injured in automobile accidents were more or less intoxicated. California's Attorney General has ruled that the state highway patrol has the legal authority to remove drunken walkers as well as drunken drivers from the highways of the state.

The Federal Order Amendments

AS we go to press dairymen are preparing to vote in the referendum, for or against, the proposed amendments to the Federal-State Orders. These orders were set up under the authority of the Rogers-Allen Law and the milk provisions of the Federal Agricultural Law. These laws were promoted by the Big-3 monopoly, and the army of stooges they control and support with money that ought to go to farmers for milk. It was admitted that farmers had a right to control the sale and price of their milk, but that the plan proposed by them would "not work" because farmers would not agree among themselves, and the job must be assigned to men who could agree among themselves.

So the Bargaining Agencies were set up under the first provisions of the Rogers-Allen Law. The Big-3 had the power of control, but there was a minority of 100 small units some of whom fought for what the promoters had promised but refused to give, and the Bargaining Agencies folded up in five months. But the Big-3 had provided for that emergency in advance. They built up the Federal-State Orders. They now had no opposition. Those who said, if the Bargaining Agencies failed, they would adopt the farmers' own plan, forgot their promise. The Big-3 slashed prices to make farmers feel so desperate that they would accept the new plan on the theory that it could not be any worse. So the Orders were adopted, under circumstances which Judge Cooper found on evidence to be a monopoly, a conspiracy in restraint of trade and fraudulent. The Supreme Court overlooked these "trifling" impediments and the Orders were reinstated. All went well while the original setup lasted. The Big-3 lost "their man." The vicissitudes of politics made a vacancy in Washington. A new Secretary, Mr. Wickard, and a new Administrator, Mr. N. J. Cladakis, found a law and an Order which they had to follow, but they took their jobs seriously. They were given some discretion. They didn't propose to become responsible for deliberate misuse of trust money in schemes that looked to them like a racket. They did not want any future investigation committee to find them neglectful of their trust. They have now proposed some amendments to the Orders that they estimate will give farmers an extra return of $5,000,000 next year and a prospect that more amendments will double the savings later on. That means less graft for the Big-3 and their stooges.

The fight is on. The "men who could agree" do not agree, and the problem is back in the farmers' hands for settlement. If farmers believe the propaganda sheets that their money pays for, they will vote "no" to the amendments and continue to give the $5,000,000 to the dealers and their stooges. If enough vote "yes," the five million goes to producers.

In this referendum farmers are not voting for or against the Orders. They are voting their own money to themselves or to men who have been posing as their friends for 20 years, and exploiting them every day of the two decades.

The Necessary Leadership

A CORRESPONDENT writes strong words about lack of leadership in the fruit industry, and talks of a "milk and water" basis of drifting, and semi-social activities. He goes on to say that Federal and State workers are "surrounded with a great host of rules, regulations, precedents, and inhibitions which make it difficult for the technical workers to climb over on the farmers' side of the fence and give in a public address, a straight-from-the-shoulder talk without regard to where the chips may fall;" in other words they are ultra-conservative and they fail to lead out. He would like to see aired such topics as "Who gets the benefit of an apple tax? Why can't we control codling moth even when we follow spray recommendations? Should the government force owners of neglected orchards to spray them? Why aren't the grading laws enforced? Who sets the spray residue tolerances and on what evidence? Have the chain stores played ball with producers this year or have they double-crossed them?"

Conceding for a moment that Federal and State employees do not lead out in matters of this kind, isn't the tendency to rely upon government, upon government employees, and upon paid workers half the trouble with the country?

Leadership suggests that there is somebody who knows what he is talking about and that there is somebody who is going to follow. Who knows the problems better and is better qualified to lead than the man in the industry? Where men from the industry have taken hold, they have done things. But men in private enterprise are generally not keen about doing this sort of thing. They feel that they need their time and their energy for their own business; and they do not like the criticisms and jibes that come with any public leadership task. So often do we hear, "Oh,, let's get somebody from the experiment station, or the college, or the Farm Bureau to do it."

Whether or not this may be the best way out, it presupposes that the men who ask for this sort of help are going to be willing followers. Human nature is not like that and the next step is therefore regulation, bureaucracy and planned systems, the very things that the man on the land rebels against most heartily.

The answer to the call for leadership lies in the old, the hard, the self-sacrificing way of "We must do it orselves." This leadership must and will rise from the soil.

Easy Money in Milk

THE *Buffalo Courier-Express,* November 26, 1940, printed the following dispatch:

> "The National Dairy Products Corporation, New York, filed registration papers November 25 for $70,000,000 worth of proposed debentures.
>
> The company said, in its statement to the Securities Commission, that proceeds of the securities would be used primarily for refunding purposes. The proposed securities would include $55,000,000 of 3¼ per cent debentures due in 1960 and $15,000,000 worth of debentures due 1941-50. The interest rate on the latter debentures will be announced later. Principal underwriters of the securities were named as Goldman, Sachs and Company, and Lehman Brothers, both of New York."

It will be remembered that Governor Lehman vetoed the farmers' Charter Bill in favor of the Rogers-Allen Bill which authorized the Bargaining Agency fiasco, and the Federal-State Orders. It is good business for a bank to finance $70,000,000 worth of I.O.U's at 3¼ per cent on a profitable business, but a governor of the State can hardly hope to escape comment on his propriety and ethics of such discriminations after the sequence of events seem to reveal personal interest and material personal advantages.

Ban on Raw Milk

PRODUCERS of raw milk in Chester County, Pennsylvania, are in revolt against the arbitrary action recently taken by the Philadelphia Board of Health to ban the sale of raw milk within the city limits.

These farmers have been in business for years. They are law-abiding citizens, and as such, have built up a good city trade in raw milk. Their farms are the best, their herds are accredited, their barns and equipment have met with every crossed t and dotted i in the Raw Milk Code. No cases of disease have ever been traced to their herds.

Last April, a secret meeting was held in the Mayor's office made up of "pasteurization minded" doctors, and members of the City Council and the Raw Milk Commission. The public was not asked. The press was barred. Requests made to the Director of Health for a hearing were ignored. Then, suddenly and with no prior notice, a Board of Health resolution was mailed to every raw milk producer, notifying him of a ban on raw milk on and after October 1, 1940. On September 28, an extension of one month was given and again later, a further extension until January 1, 1941.

The farmers have wasted no time. They employed counsel and experts and immediately started suit against the city authorities to restrain them from putting the ban into effect, on the ground that the resolution is illegal, confiscatory and in direct violation of State and City statutes authorizing the production and sale of raw milk. A Court hearing on the suit is expected shortly.

The monopoly has not been particularly successful in compelling the licensing of Pennsylvania farmers who sell direct to consumers. The Courts have up to now sidestepped the question with the result that the monopoly has selfishly stirred up agitation on pasteurization in order to close these independent dairymen out of the market.

Cider Apples Taxed

CIDER is the juice of apples. It is a natural product. Raw apples are crushed or ground, and the juice squeezed out of the pulp by pressure. It is a natural beverage and an attractive and nutritious drink. It is estimated that approximately 5,000,000 quarts have been sold annually in New York State alone by large distributors. Approximately 2,000,000 quarts have been sold in New York City and nearby markets.

Formerly individual apple growers produced their own cider for family use and local distribution. There is no record of the volume so produced now, but it must be considerable.

Regarded, as it has been, as a natural product, no restrictions were imposed on the manufacture, sale or use of cider. The Federal Government still imposes no restrictions. But last year, a distiller of apple jack and brandy who markets no cider succeeded in getting a law passed in the New York State Legislature to make cider subject to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law.

This new law imposes a license and a fee for the manufacture and sale of cider in bottles, barrels and casks. It puts cider of an alcoholic content of 3.2 per cent to 7 per cent by volume in the class of beers, wines and liquors. The cider producer is required to pay an annual fee of $100 for his license. A $250 bond must also be deposited. The license fee is the same whether cider is sold at the mill or in a city cafe but the cafe owner refuses to sell cider because it would interfere with his sale of beer or wine or whisky. The reason is more profits in the high priced beverages.

It was first assumed that wholesome cider, which contains alcohol only through natural causes, was outside the law. Recently, however, arrests were made for selling cider. This has caused confusion, cider manufacturers have been embarrassed and the whole industry is threatened with ruin.

The indication seems to be that this law was promoted by a selfish purpose to discourage the consumption of cider in favor of hard drinks. That is certainly the effect of the law. Apple growers will be the heaviest losers as usual. There are, however, about 20 large mills in the State that are producing cider. One of these is the John Wilkins Mill near Peekskill. Another is the Hupful Mill near Poughkeepsie. These are large, well-conducted mills and make a market for cider apples for a large section. The New York and New England Apple Institute whose office is at 54 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y. is naturally interested.

Senator Allan A. Ryan, of Dutchess County, who introduced the bill last year, is interested in revising the law to remove the hardship it has worked on apple growers and cider manufacturers. Those who have an interest in this market for apples, must seek the cooperation of their representatives in the Legislature if they want to preserve a market for their cider apples.

November Milk Prices

The net cash basic prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone reporting for the month of November are as follows:

	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
Buffalo Unity Co-op. Inc.	$2.22	$0.047
Fly Creek Valley Co-op. Inc.	2.22	.047
M. H. Renken Dairy Co.	2.17	.046
Sheffield Farms	2.17	.046
Dairymen's League Co-op. Assn.	2.06	.043

These prices to producers are subject to freight and fat differentials. Renken Company reports $2.495 earned and .325 paid into the equalization fund.

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Live Stock and Dairy

Sheep and Lamb Problems

By R. W. Duck

No matter how sentimental one may feel about a given livestock project such emotions have little influence on final results unless they are correlated with correct methods of feeding, care and management. Our various experiment station investigators have completed tests and are conducting trials which are of great value and economic importance to livestock production and breeding programs. We should take constant advantage of this pertinent material, paid for with our taxes, by annually requesting a list of available publications from the bulletin mailing department of our own State Agricultural College. Out-of-State publications as well as those published by the Bureau of Animal Industry may also be obtained on request usually for the slight cost of publication and mailing.

One of the most pathetic sights in the world is a band of neglected breeding sheep and lambs. Surveys indicate less than 20 per cent of American breeding flocks are properly handled and cared for. Because sheep can subsist on weedy pasture, which no other livestock could live on, is often the cause of neglecting them; they then become run down and in bad condition due to such sub-maintenance programs of feeding. In the Fall when pasture becomes depleted the ewes should receive sufficient grain to have them gaining weight, so that when the first cool Fall nights come and the ram is turned with them they will breed readily, and tend to produce two ova, thus later resulting in a high percentage lamb crop. If nutrients are below requirements, the wool will not grow or develop normally. At present price of lambs and wool the margin is very attractive compared with feed prices. Correct and adequate feeding will probably pay larger dividends than usual during the coming year.

Wintering Ewes

The method of wintering the breeding flock has a profound effect not only on the ewes, but also on the lamb crop and its later development. Included among the more common ailments in eastern flocks caused or influenced by nutritional, vitamine or mineral intake is the so-called "stiff-lamb" disease. This trouble may appear with nursing lambs at from one to five weeks of age. Early Spring lambs seem to be the most susceptible, symtoms often become manifest shortly after being turned on pasture with the ewes. The lambs if affected are unable to walk or their movements are greatly impeded. It is possible a few might recover, but it is more economical and humane to kill them.

Willman and Morrison have for the past several years been conducting experiments at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, relative to this baffling trouble. Progress reports clearly indicate that kind of feed used for the pregnant ewes is definitely a causative and controlling factor. In these tests stiff lambs did not result, using the same ewes on various rations for different years, when they were wintered on a ration consisting of two parts oats, one part wheat bran (by weight), corn silage, and mixed clover and timothy hay. Excessive feeding with this ration also failed to produce any stiff lambs from the ewes so fed.

When the ewes were fed a ration consisting of three parts oats, three parts barley, and four parts cull beans (by weight), and alfalfa hay they annually produced quite a few stiff lambs in the groups so fed. Comparative tests with and without exercise, and also corn silage and Vitamin C feeding were apparently not contributing or controlling factors. During the seventh experiment when the ewes were fed one-fourth ounce of bonemeal daily in addition to the ration just mentioned, which had resulted in the occurence of so many stiff lambs, only two stiff lambs were produced out of 19 raised for that year. In discussing this with Professors Morrison and Willman it seemed at the time that a phosphorous deficiency might be a partial or complete causative or contributing factor. Subsequent tests, however, did not substantiate this

Professor P. H. Struthers, Merriconn Farm, Nelson, N. H., recently purchased several Oxford ewes bred to this good registered Oxford ram owned by L. L. Davey, Marcellus, New York.

supposition. The last time I talked with Professor Willman about current investigations on stiff lamb diseases there seemed a possibility that Vitamin E or a combination of E with phosphorous and other vitamins might be the answer. He promised to keep me posted on this, and as I have heard nothing further I assume the problem is still in process of investigation. These tests are an excellent illustration of the never ceasing and careful work our experiment station investigators are carrying on.

Mineral and Protein Requirements

The mineral requirements of sheep and lambs are not complex, but they do need a constant supply in suitable form. Tests at the Iowa Station by Evvard, Brown, Culbertson and Hammond show the importance of a constant salt supply. In their experiments a comparison was made between fattening steers and lambs based on their salt requirements per 100 pounds of gain. Results show that on 1,306 lambs used in this study they required 3.78 pounds of salt per 100 pounds gain produced, which is 335 per cent more than the steers' salt consumption. Salt requirements of fattening lambs were therefore more than three times that of steers for each 100 pounds of gain produced. The salt was self-fed to all lots, being provided in small boxes which were easily accessible to the lambs at all times.

A constant supply of clean water is also a necessity for best results with fattening lambs. Successful lamb feeders in Western New York keep a small trickle of water running constantly into the trough, in their big lamb feeding sheds the animal heat and running water prevents freezing even in sub-zero weather. These two simple things, adequate salt supply and clean water, are unquestionably the most important items in a lamb fattening program, and yet are the most frequently neglected. It is true sufficient and proper nutrients are a necessity, but at least quantity is usually provided in any fattening project.

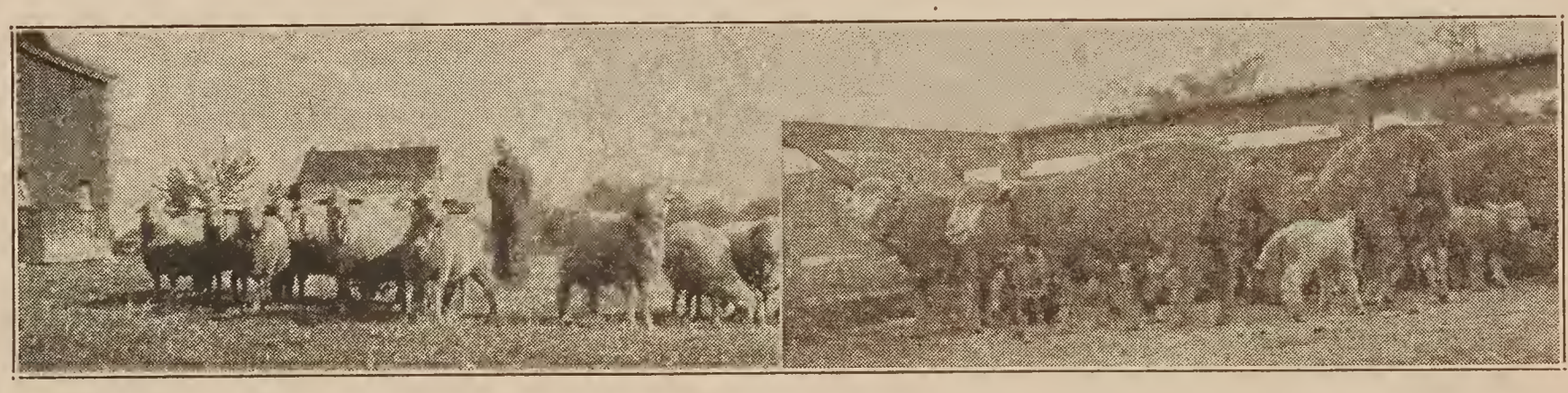
Calcium and phosphorous are also very important, especially when certain kinds of feeds are being used. Recent work at several of the stations has conclusively demonstrated that corn silage may be fed as the sole roughage to the breeding flock as well as fattening lambs provided it is properly supplemented with necessary minerals and digestible protein. If salt is provided as mentioned, test results show it is more satisfactory and advisable to feed the required calcium when large amounts of silage are being used, direct on the silage. Different experiments show it will require from 1½ to 2½ pounds of ground limestone daily per 100 head of 60 to 90 pound lambs, sprinkled over the corn silage, to meet their calcium requirements. If some legume roughage is being used, especially alfalfa, the limestone may be somewhat reduced. Proper use of a protein supplement such as cottonseed or linseed meal will usually supply sufficient phosphorous in addition to digestible protein.

Both practical and experimental feeding results show that when limited amounts of legume hay are available better results are obtained by feeding small amounts of the available hay daily, together with silage, rather than feeding larger amounts of hay and then later silage alone, or than by feeding the hay on alternate days. Straw or stover may also be satisfactorily substituted to supplement the silage, using the ground limestone as mentioned. A little molasses sprinkled daily on the stover or straw will improve its palatability and also provide a low cost source of digestible nutrients.

Recent findings seem to indicate some possible correlation or similarity between acetonemia as it affects cows and the so-called pregnancy disease in breeding ewes. The use of calcium supplied in the form of ground limestone as previously suggested, plus the feeding of proper protein supplements to supply needed phosphorous and digestible protein also act as preventives for this ailment. Some believe the use of sugar in the form of molasses tends to reduce the incidence of the disease. It might be possible that the answer lies in a proper combination of all these various factors, i. e., when the carbohydrates, proteins and minerals are in suitable and proper ratio the ailment does not appear. Beacon Mills, Cayuga, N. Y., is now sponsoring an experiment at Cornell to investigate acetonemia in dairy cattle, and if posible ascertain its specific cause, prevention and treatment. I will keep in touch with the findings and report any significant results as they materialize from time to time.

Fattening Lambs

General economic factors indicate this will probably be a favorable year for fattening lambs. While it is true we had the largest lamb crop on record for 1940, a total of 32.7 million head, this is a favorable factor for later feeder margins.



Left: L. A. Van Ness, Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y. with some of his Tunis buck lambs. Right: These cross-bred Dorset Merino ewes are topped with a mutton ram for the production of hot-house lambs. These lambs were yeaned in October, 1940. This interesting and valuable experiment is being conducted at Pennsylvania State College.

Larger Fall marketings gave greater feeder selections with a consequent lower price for given grade and quality. Survey reports indicate fewer lambs on feed than last year, due probably to the fact that last year's feeder operations were in the main not profitable. Increased price of wool and general price level pickup are also favorable factors.

When one has from five hundred to several thousand lambs on feed the matter of margin and a difference of one dollar per hundred selling price become pertinent and vital factors. Therefore production factors as they influence cost and quality of gains produced are of great importance. I have recently received several inquiries relative to the comparative value of soybean and alfalfa hay for fattening lambs. Kammlade's work at Illinois as well as that at other stations, shows soybean hay to be less efficient than alfalfa hay, pound for pound, when fed with shelled corn in dry lot. This is due primarily to the stemmier character of the soybean hay. To compensate for the refuse it is necessary to feed approximately 15 per cent more per unit of gain as compared with alfalfa.

If lambs are healthy and weigh about 60 pounds when started on feed they should make an average daily gain of 0.3 or more per head for a feeding period of 90 to 120 days, provided they receive suitable and adequate rations. Lambs of this weight and for a feeding period of three months will on the average require slightly under two pounds of good quality legume hay and a little over one pound of corn or barley to make the gains mentioned. If corn silage is available it may be used to replace part or all of the legume roughage. If fed as previously suggested, it should always be of good quality, and not be fed if frozen or moldy. Corn silage on the average for fattening lambs has a monetary feeding replacement value slightly greater than one-half that of good quality legume roughage. In other words if good legume hay is selling for $20 per ton, silage can be used to replace about half the hay with slightly increased daily gains and its feeding value is worth about $10 per ton.

In computing possible available feeds for use with feeder lambs experimental results show that for lambs of 60 lbs. initial weight fed for 90 days their approximate average daily feed requirement if fed silage, grain, and hay will be corn silage 1.25 lbs., legume hay 1.25 lbs., shelled corn or barley 1 lb., and linseed or soybean meal mixed with the grain and fed in the ratio of one part to each 16 or 18 parts corn or barley, depending principally on the quality of the legume hay being fed.

Good doing lambs will average making a daily gain which will require about 360 lbs. of legume hay, 360 lbs. of corn silage, 325 lbs. of shelled corn or barley, and 18 lbs. of protein supplement for each 100 lbs. of gain produced. With hay figured at $10 per ton, corn silage at $5 per ton, and concentrates at $30 per ton, feed cost per cwt. gain would be about $8. With good feeder lambs selling at $9 per cwt. in October and a possible $12 or better fat lamb market in prospect the outlook appears promising for lamb feeders this coming season.

Due to demand for army cloth the coarser grades of wool are selling above the finer grades of fleece.

Pennsylvania Markets

PHILADELPHIA

Butter, 36 to 40c; eggs, 25 to 30c; fowls, 19 to 21c; chickens, 23 to 25c; turkeys, 24 to 26c; geese, 18 to 20c; apples, bu., $1 to $1.40; cabbage, 50 lbs., 30 to 35c; carrots, bu., 40 to 60c.; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 30 to 45c; onions, 50 lbs., 65 to 90c; spinach, bu., 35 to 45c; sweet potatoes, bu., 60c to $1.25; potatoes, 100 lbs., 40c to $1.

LANCASTER, PA., LIVESTOCK

Steers—Choice, 900-1100 lbs., $10 to $10.50; good, $9.25 to $9.50; medium, $7.50 to $8.25; common, $6.75 to $7.25; choice, 1100-1300 lbs., $10.25 to $10.75; good, $10 to $10.50; medium, $8.25 to $9.50; choice, 1300-1500 lbs., $10 to $10.25; good, $9.25 to $9.50.

Heifers — Choice, $9 to $9.50; good, $8.25 to $8.75; medium, $6.50 $7.75; common, $5.25 to $6.50.

Cows — $7.25 to $7.75; good, $6.50 to $7; medium, $5.50 to $6.25; low cutter and cutter, $3.50 to $5.75.

Bulls — Good and choice, $8 to $9.50; fair to good, $6.75 to $7.75; cutter, common and medium, $5.75 to $6.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle — Good and choice, $10.75 to $11.75; fair to good, $9.75 to $10.75; medium to fair, $8 to $9; common and medium, $6.50 to $7.50.

Hogs — Good and choice, 160-180 lbs., $6.75 to $7; 180-200 lbs., $6.75 to $7; 200-220 lbs., $6.75 to $7; 200-250 lbs., $6.25 to $6.50; 250-290 lbs., $6 to $6.25; 290-350 lbs., $5.50 to $5.75; medium and good, 350-500 lbs., $5 to $5.25; good and choice roughs, $4.50 to $4.75.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

(Latest available prices)

MILK

The Market Administrator's uniform milk price for November 1940 is $2.17 for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This uniform price is based on the following class prices: Class 1 (fluid milk) $2.65 per cwt. Class 2-A (fluid cream) $1.997 per cwt.

The eight other classes are manufactured milk as prices as follows: 2-B, $1.77; 2-C, $1.62; 3-A, $1.616; 3-B, $1.77; 3-C, $1.38; 3-D, $1.345; 4-A, $1.27, 4-B, $1.319.

Fluid sales for the whole month of November amounted to 202,953,643 pounds and there was a total of 351,296,993 pounds of milk in the administrator's pool.

The retail price for flund milk is 15¼ cents; 28 cents for 2-quart container.

BUTTER

Premium marks, 36¼ to 37c; 91 to 92 score, 35¼ to 36c; 88 to 90 score, 34½ to 35c; unsalted, best, 36¾ to 37½c; 90 to 92 score, 35 to 36½c; storage, 33 to 36c.

EGGS

Nearby and mid-western premium marks, 29 to 30½c; Specials, 28½c; Standards, 28c; Firsts, 26 to 26½c; Exchange mediums, 26c; Pullets, 24c. Refrigerator — Specials, 26 to 28c. Pacific Coast — Specials, 30½ to 31c; Standards, 28½ to 29c; Mediums, 27¾ to 28¼c. Browns — Extra fancy, 29½ to 30c; Specials, 29c; Standards, 28c. Duck eggs, 28 to 29c.

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, 14 to 19c; Chickens, 14 to 22c; Old roosters, 12 to 16c; Turkeys, 22c; Guineas, pair, 80c; Rabbits, 14 to 18c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys, young hens, 17 to 25c; Young toms, 16 to 23c; Old hens, 23c; Old toms, 18½c; Geese, Wn., lb. 17 to 18c; Ducks, L. I., frozen, No. 1, bbl. 15½ to 16½c; Squabs, white, lb., 40 to 46c; Broilers, lb. 20½ to 24½c; Fryers, lb. 21 to 23c; Roasters, lb., 22½ to 25½c; Capons, lb. 23 to 28c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, $11.50 to $12.25; bulls, $6.25 to $7.75; cows, $5.50 to $7.25; calves, $10 to $13; lambs, $8 to $10; hogs, $6.50.

VEGETABLES

Beans, bu. 60c to $2; beets, 100-lb. bag $1 to $1.38; brussels sprouts, L. I., qt. 3 to 13c; cabbage, bag 35 to 45c; carrots, bu. 50c to $1; cauliflower, L. I., crt. 35c to $1.75, celery, Cal., crt. $2 to $3; chives, flat $1.25; collard greens, bbl. 75c to $1.10; cucumbers, Cuba, box $1; dandelion greens, Tex., crt. 65c to $1; eggplants, bu., $1.25 to $2.75; escarole, Fla., large bskt, 75c to $1.25; garlic, Mex., lb. 15c; horseradish, nearby, 5-lbs. 65 to 75c; Mo., bbl. $8 to $9; kale, bbl. 75c to $1.10; lettuce, Cal., iceberg, crate, $2.75 to $3.50; Fla., romaine, crate, $1.75 to $2.25; Jy., Boston, crate $1 to $1.50; lima beans, bu. $4; onions, 50-lb. bag 50c to $1.25; parsnips, nearby, ½ bskt. 30 to 40c; peas, bu. $2.25 to $2.75; peppers, bu. $1.50 to $3.50;; radishes, S. C., crt. 25c to $1.25; spinach, bu. 25 to 65c; squash, Hubbard, bbl. $2.50; Fla., bu. $1.25 to $2.50; tomatoes, Fla., lug 85c $2.38; turnips, white, bskt. 40 to 65c; Ontario rutabaga, 50-lbs 50 to 60c; potatoes, No. 1, 100-lb. bag, L. I., 40c to $1.10; Neb. and Wyo., Red Bliss, 50 lbs. $1.10 to $1.30; sweet potatoes, bu. Maryland, Golden, 40c to $1.75; Delaware, Golden, 50c to $1.25; Jersey, white, 50c to $2.

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bu.. $1 to $2; Greening, $1 to $1.35; Baldwin, $1 to $1.25; York, 85c to $1.25; Cortland, 75c to $1.25; Delicious, $1.25 to $1.75; cranberries, ¼ bbl., $2.25 to $3.90; strawberries, pint, 18 to 21c; pears, bu., 85c to $1.25.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2, red, $1.09½; corn, No. 2 yellow, 81⅜c; oats, No. 2, white, 51⅞c; rye, 58¾c; barley, 76½c; city bean, $28.10; middlings, $28.60; red dog, $29.60; brewers' grains, $32.10.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 1-5. — N. Y. Poultry Show, Capitol Hotel, New York.

Jan. 8-10. — Union Agricultural Meetings, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 14-17. — N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Rochester. Eastern Meeting, Kingston, Jan. 29-31.

Jan. 20-24 — Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg.

Jan. 28-31. — Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

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Wehle Farms Dispersal Auction!

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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in the heated, 12 horse Genesee Brewing Co. barn on Rt. 35, 6 miles south of Rochester on Scottsville River Road.

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BEST OF BREEDING. REGISTERED. HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES $35, REGISTERED. NONE BETTER. CHOICE SERVICE BULLS FOR SALE.
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WHEAT GERM OIL
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THREE BULL CALVES $50 APIECE
Gamboge Olivia's Jason (aged 9 months)
Gamboge's Favorite Son (aged 6 months)
Forget Me Not's Long Remember (aged 7 months)
These bull calves were sired by my bull. Trixie's Sybil Gamboge (silver medal, Three Star, classified excellent in 1939).
According to recent Herd Improvement Registry figures published in the Jersey Bulletin my herd butterfat average (4f.01) was the highest in New England in July.
Pedigrees and D.H.I. records of dams furnished on request.
MRS. SIDNEY HOWARD, Owner
Richard Birkett, Manager
TYRINGHAM, MASS. TELEPHONE, LEE 2 M-2

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Tested Bangs and T. B.
Fine large two-year old bull. A five-year and four-year old cow due to freshen in a month. Heifer freshening in June. Heifer calf—$100 a Piece for the Lot.
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DELHI - NEW YORK
Offers for sale at reasonable prices registered Guernseys 3 young registered cows due in July; 2 yearlings; 5 bred and ready to bred heifers. If interested write at once for further particulars.

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350 HEAD— Accredited. Negative. Bulls from proved sires and high record dams. Reasonably priced. Also a few heifer calves. Write for pedigrees and full particulars. Visitors always welcome.
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BOOKLET ON BREEDING & FEEDING
Of Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle. Free on request. Apply Maryland Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, College Park, Md., or Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Ithaca, New York.

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T. B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots.
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HEREFORDS Pure bred finest breeding two senior yearling bulls, four senior bull calves, heifers with calves at foot. Bred heifers freshen in spring "Premier Breeder."
WM. J. HAMILTON, R.D. 2, JAMESVILLE, N. Y.

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E. L. HARTMAN, NEW LONDON, OHIO

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Goats Toggenburg grades, kids $10. Bred does $15. and $20. H. N. CONNER, STOCKTON, N. J.

Having Trouble With "Gargety Milk" and 3/4 Cows?

Don't wait until you lose a good milker. Be prepared. Just talk to any one of the thousands of progressive Dairymen who take pride in saying —

and ask him WHY? Ask him if he has lost a single shipment of milk since he started using the KO-EX-7 Way. Examine every udder in the herd. See if you can find a "Bad Quarter." If you would like to put YOUR herd in that same "Safety Zone" write *Sterling Research Corp., Dept. A-2, 775 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.*, and let us tell you HOW. If "The KO-EX-7 Way" don't do the job, IT DON'T COST A PENNY.

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TAMWORTH SWINE
Best Bacon Breed
Produce more meat—less lard. Ideal to cross on lard-type hogs for hybrid pigs. Write for prices and booklet "How to Increase Profits from Hogs."
REYNOLDS POMEROY, STILL VALLEY FARMS
Little Kunkletown
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THE BEST IN THE EAST NOW BRED TO THE BEST IN THE WEST
Fall pigs sired by Rainbow Lad 44991. This fine western boar was bred to 35 sows and gilts representing the finest blood lines in the East including Grand Champion and Junior Champion Sows at Penna. State Show, Grand Champion blood at Trenton Show and many fairs throughout the East, 3 months old boars or gilts $15 each, innoculated and crated.
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REG. CHESTER WHITES Quality breeding stock, at all times. See our exhibit, at 1941 Pennsylvania Farm Show.
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Roasting Pigs that dress about 10 lbs. $2; 20 lbs. $3. Shipped crated by express alive. Feeding pigs 7-8 weeks $2.50; Shoats 30 to 40 lbs. $4. P. Chinas or Berks. Write. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

75 Reg. Spotted and Black Poland China Pigs
Service boars etc. C. W. HILLMAN, Vincentown, N. J.

FOR SALE — Pedigree Berkshire Pigs $7.00 each. J. WALTER BRENDLE. LITTLESTOWN, PA.

REG. DUROCS Spring Boars & Gilts. RUSSELL F. PATTINGTON. Scipio Center. N. Y.

FOR SALE, Registered Berkshire pigs, bred sows, service boars. W. H. PRICE, BARTON, N. Y.

HORSES and PONIES

FOR SALE Registered Belgians at reduced prices. Fifteen coming two year old fillies and ten coming yearling stallions, all sorrels. Come and make your selection. They will please you.
HYLLMEOE FARM, BEAVER, PENNSYLVANIA

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AIREDALES All around dog. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, MADISON, NEW YORK

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BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100
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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
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GUARANTEED CHICKS
30 days' Satisfaction Guaranteed. Money back or new chicks. R.O.P. Certified and Approved matings. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island, New Hampshire Reds and Crosses. Liberal discounts on immediate orders. Send for catalog and prices.
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GLENDALE CHICKS
NO CHANCES, NO RISK with these CHICKS!
Glendale Rocks, Reds, Crosses insure profits. Strong, healthy. Rapid growth. Good layers. State Tested. Prices Reasonable. Write for calendar catalog and price details.
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Four leading breeds all from blood-tested breeders. They'll please you. Write today for free circular.
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Pullet or Cockerel Red Chicks from 2000 Pullorum free pure Parmenter Double Pedigreed breeders. Trapped for large brown eggs. Cir. Kimball Poultry Farm, So. Main St., Milford, Mass.

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Hatching Eggs Barred Rocks, Bloodtested, 360-$12.50. A. J. DAY, R. 4, Auburn, N. Y.

Burpee's Fluffy-Ruffles PETUNIAS
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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

WOMAN AND HOME

The New Year Dawns

Come, neighbor, sit at the fireplace
Forget our troubled times,
Hear nothing but the sound of shifting snows
And distant church bell chimes.

The New Year dawns, our country side
Is hard with frost—trees stand
As an army of giant sentinels
To protect our farming land.

Come, neighbor, let us share the old tales
And reminiscing say a prayer
For those who but dream of hickory smoke
Old friends, and an easy chair.

Ruth C. Deitz

In the Lake Region of New Hampshire

December ushered in the biggest storm of the season — 18 inches of snow on the level. It also saw the opening of the deer season in the southern counties with deer plenty and of larger size than for several years. Deer steak is especially delicious broiled, it also makes nice mince meat. This Fall we had some made with bear meat which was fine.

There is very little frost in the ground yet although the Pemigewasset River has a two-inch thick coating of ice the color of old silver and the first pickerel fisherman are already bobbing.

Snow Buntings and tree sparrows have just arrived from the North, while the last wave of migratory birds like the song sparrows and robins have gone. There are few visitors to winter feeding stations yet—Chickadees and Nuthatches are busy with their conservation work in the woodlands where food is still plenty. Goldfinches in winter suits of gray washed with the loveliest of green chatter without pause while they feast on seeds. These bits of feathered beauty outrival man-made jewels. Probably the most thrilling experience I ever had in my career as a naturalist happened early this Fall when we were watching a flock of Chickadees by an old wall. One, a youngster, flew out and perched on my hand. Life was serene and tilting, his head until his beady eyes searched my face he sang snatches of music from nature's orchestra.

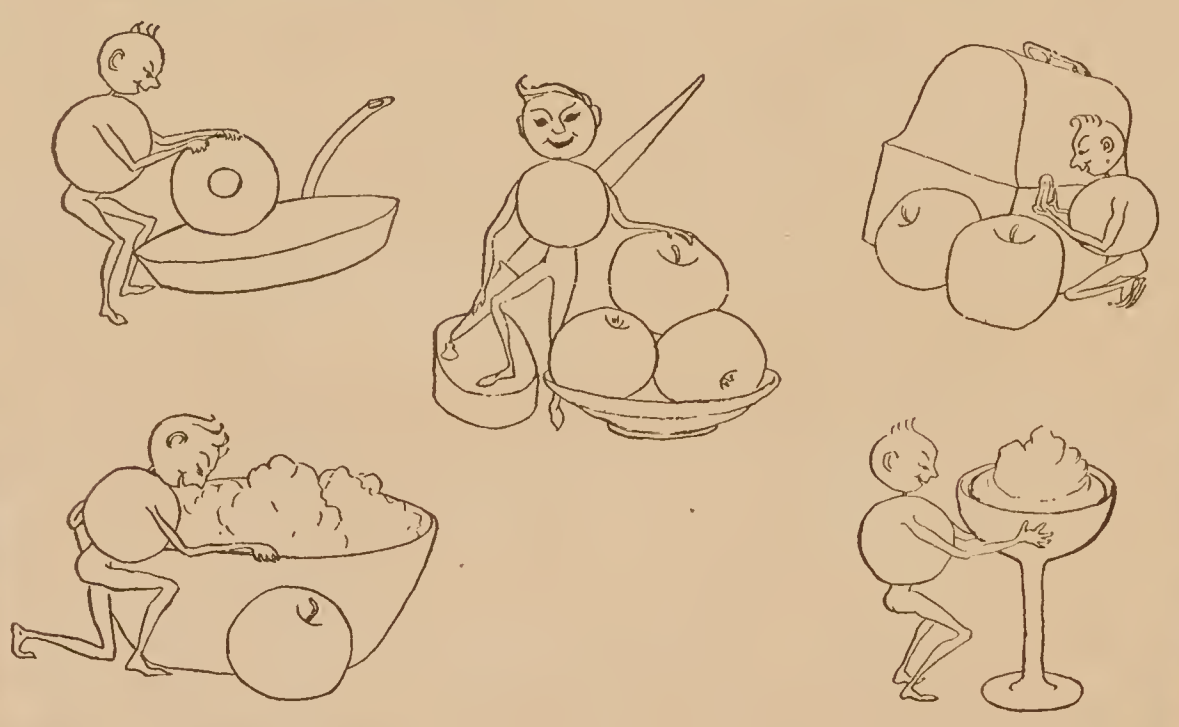
The beaver colonies are increasing fast under the watchful eyes of the wardens. At Owl Brook they have made a dam under a cement bridge where a busy line of traffic passes. Nature surely conferred unusual engineering ability upon them. Aspen or popples are favorite food but one colony we know of is busy cutting down a red oak more than a foot through.

The propagation officers have finished their task of netting and stripping Namaycush the great lake trout and landlocked salmon of their eggs. A curious fact about our eastern salmon is that they do not die after spawning like Pacific Coast salmon. Artificially stripped of their eggs they continue their run to the headwaters of streams where they would naturally spawn under nature's supervision. There is great saving of fish where the eggs are placed in the hatcheries for during the five month period of incubation they would fall prey to their own kind, also mink, otter and other carnivorous animals.

Game of all kinds is on the increase in New Hampshire which is gratifying to the Game Department and residents alike for it proves to be the drawing card for an annual business of a half million dollars.

NORMA ROBERTS

Apples Every Day in Every Way



Last year I made the discovery that members of the family who did not care enough about eating apples to make a special effort to go after them, would eat several a day if and when they were put plainly in sight.

Remembering some old white earthen fruit dishes of another day and generation the type with the broad shallow top and gracefully curved base, I brought these down from the top pantry shelf and filled them with apples — one for the kitchen, another for the living room.

Then, discarding for awhile my green dining table centerpiece, I put apples in my grandmother's old silver plated cake basket, and to my surprise found it needed replenishing oftener than I'd ever imagine! And just to make sure there would be no cores parked in obscure and unexpected places I also kept paper napkins plainly in sight, just as I do in Summer, near the fruit basket on the porch.

In a country house where I was once a guest, the hostess kept a big brass kettle on a table in her hospitable entrance hall, filled with beautiful Gravensteins so that every visitor might take one home on leaving. They were always prize apples, lovely just to look upon. Then, too, one can use apples that are not so perfect for baking.

There are many ways of using raw apples. Grated on a coarse grater or vegetable shredder, they are a delicious addition to cabbage, raw carrots, celery or certain types of jellied salads.

Mixed with cranberry sauce or raisin pie filling, in muffin batter or in pancakes, apples are always a pleasing addition and we should use them every day. LAURETTA HALE.

"A song a month" is a new motto for women enrolled in Massachusetts Extension groups as they plan to "bring the group together" with singing before they get down to the serious business of the meeting.

The Birds' Christmas Tree

The taking down of Christmas decorations on Twelfth Night has long been nearly as much of an occasion in our family as putting them up on Christmas Eve. Each one has some part in it, storing the tree decorations, taking down the lights, sweeping up the artificial snow under the tree, laying away the cotton in boxes, wrapping the pieces of the creche, and burning the dried holly and hemlock in cautions quantities in the fireplace to avoid all danger of fire.

The really high point of the ceremony though is making the birds' Christmas tree, which when finished pleases the birds so much that they do not mind it being a bit late for Christmas.

The Christmas tree, stripped of decoration is stood in a tub or dripping pan. Over it is poured melted suet, which was finely ground to facilitate melting, carefully covering as many as possible of the branches with the suet. Then while the suet is still warm and soft a mixture of seeds and grain and chopped peanuts and crumbs of corn bread is shaken carefully so the crumbs adhere to the suet covered branches. Bits of apple, cranberry, barberries may also be tied on. This then is firmly planted in a tub of dirt heavy enough to avoid tipping over, and placed in some spot easily accessible to the birds, and preferably where it can be seen from a window, as much of the fun is in watching the birds enjoy their belated Christmas feast.

Needless to say, this should not be tried on a living tree which would surely resent being masked in sizzling suet. R. F. C.

Handicrafters - Gardeners

"I am interested in all kinds of painting especially on glass, and would like to correspond with girls around the age of 20 who have similiar hobbies." MISS A. H.
Pennsylvania

"I am interested in flowers, poultry, needlework, quilts and rugs.
South Dakota MRS. J. L. S.

"I would like to correspond with other women interested in weaving."
New Hampshire MRS. W. E. H.

"Who would like to exchange Giant Delphinium, Lupin, Coreopsis and Hollyhock seed, also Periwinkle and rubber plant slips for Forsythia shrub or sweet pea seed? I am interested in cut out fancy work for pillow cases or ideas for crocheting sweaters, will exchange beautiful crochet patterns of tablecloth and flower garden quilt pattern."
New York MRS. N. S.

Here is a Guide for Women's Club Members

Be a Success in Your Club.

There is an honored place waiting for anyone well-informed on club organization, activities. A club is grateful to the member who does things well, who can offer helpful ideas, information.

What qualifications must the officers have? Could you be a treasurer, a president?

Learn the duties of officers, members from our new 32-page booklet. Tells how to organize a club, draw up a constitution, conduct meetings. Explains committee work, club etiquette, gives a sample budget, clever money-raising ideas.

Send 10 cents in coin for your copy of Club Woman's Guide to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

Modern Health Problems

"I can't afford a physician;" "The doctor charges so much for his visits!" "Do you think I should have an operation?"

These are typical sentences taken from letters which have reached the desk of your visiting nurse. Of course they cannot be answered satisfactorily by me. Every problem presented is a purely individual one. The best I can say is this: "A physician's fees seldom equal the ultimate cost of illness which results from lack of medical care. As to an operation—only a competent doctor can decide what is best to have done. I am just a nurse."

But these queries are not confined to Rural New-Yorker readers. Thousands of persons throughout the United States are faced with health problems. What are modern methods offered for dealing with and attempting to solve them?

Dr. Hugh Cabot, a distinguished American surgeon, presents some of these in "The Patient's Dilemma" which was published this Spring by Reynal and Hitchcock, New York. Dr. Cabot recognizes that "the quest for medical security in America" is an increasingly urgent one. People are told to see a physician; keep in touch with the doctor; have physical check-ups often; but when people try to follow this advice they frequently find that the cost is out of their reach.

Why should this be so? Is it necessary? What can be done about it by the average bewildered patient? It is "so" because scientific research which has helped and is every day helping to make medicine more effective is costly. Someone has to foot the bill. Physicians must live and support their wives and children. What can they live upon save patients' fees? It is "necessary" for the cost of education to be met; for equipment to be purchased; for time to be taken for study. As to "what can be done about it;" well read Dr. Cabot's book and you'll find out. Learn here what the Farm Security Administration is doing; what the Government is planning; what physicians and people are thinking and talking about.

The health of school children is a community problem which calls for the full cooperation of citizens, whether parents or not, teachers and health educators, physicians, dentists and local, state and federal health officials. From a purely mercenary viewpoint it pays to keep school children well. This book tells how to do it.

Just as an automobile gives best service on the best kind of gasoline and oil, so the human body is dependent upon the food furnished it for efficiency. The Philadelphia Child Health Society recently published a pamphlet by Anna de Planter Bowes entitled: "Food Values of Portions Commonly Used." It offers in quickly "findable" form information concerning the percentage of protein, fat and carbohydrates; the vitamin content and mineral content and the number of calories furnished by given amounts of practically all the foods which ordinarily reach our tables.

In "Food Control; its Public-Health Aspects," published by John Wiley and Sons of New York. James H. Shrader, Ph. D. devotes page after page to milk. Dairy farming, transportation, delivery, standardization, control measures, inspection, certification, pasteurization, refrigeration and numerous other phase of fluid milk are discussed.

Then condensed, evaporated, fermented milk, etc., are taken up, as are also butter, poultry, eggs, meat and practically all classifications of foods which farmers produce. The volume is called: "A manual for regulatory officers, food technologists and students of the food industry," and a valuable manual it is too!

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

Our Visiting Nurse Says

Attention All New York State Nurses!—Whether graduate or practical; whether active, retired or married. If you did not receive a census questionaire, please notify the office of the New York State Nurses Association, 152 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y., or telephone 5-2405. If you did receive one, please complete it and send it in to the State Association at once. This is very, very important. It is officially known as the "Nursing Inventory for National Defense."

Why Baste Hems?

The next time you make a dress and reach the point where you are ready to baste the hem try this new trick. Use bobby pins instead of basting—yes, the same pins you use to hold up your hair. The pins slip right over the hem and reach far enough up to hold the fold of cloth securely in place. Space the pins just far enough apart to hold the hem firmly.

R. B. R.

Patterns for the New Year

4499—Shirtwaist styles are smart and casual. Note neat collar and bow-tie. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16, 3¾ yards 35 inch fabric.
9565—Dress them alike in this new jumper, topped by a crisp blouse. Size 2 to 10. Size 6, jumper, 1¾ yards 35 inch fabric; blouse, 1 yard. Doll's yardages are included.
985—Narrow center panel of this matron's frock is so slimming. Sizes 36 to 50. Size 36, 4⅛ yards 35 inch fabric.
Price of patterns 15 cents(in coins) each; 16 cents if you are a resident of New York City (1 cent sales tax included). Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

When Colds Choke You All Up, Cause Coughing

Are coughing spasms keeping you awake at night and making you feel miserable all day? Is your head so filled up that it feels ready to burst? If you have that kind of a cold—if anyone in your family has one—THEN HERE IS WELCOME NEWS!

Right at home you can easily prepare a simple, direct treatment that helps relieve such discomforts.

All you need do is boil some water. Pour it into a bowl while it's steaming. Add a good spoonful of Vicks VapoRub. Then breathe in the steaming medicinal vapors.

With every breath VapoRub's relief-giving medication is carried deep into the breathing passages of the nose, throat and chest. It soothes irritation, eases local congestion in the upper bronchial tubes, helps clear head and throat, quiets coughing.

When you enjoy the results of this medicated vapor treatment you will understand why Vicks VapoRub is used this way in so many homes.

Added relief . . . Rub Vicks VapoRub on throat, chest and back at bedtime—to get the benefit of its soothing medicated vapors and its comforting poultice action while you sleep.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

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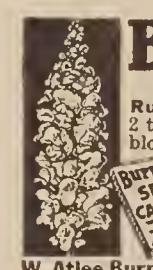

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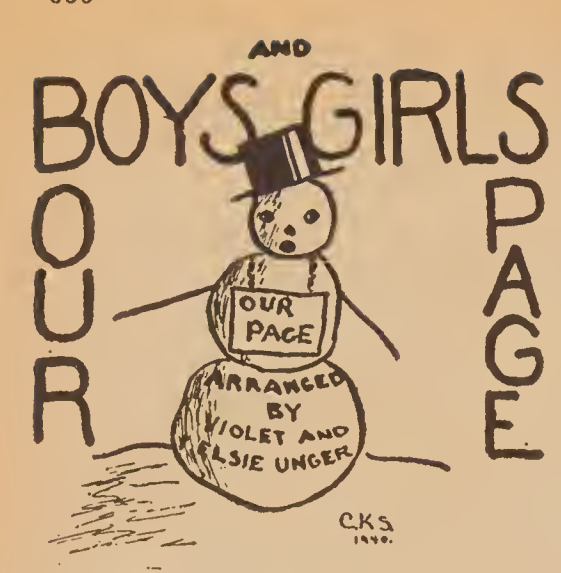

Drawn by Charlotte Simmonds, Vermont

MEMORY VERSE

THE WIND

Now in his joy,
A whistling boy;
Now, sombre and defiant,
His every breath
A threat of death,
A blind demented giant.

—By Lloyd Mifflin

Drawn By Alice Wald, Connecticut

Dear Friends. — We're on the eve of class night, an annual affair in which seniors, juniors and sophmores and freshmen compete for basketball, cheering, posters, parade and decoration honors. Each class is excited and hopeful.

The artists of "Our Page" are extremely good; it's unusual to find so many talented people in one place.

We had our first snowfall the day before yesterday and according to an old superstition, because the date was the 19th, we are going to have 19 more. — Anna Kemesies, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls. — I have read "Our Page" for more than a year and have enjoyed it very much.

I am 17 years old and live on a hundred acre farm. Am a senior in high school and my hobby is raising sheep. I wish some of the readers of "Our Page" would write to me as it gets lonely out here at times and all the letters I receive will be very welcome. — Agnes Gloskey, Pennsylvania

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Dear "Our Pagers."— I am 14 and a sophmore in high school and live on a farm over a hundred years old. We haven't a horse but we have twin oxen and twin heifers and a cow.

My hobbies are collecting all kinds of doils and sea shells. I would like to have pen pals from some other States including the old Bay State. — Mary Gilmore, Mass.

Dear Friends. — "Our Page" has interested me greatly ever since I started reading it. I look forward each time with eager anticipation for the paper containing it. I like especially the drawings and spend most of my spare moments drawing, although I am far from an artist.

I am 13 years old and am in the first year of high school. I live on a small farm near a small village and like to have people write to me. — Betty White, New York

---

Dear "Our Pagers."— I am a sixteen year old sophmore and would like to hear from some of you boys and girls. I would like to hear of your struggles with your studies as I am having plenty with shorthand and typing.—Audrey Allen, New York.

4-H FORUM

Dear Boys and Girls. — I did work rather hard to attain my present 4-H Club work. I have completed six projects in three years and received all blue ribbons "A" grade.

My first year I only took one project of sewing and made a luncheon set and hemmed one hankie. My second year I completed three projects. Made a dress, slip and panties and last took up baking cakes, pies, cookies, etc. This year I completed making a dress and it almost went to the Columbus State Fair. Also, I took up No. 1 fruit canning. Dress making included darning socks and making a patch. My first year I was the secretary and this year secretary and treasurer. I enjoy my club work very much.

Pins are given 1st, 4th, 6th and 8th years and rings given the 10th year. Besides completing our work, it must be judged and exhibited at the local county fair. We all have a chance to attend camp and I had a nice time. It costs one dollar per day for four days.

I am a junior in high school and take up bookkeeping, English three, American government and commercial law. But of course I like bookkeeping the best. I also take gym and glee club. Am also on the school paper as an assistant business manager. The juniors are the helpers and the seniors the head ones.

I would like to hear from boys and girls in the West or up North.—Eleanore Tomasek, Ohio.

LETTERS WANTED

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading should be sent to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., with the name and State for whom the letter is intended on the outside of the envelope. We shall complete the address. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

Peggy Pferd (16), New Jersey.
Natalie Weber, Pennsylvania.
Ida Jane Easterly (17), Ohio.

MY DIARY

Oct. 30. — I found out after supper that there was a box party at the rural school near here, so I fixed my box and its contents in a hurry! Boxes wern't sold until after the children's Hallowe'en program to raise prices and appetities. When we came home a slight snow had fallen.

Oct. 31. — Went out Hallowe'ening with some neighbors and some jack'o'lanterns. What we didn't do! We finally wound up here for games and gingersnaps I made. Some fun!

Nov. 2.—Today I went to the state convention for staffs of school papers along with two other girls. In spite of the rain there was quite a crowd and I recognized some of the kids from last year. Nice box lunches were furnished and also very helpful ideas.

Nov. 7.—Even though we are having a dreaded English test tomorrow, my girl friend gave a party tonight and Robert and I went to it. Had a grand time and "taffy apples," which were new to me but good.

Nov. 15. — After weeks of rehearsing we put on our senior play tonight. Everybody says it was a success and our treasurer certainly thinks so. When it was over the the whole dozen of us actors enjoyed a party at our principal's home, with ice cream and cake, which was enough reward for our labors!

Nov. 20. — It was Robert's sixteenth birthday and the scamp is seven and three-quarters inches talled than I! He has no respect for the dignity of my age—seventeen.

Nov. 28. — Our Thanksgiving was like the old poem, for we spent the day at Grampa's and there was so much snow we used the "pung." I guess that we should all be thankful that we could all do as much as we did and survive!—"Country Cousin."

WRITE TO OUR PAGE

Br-rr-rrrr! Winter has certainly come with a bang as your editors write this. The poor little birds must have had cold feet the last few days. I suppose many of you have feeding stations. It is fun to be friends with the different kinds of birds who come to eat and even learn to be quite tame. You will probably be visited by red headed woodpeckers, blue jays, nuthatches and of course the friendly sparrow. They all make good material for sketches.

Have you found the pretty patterns on your window pane? It is a regular fairyland with trees, ferns and if you look hard maybe you can even find a fairy or two among them. The snowflakes, too, have you ever had a chance to look at them, before they melt, under a magnifying glass? They are so very fragile, delicate and beautiful.

Winter, in spite of the cold, is a beautiful time of year. There are so many wonderful little things if we only take the time to look for them. The boughs weighted with snow, the fence posts in their white caps, the clear ice of the frozen pond, the rabbitt tracks on the snow and the blue shadows cast by the Winter sunset.

Bob Lydecker is proving himself an artist as is George Moore. Gloria Ayers, the second generation of "Our Pagers" is starting out this month. Eleanore Tomasek, at our request has told us more about her 4-H work and Miriam Boyce gives us her cross section of life. All in all we have put before you another page of bright and happy boys and girls.

We wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Send all cntributions to Violet and Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. before the fourth of the month if intended for that month. Letters received later than this date will have to be held over until the next issue of "Our Page" although we are glad to have you write us any time.

ORIGINAL POEMS

CHRISTMAS DAY

The pure and glistening snow,
Has fallen upon the frozen earth
To disguise the ugliness of withered shrubs,
And leave some beauty for the day of birth
Of Our Lord.
The cheerful birds have flown South
Where they will dwell in a warmer clime
Ere the warm breath of Spring returns;
Yet they, too rejoice at the time
Of the birth of Our Lord.
We people, dwellers on earth, honor Christmas Day,
Spreading joy by the spirit of receiving and giving;
On Christmas Eve, we give our blessings in church,
And tell Him we have found happiness in living,

By Felicia Walewska, New York

UPON RECEIVING A REJECTION SLIP

This meagre piece of paper
Illustrates an ancient truth,
That editors are loth to
Part with money, not with space.

By Anna Kemesies, New York

AMERICA

Thank God I live in America
Under a cloudless sky,
And look out over the harbor
To see Liberty's torch held high.
Instead of roaring battleships
And screaming air raid 'larms,
Our America shelters close
Her children in her arms.
The more we hear of foreign lands
The more we love our own.
For then we can better understand
You can't beat Home Sweet Home.
We call America God's country,
And if you wonder why
Just take a look at the sunset
The landscape, the flag and the sky!

By Marion Duesberg, New York

IN GEOMETRY CLASS

I should be drawing lines and angles,
But the curving tree that's framed within
A window grows into my mind.
With boughs not made by ruler or by
Compass, it has unity of form
Allying it to even
Grecian temples.

By Anna Kemesies, New York

BLUE DENIM

Chapter VI

Mr. Crisman, his daughter Judy and his son Bert, spent the night in different ways. Judy was the only one who did not hear the clock as it struck away each weary hour. She slept peacefully on—but her father sat in his room by the moonlit window wondering where he had failed. Bert? Well, Bert would not likely forget the long night behind him.

"Morning, son." Mr. Crisman and Judy were already at the breakfast table when Bert walked in.

"Hello, Dad. It's good to have you at the table with us in the morning." He gave his father a wide grin. Judy gulped. His father just stared!

"Well, I had Ben take over this morning. Judy and I are goiing to ride down to Oswego for Mother. Aunt Julia's well now. It'll be good to have Mother back again, won't it?"

"And how." Bert answered, Then. "pancakes and little sausages. Oh, boy! Now, I ask you. What is better than little sausages heaped on a plate? Two plates." He answered himself quite pleased.

"What are you going to do today, son?" His father asked as the meal was finished and he was returning his coffee cup to its saucer.

"Oh, oh, guess I'll go into town for awhile this morning. Yep—" He went on airily, "this is Saturday and I feel like going to the big city after my hard labors in the class room all week."

Mr. Crisman and Judy exchanged covert glances. License plates both glances said.

"All right, Bert. Have a good time. We'll probably be home about 1:30."

"Need some money?" His father put his hand into his pocket and drew out his wallet. He always did on Saturday and often in between times, generously. Most of Bert's pocket money usually went into camera equipment and on Saturday night dances with Ellen.

"No, thanks, Dad. Guess not." He left the room whistling "Have Your Little Fun." Mr. Crisman and Judy recognized it. They had just bought it for the victrola last week.

Judy knew she had never seen her father's jaw set so quick and so tight.

Chapter VII

It was three o'clock. Mrs. Crisman had been home just two hours. She had gone over the grocery supplies for the weekend. asked endless questions and waited happily for the answers and had laughingly scolded Sadie for not mending a blue working shirt of Mr. Crismans.

She was glad to be back but Bert's absence worried her. She could not understand it.

"Glad to be home Mummie?" Judy's eyes danced over her pretty mother.

"Glad, baby? Well, two weeks is—well, just forever when it means separated from all my little Crismans." She walked across the floor and laid a soft cheek against her husband's head. Mr. Crisman suddenly looked worn and tired. Judy saw the new worry lines and remembered Bert and all the sun seemed suddenly to leave the room. She picked up Corky, who was never far away from her now, and wandered out on the side porch.

"Corky," she whispered in the soft, downy ear, "don't you wish Bert would hurry and come home? We're worried, arn't we, Corky?" She hugged the kitten close to her but the hug was cut short by the sharp, staccato chug of a gasoline engine.

She waited, curiously watching it crawl toward her on the road. Then suddenly she saw something else. Bert perched on top driving it.

Smiling and waving his old cap at her he yelled, "Yi, there Jude! How do I look?"

His mother and father heard him and came out on the porch.

"Hi-ya, Mom?" He shut the engine off and came across the lawn on a run and then was holding his mother to him while she tried to ask him a million questions.

Judy looked at her father and he looked at her. She never could remember how her hand got in his.

"What's the idea of the tractor, son?" His father smiled.

"Well, it's a long story, Dad, but yesterday I found old Mr. Fellows money and I knew that he only had until noon to pay his last fifty on his tractor, as Mr. Wells was getting tired of having to wait so long for his money. So, at eleven, the hospital visiting hours, I went to Mr. Fellows and told him I had it and that I would bring his tractor out here for him, and was he glad? I almost had to hold him in bed.

"Oh, yeah, and they told me that there was no doubt now about Mr. Fellows getting well. Finding that money was just what he needed for him to keep on getting well. Lucky we found it, wasn't it?"

He grinned again. "What was it I was telling you? Oh, yes, anyhow I took the money over to Mr. Wells and got a receipt in full and—here's the tractor." He started for the steps,, "I'll be right back. Got to take it over to Mr. Fellow's place. I told him I would."

"Bert!"

Bert turned; looked at his father questioningly.

"I'm proud of you, son. You see. I knew you found Mr. Fellows money." He clapped a strong hand on Bert's shoulder, squeezed hard as Bert looked long into Judy's eyes.

When Bert turned with a grin and waiked away Mr. Chrisman spoke to his wife, pride in every word. "Mother, we've raised a thoroughbred."

"Of course, Albert. You seem surprised." She laughed and went into the house.

It was sunset again. Long fingers of dancing sunlight flickered across the lawn and old fashioned pump in the front yard. Bert was talking to Judy. Neither knew their father stood watching.

Bert held something dangling in his hand.

"Jude—you sure turned out to be a fine sister. You observe your cat here in my had? Well, you can't say I didn't warn you. This is the animal you so fondly call Corky—what a name!" Judy's eyes were getting bigger.

"You also observe that bucket of water? Very convenient, I'd say."

"Bert! Bert' I couldn't help it. I couldn't, Bertie!" she pleaded.

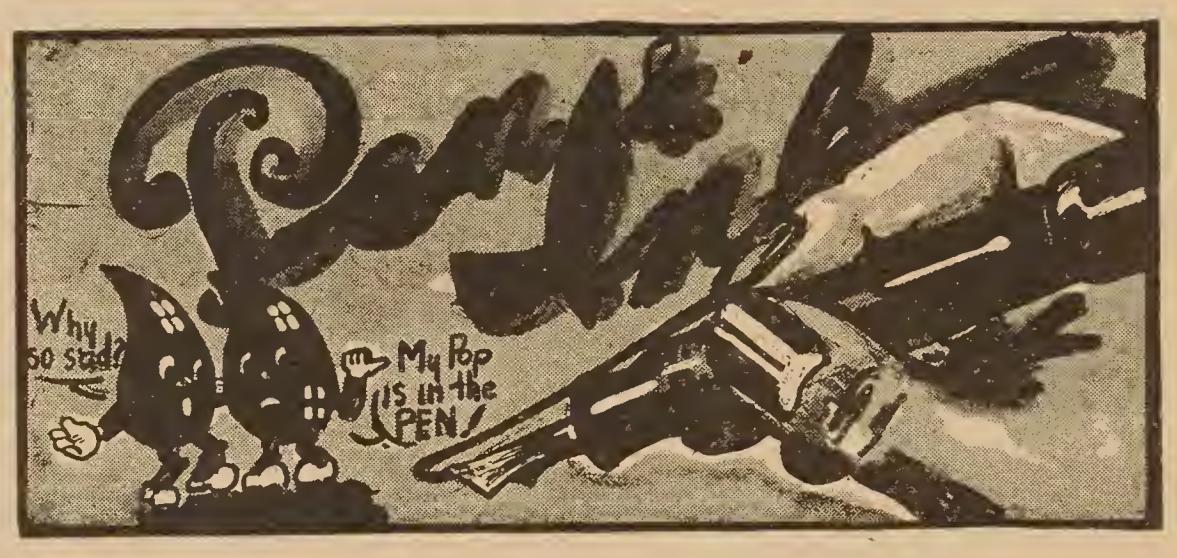
Bert bent his head over the kitten. "Nice kitty, kitty. Such pretty black stripes and big front paws. No wonder Judy loves you." He sighed and held it out to her and shook it a bit.

"You see this bundle of fur? Well, by rights I should dunk it in that bucket but —seeing as how you are such a sweet little sister—" He stopped teasing and handed her the kitten and whispered, "Gee, Jude, I didn't know I was on probation. Forgive me?"

She did not know what probation meant but she did understand the 'forgive me.'

"Course," she whispered, "if you'll promise not to go with Frank Fellows any more."

"It's a deal!" — The End. By Hylda Prentice, New York.



Pen and Ink—By Bob Lydecker, New York

The Early Riser—By Louisa Ludwig, Penna.

Greetings—By Mary Anne Totten, New York

On the Horizon—By Gloria Ayers, New York

The Lone Wolf—By Weaver Martin, Penna.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

White Diarrhea

What is the cause of white diarrhea in chickens? How or what do you use to disinfect the chicken house so the other chickens will not take it? O. F.

Pennsylvania

Bacillary white diarrhea in chicks is a germ disease that is frequently inherited from the parent, the germ being in the egg, so that the chick is hatched with this handicap and stands no chance whatever of amounting to anything. The disease can be picked up by other chicks from the droppings of the infected ones, but undoubtedly a great majority of cases of the bacterial white diarrhea is this type that is inherited. On this account, a great many of the hatcheries are now setting eggs only from stock that has been tested and found free from the white diarrhea germ so that they will lay eggs which are not infected. There is no recognized cure for this disease. There are other types of diarrhea in chicks owing to improper food, exposure to colds, etc., from which they may possibly recover, although that is not very probable either.

Disinfection of a henhouse includes a thorough job of cleaning first in order to get out all of the dirt and dust and be able to get at the material of the house itself with a disinfectant. One of the most practical disinfectants for floors and sides of the house, roosts, etc., is a solution of lye which may be made according to directions on the can of concentrated lye which may be bought at various kinds of stores. Floors and other parts of the building scrubbed with this stuff are likely to be clean and free from germs. It is mean stuff to handle, being very caustic, and on this account, many persons use one of the creosote or carbolic treatments which are less difficult to use. These may be had in commercial form at stores selling such things, and should be used in the proportion suggested on the package. Chlorinated lime is a standard disinfectant, usually made in the strength of six ounces to a gallon of water. Creolin and cresol are also used, but they have a very strong odor that is distasteful to poultry and the same true of carbolic acid. Bichloride of mercury is a standard disinfectant used in the solution of 1 to 1,000, but the stuff is so poisonous that we hesitate to recommend its use in a general way, and on the whole, believe that either lye or chlorinated lime would be more satisfactory.

Help to Poultrymen

The Hunterdon County National Bank, Flemington, N. J., has paid for the construction on three farms of simple egg coolers which are used to demonstrate the ease with which eggs may be sold as "Extra Fancy" instead of "Grade A." Working in conjunction with the Extension Service of the State, the bank is pointing out that humidity and temperature, but primarily humidity, are the factors which must be controlled to retain the qualities of fresh eggs.

The average cost of the three coolers, for which plans and specifications were supplied by the County Agent, was $44.29. As the difference in price per dozen eggs at the Flemington Auction is two cents or more between "Grade A," and "Extra Fancy," the construction of one of these coolers will soon pay dividends. Cost sheets on the first three poultry farm are as follows:

Cost of Cooler Room and Equipment

Earl Hartpence

Fan	$ 1.45
Lumber	5.92
Misc. materials	2.62
Labor	9.50
Cost, egg cooler, labor and equipment	$19.49
Materials for the egg room	21.02
Electrical work	1.35
Cost of plumbing, including time	4.00
	$45.86

Louis Diemert

Fan	$ 1.45
Lumber	5.92
Misc. materials	2.62
Labor	9.50
Cost, egg cooler, labor and equipment	$19.49
Materials for the egg room	20.84
Cost of plumbing, including time	5.00
	$45.33

Howard Larason

Cost of fan and humidifying unit	$ 7.31
Materials	34.67
Total cost, including labor	$41.98

New Jersey A. S. C.

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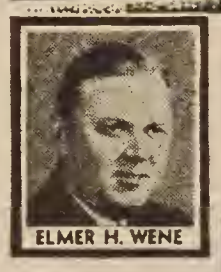
ELMER H. WENE

Now THE EAST'S LARGEST BREEDING INSTITUTION

CAPACITY OVER 1,800,000 EGGS AT A SINGLE SETTING. No other plant in the East today will duplicate Wene chick production for 1941. More Official Record Sires mated to HEN breeders will be used—the choicest 200 to 314 official 24 ounce per dozen eggs or better bloodlines. Wene Super 1941 mating will represent 20 years' concentration of the best breeding from the premier official egg laying contest bloodlines. All BLOODTESTED.

THE EAST'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF

New Jersey U. S. Approved

R.O.P. SIRED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Wene has East's LARGEST OUTPUT of White Leghorn chicks from N. J. U. S. CERTIFIED 2-to-5-year-old HEN BREEDERS. All headed by Official 200 to 314 Egg R.O.P. Sires.

SPECIALTY CROSS BREED CHICKS
Wene WYAN-ROCKS (U.S. Copyr'ed.); BRAM-ROCKS; RED-ROCKS: ideal for broilers, light and heavy roasters. MINORCA-LEGHORNS for top-grade WHITE eggs.

HEAVY BREED CHICKS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS; BARRED ROCKS; WHITE ROCKS; R. I. REDS; WHITE WYANDOTTES; WHITE or BLACK GIANTS.

SAVE DISCOUNTS ON EARLY ORDERS
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THE RELIANCE OF LEADING EGG FARMERS, BROILER PLANTS
Flock averages of 200 eggs and over, steady production of 24 to 30 ounce per dozen eggs, higher premium receipts from sale of Wene eggs and table fowl at leading Eastern poultry auctions are reported by WENE customers who make their living entirely or partly from poultry, and CHOOSE WENE CHICKS exclusively. Our catalog is filled with their letters. Read this FREE CATALOG before ordering chicks anywhere. Your copy is ready. Write today. Postcard will do.

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. . . In every chick the "PROFIT-MAKING" BLOOD LINE

Profit this year with the "profit-bred" strain—chicks in whose blood stream flow all the money-making characteristics! Through an 8-point Balanced Breeding Program Hubbard chicks are strong, big-bodied, officially Pullorum passed. They live—grow fast—become excellent layers. 30-day Guarantee. Sexed day-old pullets and cockerel chicks available. Rock Cross for broilers.

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SEXED PULLETS $9.90 UP PER 100

MALES $2.90 F.O.B PER 100 UP

LOW BARGAIN PRICES
Postpaid, Live Arrival Guaranteed

GRADE A	St. Run	Pullets	Males
Big Wh. Leghorns	$7.90	$15.90	$2.90
R. I. Reds	8.50	12.90	6.90
Barred Rocks	8.50	11.90	8.90
White Rocks	8.90	11.90	8.90
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Pearson's Nes-to-U ENGLISH LEGHORNS

BIGGEST DISCOUNT WE'VE EVER OFFERED

Vigorous, hardy, northern chicks backed by 15 generations of hen breeders. Insures highest livability in laying pens. Big savings NOW for early orders. Beautiful new catalog. Write today.

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Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

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BEST FOR NORTHERN GARDENS

Our vigorous early strains of vegetables and flowers insure success for gardeners in the North whose seasons are short. Our early high yielding strains give better results wherever grown.

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Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 22 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

RELIABLE MAIL ORDER SEEDSMEN SINCE 1880

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BREEDERTINE
now-for healthy chicks

LATER

HIGH HATCHABILITY and *healthy* chicks are *vital* for a profitable poultry year. Poultrymen who feed their breeders Breedertine are enthusiastic in their praise—they know how profitable it is to produce *vigorous, livable* chicks. There's a *reason!*

Breedertine supplies an abundance of all the vitamins and pigmentation factors so necessary for obtaining good hatches and sturdy chicks. Start feeding it *now*—Poor hatches are too costly. *Play safe with Breedertine—A Product of Tioga Mills, Inc.*

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Please send me FREE Feeding Booklet on:
☐ Poultry; No. hens..... ☐ Dairy; No. cows.....
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"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE

OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER

JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

stop putting it off, prepare now to fight COLDS ROUP BRONCHITIS

Don't wait for colds, roup, and bronchitis to kill YOUR birds and profits. Start NOW to dust your birds with B-K Powder when the first symptoms of these diseases appear. It makes them sneeze and cough, loosens mucus, and helps to relieve congestion and prevent strangulation.

BETTER THAN LIQUID SPRAYS

Poultry experts prefer the DRY DUSTING method of B-K; makes mass application easy; avoids possible excessive moisture risk from liquid sprays in cold weather.

ADD B-K TO BIRDS' DRINKING WATER

One sick bird can endanger your entire flock. Add B-K Powder to flock's water *daily*. Use B-K Powder frequently, according to directions, in coops and brooding houses to promote higher sanitation and to aid in preventing spread of diseases.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

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Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Send me, without obligation FREE sample of your B-K Powder, the germ-killing agent for poultry.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

COLORED PICTURES OF POULTRY and common poultry diseases supplement valuable information which enables you to increase profit. 6 months 10c. two years 25c. American Poultry Journal, 573 South Clark, Chicago

Publisher's Desk

On November 1 a Miss Reva Burch sold our woman's club $25 worth of cleaner from the American Cleaner Company of New York, with a guarantee written on the back of the receipt that: "If at any time, sales or product do not prove satisfactory, cash will be refunded at the wholesale house on demand." The product must have been damp when she brought it, for when I went to show the club, the packages were moldy. A letter to her was returned stating "not in directory" and "incomplete address." I tried Syracuse, N. Y., Route 4, but it was returned "no such person in Syracuse." Miss Burch also said she would return in 30 days but has not done so. Is there such a company in New York? The only address on the packages is "American Cleaner Company, New York." Perhaps if you would print something about this in your publication others will not be stung as we have been, MISS H. H.

Pennsylvania

Our efforts to get in touch with Miss Burch were as unavailing as our reader's. She was the subject of complaints for the past year and we have never caught up with her. The last we heard she was around Syracuse but mail was not delivered. We find no record of the American Cleaner Company in New York City and from many reports received the cleaner in itself is of no value whatever. We print the record so our other friends will not be tempted to take up this proposition. If she appears in your neighborhood please advise and it might be well to call the police

Please let me know if there is any catch to this National Old Age Pension Association. We are old people and this coupon was brought to us. We need the money. We have no children and no income. We have taken THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for 36 years and my father took it from its first publication. This is the first time I have written for help. MRS. A.

New York

This National Old Age Pension Association of Washington, D. C., is sending out all over the country literature on their old age plan; all asking for money. The chairman of the concern is Dr. J. E. Pope who has been known for some time back when he was operating as a chiropractor and an oil promoter. He was convicted of using the mails to defraud at Fort Worth, Colo., in 1924 and in Denver, Colo. was indicted on very similar charges in 1927. We definitely advise our people to keep their money.

Do you know anything about Hiram Carter, Elmhurst, N. Y.?

Virginia I. M. G.

Hiram Carter died several years ago. The literature under his name offers medicinal preparations which we have referred to in the past as "quack" remedies used to prey upon the gullibility of the afflicted. The Federal Trade Commission has characterized the advertising material as exaggerated and containing misrepresentations. Letters sent out recently have implied that Hiram Carter was the author which would be untrue in view of the fact that Carter is not living.

I purchased 20 shares Seaboard Oil and Transit Company stock and as yet I have not heard anything from them. I would like to know if this stock is of any value? W. E. B.

New Hampshire

This company was incorporated in California but in March 1932 was suspended for failure to pay the California State taxes, and, we are informed, has not since been revived. As far as the California office is concerned the company is out of existence. We can find no other record and no value for the stock.

I am wondering if you can locate a party by the name of F. L. Goldsmith. He moved from Lodi to Newburgh. He owes me a bill of $32 and moved out in the night and left no address. MRS. E. M. B.

New York

We would be glad to have this address and collect the bill if possible but there is small chance when a debtor makes a deliberate attempt to conceal his identity.

I have been a subscriber to your paper for a number of years and think your Publisher's Desk column very valuable to your readers. I have a complaint against T. Reustle. He bought chickens from me and gave me a check for $87.30. He held his hand over the date and after he left I noticed he had dated it a month ahead. I put it in my bank but it was returned saying he had no account at the bank. He gave short weight on the poultry, gave the wrong address and then a poor check. I traced him to Norma, N. J. but he had moved away and I understand he was in trouble there for the same reasons. I am told he has been operating in Pennsylvania so I imagine he will turn up in some nearby state to operate. There are a number in our section who have reported similar experiences. He had another man with him when he was here. I hope you will advise farmers and poultry raisers to be on their guard for these bad actors.

New Jersey W. C. I.

We hope our readers will keep this experience in mind and not get caught with Mr. Reustle. If he appears in your neighborhood it would be a good plan to try and detain him while some one calls the police or a state trooper. There seem to be enough accounts against him to warrant a long stay in solitary confinement to meditate on his sins.

Publisher's Desk is worth more than you ask for the entire paper. It has made more than one schemer and dealer in trash scuttle just by mentioning Publisher's Desk in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. I am just hoping my five boys will all be RURAL NEW-YORKER readers after I am gone. J. T.

Alabama

Such a friendly letter and compliment make us straighten our shoulders and pledge ourselves anew to merit the kindly confidence. We too hope the five boys will follow in their father's footsteps and not fall for the allurements of tricksters. Publicity sounds the death knell of many fraudulent schemes and our only purpose is to have our people recognize them and save themselves from loss.

I am writing to let you know that I received full payment for the claim with that canning corporation. Nearly $27 was like a gift because I had given it up for lost. Your influence has made it possible for me to obtain a settlement. While, during the last 22 years I often asked you for advice, this is the first time I asked aid in collecting a bill, and you were "there" when I needed you. Thank you a thousand times. F. P.

New York

We are very glad indeed to have been able to use our good offices in bringing about a settlement of this account. We are always ready to help with advice or service when our friends call upon us. It is pleasing to have such a cordial letter.

Reading the letter of Mrs. C. L. A. I recall that early last Summer a young man came to my house selling Pine wood castile soap. His first offer was three boxes of soap for 75 cents. When I refused to buy it he offered six boxes for the price of three, and when I declined this offer, reduced the price to 50 cents for six boxes. I told him I wouldn't take the soap if he gave it to me. He said the company wouldn't allow him to give it away but he would take what ever I would give him for it. I told him I was not going to buy any soap so he might just as well go on. He said if I would listen on the radio I could hear him sing and yodel. I do not recall the station nor do I know what his name was. I wish something could be done to his kind who try to swindle poor people. MRS. H. B.

New York

We referred to the methods of this agent previously. We wish more people would show as much judgment and backbone when these unscrupulous agents persist with their specious offers. If the goods are all right an agent does not have to invent schemes to sell the product, and when they begin to reduce the price you may be sure the lowest price mentioned is still high enough to give a liberal profit.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS

W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Red-Rock Cross
100% Pullorum Clean
MAKE GREAT LAYERS
REPRODUCERS of America's finest strains—Kimber and Dryden Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Lake Winthrop and Dryden Barred Rocks. We have invested $10,000 in this stock but sell you the chicks at reasonable farmer prices you can afford to pay. We guarantee satisfaction to 30 days or your money back. We guarantee 95% sexing accuracy on Leghorn chicks and 98% on Red-Rock Cross chicks. Our free catalog is one of the finest ever printed. Send for it today.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
502 Trumansburg Road, - Ithaca, New York

Sunnybrook Chicks
PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS
NEW HAMPSHIRES, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS
Pullorum tested since 1921, 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets 95% acc. guar.
Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year.
Write for Catalog & Prices. Hatches year around.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar, Owner & Manager.
BOX H, HUDSON, NEW YORK

CLEMENTS CHICKS
BROS. FARMS
4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT
CUSTOMERS acclaim Clements unusual Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Clem-Rock Cross chicks and Clem-Cross Baby Pullets. Bred for profitable results. Pullorum clean. State credited. Catalog tells about "co-operative savings" plan. Buy from Clements this year and be sure of the best. Write today.
CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS,
Box 25, Winterport, Maine

Alger Farms GOLDEN HAMPS
Genuine New Hampshire Chicks, that are of golden color and have a golden future. Tops for broilers, unsurpassed for eggs. Tho greatest dual-purpose money-makers you ever raised. Sex separated or straight run. All State tested stock, our own breeders, 98% livability guarantee. Free folder. Attractive prices.
SANFORD E. ALGER, Jr. Box 3, BROCKTON, MASS.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS
100% live delivery Postpaid PER 100

Large Type Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guaranteed	9.50
B.&W.Rk.,R.I.Red,Red-Rk.Cross Plts. 90% guar.	8.50
White Leghorns	6.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	7.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00

Day Old Leg. Cockerels $3-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels $6.50-100. H. Mix $6-100; L. Mix $5.50.
Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

TRUSLOW CHICKS
"$3180 made last year," W. H. EVERETT, "Made $361 from 100 hens," says L. G. C., Rochester, N.Y. Write for FREE Catalog on Leghorns, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks. Special matings, sexed chicks . . . chicks you can afford. Write today. Literature and list price free. TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 102, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WRITE FOR BROWER'S FREE
100 Page Poultry Equipment Catalog and Guide. Filled with Poultry Information. World's Largest Line—Over 475 Items—Low Prices—Easy Payments.
BROWER MFG. CO., Dept. X-57, QUINCY, ILL.

Chamberlin POULTRY FARMS BARRED ROCKS
Pullorum Clean Breeders.
The Premier strain of a great dual-purpose breed. Heavy layers—wonderful for meat. Hardy chicks from our 5,000 Vt. U. S.
CHAMBERLIN POULTRY FARMS
R. F. D. 6, West Brattleboro, Vermont

BLOODTESTED New Hampshires Reds, Bar. & Wh. Rocks. Also Breeders. List free.
INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.
Est. of L. B. Rittenhouse, Prop. Rt.2, Telford, Pa.

CHIX Barred Rox, Hampshires, White Leghorns. Md.-U. S. Approved. Prices low. Catalog.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Chestertown, Maryland

do-it-with SQUABS
Steadily raised in ONLY 25 DAYS. Why breed for ordinary trade when luxury markets want all the squabs you can ship, every day in year? Go after this desirable profitable poultry now. Write postcard, get eye-opening free poultry business guide.
RICE FARM, 205 H. Street, MELROSE, MASS.

BROILER CHICKS & PULLETS — Approved blood tested commercial breeds — Circular and Prices.
V. S. KENYON • Marcellus, N. Y.

RUSK'S PRICES DOWN
CHICKS AND PULLETS
2 or 3-weeks or day-old pullets and sexed day-old males and chicks not sexed, out of leading breeds, including Buff Minorcas, White Giants. Low prices: Leghorn males $3; Light Assorted $5.40; Heavy Assorted $5.90. 18th consecutive year Blood-Testing. All produced by Rusk's Famous 7-Point Breeding Control Program. Write for Free Catalog and early order prices.
RUSK FARM, BOX 1042 N WINDSOR, MISSOURI

STARTING in POULTRY?
There is money to be made this season if you get started right. The Poultry Item guides you to profits. Interesting reading—Leading writers. Lots of pictures. Special departments for farm and home.
This Leading Poultry Magazine 12 mos. for only 25c
Special Trial Offer 4 mos. 10c
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THE POULTRY ITEM, Box 24, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

HARRIS SEEDS

NORTHERN GROWN FOR VIGOR

Our vigorous, early strains of TOMATOES, PEPPERS, SWEET CORN, MUSKMELON, SQUASH, BEETS, etc. are the best for growers whose seasons are short and are noted everywhere for their vitality, quality and high yield.

Grow HARRIS Blue Hubbard Squash

Growers report unusually large crops from our strain, which is noted for its fine quality, uniform type and high yield.

For Prompt Service, Send for Free Catalogue Today!

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Wholesale Price List.

Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 20 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

Reliable Mail Order Seedsmen Since 1880

1941 CATALOGUE *now ready*

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used figure five words for the box number.

Copy must reach us Thursday, 10 A. M. 9 days in advance of date of issue.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Five room cabin, bath, fireplace, electricity; $2,500. Also 40 acres, 7 room house, improvements, old barn; $6,500; cash or terms. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 1,400 acre dairy farm, 300 cattle. Returns $60,000 year. HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

WARWICK, N. Y., 90 acres, 40 acres apples, good varieties, old house, barn, packing house; 60 miles New York City. Price $12,000, cash or terms. HARRY VAIL.

STATE ROAD, 118 acres, alfalfa, grain and stock farm, Colonial dwelling, 26 stanchion barn, large silo, stream, woods, electric available. 70 miles to New York. Unusual bargain, $5,500. O. S. JANSEN, Wallkill, N. Y.

POULTRY FARM for sale, ideal, large hatcherymans or pedigreed breeders plant. House, 45 acres land on concrete road; modern. M. E. HODGKINSON, Smithtown, L. I., N. Y.

WANT TO buy, one man farm; March 1. Reasonable, within 50 miles of New York City. First letter give full details or come see. J. KOSCAK, 5 West 111 St., New York City. (Basement).

HIGH CLASS dairy, fruit and crop farm. Concrete highway, overlooks nearby Seneca Lake. Public services include school and passenger busses, milk truck, electricity, telephone, 275 acres, 150 tillage, large acreage in alfalfa, 20 acres in grapes, 3 peach orchard, balance pasture and woods. 17-room house; 36-cow concrete stable, spacious barn and outbuildings recently reconditioned. $9,500. Investigate long-term payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

53 ACRES, level; 17 head; farm and buildings. Price $3,700. PERLEY McLEAN, Plainfield, Vt.

FOR SALE — Gas station and tourist house of 8 rooms in New York City; $18,000; terms. Gross profit $4,000 per year. ADVERTISER 9943, care Rural New- Yorker.

MUST SELL 87 acre farm, good for dairy or produce. CHARLES MULLER, Chesterfield, N. J.

WANTED — Farms in North Jersey, preferably Bergen, Morris, Sussex and Warren Counties. EPSTEIN & EPSTEIN, Farm Brokers, 1228 Van Houten Ave., Clifton, N. J.

FOR SALE, Yates County 104 acre level farm. Six acres woods, rest under cultivation. Lovely house, lawn, barn, chicken house, etc; centralized school. Federal loan $3,500. ADVERTISER 9947, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, 750 capacity, with or without stock, 79 acres, six room house, city comfort; 35 miles Wooster, Ohio. ADVERTISER 9948, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — One of the best farms in Southern Dutchess County; 170 acres, 3 houses, stream, all improvements with retail milk route; $35,000. ADVERTISER 9951, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Vermont valley dairy farm, good buildings, electricity, 175 acres. Would consider exchange for smaller place, New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Delaware. PAUL HUNTER, Concord, Mass.

TENANT FARMER wanted, German, with own stock and implements for good Catskill dairy farm. More information on detailed application. ADVERTISER 9957, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMEN—An unusual opportunity to purchase from owner, hatchery and poultry farm. All stocked with progeny tested breeders, excellent modern buildings with established chick business. Located near Binghamton, N. Y. Ready to make money. ADVERTISER 9959, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm with equipment; shares or reasonable rent. GEORGE BLYDENBURGH, Islip, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 110 acre dairy farm, good 8 room house, electric lights and water. Good dairy barn for 40 head; electric milk cooler. Horse barn for 4 horses; cow barn, and outbuildings; 29 cows, 7 young cattle, 2 team horses, tractor, truck, machinery and crops. $12,000. ADVERTISER 9966, care Rural New-Yorker.

150 ACRES, new barn for 55 head, water buckets, 10 room house. New 4 room tenant house, 2 streams water, 2 silos outbuildings. $16,000. Both in Sussex County. ADVERTISER 9967, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WITH milk route, beautiful home, paying business, something extra good. GEORGE COLLESTER, Springfield, Mass.

FARMER, MARRIED, wants equipped farm on shares or salary. References. LAWRENCE GETTEMY, Uniontown, Pa.

21 ACRES, State highway; 8 room house, electricity, running spring water, barn, poultryhouses. $1,700; cash $900. Many others. STARKWEATHER, Grand St., Oneonta, N. Y.

Help Wanted

WANTED FOR January, neat couple. Experienced farmer, dairy and crop production, dry hand milker, independent worker. Driving tractor and horses. Must be man with qualification. No liquor, honest and absolutely capable. Separate new house with every improvement; one hour from New York City. $60 per month including electricity, extra for boarding help. Steady position and good future. State age, qualification and references. ADVERTISER 9950, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Reliable good milker and dairy barn man, single or married, no children. Permanent position; modern living quarters. BOX 346, Litchfield, Conn.

WANTED — Young man, good farm hand, good dry hand milker. $35 month, room, with raise. ADVERTISER 9888, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white, 20-40; assist cooking. Private room, bath. Small Christian family. $35. Advancement. Near city. References. 29 Montrose Road, Scarsdale, New York.

BOY, 17-20, willing, interested in farming and chickens. $20 per month. Write only. VICTOR HERR, R. D. No 2, Norristown, Pa.

WANTED—Good general houseworker; must be experienced and like children; give two references in first letter and state salary. ADVERTISER 9941, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — White girl or woman for general work. No laundry; 2 adults and 2-year old child. Give experience and references. $40 a month. MARSELLUS, 628 Scoville Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, EXECUTIVE type, college graduate with several years working experience, expert in all phases of poultry management, to take complete charge of large commercial egg farm within 12 miles of Philadelphia. Married man preferred. Salary $150 monthly, modern home furnished. Give age and full particulars of past experience. ADVERTISER 9940, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, GOOD cook; references. $25 to start, in country. MRS. A. W. HARLAN, New Hope, Pa.

HOUSEWORKER, OVER 18, small family; $30, monthly start; write owner, 2905 Union St., Flushing, N. Y.

WANTED—Young white woman for general housework in country home in central Connecticut. Must be good cook and like children. All modern equipment. No laundry. Family of two adults and two children. State experience and references. Salary $40. ADVERTISER 9945, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FOR January, single man for dairy farm, dry hand milker and good all around man, driving tractor or horses. New house, bath and good board. 40 miles from New York; steady position; wages $35. No liquor. Give reference and age. ADVERTISER 9946, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, HOUSEWORK, clean, cheerful; two adults, one child. Two weeks vacation, pay; room, bath, pleasant surroundings. $25 monthly; interview. MRS. P. L. TYSON, R. F. D. No. 1, New Canaan, Conn.

WANTED — Girl for general housework. References required. Start $30. Write age, experience, snapshot. BOX 259 Bedford Hills, New York.

GIRL WANTED—Housework, assist cooking, country home. Family of 4. $35 month, pleasant room, bath. Write age, nationality, experience, references. ADVERTISER 9952, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — General farm hand, dry hand milker, room, board, $40 month; year round job. Central New Jersey. State age, nationality, inclose copy references. ADVERTISER 9953, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Family interested in farming; 100 acres, 5 room furnished house, double garage, chicken, duck, coop, new wire, Spring house. Warren County, New Jersey. What's your proposition? ADVERTISER 9954, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-HANDYMAN, thoroughly experienced, trustworthy; carpentry, plumbing, repairs machinery; receive mdse. and supervise construction work. Steady work agreeable surroundings. Give complete details in reply. ADVERTISER 9955, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL WANTED — Cooking, general housework, care of children. Permanent position in doctor's country home. Room, board, $30 per month. Christian. ADVERTISER 9956, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL FOR general housework, small family, good home. State qualifications. MRS. SONDAK, 213 Fowler Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

RELIABLE MIDDLEAGED man, on small farm, Southern New Jersey. $10 per month and board. ADVERTISER 9960, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL GIVE, soon, living quarters to any strong, trustworthy person, for keeping home in order for owner; away part of year. For details write ENA E. SMITH, General Delivery, Worcester, N. Y.

COUPLE—Clean, honest, dependable; woman to cook for three hired men; man to work on poultry farm. Home provided. State salary expected; references. STROEHLEIN BROTHERS, Montville, N. J. Caldwell 6-0456.

FARM FOREMAN wanted, must be good milker; $100 month, Summer $125. Must have car. ADVERTISER 9963, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Livewire salesman, married, to retail dressed poultry and eggs for Long Island farm. Car supplied. References required. ADVERTISER 9964,care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT COUPLE as housekeeper and gardener for small country home near Utica. Must be clean, reliable and in good health. Kindly give age, experience, references. Full maintenance and $40 monthly to start. ADVERTISER 9965, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Trustworthy man, light chores around small place. Steady. Give all particulars. ADVERTISER 9969, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two single men to work on dairy farm. Good milkers and teamsters; sober and reliable. RAYMOND COURSEN, Andover, N. J.

RELIABLE FARMER, permanent position, good opportunity to right man. JOHN EGGER, Freehold, N. Y.

COUPLE — Two girls or woman with high school age child for Christian family in modern suburban home. State ages, experience, salary. HAUSER, Millburn, N. J.

SINGLE MAN on small dairy, Long Island. Must have drivers license; be able to deliver milk retail. $40 month, room, board, laundry. ADVERTISER 9974, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER — Experienced, child 4. Teacher's home, own room, $35-$40. ADVERTISER 9976, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Thoroughly experienced to manage 2,000 Leghorn farm. Married, not over 40, preferred. Give full particulars, references. ADVERTISER 9978, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED ON Long Island poultry farm, a young man; year round work, good home and $5 a week. ADVERTISER 9979, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middleaged housekeeper, for one man on small poultry farm. ADVERTISER 9980, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE, UNDER 40, some hospital training. For invalid, tall, strong, willing. Drive car; $65 monthly. Full particulars for interview. ADVERTISER 9982, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, DEPENDABLE milker and cow man for Guernsey herd in Central New Jersey. Good wages, excellent living conditions. Write particulars. ADVERTISER 9985, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, RELIABLE, capable. Cook, housework. Man must be capable driver. Write fully, experience, references. $50 month. SMITH, 50 Brookside Drive, Greenwich, Connecticut.

WANTED — Experienced married farmer, under 40 years of age with thorough knowledge of poultry and stock raising, for a hundred acre farm in Eastern Pennsylvania. Give complete experience and salary desired. ADVERTISER 9986, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT WOMAN wanted for general housework, plain cooking; assist with three children. Good home in country. H. WILKES, Westview Lane, South Norwalk, Connecticut.

WANTED—Houseworker, cook for Christian family of four, in Scarsdale, Westchester County; permanent. Give full details, experiences and wages. ADVERTISER 9992, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN—Single, 28, licensed driver, 12 years experience, commercial and breeding poultry. Works without supervision. References. RICHARD KLEIN, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED, POSITION, receptionist, doctor's office; graduate medical, technical. Trained teacher, retarded children, nursing experience. Best references, go anywhere. ADVERTISER 9938, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FARM manager, life experience, Holsteins, Guernseys, high milk production, poultry incubation, brooding, sanitation disease prevention; all field crops, gardening, fruit growing, all farm machinery. 25 years unquestionable references supplemented by Cornell agricultural college training. ADVERTISER 9942, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY MAN, good manners, habits, education, appearance; will do light chores, assist in house for keep. EDWIN KING, R. 1, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MANAGER, CARETAKER, married, farm or estate. Knowledge of crops, dairy, livestock, machinery, repairs, grounds, garden, etc. ADVERTISER 9944, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, age 50, desires position on small place. Caretaker, practical experience, all around farmer, milk 3-4 cows, poultryman, field and garden work. Sober and dependable. MEHREN, 20 North William St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, CAPABLE, good cook, no habits; can travel. M. GREEN, General Delivery, Syracuse, N. Y.

MIDDL[illegible] enced; [illegible], 328 East 95th St., New York City.

WANTED POSITION on small place, few cows, other chores. DANIEL RYAN, care Mrs. Ethel Coyne, 405 East 242nd St., New York City.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

YOUNG MAN, single, reliable, desires work on poultry farm. RALPH BARNES, West Springfield, Penna.

REFINED ELDERLY woman wants work in elderly home, not as a servant. Write, KATE GLOSENGER, P. O. Box 4025, Bridgeport, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, age 27, five years experience, hens, chicks, broilers. Steady, will work anywhere. $35 and board monthly. ADVERTISER 9962, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED as a cow man and watchman; 15 years experience. References. WILLIAM FELTER, Valley Cottage, New York.

YOUNG MARRIED Vermonter, desires position, experienced general farmer or caretaker; excellent references. No liquor. One child. HOWARD McADAM, Garrison, New York.

ELDERLY, HOMELESS man, record of unselfish sacrifices in 30 years services. A companion for man or woman. Able to bring you health and greater happiness. ADVERTISER 9968, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRAINED NURSE, 45, drives car, desires care of invalid in subrubs; unencumbered. ADVERTISER 9971, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT FARMER, all branches; formula processing pork, irresistable taste, aroma; gold mine; share basis. ADVERTISER 9970, care Rural New-Yorker.

A MIDDLEAGED man, clean, no tobacco or drinks ever, wants work. Preferably for a woman of like; who needs help from year to year. Object a good clean home with some remuneration. A. F. APPLEBY, 313 Victory Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE graduate with practical farm experience, and several years of business, seeks position in agriculture or related enterprise where secretarial, stenographic, bookkeeping and statistical ability may be utilized. ADVERTISER 9972, care Rural New-Yorke.r.

HERDSMAN, MIDDLEAGED, sober and reliable. Experience feeding and breeding purebred cattle, calf raising and veterinary work. First class references as to my ability and character. Take full charge. ADVERTISER 9973, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, MIDDLEAGED, presently employed; desires change as watchman, caretaker or janitor. Good references. ADVERTISER 9975, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, STRICTLY temperate, desires position on private estate; first class buttermaker, good dry-hand milker. Middleaged, single; life time experiences; excellent references. Please state wages. ADVERTISER 9977, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE CARETAKER, country, Connecticut, Vermont preferred. Native American, farm reared, over 50; garden, fruit, repairs. Referenees, $20, keep. DEMARY, Rocky Point, L. I.

POULTRYMAN, 29, responsible, thoroughly competent with practical and theoretical experience, non-smoker, sober, appreciates good home. ADVERTISER 9981, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, married, 20 years experience with registered dairy and beef cattle; modern farming, remodeling buildings. Can put farm on paying basis; also advise party about to purchase new place No booze or tobacco. State full particulars, living conditions, etc. ADVERTISER 9983, care Rural New-Yorker.

STEADY WORK, middleaged man, single, good dry-hand milker; small dairy, general work. Gardener, excellent references. State wages with board, room. ADVERTISER 9984, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 50, wishes work on modern poultry farm. ADVERTISER 9990, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD MANAGER or foreman seeks opening in fruit growing and general farming. 25 years experience, had full charge at last place for 12 years. ADVERTISER 9987, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE — Experienced caretakers, housework, cooking, serving. Small family; Gentiles. Garden, lawn, odd repairs. No driving; references. ADVERTISER, 9988, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN, farmer, single, wants position as working manager of large dairy farm or estate. Can take full charge, dependable, honest, steady, best references. Salary $100 per month. ADVERTISER 9989, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

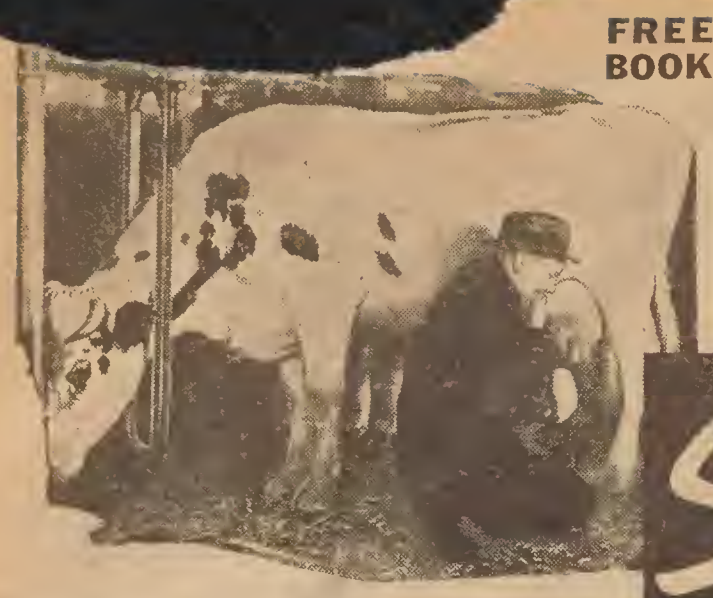
FOR CHRISTMAS, Adirondack balsam pillows, 35c each; 3 for $1 postpaid. DWIGHT G. COOK, Chateaugay, N. Y.

WANTED—Thermoil kerosene engine. ADVERTISER, 9939, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small 4 wheel rubber tired tractor; give full particulars and price. JOHN H. PETERSEN, 6114 Buchanan Place, West New York, N. J.

WANTED—Locke power lawn mower, 25 in. blade. State age, condition, price. MRS. M. FOX, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 648.



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Western New York News

HORTICULTURE

Western New York growers are watching results of tests being made at the New York State Experiment Station in Geneva of the Blue Lake pole bean, a canning variety thus far restricted to the West Coast. It is hoped to adapt this variety to this region.

The largest competitive exhibit of potatoes in New York State will be shown at the annual winter meeting of the Empire State Potato Club in Buffalo, January 9-10.

Steuben County farmers recently purchased 10,000 tons of limestone on what is known as a grant of aid basis. The limestone cost 40 cents a ton in cash, the balance being paid for by the Agricultural Conservation program.

The town of Perinton produced Western New York's apple pie baking champions, junior and senior. They were Mrs. Philip Bluhm of East Perinton and Ruth Humphrey of Fairport.

The busy bees of John M. and Jourdain J. DeMuth of East Pembroke, father and son apiarists, are now in Florida where they will work while others sleep. Comprising 450 hives, 27,000,000 bees were taken South on the first trip and a similar cargo left a week later.

A tax of one-half cent a bushel on apples to be used for promoting the sale of the fruit is favored by many Niagara County growers. A resolution to that effect was introduced by the Pomona Grange of that County. Apples sold to canning factories, dryhouses, cider mills and other processing factories would be excluded from the tax.

Wayne County growers who each year prune the county's 2,005,000 fruit trees had the newer modes in this work demonstrated to them recently. Trees are pruned on the year preceding a heavy crop, in such a way that apples are larger, more highly colored and need less thinning.

The Tenth Annual Cherry Week, sponsored by members of the cherry packing industry, will be observed February 15-22. Mark E. Buckman, manager of the Sodus Fruit Farm at Sodus, N. Y. is chairman of the 1941 Cherry Week Executive Committee.

Men of Uncle Sam's navy will eat Western New York cabbage which has been made into sauerkraut. The Empire State Pickling Company at Phelps is working on an order for the government calling for 110,000 cases of canned kraut, which is valued at $250,000.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

The six cow Jersey herd of Sebring Howell of Watkins Glen, led the Schuyler-Yates Dairy Herd Improvement Association for October with an average production of 980 pounds of milk and 45.1 pounds of butterfat. Individual honors went to a purebred Holstein owned by Ralph Pierce, Himrod. The cow produced 2,074 pounds of milk and 89.2 pounds of butter fat during the month.

Artificial breeding operations have started in Ontario and Yates Counties. Over 600 Holstein and Guernsey cows, owned by 75 members are included in the association headed by Fred Alderman of Farmington. The organization is the fifteenth of its kind in the State with between eight and ten thousand cows in the group.

Weathering its first year of operation, the Seneca County Cooperative Cattle Breeders' Association has started its second year with 240 members and nearly 1,500 cows signed up.

4-H CLUB NOTES

Twelve Onondaga County farm boys and girls received medals from the Kiwanis Club for accomplishments in various phases of agriculture. They were: Lewis Duffy, Lafayette; Bowman Crego, Jr., Baldwinsville; Arnold Field, Lafayette; Howard Gwilt, Nedrow; Reed Klotz, Baldwinsville; Henry Luchsinger, Syracuse; Eugene Taylor, Jamesville; Butler Dewey, Syracuse; Duane Benedict, Manlius; George Haffenden, Jamesville; Harold Benedict, Manlius; Marjorie Hoyt, Cicero; Betty Vollmer, Cicero; Florence Pardee, Cicero; Hester Smith, Tully; Ruth Crandon, Baldwinsville; Edith Norton, Syracuse; Mary Alice Alexander, Jamesville; Janet Sanderson, Fairmount and Lora Jean Nash, Cicero.

Miss Alice Bissell of Norwich has been cited as "the most outstanding 4-H Club member in achievement and leadership" in Chenango County. In addition to a plaque, Miss Bissell will receive a trip to the State 4-H Congress in Ithaca next June.

MISCELLANEOUS

A cooperative move between farmers and the Wyoming County Farm Bureau, resulted in the destruction of hundreds of rats. Meat and fish were mixed with improved red squill, developed by the government and used as bait. Rats are said to destroy one dollar's worth of farm property each, during a 12 month period.

Rural electrification now serves 100,000 farms out of 168,000 farms throughout New York State, according to L. D. Kelsey of the State College of Agriculture. In eight years the number of farms served by 37,000 miles of line has doubled.

An Angelica farmer took no chances during the deer season. He painted a sign and posted it conspicuously. It read "Hunters, please be careful of the goats. I painted all their horns red except the two I could not find." P. B. O.

Watch those Tractor Brakes

Think twice before you apply your foot down on the brakes of the new rubber-tired tractors, especially if you have been accustomed to driving a steel-lugged old timer, whose brakes were conspicious by their absence.

Several experiences this Summer with my first rubber-tired model have made me extremely careful of how and when to apply brakes.

One of my hired men was spreading lime in third gear this Spring and did not lock the brakes together, as he had been warned to do. He foolishly depended on the ability of his own feet to apply both pedals equally. As he slowed down to turn at the end of the field, his foot slipped off center onto the left brake alone. Ten fence posts went down as the tractor and sower plowed along the barbed wire. The driver was lucky to get out with a few scratches and some ripped clothing. The tractor radiator shell sustained most of the mechanical damage. If a stone wall had been there instead of wire fence, I shudder to think of what might have happened.

I had another man laid up three days last month because he forgot to lock the brakes when he got off the tractor to take the manure spreader out of gear on a slight slope. The movement of the throwout lever was sufficient to start the spreader and tractor rolling back. The front wheel of the spreader passed over my man's shoe. Luckily it was just after a rain and the ground was soft, so he escaped with a few bruised toes. On hard ground, it would have meant a fractured foot in all probability.

Another time in trying to avoid hitting a cow, I applied the brakes in the lane down through our hillside pasture. The link pin, a bit short, was jarred out by the sudden application of the brakes, and the wagon I was towing started to pile into the tractor. Luckily, my tractor has both hand and foot throttles and I pushed the gas down to the floorsheet. Down the hill we went, wagon chasing the tractor until a rock deflected it into the uphill bank.

This past Fall I found it also doesn't pay to make too short a turn with the split brakes while towing a load. It didn't take very much of a short turn to split a wagon reach.

Still speaking of tractor brakes, it's not a bad idea to put in 20 minutes or so every now and then to tighten and equalize them. Using split brakes in plowing, cultivating, mowing, etc. will in the ordinary run of operation wear more on the inside (right) brake. If neglected, the pull to the left when breaking at road speed becomes appreciable and might possibly result in the tractor and tow sideswiping a vehicle passing in the opposite direction.

New York S. L. C.